

MINING HISTORY NEWS

Volume 9 · February 1998 · Number 1

Ready for Bisbee?

The conference organizers are busy with the Ninth Annual Mining History Conference at Bisbee, June 4-7. They want to remind all intending to attend that the former copper camp has become an attractive getaway and that early hotel reservations are a must.

The Bisbee Chamber of Commerce flyer is included as part of this newsletter to help with your selections. Also, if you are interested in staying longer in Arizona or wish to use a Bed & Breakfast reservation service we recommend MI CASA SU CASA, P. O. Box 950, Tempe, AZ 85280-0950 or call 602-990-0682 (reservations 1-800-456-0682).

We will have four days of activities, beginning on the 4th, Thursday, with early registration at the Tombstone Court House State Park, Tombstone. An early evening reception will follow in Bisbee, with a Phelps Dodge representative welcoming our group.

Friday morning we will tour the Copper Queen and then enjoy lunch with Carlos Schwantes, who will speak about his recent research on Phelps Dodge. Two days of paper presentations will be highlighted with a banquet talk by Richard Francaviglia about the evolution of Bisbee and the Warren Mining District.

We will conclude the conference with an all day tour of Cananea, Sonora, still an active copper mining operation.

Bisbee is relatively easy of access. If traveling long distance, probably the

least expensive route is to fly to Phoenix and rent a car. The drive to Bisbee via Interstate 10 and Highway 80 via Benson and Tombstone takes four hours.

If driving, a similar route is suggested, via I-10. Although if coming from the east exit at Willcox, Arizona and head south via Highway 666. In the next newsletter we will detail optional dirt road, ghost town and mining camp routes -- there are many attractions and distractions for the mining historian in storied Cochise County, Arizona.

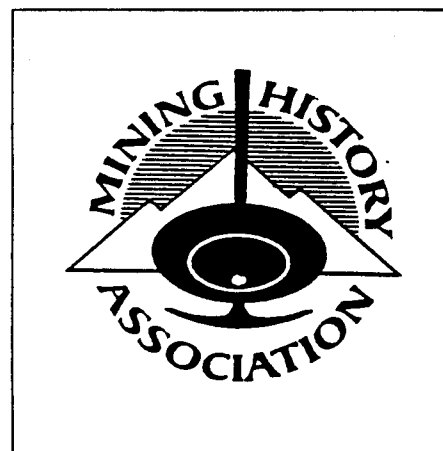
Program chair Robert Trennert and his committee, Erik Nordberg and Homer Milford, report the program is near set. Mason Coggin and his local arrangements group have the details about complete. MHA members, fear not, for your organizers are ready to show all a great time in Bisbee.

Bisbee Museum

The Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, across the street from the Copper Queen hotel in the heart of Bisbee, will be open during the conference, displaying its wealth of artifacts, objects, and historic photographs and collections -- a special exhibit was put in book form, *Bisbee, Urban Outpost on the Frontier*, ed. by Carlos Schwantes. The museum is housed in the former Copper Queen Mining Company offices, a National Historic Landmark. Carrie Gustavson, museum director, has helped with local arrangements and deserves our thanks.

Fourth International

The Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia of Mexico City is hosting the Fourth International Mining History Congress at Guanajuato, Mexico on November 10-13, 1998. They have sent a request for papers (due March 15). Suggested topics are varied: technology, social impacts, international aspects, economics of mining, historic preservation and interpretation of sites, and regional studies. If you are interested please fax them your name, institution, address, phone, FAX, e:mail, and theme of paper. Their Fax is 5 5 3 . 6 3 . 7 4 o r e : m a i l (miningcongress@infosel.net.mx). They also have a home page (<http://www.inah.gob.mx>) Address to Innes Herrera, Rina Ortiz, or Alma Para. More information will follow on lodgings, transportation, and meeting space.



President's Page

Listening to some of our members at conferences over the years, it appears that some help and guidance on publishing and reading what is informative and helpful is wanted. So,

Welcome to
The Year of the Reader and Writer
about
the Mining Past

The recent decision by a colleague discouraged by poor sales and the suicide of a famous author who ventured into mining history have convinced me that authors need to reset their expectations at a more realistic level.

