

100  
Years

# Eureka Reporter

of  
Mining

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Aerial view of Eureka City taken in the early 1920's from the north foothills looking southeast shows extent of early building and several mines in oper-

ation at the time. Many of the homes and buildings seen in this early photograph have since been moved away or have been destroyed or dismantled.

## Tintic area notes mine centennial

Tintic can boast of one of the most colorful histories of any mining area of comparable size in the West. It has known periods of boom, exciting years, and years of depression, but through it all, the entire district is dear to the hearts of all who have lived here, and it will always hold its place on the map for the part it has played in the development of the West.

Located 90 miles south of Salt Lake City in what is now called the Tintic District (in memory of the valiant Old Chief Tintic), it lies in the Oquirrh Mountain Range, and the elevation of Eureka is about 6900 feet.

The year 1869 is memorable in Tintic District history, for the first mining claim was filed that year. Old timers remember the name as the Sunbeam Claim, situated between Diamond and Silver City. Early the next year the district was organized. The Black Dragon, Eureka Hill, Mammoth properties were staked. They were followed in rapid succession by the Armstrong, Martha Washington, Shoebridge, Swansea, Showers and Gemini. Many ores were mined, chiefly lead, copper, gold and silver.

Poor transportation facilities hampered mining in early years. Only the surface was scratched and only the richest of the deposits were touched. Yet Tintic ores, even in those days went to San Francisco, Reno, Baltimore and overseas to Swansea, Wales. As the region became settled, more thorough utilization of the area's resources became possible.

The year 1912 marked the all-time high in production. That year ores valued at 10 million dollars were dug from the earth and spread to refineries throughout the nation. For the first time in its history, Eureka listed zinc among its products.

The year 1899 the Tintic District was the leading mining center of the state in value of output, which was over \$5,000,000. The shipping mines at

that time were the Mammoth, Bullion Beck, Centennial Eureka, Grand Central, Gemini, Eureka Hill, Swansea, Godiva, Humbug, Uncle Sam, Sioux, May Day and several other smaller mines.

The Mammoth, one of the oldest in the district, ranked among the top producers, producing around \$18,000,000 in ore and paid over \$3,000,000 in dividends. Some 200 men were employed at the peak of production. The mine produced more gold than any mine in the district. The property closed in 1945, thereby reducing the population of that up-and-coming little town.

Another of the mining towns in the district was known as Knightsville, situated a few miles east of Eureka, was at one time in the earlier days, a thriving small community complete with a store, dance hall, school, etc., and many of the men folks were employed by the mines which were practically in their back yards. The mines were the May Day, Godiva and Uncle Sam. Looking at the "wide open spaces" now, it is hard to visualize the friendly, small town of former years.

The annual production of Tintic District in earlier years often exceeded that of Bingham until that district became the largest copper producer in the West, and the records showed Tintic outdoing Park City. In spite of that fact less was written with regard to the development of the region than about other equally productive mineral areas.

Several mills and a smelter were erected in the area at various times, but owing to the refractory nature of much of the ore, milling was not a success and the cost of smelting was much too high.

The Silver City Smelter was the last attempt at smelting in the Tintic District and was dismantled in 1915. The population of Silver City declined rapidly after the closing of the smelter. Leaders in the mining (continued on page 11)





Silver Jubilee is noted in early days by a parade. Note covered handcart, unpaved streets and dress of those participating in event.

## Volunteer fire department still operates

A Centennial Edition would not be complete without giving the Eureka Volunteer Fire Department some recognition. The Department was first organized in April 1893. Daniel Martin was the first Fire Chief. Through the years the department has functioned in an efficient way. They are members of the State Firemen's Association, and the Utah-Juab County organization, and have participated in many state tournaments and won many prizes. They have a wonderful record in fire fighting and have had to cope with some bad fires through the years. They work without any remuneration whatsoever, and give of their time freely, and without any thought of their own safety. Many residents in town have the firemen to thank for some fine work in saving their homes. So at this time we are happy to give them some recognition for many jobs well done in fire fighting, and can say without any reservations, thanks fellows, you have a magnificent organization.

The present Fire Chief is William Eastwood; Assistant Chief, Leland Sanderson; Sec. and Treas., Tom Eastwood; Truck Captain, Floyd Evans; Trustees, Lynn Brady, Cloyd Jameson and Robert Robinson.

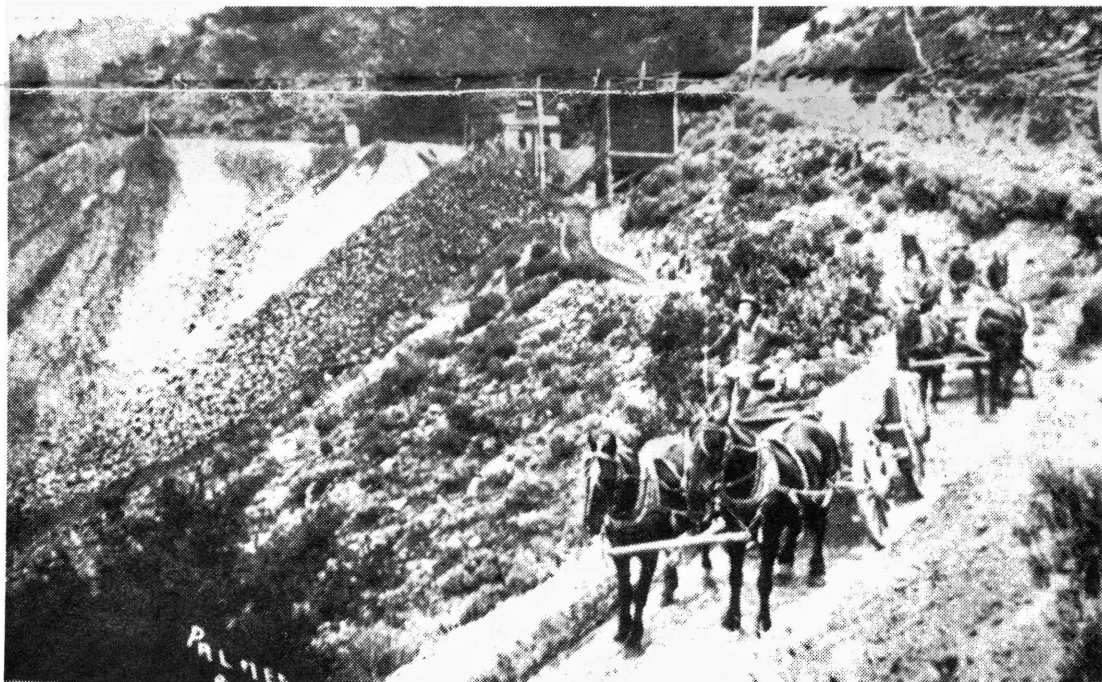
## Mining industry looks good as lead-zinc prices raise

Recent developments both locally and nationally have made the possibility of another mining "boom" in Utah and Juab Counties very promising. It is a matter of rather common knowledge that the fate of mining in these two areas rests almost solely on market prices for the silver-lead-zinc ores. In 1924, just as the Tintic area was reaching its "hey-day", lead ore was selling for 8.097 cents per pound; zinc ore brought 6.344 cents per pound; and silver 66.781 cents per troy ounce. By 1933 the market price had slipped to around 3.870 for lead; 4.021 for zinc; and 34.728 for silver; this subsequently caused almost all of the mines in the area to close. And now, after more than 30 years, this trend is apparently reversing itself. As of August 1963, lead was bringing a price of 11.500 cents per pound; zinc 12.250 cents per pound; and silver \$1.29 per troy ounce. Considering the present day high costs of production, most small firms feel that this is within a few cents of a price which would make it economical to reopen the mines, but if future developments should in any way match the bustle of previous years, the Tintic Mining District may again play an important part in Utah's economy. Few people today realize that dollar for dollar the Tintic area matched even the fabulous Comstock of Nevada, and is still producing, while the veins of the Comstock have for eighty years lain dormant and empty. Even fewer people realize that in the period of one year (1925) the valuation of metal production from the Tintic District reached \$16,187,583 and estimates of total production, though difficult to obtain, range around five hundred million dollars worth of

ore.

Comments from the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce historical file also give indications of the wealth of the Tintic area: "The Tintic Standard Mine has produced some of the richest silver ore ever mined in America. One carload carried 1,008 ounces of silver to the ton and netted the company \$62,000 after freight and smelter charges had been paid."

The Mammoth Mine, later a producer of more than \$20,000,000 was traded for a herd of Texas Long Horn cattle. From this mine, which is still productive was shipped one carload of ore assaying \$4,500 a ton, bringing a net return of \$90,000." By 1950, as demand for the metal ores dropped away Eureka alone remained as an active town with a population of 1,318.



Ore transportation at the Humbug Mine of the Uncle Sam Con. Mining Co. In this manner over one million dollars in ore was hauled down from the mine on a road so steep that teamsters depended for safety entirely on the brake of the wagon.

# ★ Andrew's Drug ★

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## Utah Mining Industry

now celebrating its

# First One Hundred Years

EUREKA, UTAH



# Tintic Mining District named after Indian chief

by R. C. Pike  
Cache Jct., Utah

In the Fall of 1869, a cowboy named George Rust found some good looking ore in Ruby Canyon, between the now ghost towns of Silver City and Diamond.

Showing these samples of ore to friends in Payson, resulted in Joseph Hyde, S. B. Moore, S. W. Worsley, L. J. Whitney, Marion Billingsley, E. M. Peck and William Harris going into the nearby mountains with a rough map furnished by Rust, and finding the outcrop of the first mine in Tintic, which they named the "Sunbeam."

Several claims were staked out and the location papers taken to the County seat, Nephi, being recorded there on Dec. 13, 1869.

The Federal mining law at that time allowed any group of owners of mining claims to organize a mining district provided the locations were ten or more miles from the County seat, therefore, the seven men petitioned the District Court, then located at Provo, for a mining district, to be ten miles square, covering their location.

The Court appointed S. B. Moore as the first recorder, with office at Silver City, in 1870.

A mining district had to be given a name, and the men responsible for initiating the district appropriated the name of the long cedar covered valley west of the ore bearing

mountains, known as Tintic's Valley.

Thus an obscure Chief of the Ute Indians, dead some 13 years prior to the formation of the Mining District, gave his name to one of the great mineral districts of the West, and here is how it came about.

In 1856, a band of Utes under Chief Tintic climaxed horse and cattle stealing by killing two herdsmen, Henry Moren and Washington Carlson, on February 21.

Deputy Marshall Johnson secured a writ of arrest for the murderers from Judge Drummond at Provo and enlisting a posse, set out for Cedar Valley to apprehend the guilty parties.

The posse of ten men left Provo and camped the first night at Lehi, one of their number, Colonel Conover, continuing on to Salt Lake City to inform Brigham Young, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of the Indian depredations.

The second day found the posse at Cedar Fort, and the following morning Tintic's Band was located near by.

Deputy Marshal George Parish, now in charge of the posse, sent John Clark to Tintic's camp. Clark spoke the Ute language, and appears to have been a Commando type or frontiersman, going to the Chief's tent alone. However, Clark had two pistols in his belt under his overcoat and while the Indians discussed killing him when it became



A winning championship running team in the Utah State Firemen's Convention in early days. From left to right: Ed Bonner, Buck Arrigona, Tim Sullivan, Jack Mitchell, William Douglas, Frank Cook, John Donnelly, Bernard Hall, Pat Bonner, Ross Ingersoll, Jim Webb, Jack Hurley, Bill Bacon, Ivan Bean and Claude Dennis.

dark, he planned to make a quick break, depending on his fleetness of foot to get away. While Clark was talking to Tintic, the balance of the posse came up, and Parish got off his horse and came into the wickiup, going up to Tintic and grabbing him by the hair with one hand, while holding a pistol in the other, loudly proclaiming that Tintic was his prisoner. Tintic grabbed the pistol and in endeavoring to escape from the hair hold, the pistol went off, shooting Tintic through the hand, after which he broke loose from Parish's hold and escaped through the back of the tent.

A general fight now commenced, Tintic's brother, Bat-

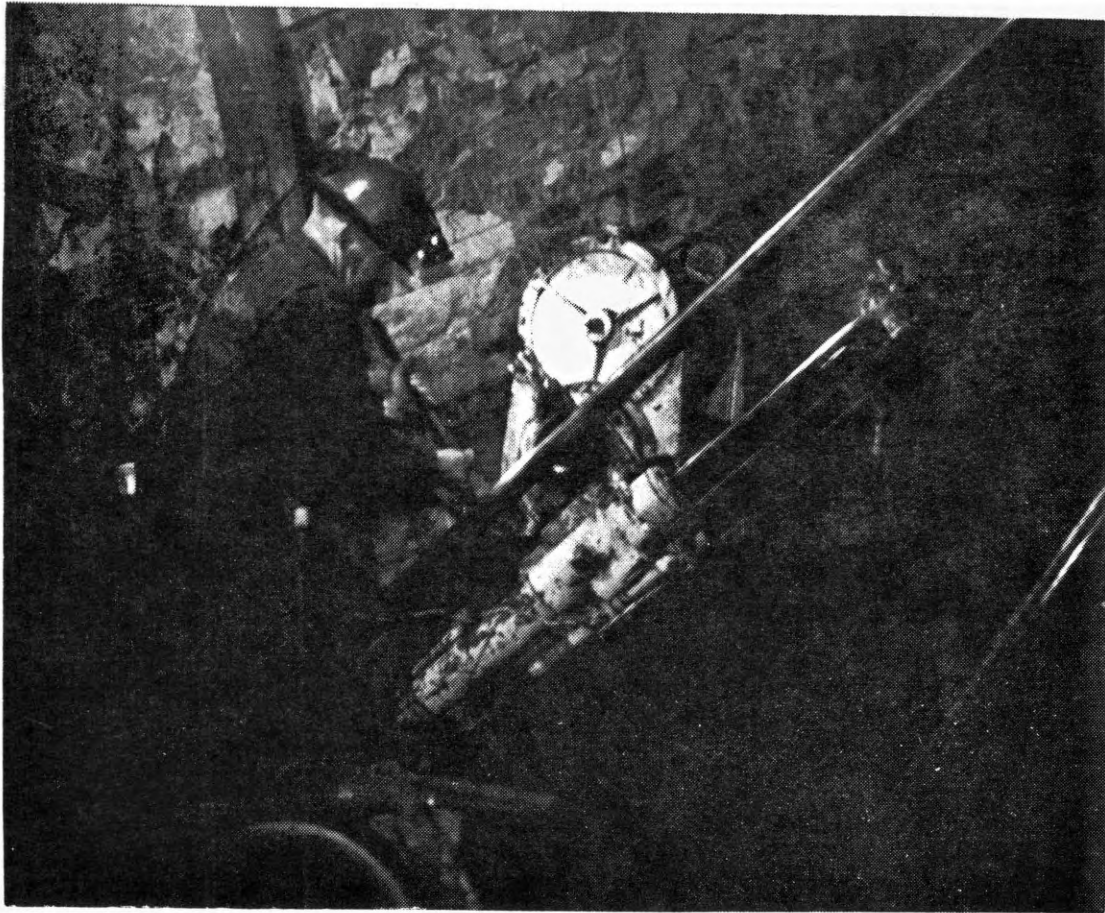
test, pointed his rifle at Parish and fired, but one of the posse knocked the barrel aside and the shot missed. Another of the posse then shot Battest through the head, killing him. Another member of the posse, George Carlsen, was mortally wounded, a squaw and several other Indians killed, and others wounded. John Clark, the interpreter, grabbed an Indian's gun, jumped on Tintic's horse and proceeded with the balance of the posse to get Hell out of there, laying low on their horses, with Indian bullets whistling over their heads.

This brawl was hardly Brigham Young's idea of feeding the Indians instead of fighting

them, but now the fat was in the fire, and that night the Indian Band killed two boys Henry Morgan and William Carson who were herding sheep on the west side of Utah Lake, and later killed a 13-year-old boy named Hunsaker, and driving away the cattle that the boy had been herding, headed for the mountains that lay between them and Tintic's Valley.

There are several passes that Tintic's band and the cattle may have taken from the west side of Utah Lake to Tintic's Valley. 50 years later Indians going to Eureka to sell polished cattle horns and do a bit of begging on the side, used

(continued on page 19)



Andy Anderson operates drilling operation at 2600-foot level.