The overflow crowds at talks on New York publishing demonstrates that this is still the shining goal toward which many aspire. But the competition is more intense than ever. At the same time that 166 new titles are published each day (only 9% of them in general nonfiction), hardcover sales have fallen 12% in the last year, and several New York publishers have drastically reduced their lists. This has produced a flight of mid level novelists to the university presses, some of which now churn out so many novels that they appear to have lost sight of their scholarly mission. Nonetheless, the university presses and small independents remain the best bet for the mining historian seeking a publisher. Here an average press run will probably be only 1,000 copies, and few resources will be available for marketing.

How can the mining historian in search of a publisher combat these unfavorable trends? Before sending queries, study publishers' catalogues to see where similar books have appeared. Publishers with a specialty in your area may be more receptive. Make sure your proposal has been clearly thought through, something often lacking in proposals I have reviewed. Be willing to revise, no matter how extensively. Refusal is the sure sign of the amateur. And don't be dull. If such books as

Longitude and *How the Irish Saved Civilization* (essentially about medieval monks copying manuscripts) can reach the best seller list, we should never console ourselves with the thought that dullness is inherent to our subject.

One other tip. If your name begins with Z, consider a pen name. Book stores place the works of authors with Z names at dachshund's eye level on the bottom shelf where no one is likely to see them.

Sally Zanjani
Reno, Nevada

Organization notes:

Welcome to the Mining History Association new officers: Donald Hardesty, Roger Burt, and Eric Clements. The officers and board for 1998 are:

President, Sally Zanjani
Vice-president (president-elect), Donald Hardesty
Secretary, Robert Spude
Treasurer, James E. Fell, Jr.
Council Members:
Robert Trennert, past president
James Edgerly, 1996-8
Richard Francaviglia, 1996-8
Lynn Langenfeld, 1996-8
Ed Hunter, 1997-9
Lysa Wegman-French, 1997-9
Roger Burt, 1998-00
Eric Clements, 1998-00

The nominating committee for 1998 includes Mason Coggin, James McBride, and Eleanor Swent.

Muchas gracias to our outgoing president Robert Trennert and the three retiring council members (but still active friends) Karen Vendl, Ron Limbaugh, and Gene Gressley.

The MHA's new **membership brochure** is nearing completion. Mark and Karen Vendl have the draft ready for final review and printing sometime this spring.

Dues are due. Please fill out the enclosed dues payment sheet and forward your check to the association. Please note the new membership categories: General Members receive conference information, newsletters, and *Mining History Journal*; Sustaining Members receive conference information, newsletters, recognition in the Newsletter, and *Mining History Journal*; Patrons receive conference information, newsletters, special event, recognition in the Newsletter, and *Mining History Journal*; and Corporate Sponsors receive conference information, newsletters, special event, recognition in the *Mining History Journal*, and *Mining History Journal*. All membership categories confer voting rights.

Managing editor Charles Hughes reports the *Mining History Journal* for 1997 is being mailed this week. Expect to receive your copy sometime in March. The MHA owes a note of thanks to Charles and editor Christopher Huggard for their efforts in producing a quality journal. If you have an essay you wish to have considered for the 1998 journal write editor Christopher Huggard at 523 N. Willow Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Our colleagues at the Australian Mining History Association have a web page: <http://www.econs.ecel.uwa.edu.au/AMHA/amhamain.htm>

**The Mining History Association
Newsletter**
Denver, Colorado

Distributed to association members; membership is open to all interested in the history of mining. Dues are \$25 per year. Please send dues to MHA, Post Office Box 150300, Denver, Colorado 80215.

Submissions for publication in the newsletter are welcome. Write to Robert L. Spude, Editor.

More Organization Notes

The late John Townley, first editor of the *Mining History Journal* and after whom the annual award for best article is named, was remembered at a reception held January 11 at the Churchill County Museum, Fallon, Nevada. John's history of the area's reclamation, *Turn this Water into Gold*, was recently reprinted.

Thanks

Thanks for newsletter items from: Ed Hunter, Sally Zanjani, Bob Trennert, Lysa Wegman-French, Glenn Cook, Mark and Karen Vendl, Erik Nordberg, Mason Coggin, Betty Townley, R. D. Learmont, Alma Parra, Mona Schermerhorn, and Homer Milford.

Members request

A member has asked where they can find the books reviewed or noted in the *Mining History News*. We don't provide addresses for most publishers both because of lack of space and because a good bookstore can locate the books for you. If the book is published by a university press your local book seller should have their address or can get it for you (if they can't and are that dysfunctional than they probably won't be in business long and you wouldn't want to put your money on hold there anyway). For privately published works or small presses we will attempt to include addresses with reviews, making it easier for readers to acquire copies.

Conference

The National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs annual conference will be held September 28-October 1, 1998 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. An important theme this year is "Preserving the Past." If you wish to submit a proposal (due June 1) or wish more information contact Robert Evetts, Mining Division, AML Bureau, P. O. Box 6429, Santa Fe, NM 87505-6429 or call 505-827-5981. e:mail: revetts@state.nm.us

Readers' Reference

In 1974, Professor Otis Young of Arizona State University offered a reading course to a young mining history enthusiast, who needed quite a bit of direction. Since the theme for this year is reading and writing about the mining past, Dr. Young has agreed to share the list, which was geared to assist a student enter the field of mining history, particularly Western mining history, through reading a wide array of historical works rather than a complete list of "best books." The list provided a good introduction at the time. Readers of books on the list will understand how mining history is written. For example, the 3 books on the Comstock provide contrasting styles. The 1974 list below is alphabetical by author:

- 1) Frank A. Crampton, *Deep Enough, A Working Stiff in the Western Mine Camps* (1956, 1982) in print University of Oklahoma Press
- 2) Charles H. Dunning and Edward H. Peplow, *Rock to Riches, the Story of American Mining...Past, Present and Future...as Reflected in the Colorful History of Mining in Arizona, The Nation's Greatest Bonanza* (1959) OP
- 3) William S. Greever, *The Bonanza West, The Story of Western Mining Rushes, 1848-1900* (1963) in print University of Idaho Press
- 4) J. H. Hammond, *Autobiography of John Hays Hammond* (1935) OP
- 5) W. Turrentine Jackson, *Treasure Hill, Portrait of a Silver Mining Camp* (1963) OP
- 6) Eliot Lord, intro. by David Myrick, *Comstock Mining and Miners* (1883, 1959) OP
- 7) Watson Parker, *Gold in the Black Hills* (1966) OP
- 8) Rodman Paul, *Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880* (1963) OP
- 9) T. A. Rickard, *Man and Metals* (1932) OP
- 10) -----, *History of American Mining* (1932) OP

- 11) A. L. Rowse, *The Cousin Jacks, The Cornish in America* (1969) OP
- 12) Gosta Sandstrom, *Tunnels* (1963) OP
- 13) Charles Shinn, ed. by Rodman Paul, *Mining Camps, A Study in Frontier Government* (1884, 1965) OP
- 14) -----, *The Story of the Mine, As Illustrated by the Great Comstock Lode of Nevada* (1910, 1980) in print University of Nevada Press.
- 15) Duane A. Smith, *Rocky Mountain Mining Camps, the Urban Frontier* (1967) in print University Press of Colorado
- 16) Clark Spence, *British Investment and the American Mining Frontier, 1860-1901* (1958) in print University of Idaho Press
- 17) -----, *Mining Engineers and the American Mining West, the Lace-Boot Brigade, 1849-1933* (1970) in print University of Idaho Press.
- 18) Mark Twain, *Roughing It* (1872) in print University of California Press
- 19) William Wright (Dan deQuille), *The Big Bonanza, An Authentic Account of the Discovery, History, and Working of the World-Renowned Comstock Lode of Nevada* (1876, 1947) OP
- 20) Otis Young, *Western Mining, An Informal Account of Precious-Metals Prospecting, Placering, Lode Mining, and Milling on the American Frontier From Spanish Times to 1893*, (1970) in print University of Oklahoma Press.