CELEBRATING THE MINE CENTENNIAL  
IN THE STATE OF UTAH

AND MANY YEARS OF OPERATION IN THE STATE

NEW  
PARK  
MINING  
COMPANY

CHARLES A. STEEN, PRESIDENT

Mammoth, Utah



## Russian Jewess receives respect

Early in the 1880's, a Russian Jewess by the name of Ann Marks, came to Eureka and really stirred things up. By hook or crook, she managed to get many parcels of land and woe to the person who trespassed on her premises. A classic example of the lady's prowess was when John Cronin, a neighbor, decided to build a fence to separate his land from hers — as fast as he would dig one of the holes, she would fill them up. Finally she jumped into one of the holes and dared him to cover her up, which he calmly proceeded to do. She was half covered up before she stopped calling him names in several languages. They finally took it to court and when the Judge ruled against her, she let forth with her idea of his brand of justice. It was said she could out-shout, and out-cuss any man, and anyone getting in her way, would get a fair sample of both. When she died, she left a fortune valued in the neighborhood of \$70,000.00 and the town breathed a sigh of relief at her passing.

## Local company takes jobs near and far

The Centennial Development Company, mining contractors and engineers, is definitely an asset to Tintic, in the way of employment and in the thousands of dollars paid in taxes to Juab County. The company was incorporated in 1947.

Their headquarters are in Eureka, and they have numerous contacts in the western states, and also in Tintic District. While much of the contract work takes the men away from home, the majority of the families remain in the District.

While the majority of the work is done in the Western States, they have had a big contract as far away as Cuba.

The company has completed



A new world's record for rapid mine shaft sinking was established at the Water Lily Shaft of the Chief Consolidated Mining Co., in the Tintic District on August 15, 1921. This new record was made by the Walter Fitch, Jr., Company, shaft and tunnel contractors, under the superintendency and foremanship of J. D. Matheson and H. W. Jarvis. From the 15th day of July to the 15th day of August—31 days—this vertical shaft was sunk and timbered for 427.5 feet, beginning at the 115.5-foot mark, thus exceeding the best previous record for similar work by 117.5 feet, which was made by the Crown Mines, Ltd., at Johannesburg, South Africa, during July 1919, when 310 feet of sinking in 31 days was "hung up" as a mark for the Walter Fitch Co., or anybody else, to shoot at. The men responsible for this outstanding record are as follows:

front row, left to right, A. J. Foley, George Close, Art Brown, E. H. Osborne, R. D. Runnels, M. D. Richmond, W. Okeson, A. B. Wells, B. Broadbent, A. Richmond, J. D. Matheson, M. Anderson, William Erickson and Henry Johnson, shift foreman. Second row, left to right (second shift) Martin Neilson, A. R. Nelson, Charlie Van Wagoner, T. Laris, Wm. Hoskins, M. Jones, George Atcheson, Mark Borick, Ben Benson, J. S. Savage, Tom Householder, R. T. Davis, Dick Cronin, truck driver; J. A. Johnson, Aleck Mattson, John Osborn, shift foreman, and H. W. Jarvis, shaft foreman. Third row, left to right, (third shift) E. W. Carter, J. L. Miller, P. C. Carman, head timberman; R. C. Farrell, shift foreman; Paul Kish, Lee Hayward, W. H. Currie, E. F. Lambson, D. C. Chandler, J. L. Peterson and R. E. Ferguson (Tug).

more than 80 contracts with such firms as Kennecott Corp., Anaconda Company, Homestake Mining Company, Kaiser Steele Corporation, Cyprus Mines, Consolidated Copper Corp., Columbia-Geneva Steel, LDS Church, Chief Consolidated Mining Co., and many others.

Present operations are: Storage Vaults for LDS Church in Little Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake City; Burgin Production Shaft for Kennecott Copper Corporation in Tintic; Rio Vivi Tunnel, American Metals, Puerto Rico; Nevewheat Shaft for Anaconda Company, Butte, Mont.; Porcupine Dam Grouting, Utah Water and Power Board, Logan, Utah; Sanpete Tunnel for

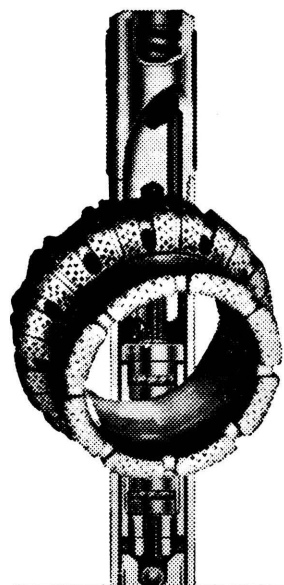
Sanpete Water Users Association, Fairview, Utah; Dry Fork Shaft for Kennecott Copper Corp., Bingham, Utah.

The officers of the company

are: president, Harold Spencer; vice presidents, James Quigley and Tim Watt; secretary and treasurer, Robert Watt; and assistant secretary and treasurer, Frank McCabe.

"A tactful way to accept an insult is to ignore it. If you can't ignore it, top it. If you can't top it, laugh it off. If you can't laugh it off, it's probably deserved."

— Fred W. Grown



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CASING BITS  
REAMERS

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Utah Mining Industry  
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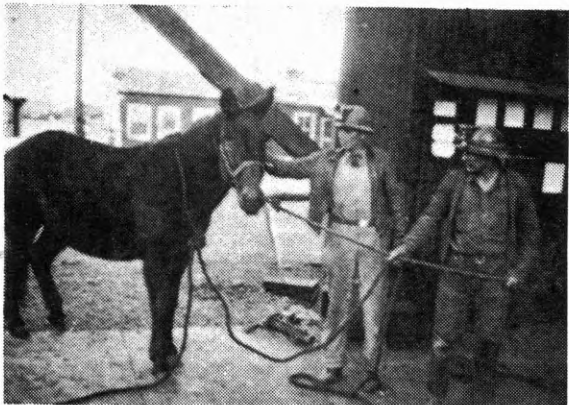
**Chief Consolidated**  
**MINING COMPANY**

Eureka, Utah





Gerald Peterson, deputy sheriff for Juab County, with two of his "friends," left, in the Eagle and Blue Bell Mine in 1925. At right, a harness is placed on the mule so that he can be lowered into the mine under the cage.



Reed Pett and a helper get ready to lower a mule. It was said that Reed had a language all his own in caring for the mules, and he swears he knew what they were saying as they were tied under the cage for lowering into the mine and some of it wasn't printable.

## Devious pastimes of interest to early townfolk

In the early days of Tintic, various types of gambling were prevalent. Bets were even made on who could spit the farthest. Of all the betting sports, bulldog and cock fighting came first. A pit was made in Silver City where these fights took place. The fights were held on Sunday. The miners from Eureka, Mammoth, Silver City and Diamond turned out in mass, and betting was heavy.

The bulldogs for these fights were trained on a tread mill, a live rabbit was put in a wire cage just out of reach of the dog. In trying to get the rabbit the dog operated the tread mill. This was done to develop the dogs wind and muscles. The dog's diet was mainly raw meat.

Two dogs were placed in the pit and the fight was on. The first dog getting a vital hold never let loose until his adversary was dead.

The fighting cocks were imported from all over the world. John Condon in Mammoth had a flock of these game birds. I knew John well. One cock was his favorite "One Eyed Dick." He had won many fights; it was during one of these fights that he lost his eye.

This day, One Eyed Dick was pitted against a cock from Bingham. Before the fight, the birds were fitted with steel spurs sharp as needles. These birds fought scientifically. After a few strikes, John's bird lost the sight of his other eye; he sat down in the pit. The other bird was somewhat bewildered; he would pick at

Of the 30 million persons who served in the United States armed forces from Revolutionary War through the Korean Conflict, half served in World War II, the Veterans Administration reports.

John's bird's head and each time he did, John's bird would strike at him. The crowd yelled, "Take him out, he is whipped." John said "No! my bird is still fighting."

The fight ended when the Condon bird pierced his opponent's head with his steel spur. With tears running down his face John picked up his bird, wrapped him tenderly in his shirt and went home. He didn't even stop to collect the money his One Eyed Dick had won.

Horse racing was another sport that they enjoyed. There was great rivalry between two mines. One mine owned a horse by the name of Spider. The other mine's horse was named Rags. These horses were so evenly matched one would win and then the other. Always after these races there were many fist fights. These races took place on the Silver Divide. I saw them.

One time a sheep herder came to Eureka with a badger in a barrel. He offered to bet fifty dollars there wasn't a dog in Tintic that could take him out of the barrel. The herder went back to his flock, the badger still in the barrel and a lot of Eureka's dollars in his pockets.

Foot racing was another sport much enjoyed. Dick Dotie and Frank Fairchilds were the two fastest men in Tintic. They were matched with many men from the valley towns.

Thousands of dollars were won and lost by gambling in the early days of Tintic.

Submitted by  
Sam F. Elton  
Santaquin, Utah

## Locals take rap twice from city slicker

Sometime around the 1880's a rough looking tramp drove

into Eureka. His bedraggled looking pony looked as though it could scarcely pull the old rattle trap rig. The tramp declared his nag could beat any horse in town. Soon a sizable bet was arranged. One of the young men of the town, Jake Sullivan, was chosen to ride a local horse which had a good

reputation for speed. Jake and his horse did their best, but the tramp came in first (finishing way ahead) the last part of the race, the tramp performed by sitting backwards on his horse. The tramp, had quite a noticeable limp, then declared he could beat any one in town in a foot race.

## A Double Celebration



It may be just a happy coincidence, but mining in Utah and commercial banking in the United States both had their birth just 100 years ago.

Since that time both have contributed immeasurably to the sound economic growth of our state, our region and our nation.

Mining is a producer of basic wealth. In its hundred years it has brought out of Utah's hills some \$8.5 billion worth of useful minerals, and has provided employment, directly or indirectly, to uncounted thousands of Utah workers.

Commercial banking has brought safety and convenience to the handling of money and provides the vital financial services that keep the wheels of industry turning. First Security Bank and our predecessor organizations have provided progressive banking service to the Intermountain area for most of the 100 years the mining industry is now celebrating.

As a Full-Service-Bank with 84 banking offices, First Security is proud to be a representative of the American commercial banking system and to join with Utah's mining industry in this mutual centennial celebration.



# FIRST SECURITY BANK

First Security Bank of Idaho, N.A. First Security Bank of Utah, N.A. First Security State Bank First Security Bank of Rock Springs  
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View of Mammoth and surrounding area as it appeared in the early days of the city when mining industry was at its peak.

## Mammoth notes long history

Mammoth was incorporated into a city in 1910. The first mayor was James Hutchinson, and I. E. Diehl was the recorder. Mr. Diehl later published the only newspaper in the city's history, the Mammoth

Record.

The population of Mammoth during its heyday was 2,500, with four two-story hotels, The Mammoth, The Matthews, The Scott House and the Kirken-dall, a well equipped hospital, a movie theatre, two post offices, a fine school, LDS Church, Congregationl Church, about four stores and several "refreshment parlors."

A disastrous fire struck the

town on August 19, 1926, when several buildings were burned: The Mammoth Supply, a boarding house, pool hall, dance hall, barber shop and seven homes, with an estimated loss of \$50,000.

As the population began to dwindle, a movement was begun to disincorporate. An election was held and the town was disincorporated on Nov. 20, 1929. At that time, Albert Larsen was the mayor, and E. R. (Dick) Wheelock was city recorder.

The Mammoth Fire Department was organized in 1912 and the first Fire Chief was Harry Elmer. It was later called Mammoth City Volunteer Fire Department No. 1, which name held until 1929. After the city was disincorporated the name was changed to Juab County Fire Department. The name was approved by the Juab County Commissioners.

Mammoth has had many disastrous fires through the years, but the members of the Department have come through in fine style and have

fought fires in all kinds of weather, and as in the case of the Eureka Fire Department, they gave of their time freely and without any thought for their own safety. They too have participated in the State Tournaments, and while they don't do much of the "heavies" any more, they still let the State Firemen know that there is a "Mammoth" and the ladies lend a hand at the State Conventions and enter the parade and add a note of gaiety and merriment to the festivities. So a big hand is due the firemen in the little town of Mammoth for their fine work through the years.

The present Fire Chief is Oscar Erickson, a long-time resident of Mammoth, and Assistant Chief is Pete Sorensen, also a long time resident of Mammoth.

An emotional person is usually easily led — the wrong way.

Despite words to the contrary, almost everyone has an axe to grind — and grinds it.

## New Park Mining Company now runs Mammoth

New Park Mining Company and Mammoth Mining Company entered into a joint venture agreement in December 1961, whereby New Park Mining Company agreed to explore and develop the Mammoth Mine in Juab County, Utah.

Subsequently, New Park Mining Company began an intense program of geologic mapping and diamond drilling resulting in the indication of a substantial body of gold-silver-copper ore below the lowest workings of the Mammoth Mine. Due to the difficult nature of the diamond drilling and to the relatively poor core recovery, New Park Mining Company decided to reopen the Mammoth Shaft 500 feet to the 2600 level, and to develop the ore body by drifts and raises.

Shaft sinking operations began in February 1963 and the ore-body was encountered on July 29, 1963.

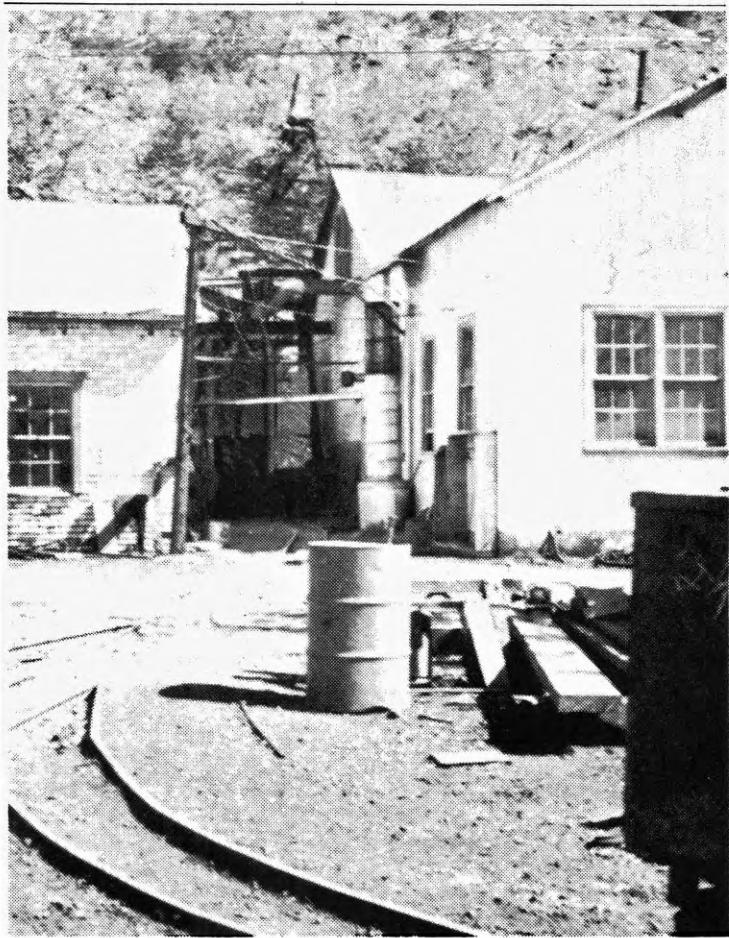
At the present time, a crew of 14 men are engaged in the development of the orebody and a new diamond drilling program has begun to test for the downward extension of the orebody into favorable Tuetonic and Ophir formations.

Mr. Charles A. Steen is the President and General Manager of New Park Mining Company. Mr. David H. Clegg is secretary.

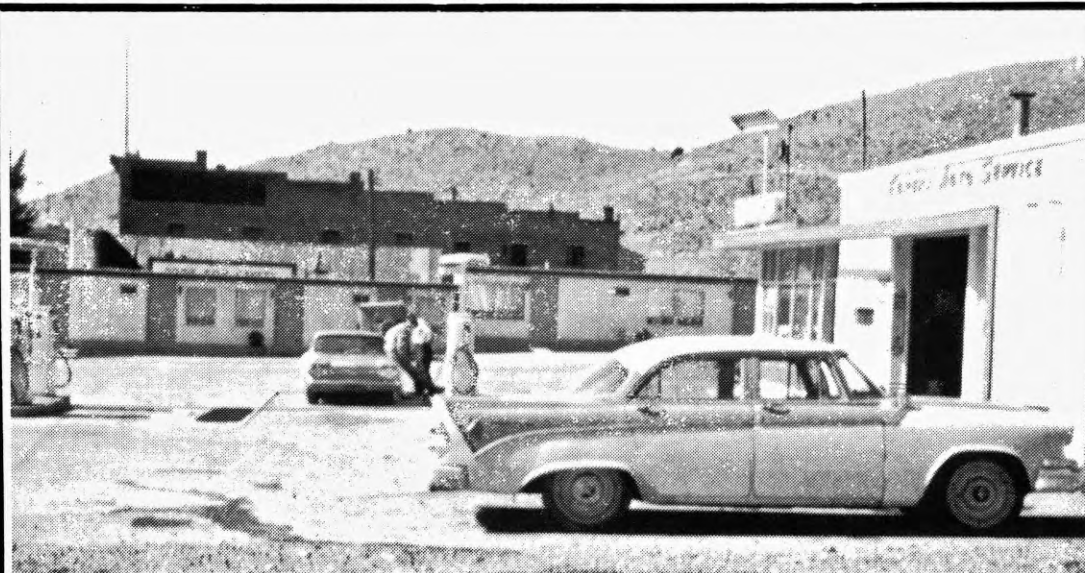
*The Hannifin brothers, two of Eureka's old timers, Joe and Con Hannifin, had an interest in and worked at the Little Chief Mine before it was taken over by Walter Fitch, Sr. Joe was Supt. of the Little Chief for several years. Con's two sons, Brennan and Ted make their home here, and Bren has followed the mining game for many years, leasing the older mines in the District.*

There are usually two sides to an argument, which is worth remembering.

"Prosperity is something you feel, fold, and send to Washington." E. M. Remsburg



Entrance to New Park Mining Company's mine at Mammoth at the 300-foot level. Mine depth is 2600 feet to bottom of the shaft.



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**EUREKA AUTO SERVICE & TINTIC MOTEL**  
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Congratulations to the  
UTAH MINE CENTENNIAL  
1863-1963  
**EUREKA BARBER SHOP**  
Jay Chatterton  
Eureka, Utah





Hoist room at the Chief Consolidated Mine with Cecil Fitch at right and John E. Rowe second from right. Mr. Rowe was manager of the Utah Power and Light Co. at time of picture.

## Shea Boarding House landmark in Tintic area

Pat Shea, a mining and businessman in Eureka was a familiar figure on the streets of the Camp. He erected a boarding house around 1875. It was a two-room house on Main Street. The building enlarged later and became a landmark. Many Irish immigrants came from Ireland at the beginning of the settling of Tintic District, and the fame of Pat Shea's boarding house had spread as far as New York. When an Irish immigrant miner landed and announced that he was going to Pat Shea's boarding house, no further questions were asked and the immigration officers would see that a through ticket to Tintic would get the traveler safely to his destination, "Pat Shea's Boarding House."

Later Mr. Shea built a dance

hall and acquired several other business houses on Main Street, many of which remained in the family for many years after his death. Along with his business interests, he was considerably involved in many mining ventures in the District.

Mr. Shea was one of the early residents who came up against the fury of Anna Marks, and she tried more than once to shoot off his head, but true to Irish tradition "you can't get a good man down," so Mr. Shea survived her many attacks and outlived her by several years.

The best way to make Springville a good town is by making yourself a good citizen.

Most people listen to loud talkers, and that explains much of the confusion prevalent.

Don't leave matches lying around. See to it that they are kept out of reach of children.

## Gunplay often proved to be final say

In the early days of Tintic in the late 1870's, when the towns of Tintic were producing in untold millions, two men, John O. Freckleton and Hyrum Gardner claimed the land in the west end of Pinion Canyon. It was later known as Homansville.

They opened the first road through Pinion Canyon. They placed a toll gate in the narrow part of the canyon charging a fee for all who entered.

A Jewish lady, Ann Marks and her husband, Wolf, hearing of the opportunities in Tintic, proceeded up Pinion Canyon with their outfit. She was in the lead in a buggy followed by many wagons loaded with everything necessary to open a store. When she came to the gate she refused to pay the toll. A verbal war was on, the air turning blue with Ann's cuss words. She summoned her body guard and with guns drawn they tore down the toll gate and went on to Eureka.

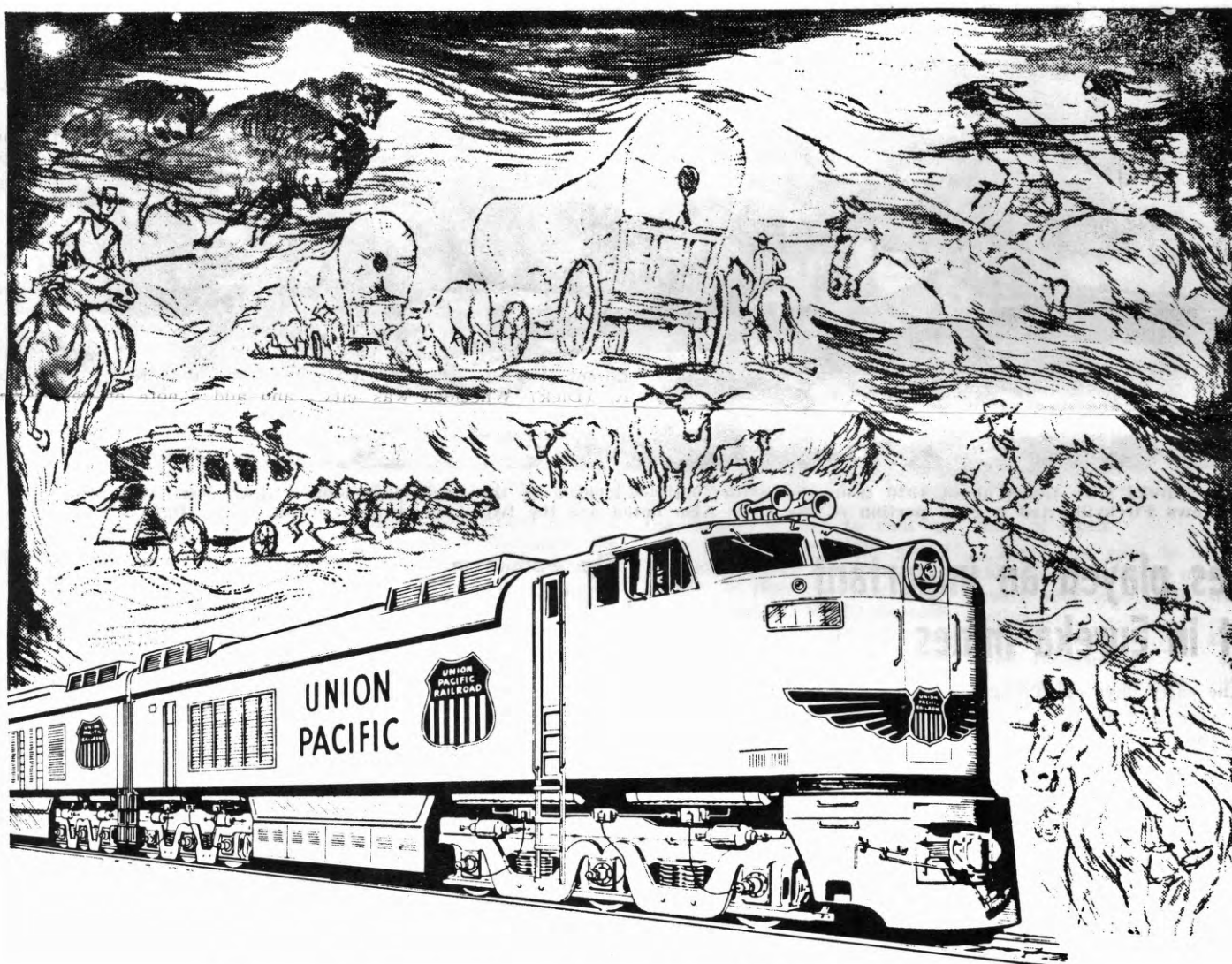
Ann took possession of some ground on the south side of the street and was soon in business. Her right to the ground was hotly contested by a man named Pat Shay. Many verbal arguments followed. Finally she pulled her guns on Pat, he went flying and so did the bullets. He made it to a pile of posts; he wasn't hit, but she sure made the bark fly.

From then on no one crossed Ann Marks. Her husband was a pleasant lawabiding man and when any of the kids visited the store they were always treated to a stick of horehound candy.

Submitted by  
Sam F. Elton  
Santaquin, Utah

## GOLD ROOM

It is doubtful that many people in the district realize that the gold used in the Gold Room in the State Capitol Building in Salt Lake City, came from the Mammoth Mine in Mammoth. It is an interesting note, and more people from Tintic should make a point of visiting the Capitol to see the Gold Room.



## Proudly serving Utah mining and the expanding West for nearly a century

Utah's mining industry and the Union Pacific Railroad have "grown up" together during the past 100 years.

The "Driving of the Golden Spike" at Promontory Point near Ogden, Utah on May 10, 1869 joined the rails of the Union Pacific with those of the Central Pacific, completing construction of the first transcontinental railroad, uniting the East with the West.

People, products and industries followed the rails and speeded the evolution of a vast western wilderness into the thriving communities, cities and states of today. Prominent among these is the mining industry, for early settlers in the territory which is now Utah soon discovered that the state abounds in mineral

treasures and industrial raw materials.

The Union Pacific Railroad is proud of the part it has played in the development of the expanding West, and pleased to share in the growth of the vital mining industry. It is our constant aim to keep our freight service as fine as human ingenuity, mechanical skill and electronic devices can make it; our Domeliner passenger service unsurpassed.



**UNION  
PACIFIC**  
*Railroad*

© 1963 Union Pacific Corp.





View of Eureka City taken about 1920 from the south foothills looking to the north shows Fitchville and a good portion of the city. Also noted are the two school buildings which have been replaced by the present more modern school structures housing Tintic High School.

### Mules played an important part in Eureka mines

In the early days of mining, mules were used in the mines to pull the ore cars to the station. It was rather hard to convince new comers to the mining game that mules could be lowered through the small shaft openings to the working levels below. The mules were given very little food for several days before being lowered into the mine in a specially constructed harness, which kept his legs close to his body to keep them from getting caught in the timbers on the way down. After being lowered they were kept in darkness in the underground barns for several days, to accustom their eyes to their new surroundings. Many of the "mule skimmers" as they were called, became quite attached to the mules, and it was said by the men that in many instances the mules were smarter than they were.

When the men were in the process of lowering a mule, a crowd of spectators would congregate to watch the proceedings, which were highly interesting, especially to "doubting Thomas," who were very skeptical, but were convinced after watching the process and seeing the mule lowered to the workings below. About 30 mules were being used in the Chief Con underground workings at the time electric motors were used to pull the cars.

The Eagle and Blu Bell had a number of mules in the mine at the time the mine was closed. Quite a number of "good" stories have been told about the mules in the mines, but many are also unprintable.

### The woman in black disappears

For a few years in the earlier days of the District, Eureka was haunted by the "Woman in Black." She would step out of the shadows into the path of some woman and peer into her face, never saying a word. After practically scaring the woman to death, she would fade away, and in many cases the woman would "fade too" (into the nearest house). This went on for many months, and finally very few of the ladies

of the town would venture out alone after dark. It always seemed a mystery to the towns people as to why she was never apprehended and jailed, but she always escaped. After reducing most of the female population into hysterics for months, she disappeared and was never heard from again. Who she was, or what became of her was never known.

**Congratulations**

TO

**UTAH MINING INDUSTRY**

COMPLIMENTS OF

*Clare Larson*

∴ A CENTURY OF PROGRESS ∴

**UTAH MINING INDUSTRY**

congratulations from



*Randle's Market*

EUREKA, UTAH



Remember when . . .

## Seventy-five places of business served Eureka

Eureka boasted three fair size department stores, Bullion Beck Merc. Co., Tintic Merc. Co., Heffernan-Thompson Co., later known as Norman-Jensen Co. All carried first class merchandise, clothing for men and women, a fine line of groceries, and Eureka ladies were known to be the best dressed of any in the surrounding towns, with clothing bought at home.

There were two men's and boy's clothing stores, W. F. Shriver and J. E. O'Connor store. Shriver's are now doing business in Provo.

Three meat markets, Fennell's, Eureka Meat and Produce and Davis Meat Market, later known as the Laird Market, which is still in business today, and is run by the sons of Robert Laird, Hamilton and Dick. Many of the older residents remember stopping in at the markets on their way from school and snitching a big dill pickle out of an open barrell, mincemeat was displayed the same way and if the kids were fortunate enough tog et "a little of this and a little of that," they would be too "full" to eat dinner, which oftimes worried their mothers.

The Scapatura Ice Cream Parlor was the most popular place in town. The young swain who was fortunate to have enough shekels to buy a fancy nut sundae for his lady love, was the most popular and envied guy in town. The younger set always managed to save enough before the 4th of July to make a trip to "Scaps" and get some delectable concoction, which for them, was the highlight of the celebration. As one man expressed it "Scaps" was truly the "Fountain of our Youth."

When father paid the monthly grocery bill, he was given a big sack of candy for the kids? and sometimes a nice box of candy for Mom?

When Ray's Pharmacy and Schramm-Johnson drug and soft drink parlor was the meeting place for the working "gals," who met for a "coke break" rather than the now popular coffee break. One young man by the name of Bryan was always on hand to buy a coke and he was known as the "working gals friend," remember?

The horse play that went on at the stores and at the Barber shops -- Garritys and Morleys, (Joe and Monk) when they sent unsuspecting young clerks from store to store and back to the barber shops to get "shelf stretchers" "left-handed monkey wrenches," etc. It was all in good fun, and if you doubt it, ask Pete?? Gear and Henrie were also in on the joke, and what fun they

had "hatching up jokes." The feud between the Park City and Eureka ball teams?

When Eureka had about seventy-five business establishments?

When old "Black Joe" dispensed ice cream and when he "dived" with the scoop to fill the cone, his hands were as black as his name. Somehow we all survived, germs and all.

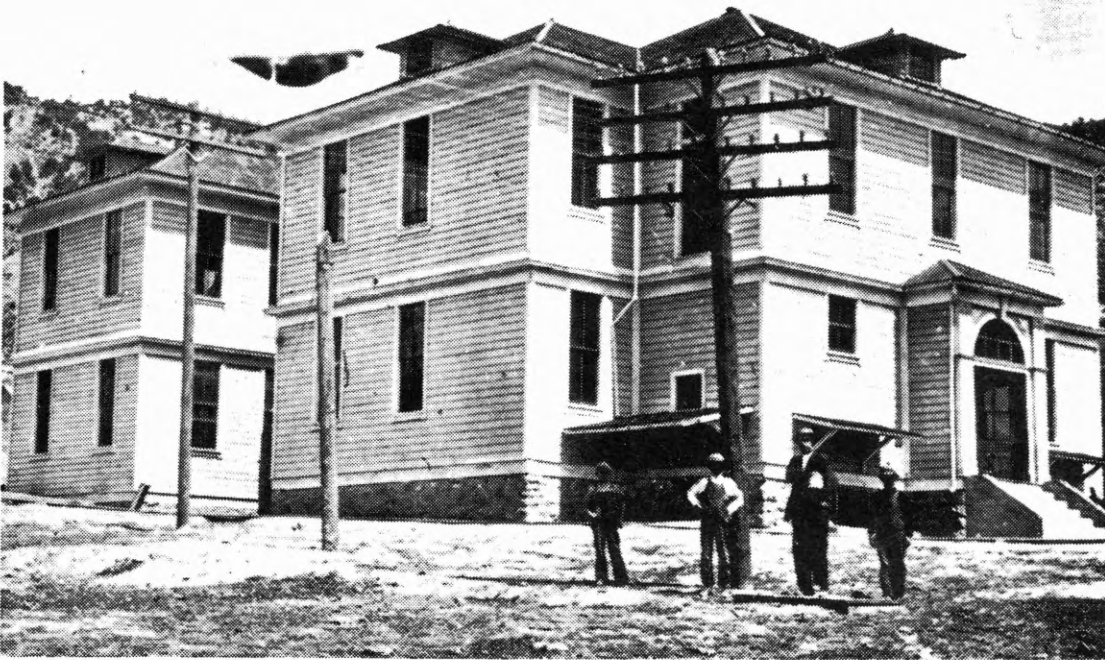
When "peddlers" came from the valley every week bringing fresh vegetables and fruits in the big covered wagons. It took a day to drive from the valley to Eureka, and what a day it was for the kids when Mom bought the tasty produce by the bucketfull. After arriving in Eureka, the drivers would spend the night at Job's Feed Stable, where the horses were watered and fed. Many a young fellow visited the lot in the evening to try and talk the men out of a juicy peach, a luscious canteloupe. Some were known to "lift" some tasty morsel and when caught, they were chased almost to their homes. After a few such instances, the boys decided that the husky farmers were built for speed, rather than comfort, (as the boys first thought).