This list can be revised, as Dr. Young has done in a recent letter. In a future newsletter we will include a more up to date survey of mining history books compiled from comments by a group of well-known mining historians.

Tours

Atalaya Tours, LTd sent their 1998 mining tour program: visit Rio Tinto April 17-24; Southern Spain April 26-May 4; Western Britain August 14-24; Mexico September 22 to October 6; and elsewhere. For more information write them at Ceinionfa, Capel Dewi, Aberystwyth, SY23 3HR, UK. They are offering MHA members a 5% discount.

California Celebrates

The **California Council for the Humanities** has sponsored exhibits, publications and events in celebration of the California Gold Rush and the state's Sesquicentennial. They have established a web page for quick reference (<http://www.calhum.org>). From 1998 to 2000 the council with various partners is leading a statewide effort to present the stories of the people and events that shaped the founding of the state of California in 1850.

On January 24th, **The Oakland Museum of California** opened the exhibit "Gold Rush!, California's Untold Stories," with speakers and the publication of a guide to the exhibit. J. S. Holliday, author of *The World Rushed In: The California Gold Rush Experience*, gave the keynote address. Sister exhibits on the art and photography of the gold rush also opened at that time. For more information call 1-888-OAKMUSE or tap their web page (<http://www.museumca.org>).

The exhibit will travel to the Autrey Museum of Western Heritage in Los Angeles in the fall.

The Oakland Museum of California with the cooperation of the University of Iowa Press has just published one of the best collections of gold rush era photographs: *Silver & Gold, Cased Images of the California Gold Rush*, edited by Drew Heath Johnson and Marcia Eymann. The book has some of the standard mining and town scenes as well as numbers of exquisite images of Native Americans, women, and more people and places. They are all exceptionally well reproduced. Order from their gift shop 510-238-6305.

The museum has also developed a curriculum series to accompany the exhibit. It includes: Vol 1 "City Life During the Gold Rush" (4th grade/\$60); Vol 2 "Daily Life in the Mines/Mining the Environment" (4th grade/\$60). They have additional curriculum for grades 5, 8, 10, and 11. Write the Education

Department, Oakland Museum of California, 1000 Street, Oakland, CA 94607.

More Museum Notes

North of Colorado Springs, a new mine headframe pierces the sky. The **Western Museum of Mining & Industry** acquired the metal headframe of the Elkton Mine, Cripple Creek district, and relocated it to the museum, thanks to the help of U. S. West. U. S. West paid for the project, which uses the headframe for a cell phone tower. And the phone company received positive responses from the community for the headframe since it replaced a proposed unpopular phone tower to be built in someone's backyard.

The **Nevada Historical Society** exhibit "Boom, Bust, and Albumen, A Photographic History of the Comstock" opened January 16 at the Reno Museum and will remain until May 15.

The **Anchorage Museum of History and Art** has published *Gold Fever in the North, The Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush Era* by Dean Littlepage to accompany the exhibit of the same name. For copies send \$5 to the Museum Shop, 121 W. 7th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501 or call 907-343-4346.

Don't forget the **Mining History Rendezvous** at the Arizona Mining and Mineral Museum, 1502 W. Washington, Phoenix, April 3-4. See their web page for more information (<http://www.miningrendezvous.com/am>)

The Nevada State Legislature passed legislation to provide \$100,000 to the **Tonopah Mining Park**. The funds will be used to improve the grounds, exhibits and library of the Central Nevada Historical Society's mining park and museum. The Tonopah Mining Park includes period equipment and interpretive displays.

Preservation

The **Bureau of Land Management** continues its volunteer survey and inventory of mining sites at the Philmont Ranch, New Mexico. The program has been running for four years and is a grand success. If you are interested in volunteering for the summer 1998 season contact Mona Schermerhorn, BLM Minerals Outreach Coordinator, Santa Fe. 505-438-7515.