When the men employed "around the hill" as the mines in the east (up Knightsville way) were referred to, and those working in Mammoth, walked to work, through heat cold and in all types of weather.

The Elk's Pavillion was the popular dance hall, and dances during the week went on into the wee small hours of the morning. The Saturday night dances closed at midnight, and "Heinie" kept watch to see that everyone was kept in line and not doing any fancy dances not in keeping with the dance steps at that time, and we didn't dance all night with the "Guy that brung Us" as is the custom of today.

### 1910 mining book tells Tintic story

The great Tintic Mining District stands in a class by itself in Utah in the matter of production of high grade ore. The weekly output from the Tintic mines is about 150 carloads of nearly 15,000,000 pounds making a total of about 750,000,000 pounds of ore annually. In the production of this amount of ore and in the handling of development work at the various mine and prospects about 2,500 men are employed and to whom are distributed in the neighborhood of \$200,000 monthly, or about \$2,000,000 annually. These figures tell the story of Tintic's prosperity.



View of the Mammoth, Utah, public school.



Knightsville in 1908 from a hill looking northwest.

In the transactions of the Salt Lake Stock Exchange for the year 1909, it is estimated that four-fifths of the business was furnished by the stocks of Tintic.

The immense ore traffic of the Tintic District centered in Eureka and the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad and the Denver Rio Grande Railroad, were kept busy with their switching crews handling

the output of ore to find its way to the sampling works and smelters in the Salt Lake Valley. In 1909 these two railroads handled 8,500 carloads or approximately 450,000 tons of ore, at the different shipping points in the Tintic District. Added to this, the merchandise traffic together with the coal and mining supplies used made Eureka an important point upon the railroad

map of Utah.

Dividends paid in the past two years by Tintic mines (the years 1908 and 1909) were as follows:

Sioux .....	\$126,716	\$566,495
Iron Blossom .....		400,000
Colorado .....	450,000	960,000
Uncle Sam .....	100,000	50,000
Lower Mammoth .....		2,000
Bullion Beck .....	80,000	
Mammoth .....	60,000	
May Day .....	44,000	



Saluting the Utah Mining Industry Centennial

**Lucille's Cafe & Lounge**

Eureka, Utah

CONGRATULATIONS  
UTAH MINING INDUSTRY  
CENTENNIAL  
FROM  
Nash Barber and Beauty Shop



## Minutes of the organization of Tintic Mining District

**Editor's note:** The following is a transcript of the organization of the Tintic Mining District on December 13, 1869, taken from the office of the Juab County Recorder, Nephi, Utah. It was under the following rules that mining became established in the area.

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 South fifteen 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 here after specified.

### Section 1st.

Each mining claim shall not exceed two hundred feet run-

ning measure with the privilege to follow it to any depth, together with all dips, angles, spurs and variations, with sufficient surface for conveniently working the same.

### Section 2nd

No person shall be entitled to locate more than one claim on the same Lode unless it be the discoverer, who shall be entitled to an additional claim of two-hundred feet, not more than three-thousand feet shall be taken by any association or company of persons on any one lode.

### Section 3rd

Stephen B. Moore is hereby duly elected recorder of said district, who shall hold office for one year from date of election and thereafter a recorder shall be elected annually, which time a general miners meeting will be called for electing officers and attending to any other business necessary

to be done in said district.

### Section 4th

It shall be the duty of the recorder to record all mining claims located in said district which shall be a guarantee of ownership to the party to whom it is recorded provided the necessary requirements herein provided are complied with. Fees for recording shall be two dollars per claim or name. It shall be the duty of the recorder to keep a neat record of all business entrusted to him, pertaining to said district.

### Section 5th

All claims shall be recorded within thirty days from date of location and shall hold good from date of record up to the first day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, from said date any person holding claims shall be required to work or cause to be worked Twelve days every three months.

### Section 6th

The recorder can appoint one or more deputies who shall hold office under him at his pleasure and all business transacted by them pertaining to

the duties of a recorder in said district shall be held legal.

### Section 7th

No person not being a citizen of the United States or declared his intention so to become cannot preempt or locate claims in this district.

### Section 8th

Any person or persons locating any springs or water privileges for mining purposes in said mining district shall hold good for thirty days from date of location when it shall be recorded on the records of the district. It shall hold good from the date of record up to the first day of April, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, after which time the person or persons locating said water privileges shall be required to be in possession or put improvements on the same to the amount of twenty five dollars quarterly for one year.

### Section 9th

Any person or persons locating any springs or water privileges shall be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land that said springs or water privileges is on.

### Section 10th

Any person or persons making any location governed by the laws of this district shall be required to hand in immediately a copy or duplicate of the notice of such location to the recorder who shall be required to keep the same as a memorandum of said location being made until recorded or subject to relocation by other parties.

### Section 11th

Any person or persons failing to comply with the requirements herein specified, his or their claims are forfeited and subject to be reclaimed.

### Section 12th

These laws can be amended by a two-thirds vote at a regular annual meeting of miners held in said district. Due notice shall be published of such meeting or election held in said district. Due notice shall be published of such meeting or election by the recorder in one or more public places in said district.

### Section 13th

A special meeting of miners can be called by the president upon a written petition being signed by seven or more miners for transacting any business not conflicting with the by-laws of this district.

### Section 14th

Any person locating claims on a lode shall be entitled to one hundred feet of ground on each and either side of the lode claimed together with all the mineral contained therein.

### Section 15th

Any person or company after doing the necessary labor on claims in order to hold them according to the laws of this district shall make a report of the same with satisfactory evidence to the recorder who shall be required to give a receipt to the person or company making such a report of labor being done and shall place the same upon the records of this district and the recorders fees for making such entry and giving receipt shall be fifty cents.

Joseph Hyde, Pres.  
W. J. Harris  
Moroni Billingsley  
E. M. Peck  
Lewes R. Perry  
S. W. Worsley  
Sterlin Colton  
S. B. Moore  
F. M. Wintz  
S. J. Whitney  
Rollin Roberts



A view down Main Street in Eureka City taken about 1920. Note is made of unpaved Main Street and other early-day conditions.

## Fitch family prominent in development of Eureka

Walter Fitch, Sr., an experienced mine operator from Michigan, came to Eureka in 1906 and secured control of the Little Chief mine. Mr. Fitch and some of his associates from Michigan reorganized the

town when the mine closed in June of 1957. The mine had produced 50,000,000 dollars of strategic metals during two world wars and the Korean conflict. The reason given by one of the company officials at the time of the shut-down was the high cost of underground pumping, the low prices of metals and the high cost of labor.

Mr. Fitch's leasing system was one of the first to give the employees a chance to share in the profits in the mine and many of the successful leasers shared in the profits in a big way.

Mr. Fitch will long be remembered for his generosity to anyone in need, and for his backing worthwhile civic projects. He preferred to keep in the background and did not seek publicity of any kind for his many charitable acts, which were known only to those in need of assistance. After his death, his sons, Cecil Fitch, Sr., was elected President and General Manager of the mine, and carried on his father's policies in mining and his interest in the town and its people. He and his father will always be remembered as kindly, courteous gentlemen, and for keeping Eureka from becoming a ghost town.

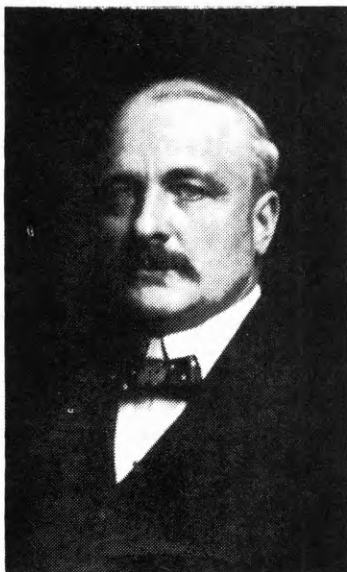
Cecil Fitch, Sr., retired in the spring of 1956, at which time his son, Cecil Fitch, Jr., was elected President and General Manager of the Fitch

holdings. For more than 50 years, the Fitch family furnished employment to hundreds of men and paid thousands of dollars in taxes to Juab Co.

Mr. Fitch's son, Cecil Jr., and two of his daughters, and their families, Mrs. Harold (Adelaide) Spencer, and Mrs. (Ann) Quigley, still reside in Eureka. Mrs. Maude Hilsdale, a daughter of Walter Fitch,

Sr., lives here during the summer months and spends the winter months in California.

The Chief Consolidated mine is engaged in new ventures in the East Tintic area. Some of the better values encountered in the East Tintic area is on ground controlled by Chief Consolidated Mining Company.



Walter Fitch, Sr.

mine under its present name, The Chief Consolidated Mining Company, and through the years have expanded its holdings from 20 acres to more than 16 square miles.

The mine was the mainstay of Eureka for a number of years. At one time more than 600 men were employed at the mine. It was a blow to the

WE SALUTE

*The Utah Mining Industry*

ON ITS

*Centennial Year*

**Laird's Market**

EUREKA, UTAH



**Tintic notes centennial**

(continued from page 1)  
industry in later years in the District were the Tintic Standard, Chief Consolidated, North Lily, US Smelting and Refining & International Smelter & Refining properties.

Water at lower levels in some of the mines in Tintic District has made the cost of mining much too costly and had the late "Uncle" Jessie Knight of Provo, a well known mining man, lived to see the completion of the Knight Tunnel, the mining history in Tintic probably would have had a different outlook than it has at the present time. The Tunnel as planned by Mr. Knight, would have drained the mines and reduced the cost of mining considerably.

The Tintic Standard mine in the East Tintic area produced vast amounts of ore over a period of years and gave employment to over 500 miners. During the operating years the town of Dividend was a thriving little mining town, complete with school, movie theatre, dance hall, stores and some very fine homes. At the present time it is but a shell of former years, with many of the homes and buildings dismantled and moved elsewhere, but the company is still involved in new ventures in the East Tintic area. The mine ceased operations in 1949, but leasers worked at the mine until 1956.

The Chief Consolidated Mining Company has played a major part in the history of Tintic District.

The mine was taken over in 1906 by the late Walter Fitch, Sr. In earlier years the mine was known as the Little Chief. Mr. Fitch and some of his associates from Michigan reorganized the mine under its present name, The Chief Consolidated Mining Company, and expanded its holdings from 20 acres to more than 16 square miles. The mine was the main stay of Eureka for a number of years. At one time over 600 men were employed at the mine. It was a blow to the town when the property closed down in June of 1957. The mine had produced \$50,000,000 of strategic metals during two world wars and the Korean conflict. The reasons given by the company officials at the time of the shut down were the high cost of the underground pumping, the low price of metals and the high cost of labor. The company is still interested in the District and is involved with new ventures in the area at the present time.

The Dragon Consolidated Mine (Filtrol Corporation) is still operating, and is one of the oldest mines in the District, and during World War I, produced a tremendous tonnage of iron ore daily, along with other precious metals. Hallosite is now being mined in open pit operations and underground mining is also continuing. One hundred twenty men are now employed at the mine. As for the future of the mine, it depends entirely on the market demand for catalyst. Supt. Leonard Ryan reports that there is a considerable reserve of clay and more has been found on the 400 level of the mine.

True, Eureka's population has decreased considerably over the years from the peak of better than 5,000, when the price of metals was at the highest, to around 1,000 or less, but it is far from being a ghost town as many of the people in the state believe. The population is more stable than

any of the mining towns of comparable size. Many of the residents are natives and most of the homes are owned by those living in them. The climate is preferable to many of the surrounding towns, as the summers are far more pleasant and winters more liveable, due to the fact that we are not bothered with fog, smog, or what-have-you, that plagues many of the surrounding towns.

The decline in population wasn't caused wholly by the closing of the mines, but during World War II, many fam-

ilies moved to Defense Plant areas, and for a time, the mining companies found it hard to hire enough men to work in the mines.

At the present time many of the big name companies are doing considerable work in the area, and after the closing of the Chief Consolidated Mine in 1957, it looked as if Eureka was well on the way of joining the other ghost towns in the District. The coming of the larger companies into the District (Kennecott Copper Corporation and New Park Mining Company) have boosted the

morale as well as the economy of the town, and the very valuable ore "find" in the Burgin Mine in East Tintic and new important ore discoveries in the Mammoth Mine is justifying the predictions of many of the old timers, and some not so old, have had in the District for many years. As the mining situation now stands, it would appear that Tintic's future is very bright, and with the new ventures in mining in the area, Tintic could very well once again take its rightful place

among the leading mining towns in the west.

As yet Tintic hasn't found a bonanza as the Park City area has, but with the new discoveries in the District, we could possibly have a bonanza of a different type.

Discoveries in Tintic District boomed speculative interest on the Salt Lake exchange for the first nine months of 1963, according to Robert P. Wooley, exchange president. Much of the activity in the local stocks was attributed to discoveries

(continued on page 12)

## *Serving Eureka Today.....*



Top picture: Eureka Main Street looking east.

Bottom: Close view of Main Street.

*Congratulations to the  
Utah Mining Industry*

FROM

**THE EUREKA REPORTER**

EUREKA, UTAH



## Silver City derived name from precious metal

Silver City was named for the metal which gave greatest value to the ore mined there.

After the news of the Sunbeam find leaked out, Joseph Hyde, S. B. Moore, S. W. Worsley, L. J. Whitney, Moroni Billingsley, the men who filed on the Sunbeam on Dec. 13, 1869, were quick to realize the need of organization, so took the lead in creating the Tintic Mining District.

Silver City was better situated for a townsite than any of the other mining towns in surrounding areas. It was in the center of the early mining area, with Diamond on the south and Mammoth on the north, it outgrew both of the other towns for several years.

Producing mines increased so that by 1890 to 1899, mines in the news were the Alaska, Rabbit Foot, Swansea, Sunbeam, Treasure Hill, Tesora, Black Dragon, Showers, South Swansea, all working and selling stock. Once again the mining bugaboo in Tintic was encountered, and water found, in nearly all of them. One by one they were forced to cease operations.

In 1896 and early 1900's Jesse Knight of Provo had found the Humbug Mine on the Utah Valley side of the Tintic Mountain, and had acquired the Uncle Sam Mine on the Eureka side, and the Iron Blossom, Star, Dragon and Black Jack on the south side of the mountain. In 1907 he built the Utah Ore Sampling Company Plant at Silver City, which was later moved to Murray. He later built the Tintic Smelter, also near Silver. There was great activity in Silver during this period. Houses were built to accommodate the employees, and the population boomed to over 1500 with many others living in Mammoth and Eureka.

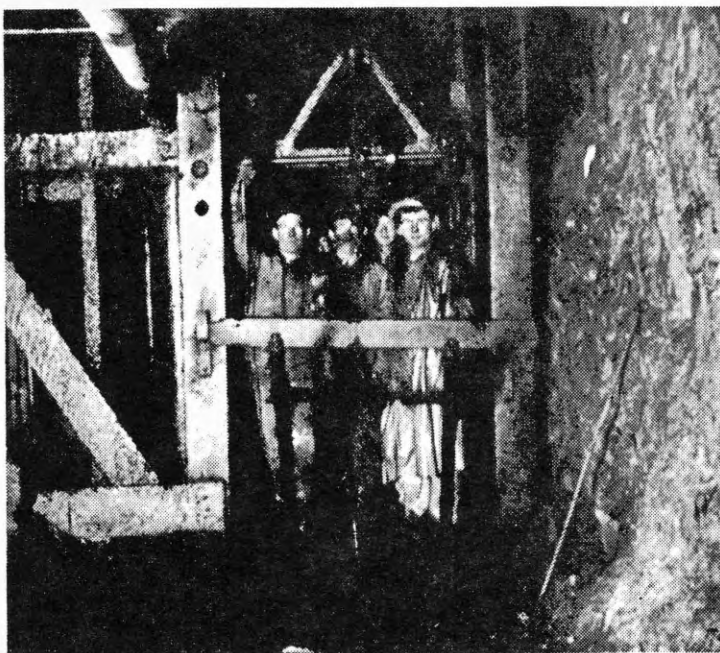
On July 24, 1908, Silver City and all Tintic celebrated "Smelter Day." According to one writer, "It was the most lavish celebration ever held in Tintic District." Special excursion trains were run to the District, and a gala celebration was carried on throughout the day.

Freight rates soon made it unprofitable for Mr. Knight to smelt his own ore, and the smelter was closed and later torn down. Names remembered in the hey-day were Moore, Riter, Wheeler, Sutherland, Blanchard, Bates, Higgensen, Potts, Greene, Keplinger, Hickman, Baker, Wilkensen, Fuller, Allen, Bale, Haws and many others.

As with other boom towns, Silver City's population soon dwindled from 1500 people, where two hotels, several stores, a church, a post office and many sa'oons, and a large dance pavillion, made up a pleasant little place to live, with buildings and home dismantled and torn down, soon it became another ghost town, with practically nothing left, but the remains of the smelter to show that it was once a going mining town.

## Incident noted at the Grand Central Mine

Grand Central Mine in Mammoth was another one of the mines in Tintic that made money for its owners. As early as 1910, it paid over \$1,800,000 in dividends. The mine produced gold, silver, copper and lead. Owners and directors were L. Holbrook, Reed Smoot, C. E. Loose, William Hatfield, George Q. Cannon, J. R. Twelves and Pat Donnelly, who was interested in the mine, and a letter written to Mr. Donnelly by the officers of the company, which was given The Reporter, by his daughter, Ella Donnelly, of Salt Lake City, proved to be very interesting, and shows the difference in the wage scale then and now. The letter written December 23, 1898, and reads as follows: Dear Mr. Donnelly: According to a resolution of our board of directors passed Dec. 6th, 1898, I enclose you the Company's check for \$1000 and ask you to receive the same as a Christ-



1400-foot level in the Chief Consolidated Mine.

## East Tintic District yields good samples

Bear Creek Mining Co., a domestic affiliate of Kennecott Copper Corporation, first entered the Tintic District in 1955. Their first project was on the Jenny Lind property in North Tintic. They later moved their drilling rigs to the East Tintic area in 1956.

The Tintic Unit was formed and participating companies with the Bear Creek are the Chief Consolidated Mining Co. and the Tintic Standard Mining Company.

Sinking of the Burgin shaft was begun in Dec. 1956, and completed in June of 1957. The shaft was sunk 1100 feet to the water table and two miles of underground drifting were completed by Centennial Development Company, Eureka mine contractors and engineers. A drilling company completed 25,000 feet of diamond drilling.

The ores found on the foot wall of East Tintic thrust fault amounted to 50,000,000 tons of lead-silver-zinc and gold ore.

Fifty tons of mine development ore a day is being shipped to the smelters. All the ore shipped is being taken from above the water table in the Burgin No. 1 shaft.

A new shaft about 1200 feet from the Burgin exploration is being sunk and will be known as Burgin No. 2 and will be sunk 1500 feet to get below the water table and below the ore. Work on the new shaft

was present. This is given to you to express the Company's appreciation of your untiring and worthy efficient services for the last three years in their behalf. And I further take pleasure in notifying you at the same meeting it was unanimously voted that your salary commencing January 1, 1899 be \$150 per month (big money in that day). Hoping this small recognition of your past worth to us will be received in the same kind spirit that our directors gave it. "It was signed by John R. Twelves Sec. & Treas. Grand Central Mng. Company.

It would appear that Mr. Donnelly knew considerably more about the mines in Tintic District than almost any other mining man in the District. He was crippled with arthritis at an early age, and confined to a wheel chair for years, but acted as consultant for many of the mining men who were not as familiar as he with the mining situation in Tintic.

## Tintic notes centennial

(continued from page 11)

of gold and silver in the Mammoth Mine, and developments by Kennecott Copper Corp., on the Tintic Unit.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc ores mined in the Tintic District from 1869 to 1961 amounted to \$432,065,221.

Some of the names closely associated with the early mining in Tintic were: Beck, Bestlemeyer, Shea, Blanchard, Brown, Crisman, Chrisholm, Croxall, Deprezin, Dern, Donnelly, Driscoll Fitch, Franklin, Hatfield, Knight, Loose, McChrystal, McIntyre, McCune, Packard Raddatz, Riter, Sullivan, Tetrault, Wilson, Woodman, Owens, Clark and many others.

mond and rotary drilling has been accomplished from the surface on both Chief Consolidated and Tintic Standard ground.

The work in the East Tintic area has brought renewed interest and life to mining in the area and from the "find" in E. Tintic, could well be one of the leading mining areas in the west.

As yet Tintic hasn't found a bonanza like the Park City area, but with the new discoveries in the metal market in Tintic, we could possibly have a bonanza of a different type.

"I rather think most Americans are conservatives, and that they oppose the shenanigans of the intellectual dreamers." — John Maverick

I am not a Virginian, but an American. — Patrick Henry

The best way out of a difficulty is through it.

## Remember When

## Warm Friends.

DO YOU KNOW the solid comfort that may be had from a well knit

## SWEATER COAT?



YOU can put one of ours on for any out-door wear and it never musses, wrinkles nor tears. We are showing all the new novelties for Men, Boys, Women and Children.

Better buy one before they are all gone.

Prices from 75c up to \$10.00.

W. F. SHRIVER

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Shriver's

ESTABLISHED IN EUREKA

Now Located at 16 W. Center, Provo, Utah

## CONGRATULATIONS

to

UTAH MINING  
INDUSTRY

CENTENNIAL

1863 to 1963

Silver Club

Eureka, Utah



## Several events mark past in Eureka City's history

Eureka became a city on November 8, 1892. The first mayor was Hugo Deprez'n; councilmen were C. W. Clark, H. F. Fullride, Pat Donnelly, M. C. Sullivan, and W. D. Myers; treasurer, W. F. Shriver; recorder, T. W. Blue; marshal, Gus J. Henriod.

The most serious fire ever to occur in Eureka was on July 10, 1893. Twenty buildings were destroyed, with an estimated loss of \$50,000.

Another disaster to strike Eureka was the flash flood on July 14, 1896. It was reported that water was waist-deep on Main Street. Two lives were lost, John H. McChrystal, Sr., died of a heart attack brought on by exertion, and one other person was drowned. Gus J. Henriod was credited with saving the life of another man. Damage to property ran into thousands of dollars.

The First Tintic Silver Jubilee celebration was held on August 28, 1929. It was Tintic's largest celebration. It marked the 60th anniversary of the discovery of the first mine. The two-day entertainment consisted of a big parade, which depicted the pioneers of Tintic, a barbecue, a banquet, an especially fine program, at which many of the older residents were honored. We would like to list many of them, but space doesn't permit doing so.

A tragic accident marred the celebration, when an airplane crashed on Main Street. The pilot came to Eureka to carry

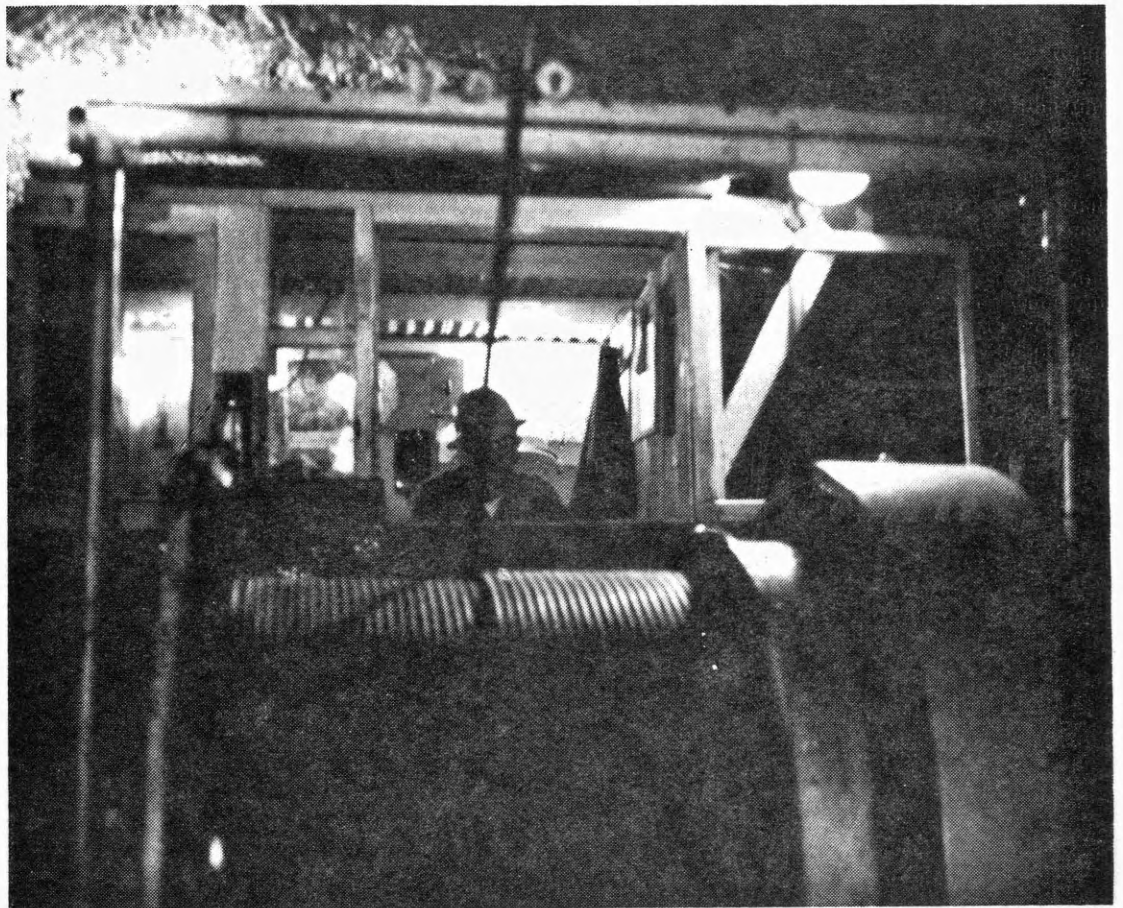
passengers and at the time of the crash his passengers were Miss Helen Strong, 16, of Silver City and Kenneth Jones, 19, of Eureka. The plane struck the bell tower on the City Hall and then crashed into the side of the Taylor Bros. store, then fell to the ground. Kenneth Jones died that afternoon in a Salt Lake hospital.

The Silver Jubilee celebration was carried on for a number of years, the last one was held in June of 1951. With so many people leaving the District, it was almost impossible to care for the hundreds of people who came to Eureka to join in the two-day celebration. We hope to revive it soon.

Our present mayor and city council are as follows: Mayor, Charles Ferris; councilmen, Curtis Butler, Ted Johnson, Robert Fife, Herbert Curwen, Oris Sanderson; Marshal, Joseph Bernini; night Watchman, Hank Bates; recorder, Alliene Farren; treasurer, Anna Franks.

Eureka City has been a progressive town through the years, with telegraph and telephone service in the town since the 1890's. In 1895, the Eureka Electric Light Co. was given a franchise, which furnished lights until it was taken over by the Utah Power and Light Company. There is a modern post office on Main Street and a sewer system has been in use for many years.

The city operates an efficient water system. Main Street is paved and curbed and the



Ted Hannifin operates the hoist at the newly opened Mammoth Mine operated by New Park Mining Company. Hoist operation is on the 300-foot level of the mine.

### Library dedicated October 13, 1909

Mayor James D. Stack was instrumental in starting the

principal side streets have cement sidewalks and curbing, and an efficient volunteer fire department has been active since 1893.

move toward getting a library for Eureka. He appointed a committee on March 26, 1908, consisting of many well remembered names, W. F. Shriver, Andrew Mitchell, James Knowles, M. D. Howlett, Charles Zabriskie, Patrick J. Fennell, Gus J. Henroid, E. R. Pike and Hugo Deprez'n. Thru the efforts of the committee and the Mayor, Andrew Car-

negie gave the sum of \$11,000 to which the city added \$6,200 of city funds.

The building was completed on Oct. 9, 1909 and was dedicated on Oct. 13, 1909, and the newly elected Mayor, Andrew Mitchell made the acceptance speech at a public dinner given in celebration of the completion of the library building.

## We're Proud of Our 50-Year Partnership with Mining!

Through half a century Reddy Kilowatt has helped mining's progress in the Eureka area in these and other ways:

- De-watered mines with huge electric pumps.
- Lifted ore loads to the surface with electric hoists.
- Brought good ventilation and compressed air deep into the earth with electric equipment.
- Increased safety with electric lighting.
- Lighened work of miners through electrically charging the batteries which power their personal equipment.
- Moved ore in the mines with hauling equipment powered by electricity or electrically charged batteries.

Yes, we're proud of our role in helping lift mining's load!

**Utah Power & Light Co.**





## Remember when in Mammoth

### Editor's Note

The following was taken from a write-up on Mammoth, written by the late Earl Dunn. Other write-ups on Mammoth were taken from some of Mr. Dunn's writings, who dubbed himself "One of Mammoth's Old Timers."

It is the privilege of the old to look backward -- to remember the "good old days" and Mammoth is no exception. The old town is eighty years old her next birthday as she does in the August sun in this year 1949, she recalls those days long ago when her first mining steps were taken assisted by the Wimmer boys and their associates. Then how the Crismon family came into control of the first big mine, and

Next -- When the McIntyre brothers, Samuel and William, wanting a stake, but not of beef, traded a cattle herd to them for what the Crismons thought was a worked-out hole--

When G. H. Robinson built the Mammoth Mill for the McIntyres, then later the Farrie Mill for the Sioux people, after which he laid out Robinson townsite as a monument for himself.

When C. E. Loose, Reed Smoot and associates, started the Grand Central, hoping to find the extension of the Blue Rock's ore body, which resulted in the famous "Apex" law-suit in which the law was bent to the ends of justice and the legal fees were enormous.

When the Markham ore teams hauled the Mammoth ores to the Mill and Smelter at the Tintic Ranch.

When W. H. Kirkendall, a hoistering engineer quit his job and went into the hotel business and Capt. Shope also quit the mine too -- choosing bar tending rather than station tending.

When "Little Alice" the high line shay, with girlish adandon, let her brakes slip and ran away, causing all crew members, including the engineer to "hit the dirt." Then because she had reached a flatter spot on the grade and her reserve lever had been thrown, came on back up the hill to "pick up the boys" like the coquette she was.

When the two-story Matthews Hotel burned one afternoon, together with ten other buildings all because a Chinese laundryman forgot what "Confucious said" and got drunk and set his place on fire.

When Jimmy Hutchinson painted the first sign for the Tintic Hospital, and muffed the spelling making it look like they were veterinarians.

When Supt. Billy Ball of the Lower Mammoth showing stockholders through the mine, spoke of ore he expected to hit and said "I'm going to get it about here" and accidentally touched an over-head live wire with his candle stick, killing him instantly. The whole town mourned his loss.

When "Young Doc" fresh out of medical school and his internship came from Kentucky bringing new ideas in medicine, sluff and social science.

When Shorty Mc. got his first car with the six cylinder engine and the twelve cylinder Klaxon Horn. The "pick-up" was good too.

When Mrs. Verne Jones had quadruplets and just missed fame, though she produced the

fifth the following year.

When J. George couldn't start his Benzine Buggy, only to find that young Joe, the Edison or Kettering of that time and place had proved beyond a doubt that water and gas didn't mix, even though the water had been especially processed, so as to resemble "Conoco Bronz."