Ghost Towns. The February 1998 issue of *New Mexico* magazine was dedicated to ghost towns in the Land of Enchantment. Marc Simmons lead off with an overview on revisiting the bust towns, while other essays detail the camps of Bland, Shakespeare, Mogollon, Lake Valley, Colfax. In the January 1998 issue of *Arizona Highways* is a feature article by Lawrence Cheek on the ghost towns of southeast Arizona, the region of the 1998 MHA conference.

The former smelting center of **SASCO** (after the Southern Arizona Smelting Company), now a ghost town northwest of Tucson, has been donated to the Salvation Army by real estate and cattle man Phillip Haas. The charity plans to sell the 120 acre town-site.

CRM, The Cultural Resource Management magazine published by the National Park Service, will include a mining site preservation special theme issue during 1998. The magazine will include essays written by CRM specialist from throughout the U.S. and include a wide field of topics, from abandoned mine land closures to preservation and interpretation at historical parks dedicated to the mining history theme. The issue is scheduled for publication in time for the MHA's Bisbee conference. If you wish to be on the *CRM* mailing list, write Editor, *CRM*, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20240 for a gratis copy.

Book Reviews

Duane A. Smith, *A Tale of Two Towns: A Mining and A Farming Community in the 1890s*. Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1997. 261 pp., illus., bibl., index. \$29.95 cloth.

Duane Smith has added another book to his impressive list of publications. This time he writes about two locations dear to his heart: Durango, Colorado and Sandwich, Illinois. Having roots in both, Smith has decided to ask the fundamental question of what is similar and what different about mining and farming communities. Smith, however, limits his study to the decade of the 1890s, and for good reason. Although Sandwich was nearly 40 years old and Durango barely ten, they were comparable in size, and both experienced the dramatic events of the '90s: the 1893 Depression, the 1896 election, the Spanish-American War, and the rising reform spirit. By analyzing how these events affected each town, as well as looking at the people; their backgrounds, their work, their leisure, and culture, Smith develops a comparative study of what would superficially seem to be of two quite different communities.

Smith, however, concludes that the towns had much in common. They were both part of small town America, where the people tried to recreate the world that they had left behind. What similarities did Smith see that allows for this conclusion? Both locations contained primarily white, northern European Americans, and had no marked economic or social distinctions. Business people and a dominant middle class guided both communities, which Smith says, "could have exchanged places and adjusted readily" (p. 2). Railroads gave birth to both towns and shaped their histories, and "Victorian architecture helped prove a cultural link between the communities" (p. 43). Further, there existed a variety of similar institutions: schools, newspapers, churches, fraternal organizations, and leisure activities.

Despite these continuities, mining historians might find the nuances that made Durango different especially interesting. Durango was much more a creature of the railroad than was Sandwich. Not only did the Denver & Rio Grande establish Durango, railroad interests opened a smelter and owned coal mines. In Sandwich, local investors developed the major industry, the production of agricultural implements. The Depression of 1893 dramatically hurt Durango because of the collapse of silver market prices, while Sandwich was not as badly affected. When Free Silver rose as an issue in 1896, Durango strongly supported it, while Sandwich voters accepted the Republican claims that unlimited silver would mean impoverishment.

As culturally similar the towns may have been, Durango still reflected that "old West" notion of a more open society. Sandwich accepted prohibition early, while saloons remained wide open in Durango. Sandwich kept out the demi monde and lacked a Red Light district. Durango profited from its district. Besides prostitution, Smith argues that women in Durango, "had more opportunity, more political power, and generally more acceptance within the man's world" (p. 185).

The difference between the two towns became more apparent after the 1890s. As service center for prosperous mines and, more important in the long run, because of her scenery and attractions, Durango continued to grow. While Sandwich began to stagnate under the shadow of expanding Chicago. Durango has become a tourist destination, especially as Mesa Verde National Park, the narrow gauge train ride, and other attractions grew in popularity, while Sandwich continues to become less important as the family farm falters.

To this reviewer, Smith's interpretations are correct. People who moved west indeed tried to replicate the society they left behind. But, on the other hand, environmental conditions, such as a frontier society or silver in the

San Juans, certainly affected the people and the community they tried to form.