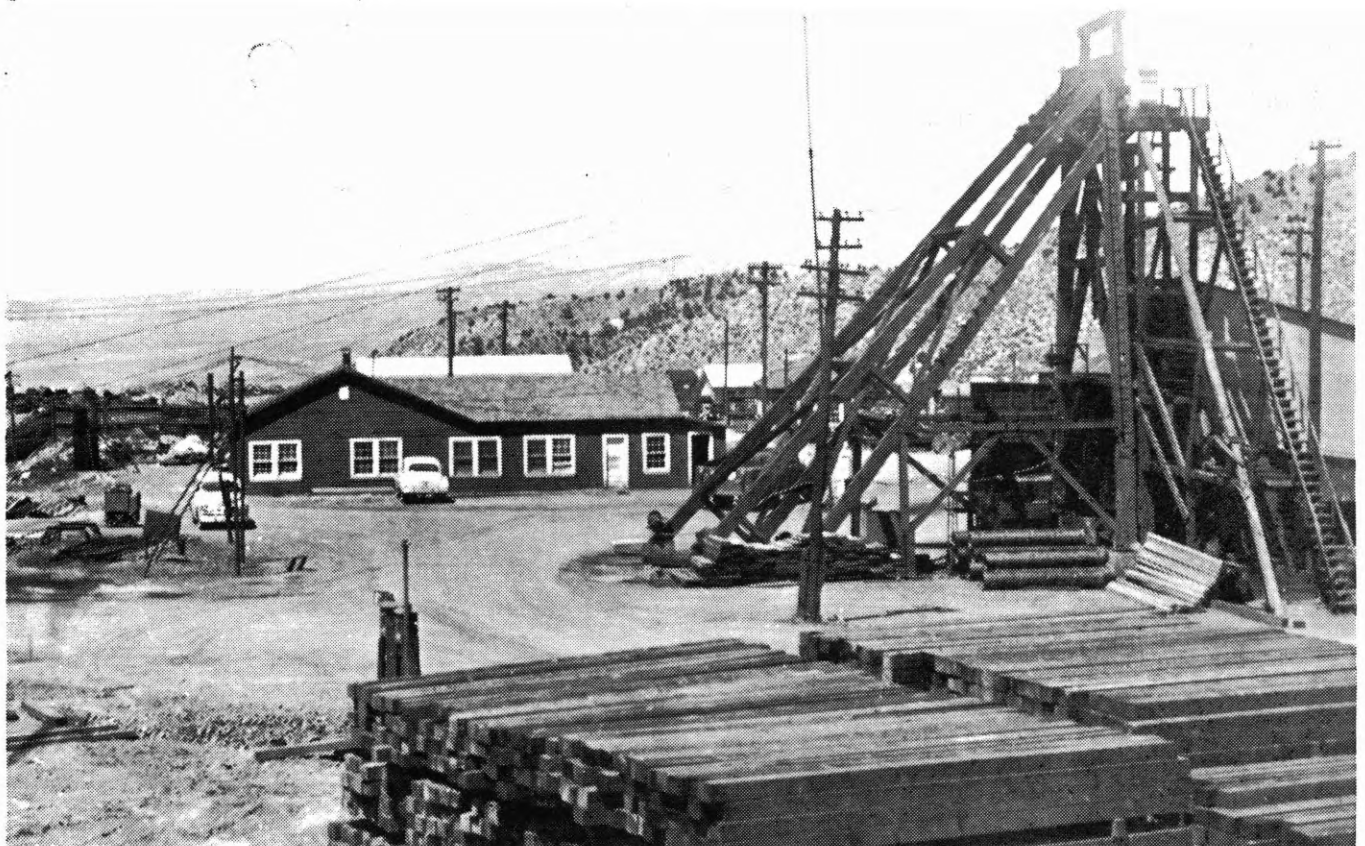
When Harry "Tike" Elmer, proud purveyor of Hill and Hill and American Beauty beverages took the lead in organizing the fire department, which is still in existence and which was always one of Harry's pet interests.

When the romance raddled engineer at the Mammoth Mine, with his mind on "buttons and bows" took his mind off the engine long enough to wave his handkerchief to the wearer of the "Buttons and Bows" who happened to be the head hasher at the Beanery at the foot of the hill. Resulted damage estimated at \$10,000. Lover-boy never did call for his pay nor was he ever seen again in Mammoth from that day.

When Doc Harve'ille didn't get the mining stock his wife "Peg" had requested him to buy, but did get hell in a rising market.

A few remember when's by your reporter: When several matrons not too young went up on the mounta'n side to watch the young folks ski, decided that it looked very simple, tied on some skis and started down the hill. The skis first went one way, then another, but never together. The lad'es did land at the bottom of the mountain, but not in an upright position, and when they couldn't sit down for a week, Remember? These same ladies keep things lively in Mammoth, and are never at a loss for something to do. They are never too busy to do some neighborly act for a sick person, or an aged one. The theme "Togetherness" is best expressed in Mammoth than in most places, and it is hoped that they keep on the job for many more years. The few families left in Mammoth have made the best of things, and a more friendly town is not to be found anywhere.

My greatest inspiration is a challenge to attempt the impossible.



Hoist and yard of the Chief Consolidated Mine, long operating and productive mine in the Tintic District. Mine at present is closed.

## Tintic Standard, large producer of good ores

The Tintic Standard mine in East Tintic area, produced vast amounts of ore over a period of years and gave employment to over 500 men. The mine was first located by John Bestlemyer from Provo. He told Emil J. Raddatz that his father had just patented some mining claims in the East Tintic District. It apparently aroused Mr. Raddatz's interest and shortly after he was on the ground looking it over. Soon after John Westerdahl arrived in the town that was to be known later as Dividend.

During the "lean" years when Mr. E. J. Raddatz and Mr. Westerdahl were trying to get people interested in the Tintic Standard, he gave stock certificates for groceries and in payment of bills. The mine paid the miners off half cash

and half stock, but the men traded the stock for groceries and in many cases, whiskey. A few businessmen kept the stock which later made thousands of dollars for them. Joseph Schlect, the local baker, was one of the men who kept his stock, which made him independent and he retired to California, where he made his home for many years.

Just as the mine was paying off in a big way, John Westerdahl was killed by bandits who were in the process of robbing the Dividend store when he walked in. L. P. Peterson, Dividend pool hall proprietor, was also killed during the robbery. John Manson, store keeper and a mexican laborer, were wounded but both survived. The bandits escaped, without any money, and it is still one of Tintic's unsolved mysteries.

A fire broke out in the mine in 1933, and after burning for a long time, it was controlled by bulkheading the section and pumping it full of mud. This work was directed by Jack Hodges, who had been brought

to Tintic from Butte, Mont., by the Standard Company.

The mine ceased operations in 1949, but leasers worked at the mine until 1956. At the present time the company is involved in a new venture in the Tintic area, The Bear Creek Mining Co., domestic exploration subsidiary of Kennecott, Corp., in which the Tintic Standard and Chief Consolidated Mining Co. are participants.

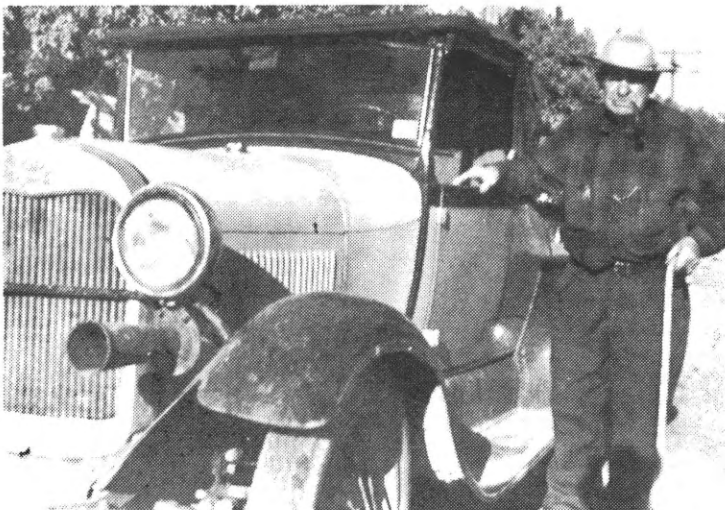
During the operating years, the town of Dividend was a thriving little mining town, complete with a school, movie theatre, dance hall, stores and some very fine homes. Now, as in the case of other ghost towns, it is but a shell of its former years.

Among the names associated with the Tintic Standard and Dividend were: Raddatz, Westerdahl, Lester Dobbs, Havenor, Jack May, Lester Dobbs, Fred Johnson, Fred Hanson, Berquist, J. W. Wade, M. D. Paine, Christensen, Kirk Manson, Pearson, Wahlberg and many others.



**Congratulations to the  
UTAH MINING INDUSTRY  
FROM  
Lee's Variety  
EUREKA, UTAH**





George N. Chiulus, 98, Tintic's oldest miner and resident poses with his 1928 Model "A" Ford which he still drives.

## George N. Chiulus, 98, Tintic's oldest miner

George N. Chiulus, 98 years young, has been written up many times in the Eureka Reporter, but a Centennial Mining edition wouldn't be complete without giving him some special mention, which is certainly due him, as Eureka's oldest resident. He probably is the oldest living miner in Utah and perhaps in the world.

He was born in Kyvere, Greece, on Dec. 12, 1864. His looks and his alert mind belie his age, and he could pass for a much younger man. He is a familiar figure in Eureka, and his 1928 Model A Ford car is still running, and as he says "it gets me where I want to go, so what else?"

Up to a few years ago he stayed at his North Tintic Mining property the year around, making it into town in all kinds of weather. For the past

few winters he has lived in town.

He came to Eureka in 1903. Always interested in mining he naturally followed the mining towns. He spent a short time in Park City before coming to Eureka on Feb. 6, 1903. He worked in the mines here until 1911 at which time he located and acquired his own property in North Tintic.

Through the years he has steadfastly expressed his great faith in Tintic mining, stating that "the biggest mine in Tintic has not yet been discovered." With the new discoveries in the East Tintic area and in the Mammoth Mine, it would appear that his prediction could possibly be coming true. So in this Mining Centennial edition, we salute Mr. Chiulus and hope he will be with us for many more years.

## Knightsville, once scene of progressive community

Knightsville, located about one and one-half miles east of Eureka, came into mining history when the Humbug Mine was located and patented in August 1896 by Uncle Jesse Knight. The first home to be erected was built by Paris Boyle, and others soon followed. Homes were originally built to accomodate twenty families, but the town soon swelled to a bigger number and it finally ended up with about sixty-five houses.

Mr. Knight, was one of Utah's builders, as well as one of its picturesque figures. At his own expense he constructed a church, with John Roundy, as the presiding elder of the LDS Church. Part of the church was used as a school house, and the men employed in the Knight mines contributed \$2.00 each to pay the salary of the first school teacher, Miss Fannie McLean.

A school was finally built, and socials, parties, dances and other activities were held in the school house.

Later a brick school house was built, and the town boasted a post office, a store, two boarding houses, barber shop and other places of business. It was the only mining camp in the U. S. where saloons were not allowed to operate.

Mr. Knight owned the Humbug, the Colorado, the Iron Blossom, the Dragon and Uncle Sam and other properties in the area. It is reported that his income from his mining operations averaged \$10,000.00 a month, and he was

at one time the largest tithe payer in the LDS Church.

Unlike many of the men employed in other parts of the District, the employees in Knightsville, had only to travel but a short distance to get to their work, as some of the mines were practically in their back yards.

Mr. C. C. Griggs, Supt. of the May Day mine, was the owner of the first automobile in the District, and he made his home in Knightsville. The car made it to Eureka in fine style, but early reports have it that he had to have the aid of a team of horses to pull it back up the hill.

About the only thing that remains of the once thriving little town is the school house foundation, and once again dame nature has taken over what was once pleasant homes and pretty gardens. For many years students attended high school in Eureka.

A man can't live a full and satisfying life until he is prepared to accept the unexpected as an opportunity instead of a possible source of trouble.

"Setting too fast a pace can be harmful — after all, a tornado is just a gust of wind in a hurry." — Lee Call

"Some women prefer to marry a man with a strong will — made out to them."

— S. E. Mekeel

A man who does not think for himself does not think at all. — Oscar Wilde

John Beck was another of the successful mining men in early days. The "crazy dutchman" as he was referred to, proved not to be so crazy, when he struck ore in the Bullion Beck Mine at the 200 ft. level. He had correctly guessed that the Eureka Hill vein would come over into his property, and found that it was greater than he had hoped it would be. He was a very generous man and was said to have spread his wealth over

too large an area, and died a poor man, in spite of all the money he made in his lifetime. He is remembered by the older residents of Eureka, as an outstanding, kind and generous person.

How to Improve Your Luck; Develop your bump of curiosity; Acquire a little streak of recklessness; Sharpen your imagination; Be willing and able to change your mind.

Consistency is the last refuge of the unimaginative.

— Oscar Wilde

"Teenage boys are amazing. The same ones who are too tired to walk two blocks to school fight for the chance to run 100 yards on a football field." — Ron L. Coffman

Peoples are not equal and anyone who confuses equal opportunities with absolute equality is off the deepend.

# What's New in Mining?

One could say the Burgin Mines of Kennecott Copper Corporation is the newest mining venture in the Tintic District because it is now shipping ore.

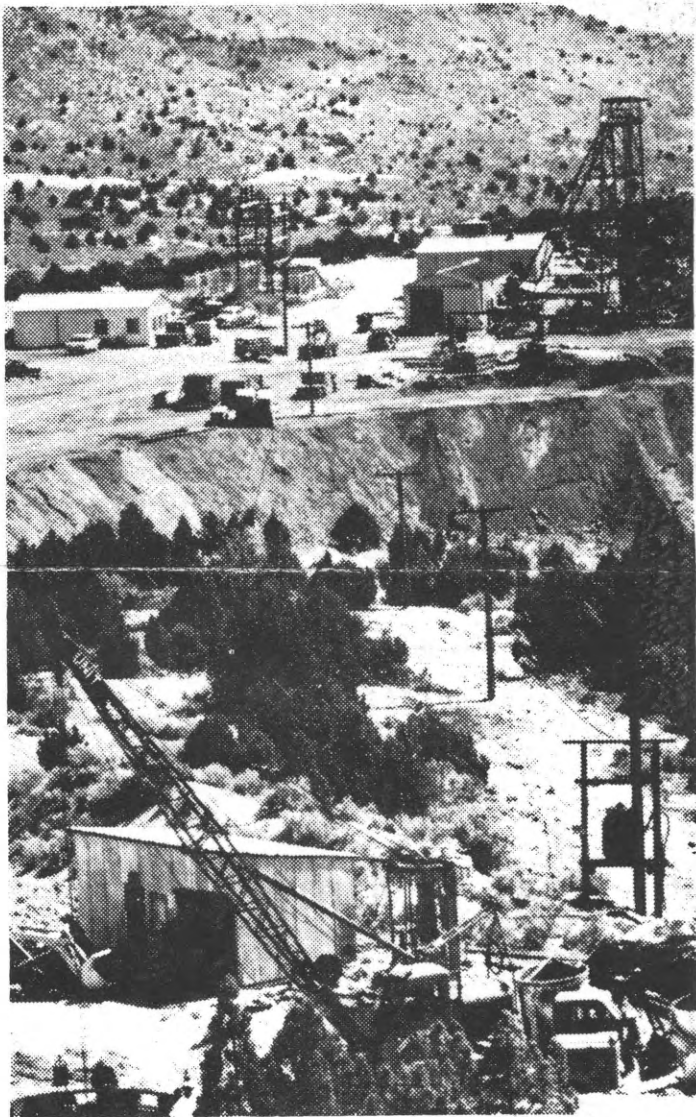
However, the ore being shipped from the Burgin could have been

mined in the 30's or in the 50's had the circumstances been favorable. The depression years put a stop to exploratory drilling in the old Apex Standard Mine. When economic conditions improved, the Burgin deposit might have been found in 1948, but a drill hole put down missed the ore by several hundred feet.

Despite these bad breaks, always there were those in the Tintic District who never lost faith that some day it would flourish again. In 1954, the Bear Creek Mining Co., a domestic exploration subsidiary of Kennecott, became interested in the area.

The earlier exploration project, and results of extensive studies by the U. S. Geological Survey indicated to Bear Creek geologists that ore might be present 1,000 feet or more beneath the surface. Following additional studies, it was decided to put down a deep shaft and work from there.

What's new in mining? It could be that the gamble on the Burgin Mine will pay out and bring new life to the 95-year-old Tintic District.



Burgin shaft and surface plant, background, points up renewed mining activity in old Tintic District near Eureka.

## BEAR CREEK MINING COMPANY

DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARY OF KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

Head Office 1935 South Main St.

Salt Lake City





Early view of Mammoth and the Mammoth Mine. This picture is dated 1910. Building on the mountain above the dump is still in existence today.

## Mammoth mine proves to be long-time producer

The name of McIntyre and Mammoth are almost synonymous. Since 1873, when the McIntyres, Samuel and William arrived in Mammoth, there has always been a McIntyre family living there. At the present Mrs. Earl McIntyre and her two sons, Steele and Howard and their families make their home there, and by reason of majority stock ownership in the Mammoth Mine is still under the McIntyre control.

The McIntyres drove a herd of longhorned cattle from Texas, and soon after their arrival they were induced by a man

named Crismon, who had a substantial interest in the Mammoth mine, to trade a herd of "long horns" for his share of the mine. For the McIntyres, it proved very profitable and the mine ran continuously until 1945, when it was closed down. However, at the present time things are certainly looking up for Mammoth (as the stock market will verify).

With the New Park Mining Company and the Mammoth Mining Company entering into a point venture agreement in December 1961, mining interest in the camp was stepped

erate the mill. A second mill up to fever pitch. The New Park Mining Company agreed to explore and develop the Mammoth Mine in Juab County.

Subsequently, New Park Mining Company began an intense program of geologic mapping and diamond drilling, resulting in the indication of a substantial body of gold-silver copper ore below the lowest workings of the Mammoth Mine. Due to the difficult nature of the diamond drilling and to the relatively poor core recovery, New Park Mining Company decided to deepen the Mammoth Shaft 500 feet to the 2600 level, and to develop the ore body by drifts and raises. Shaft sinking operations began in February 1963, and the ore body was encountered on July 29, 1963.

At the present time, a crew of 14 men are engaged in the development of the ore body and a new diamond drilling program has begun to test for the downward extension of the ore body into the favorable Teutonic and Ophir formations.

Charles A. Steen is president and general manager of New Park Mining Company, and David H. Clegg is secretary.

Thus the predictions of many of the old time mining men in Mammoth would seem to be coming true, and once again the Mammoth Mine could very well be a real producer.

## Diamond, location of first claim, is ghost town

Diamond received its name from some clear white crystals found on the ground known as the Sunbeam Mine at the foot of Sunrise Mountains, which were at first thought to be diamonds. The crystals were later found to be quartz or topaz, and the canyon came to be known as Crystal Canyon.

The discovery was found in 1869. In the next two or three years, other mines were discovered and developed, and were known as the Rising Sun, The Joe Bowers, The Walker, The Showers and the Morning Glory. Some of the mines produced for several years. The first ore mined was shipped by ox team to the north of Salt Lake, and then on to smelters in California and Colorado, and some as far as Swansea, Wales. Two smelters were built in the Tintic Valley in 1871 near the McIntyre Tintic Ranch, and the fuel used was charcoal made from pine and cedar trees found in the mountains nearby. The life of Diamond was short, since they encountered water, (the bugaboo of mining in the District) at 300-foot level, and it was too costly to pump it.

In her hey-day, the old town boasted of four stores, three hotels, one post office and a few "liquid refreshment" bars. School was held there for several years, with John Carson in charge.

Around 1875 residents began moving out, and the buildings were moved or destroyed and the town soon became a ghost town. A few old mine dumps and a cemetery is the only trace of the once thriving little town.

Some of the remembered names who were residents of Diamond were Matthews, McIntose, Poynter, Course, Rose, Goff, Hills, Sullivan, Browns, Tollman, Hickman, Fleming, Harrington and Ferguson.

### Homansville

In the early days of Tintic, around 1871 a small mill and a smelter were built in a little valley east of Eureka, later known as Homansville. Coke ovens were built of bricks for processing cedar for coke. The coke generated the heat to op-

was built in Homansville in 1873. First ores smelted were from the Scotia mine in West Tintic and from the Wyoming claim later known as part of the Eagle and Blue Bell.

At one time Homansville was considered one of the wildest towns in the District. There was one big boarding house, many saloons and several dwellings. Homansville like many other towns in the Tintic District has disappeared. Going from Eureka to Goshen you pass through the little valley, there is little to remind one that it was once a rather thriving small town.

Homansville was first settled by Hyrum Gardner and Lorenzo Fullenback. Mr. Gardner's daughter, Mrs. Joan Campbell still makes her home in Eureka.

## Disaster hits Eureka mine Sept. 17, 1914

The worst mine disaster in the history of the Tintic Mining District occurred on Sept. 17, 1914, when 12 men were caught in a cave-in, at the Centennial Eureka (Blue Rock) Mine. Only one man, Jacob Pinterella, survived. He was in the mine for 74 hours before being rescued, according to one of his daughters, Mrs. Daisy Harding, a long-time resident of Eureka, now residing in Provo. Mrs. Harding reports that it was many days before all the bodies of the 11 men were recovered. The victims were Edward Allen, Ed J. Barrick, Thomas Bottrell, Earl D. Brison, John Hewsen, William Knipe, John Knipe, Bert Lossee, Fred Sanquist, Mike Ross and Kurt Zierrold.

Mr. Bottrell's widow and son Tom, still make their home in Eureka.

Conducting the rescue were well remembered names of earlier years: Supt. Mayberry, foreman, Harry McClain; Supt. L. C. Doty of the Bullion Beck Mine.

Congratulations  
to the  
Utah Mining  
Industry

in celebrating your  
First 100 Years

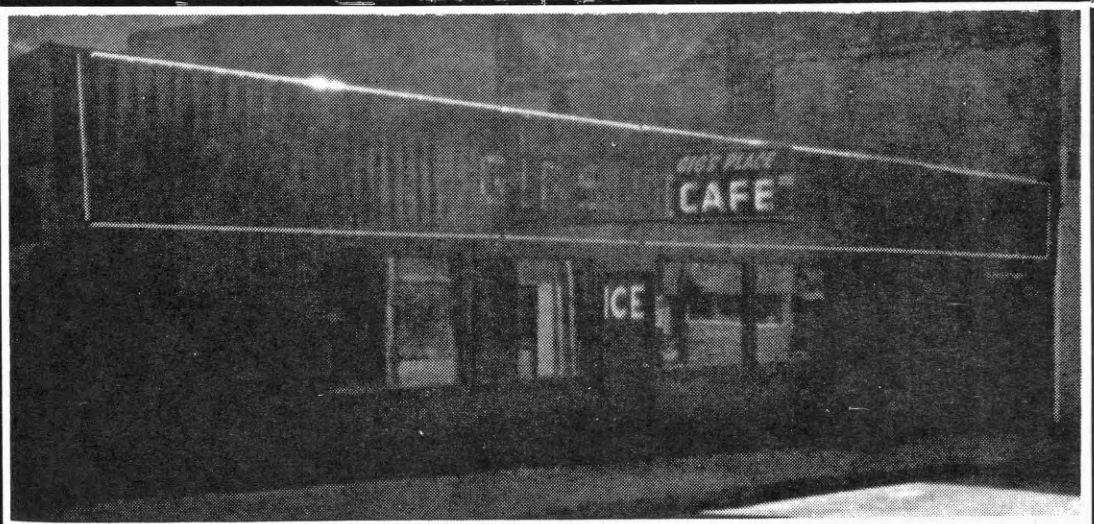
1863 to 1963

100 years of progress!

YOUR AMERICAN OIL DEALER

Randle's Service

EUREKA, UTAH



Saluting the  
Utah Mining Industry

GIG'S CAFE

EUREKA, UTAH



## The would be 'Claim Jumpers'

In the early 1900's the Mining Year ended at midnight, December 31. At that time all owners of Lode Mining claims were required to spend the equivalent of \$200 in labor and supplies on each claim owned, each year.

The law provided that if the claim owner started his assessment work on the last day of the year and continued work each day until the assessment work was completed and filed Proof of Labor with the Mining Recorder, he was the legal owner of the claims for another year.

At that time Joseph Treloar was Supt. of the Victor Consolidated Mine, located on the hillside near Mammoth, Utah. A bunk house and boarding house was maintained at the mine, where unmarried men,



Grand Central Mine at Mammoth, Utah.

## Eureka Chief first paper in the district

The first newspaper "The Eureka Chief" was published by Charles Higgins, and was launched in 1889. It was followed by "The Tintic Miner" with E. H. Rathbone as editor. They were rival papers and after awhile the "Tintic Miner" won out. It was later called "The Eureka Reporter, and under the capable management of C. E. Huish, and C. E. and J. Vern Rife, became one of the first small town weekly papers in the country. It was declared by experienced newsmen that it was at the top of its class in the United States.

Other newspapers flourished for a time, but didn't last long and were soon abandoned.

employed at the mine, lived. A very good friend of Mr. Treloar was an old prospector, living in Mammoth at the time, who owned some mining claims on the ground that later became Jesse Knight's famous Iron Blossom Mine.

One New Year's Eve, Joe Treloar discovered that his old prospector friend had not started the assessment work on his claims. In the evening, Mr. Treloar went down to Mammoth and on entering a saloon discovered his friend in the company of some younger men, who were buying the old man whiskey as fast as he could drink it. Mr. Treloar smelled "A Rat." He said nothing to the old man, but returned to the Victor mine and routed some of his men out of the Bunk House. With lanterns

picks and shovels they went around the mountain to the old man's claims and started the assessment work. Shortly after midnight, some of the boys, who had been so free with their money earlier in the evening, appeared at the claims, all ready with location notices and lanterns, but to their surprise the work was being performed according to

law. The boys said nothing, but shouldered their picks and shovels, and went around the mountain and down through Knightsville, into Eureka, apparently to drown their sorrow at the failure of their dirty scheme.

The secret of enjoyable food usually lies in the amount of labor used to prepare it.

## Silver bullets from mines

In the 1870's new mines were coming into production almost daily in the Tintic Mining District. Many of them were producing high lead ore. At that time the settlers at Nephi were having trouble with Indians and were running short of lead to mould into bullets. The Nephi settlers sent some men with an ox team and wagon to Tintic to get some lead ore. The men made to Tintic and after receiving permission at one of the mines, loaded their wagon with lead boulders and returned to Nephi. A blacksmith, operating a shop at Nephi, melted the lead boulders in his forge. When they began to mould their bullets, they found the metal exceptionally hard. However, they succeeded in moulding a good supply of bullets for their guns. It was later learned that the hardness of the metal was due to the high silver content of the lead boulders. So Juab County settlers fired Silver Bullets at the Indians.

Most of our comforts grow up between our crosses.

Major smog attacks in the Northeast predicted.

Drug to avert small pox is announced.

## Our thanks to you . . .

Commemoration of the 100th anniversary of mining in Utah has been possible only because of the outstanding enthusiasm, cooperation and help of many individuals and organizations in our state. All have earned sincere, heartfelt thanks.

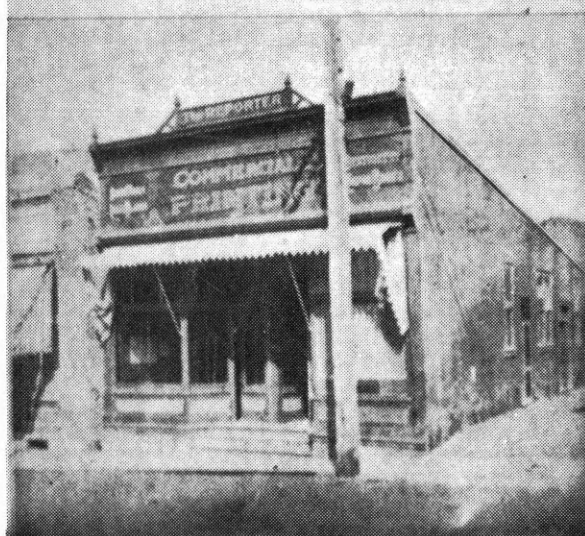
Requests for aid met with responses far exceeding expectations. From all corners of Utah came rare old pictures of mining, descriptions of mining camps and mines, old publications, biographies of pioneer mining men, offers of help, and equally important, financial aid.

The development of a comprehensive mining centennial program has turned new light on one important fact--the vital role of mining during the past 100 years in the expanding economy of Utah. And the people of our state have reason to look forward to the second century of mining for additional evidence that "From the earth comes an abundant life for all."

## MINING CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

820 Kearns Building

Salt Lake City, Utah



Newspapers have played an important part in the development of the Tintic area. Seen above is Mr. C. E. Huish, early editor of the Reporter and below is the building which housed the Reporter in the early days.



## EDITORIAL

## Thanks given for help

It would be an impossibility to list and give credit to all our fine old timers, who have had a hand in settling Tintic. If any of the "real" old timers have been overlooked in this centennial edition, it has been an over-sight on the part of your Reporter, and not lack of appreciation of their worthwhile efforts and struggles through the passing years, and we pay tribute to one and all in this edition.

It might be said in passing that a full measure of appreciation is also due the many wonderful people who have remained in Tintic and kept it going through the years—the businessmen who have kept their establishments going through some very bad times—the depression, the lean years when employment was at a low ebb, and who were loyal and trusting enough to extend credit to men out of work and help them "over the hump" so to speak, until employment picked up again. Many of the names are listed in the advertising in the paper, and we feel that they should be given recognition in the centennial edition. The churches and the various organizations in town should also come for their share in backing all worthwhile civic projects in town and giving assistance to those in need.

We also feel that recognition should be given to the "over 80 club," those who have contributed much to the district through the years. They have a big share in making Tintic the fine place it is, and all have been active in church and civic affairs. So we salute the following "old timers": heading the list is Mrs. William Vivian, 95 years young; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tuckett, 85 and 88; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Green, 86 and 84; Mrs. Annie Bogdan, 85; Mrs. Matilda Brady, 89; Mrs. "Aunt Lou" Barrett, 90; Mrs. William Wirthlin, 83; Mrs. Ada Randle, 82; Mrs. A. E. Stokes, 83; Andy Campbell, 85; Mrs. Alice Jameson, the baby of the group, 80; Mrs. Helena Sorensen, 87; and Mrs. Marie Berry, 83, both of Mammoth.

We wish to thank all those who supplied pictures and gave information on the various mines, and if all is not used, be assured it is not lack of appreciation, but lack of space which prevented them from being used.

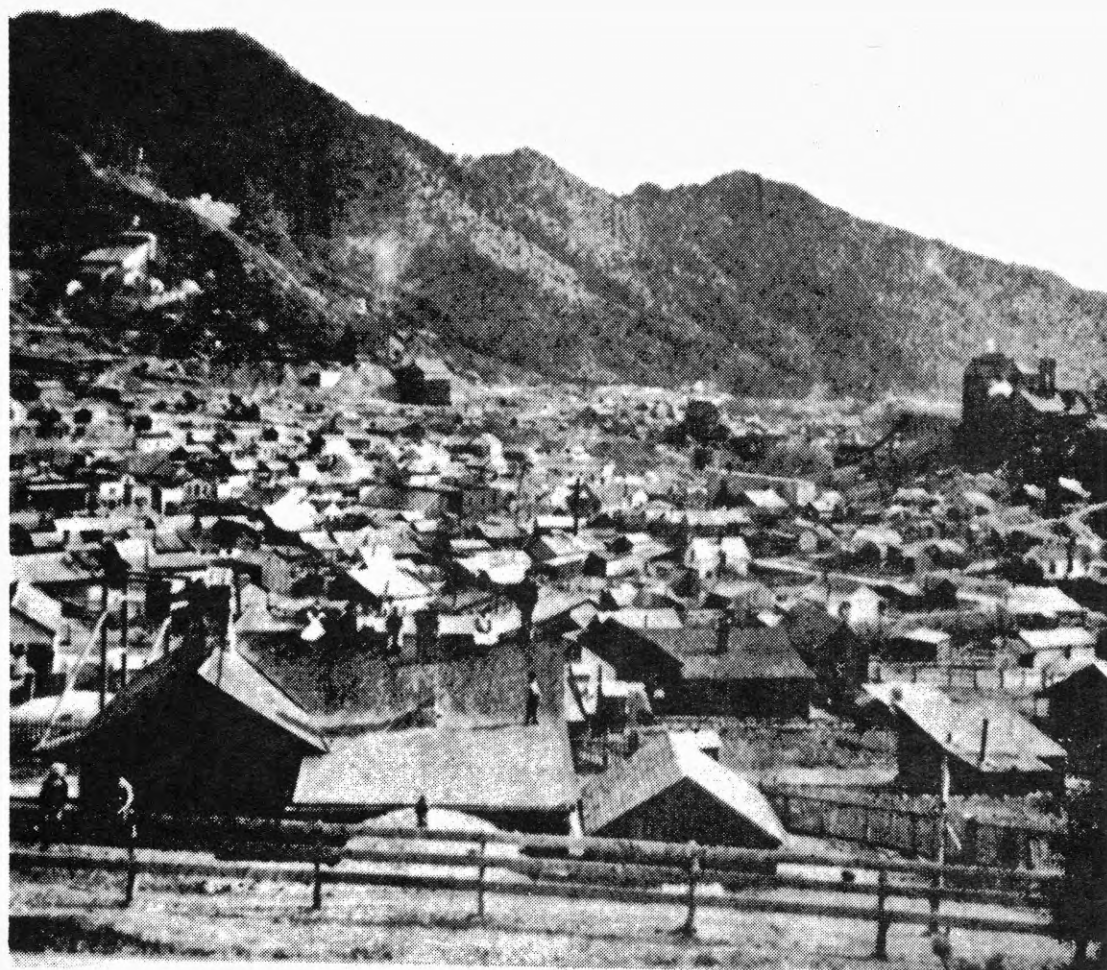
Your Reporter,  
BELLE COFFEY

## Churches play big part in city development

## Catholic

The first Catholic priest to enter the District was Father

Lawrence Scanlon in 1873. He stayed for a short while, and the next priest to come to the District was Father Kieley, and it was in his time that the first Catholic Church was built. The pews in the church were so constructed that they could be used as desks during the week when a church school was conducted. Father Donohue came next and presided at



View of Eureka, looking southwest. Numbers indicate mines: 1. Centennial Eureka Mine, 2. Eureka Hill Mine, 3. Eureka Hill Mine, 4. Bullion-Beck Mine, 5. Genini Mine.