This is an enjoyable book. Smith's prose is lively, perhaps reflecting the newspapers of the 1890s, which he found to be an invaluable source. The book is further enhanced by two chapters of photographs. *A Tale of Two Towns* works on several levels: it is very understandable for the casual reader, but it also asks important questions about a changing society in small town America during the era of modernization, and especially how these changes affected farming and mining towns differently. Comparative studies are enlightening, but challenging. We can only hope for more in the future.

David Wolff
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Nancy J. Taniguchi, *Necessary Fraud: Progressive Reform and Utah Coal*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1996. 319 pp., illus., bibl., index. \$39.95 cloth.

The title of this volume in the publisher's Legal History Series alludes to the pragmatics of western land speculation in the Gilded Age, when Federal land laws designed to forestall monopoly proved unworkable in practice. It is a complex, convoluted story, with Utah's coal lands the disputed prize fought over by a variety of competing interests -- the Rio Grande and Union Pacific railroads and their subsidiaries, the Mormon Church officials and their allies, bureaucrats in State and Federal agencies, litigious neighbors and families at the local level, and greedy individuals at all levels looking for the main chance.

Faulty Federal land laws provided incentive for duplicity. By the Coal Lands Act of 1873, the Federal government took exclusive jurisdiction over coal deposits on public lands but set vague rules for land classification. The law also limited the amount of acreage per claimant to 160 acres or 640 acres

for certain corporate investors -- less than the minimum needed for economic viability. To get around unrealistic limits, claimants resorted to "necessary fraud," mostly by hiring dummy entrymen or agents to secure individual parcels that could then be consolidated under a single owner or management. By this and other means -- including the acquisition of State "grazing" lands that insiders knew to be valuable coal properties -- thousands of acres of coal-rich parcels fell into the hands of individual and corporate developers at a fraction of their real value.

Progressive reformers tried to stop the most blatant land steals through court action. A series of lawsuits began in 1906 and carried on through the 1920s, but the results were disappointing, mainly due to flaws in the wording of the Coal Lands Act which made prosecution difficult. Congress repealed the 1873 Act and established a leasing system for the remainder of the public coal lands, but by then it was too late to recover the ill-gotten land that had already been privatized.

In following the many paths through this legal wilderness, Taniguchi has compiled a massive amount of documentary evidence from corporate records, Federal archives, private manuscript collections, and printed matter. The result is a narrative that provides a blow-by-blow description of events, issues and personalities. But this is not a book for the general reader. The author attempts to sort out the issues and arguments that complicated prosecution efforts, but the narrative often digresses into minutia of adjudication strategy, political entanglements, and personal vendettas. Lacking chapter summaries and broader context, the focus dissolves in the details, leaving the reader feeling about like Costello did after asking Abbot, "whose on first?"

In a broader context (not developed in this book), Utah's coal land squabbles are case studies of the perennial conflict between competing regional and national

interests for control of public resources. This theme can be traced from 18th century speculator vs. settler conflicts, to the "politics of development" among rival rings and regional interest groups in the late 19th century, and on to the "sagebrush rebellion" and "wise use" movements of the 1980s and 1990s. An opening or concluding chapter tying Utah to this larger theme might have eased readers through this tortuous thicket of local and regional land litigation.

Ron Limbaugh
University of the Pacific

Don L. Griswold and Jean Harvey Griswold, intro. by James E. Fell, Jr., *The History of Leadville and Lake County, Colorado, from Mountain Solitude to Metropolis*. Denver: Colorado Historical Society in cooperation with the University Press of Colorado, 1996. 2 vols., 2374 pp. illus. bibl., index. \$150 cloth. Also available in CD-ROM, \$75.

This is the only mining history work that can truly be called encyclopedic. The result of a life-long research effort by the late Don Griswold and his collaborator wife Jean, also deceased, the work is an extensive expansion of their 1951 popular history, *The Carbonate Camp Called Leadville* (University of Denver Press). Historian James E. Fell, Jr. provided introductory context and bibliography as well as assisted in the final preparation of the manuscript for the Colorado Historical Society.