St. Patrick's Church for 20 years. The present pastor is Father Rudolph A. Daz.

### The Latter-day Saints Church

The LDS Church was organized in Eureka in Nov. 1883. It was more fully organized in April of 1884, by Apostle Teasdale in the office of John Beck's Bullion Beck Mine. John Beck was chosen presiding elder, with Henry Simmons and Lorenz Fullenback as his counselors. The MIA was organized with Peter Loutensock and the counselors were Lorenz Fullenback and Samuel Freckleton. The Relief Society was organized in Nov. 1897, when Rhoda Heaton was installed as president. Later John Beck had a church built on the hill north of his Bullion Beck mine.

The Eureka Ward was organized on June 15, 1893. A new church was built on Main Street in 1901, and was dedicated by Apostle Reed Smoot on Oct. 30, 1904.

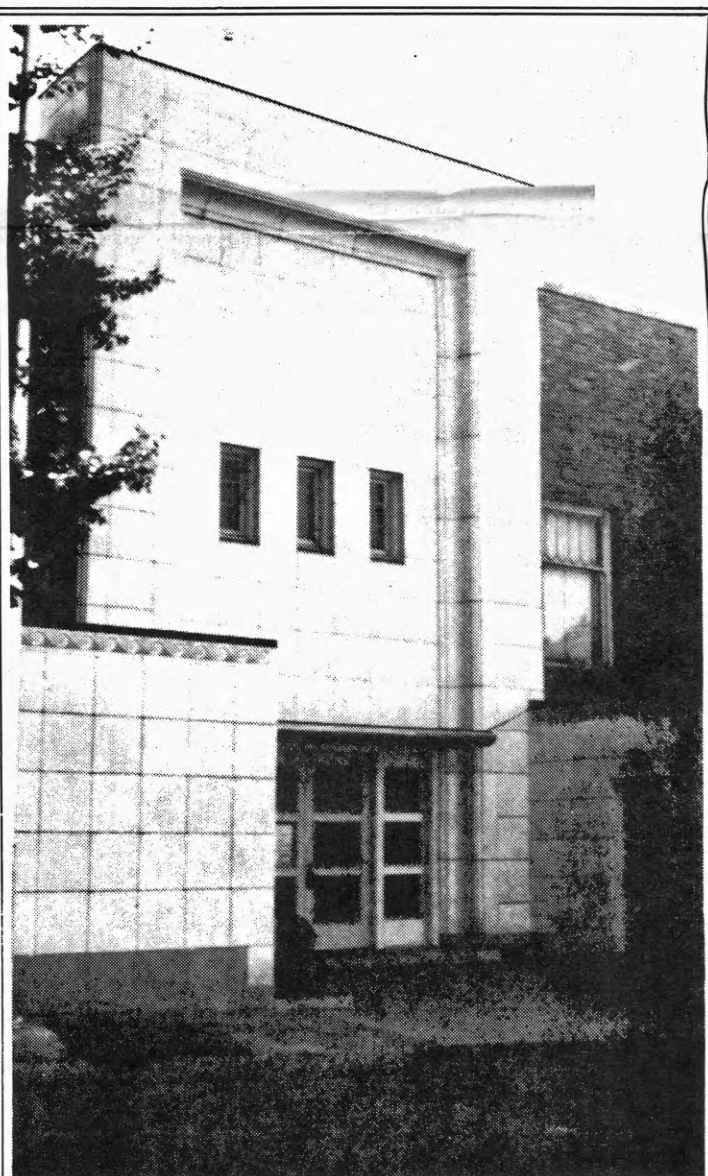
At the present time Eureka Ward is included in the Santaquin-Tintic Stake which includes wards in Utah and Jubah Counties.

Bishop of Eureka Ward at the present is Denton Bartschi. His first counselor is Duane Garbett.

### Methodist Church

The Methodist Church was first definitely organized in Eureka in 1880 by a missionary from the Ohio Conference by the name of W. A. Hunter. Rev. G. F. Jane was the first presiding elder. In 1891 due to an increased membership, a church building was started. In September of that year J. D. Gillian was appointed pastor for the Eureka church. The church mentioned is still in use and its members are very active under the able guidance of Rev. Russell Tanner, who also presides at the Methodist Church in Tooele.

In earlier days in Tintic, there were several active churches, namely, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Baptist. At the present only three churches are still active in Tintic: Latter-day Saints, Methodist and Catholic.



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**Tintic Mining District**

(continued from page 3)

the pass north of Packard Peak, and probably this was the pass they headed for, with visions of fat living for the balance of the winter in the seclusion of their Valley with the cattle for food.

In the meantime, Colonel Conover had secured authority from Brigham Young to raise a company of militia to pursue the Indians and recover the stock. Stopping at Palmyra, he endeavored to find Tintic's band with the Indians under Chief Peteetneet, who were friendly. Failing in this, a company of about 75 men was organized and left Palmyra, camping the first night at the north end of West Mountain, where they spent an extremely cold night, with only saddle blankets for bedding. In the morning, several of the men returned home with frozen feet; the balance riding forward over the Lake on the ice to the dugout where the Hunsaker herdsman had been killed. Here the Company divided into squads of ten to locate the trail of the Indians, which was soon found, plus a stray steer the Indians had left behind, that was brought in and barbecued for dinner.

The Company had no difficulty following the trail of the Indians and the herd of cattle through the canyon, and emerging from the mountains viewed the valley for, as they believed, the first time by white men.

As discoverers, they named it "Tintic Valley."

In their belief that they were the first white men to see the Valley, they may have been correct. It had no streams to beckon the beaver trappers, or to point the way for travelers. On the West was the Great American Desert, even today an unpopulated barrier. On the East, convenient small streams and the Sevier River made a route that called for no further exploration. Father Escalante, in 1776, and Jim Bridger at an unknown later date, had viewed the East Tintic Mountains, but had passed them by without comment.

Tintic Valley impressed these Mormon Militiamen, already familiar with mountains and valleys well covered with cedar and pine, as being the most thickly wooded they had ever seen, and it must have been a beautiful sight with the

dark green trees standing so thickly against a background of snow.

The Indians had taken a southeasterly direction, and the pursuing militia encountered deep snow and extra cold. Some of the stolen stock had failed to survive the Indian drive and were passed standing in the snow frozen stiff.

What a picture this Indian Band, driving these poor beasts through the snowy mountain pass and down into the cedar covered valley, must have made. But there was no Remington to paint it.

The militia moved on, covering in one day what the Indians did in three, and on the third day, passing an unusually heavy body of cedars, they found themselves on the edge of a great desert. Here the stolen cattle had been left by the Indians, who had scattered in all directions into the surrounding sand hills.

The Company now drove the recovered cattle six miles to the Sevier River, and camped for the night. The following days, marching up the Sevier River and driving the cattle before them, brought them to Nephi.

As they approached the town they were taken for Indians, and caused considerable alarm, but as the chronicler says; "It was a time of general rejoicing with the Nephites when they found the supposed Lamanites were their friends."

Now with the Militia and the cattle safe at Nephi, and Tintic's band scattered among the sand hills, and Tintic Valley discovered and named, what about Chief Tintic, shot through the hand, back in the tent in Cedar Valley?

On March 5, 1856, the Deseret News reported:

"Tintic, head chief of the disaffected band, and who was wounded in the skirmish near the South Fort in Cedar Valley, is reported dead."

So for another Remington painting, picture Chief Tintic slumped over the neck of his horse, dying from an infected wound, with his band around him urging the stolen cattle on through the deep snow of what had been his valley, without the knowledge that his name would some day be "Mining Magic."

"A man is judged by the company he keeps — a woman by the company she has just left." —Ernest L. Henes



View from foothills shows the Chief Consolidated Mining Company mill which dominated the landscape around Eureka for several years. The mill has since been dismantled.

John Q. Packard was a well known name in early mining history. The Eureka Hill, which was really the first strike in Eureka, and which he held for several years, and later located the Blue Rock mine, which he later sold. It proved to be a far greater "strike" and a much richer one than the Eureka Hill. His

earnings were such that he donated a school building in Eureka and a library building in Salt Lake City.

Timothy D. Sullivan, or "Big Tim" as he was called came to Eureka in the early days and located a number of mining claims, including the Little Chief, the Eureka Townsite

and was instrumental in the establishment of the Eureka Democrat in 1895. He died in Eureka in 1899. The family lived here for several years following his death and Mrs. Sullivan and son, John T. make their home in Salt Lake.

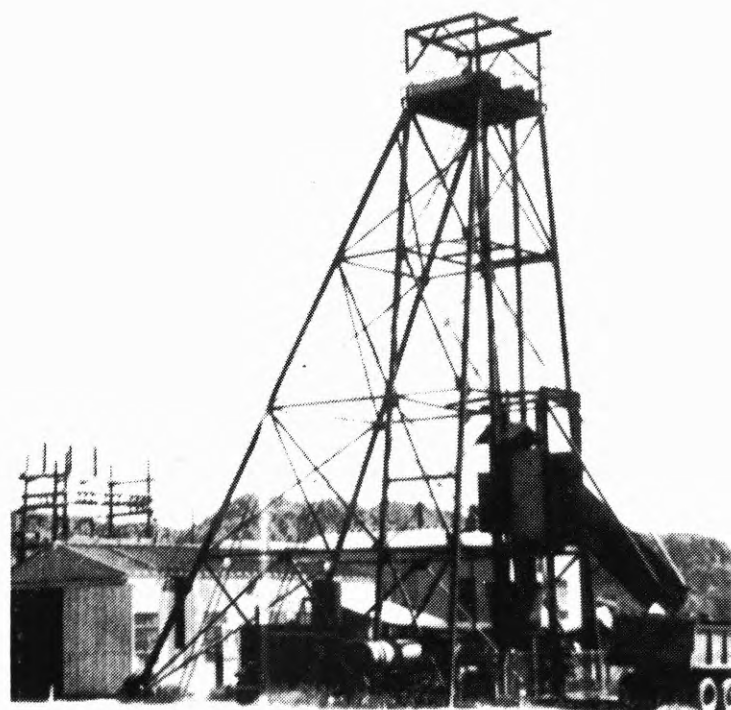
Paying compliments is one way to insure quick popularity.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE INDUSTRY CELEBRATING ITS FIRST CENTENNIAL

in  
UTAH

# Centennial Development Company

EUREKA, UTAH



Headframe and surface facilities of the Burgan Shaft owned and operated by the Bear Creek Mining Company in the East Tintic Mining District. This operation is located east and north of the familiar Tintic Standard operation.



# Education holds prominent position in Tintic history

## Catholic School

The first Catholic School was opened in 1885, and was first held in the Church. John W. Bogan was in charge of the school, and it ran for about five years. Prior to that time, John Duggan, father of the late Mrs. P. J. Fennell, former school teacher from Michigan, began teaching neighboring children in his home at night, but found it to be very unsatisfactory because only a few could be taken care of in the limited space of a small house in what time could be spared after twelve hours of the hard work which was required of the miners in those days.

In 1891, a new school was built and was called St. Joseph's School, and it ran continuously until 1941, when it closed down. The music department was one of the finest in the state during that time and turned out some very accomplished musicians.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross staffed the school during the years after it became known as St. Joseph's. The building was torn down just a few years ago and the ground is used for a parking lot for St. Patrick's Church.

The first public school opened in Eureka in 1881 and was located in the lower part of Eureka in what is known as "Dutch Town." It was housed in a rock building, for a couple of years. Later in 1884, The Eureka School District was organized by John Q. Packard of the Eureka Hill

Mine, and a new building was erected on the north side of town. A few years later a twin building was needed to care for the extra students. They were used for about 50 years, when they were torn down and a fine group of school buildings were built on Main Street, to replace the old ones. The buildings house the high school, elementary school, the Little Theatre, a fine gymnasium, a well equipped shop for teaching welding, lathe and machine shop. All are heated by a central plant.

Pupils from Mammoth and Tintic Junction, and a few from Silver City, are transported to Eureka by bus.

The Board of Education of Tintic School District at the present time is: president, Leland Sanderson; vice president, Stanley Ryan; Theodore Haynes, Chriss Sorensen, Mammoth; and Darcey Sabey, Callao; clerk and treasurer, Catherine Chatterton; and Superintendent of Tintic School District is Alexander Blight.

## Mammoth School

A public school was opened in 1890. The first remembered principal or teacher was Thomas Creer and a Miss Gilchrist. Two teachers serving somewhat later were a Miss Smith and a Mr. Gose (first names not available). It ran until 1944-45, when the building was closed and all students were transported to Eureka.

## Silver City

The Silver City School ran for several years during the



Present school complex in which students of Eureka attend grade school, junior high school and senior high school. Also the home of Tintic School District.

## Robinson takes a train ride

G. H. Robinson came to Mammoth around 1890. He had a degree in engineering and went to work for the Mammoth Mining Company as the manager and builder of their mill. Soon after his arrival he laid out the townsite, which he called Robinson. He is the only man in the memory of the townspeople who felt import-

boom days, and then as with Mammoth, the students from Tintic Junction and Silver City were all transported to Eureka to the Tintic elementary and Tintic High School.

ant enough to charter a special train to carry him to Salt Lake on business. He found the railroad a great convenience and let the Company pay the bill. This mode of travel came to the notice of Samuel McIntyre, who was very democratic in his travel tastes, and he told Robinson where he could go, but not necessarily by train. After this episode, Robinson and the Mammoth Mine parted company.

## Eagle & Blue Bell Mine

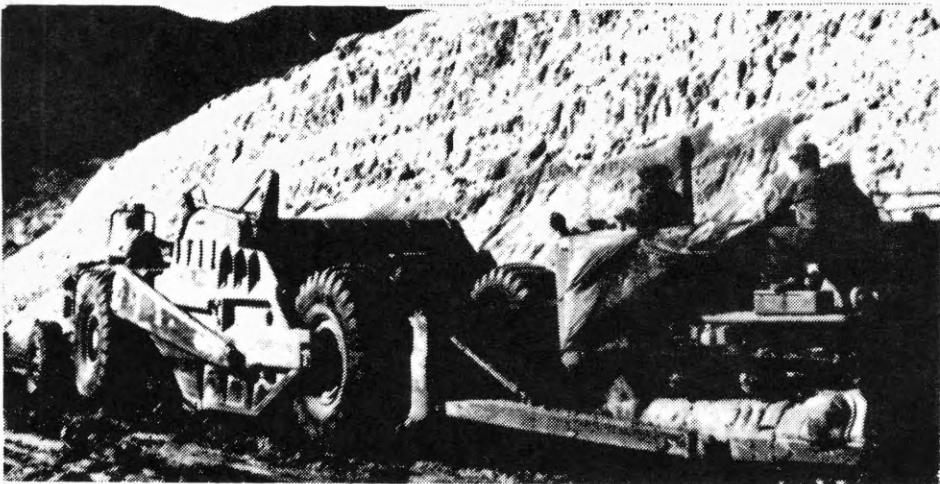
Eagle and Blue Bell Mine produced lead-silver and gold during the producing years. It closed for a few years in 1931,

and opened again in 1935, when a leasing program was carried on until 1940. The final closing was in 1942. Through the years it provided work for a number of men in the town. William Owens was superintendent for a number of years. Billie Clark, another was foreman for many years.

Eligibility for GI loans does not extend beyond July 25, 1967 for any veterans of World War II, nor beyond January 31, 1975 for any Korean veteran, the Veterans Administration cautions.

NATO is cautious on new detente with Soviet.

# Congratulations Mine Centennial



Open pit mining operations at uranium mine in West Juab County.



JUAB COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:  
Carl Gallaway, R. E. Gardner, Alton S. Gadd

Mining is big business in  
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