After 1878, Leadville became one of the richest silver-lead producers in the nation's history, and the boom town that grew around the mines became center stage for an array of Bonanza Kings, most notably Horace Tabor and the Guggenheims, and speculators, labor rivals, and social aspirants. The story of the mining camp is well known to mining historians. What the Griswolds' magnum opus does is provide the researcher with a year by year chronicle

of Leadville, based largely on period newspapers, and the people and places important in the town's history, from before the discovery of gold at Oro City in 1860 to 1901.

The newspapers are not just briefly quoted, but full articles or extensive passages are reproduced verbatim. An inclusive index helps the researcher locate the names, places, reduction works, railroads, etc. that may be of special interest to them as well as topics of special focus, be it prostitution or Protestants, Pinkertons or people of color. For example, following the career of Franklin Ballou, a mining man, is made easier by referring to the indexed pages that tell of his activities, usually in extensively quoted period newspaper articles. Thus, this work not only aids the researcher interested in Leadville, but the mining historian surveying broader topics or following the trajectory of mining people from one camp to the next (who would not normally be identified in the pages of a standard history).

Though on the higher priced end for books, the two volume work is a useful addition to the historian's or serious enthusiast's collection. The University Press of Colorado has produced the well crafted volumes; the two volumes "feel" like a large dictionary. The Colorado Historical Society should be congratulated for making this unprecedented tool available to the researcher and historian.

William Turpin
Prescott, Arizona

John W. Anthony, Sidney A. Williams, Richard A. Bideaux and Raymond W. Grant. *Mineralogy of Arizona*. 3d. ed. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995. 508 pp.

Since the first edition of *Mineralogy of Arizona* was published in 1977, 232 minerals new to the state have been identified, bringing the total Arizona minerals to 809. The wealth of

knowledge about these minerals and their occurrence that is presented in the third edition makes this book an important reference for the serious mineral collector and mining historian alike.

The book is divided into several sections, the first of which describes the story of exploration in Arizona from minerals unearthed in Native American ruins to 1989, when new minerals were found in the Grand Reef mine, Graham County. The format of this section is a year-by-year account of the history of Arizona mineral deposits and mining, which underlines the importance of mining to the State's development.

The next discussion includes discussions on geology, mineralogy and history of classic Arizona porphyry copper deposits. The final and largest section contains an alphabetical discussion of the minerals of Arizona. Under each mineral the chemical formula is given as well as a brief discussion of its general habits and occurrences. The known occurrences of each mineral are also listed.

Of interest to the mining historian are the county maps showing the locations of Arizona mining districts. The 240 old district names are little used in modern times, but may be useful when reading historical accounts of mining. The extensive bibliography included is also a useful reference for research in Arizona mining history.

The *Mineralogy of Arizona* also contains 60 plates of spectacular mineral specimens that are housed in various museums and private collections. The quality of the color reproductions is excellent, and displays the wide variety of color and mineral structure found in Arizona minerals.

This volume has been carefully researched, and its attention to detail is obvious. Though not primarily a historical reference, this publication contains a great deal of useful information for the mining historian. It is an important contribution to the mineralogy, geology, and history of Arizona mineral deposits.

Book Review Correction

In the December 1997 issue of *Mining History News* the name of reviewer Karen Vendl, LaGrange Park, Illinois was unfortunately omitted after her review (reprinted here) of John W. Anthony, Sidney A. Williams and Raymond Grant, *Mineralogy of Arizona*. 3d ed. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1995. Apologies to the reviewer and the readership for this unintended error.

Book Notes

High in the Sierra above the desert town of Bishop, California is one of the longest lived mining operations, the Pine Creek Tungsten Mine. Geologist Joseph M. Kurtak grew up in the camp of Rovana and, after starting his own mining career, began collecting information about the mine discovered in 1916. He interviewed old timers, collected photographs and papers about the operation, and compiled them into a readable history of the people and the operations. The story of this world-class deposit is retold in his 220 page book *Mine in the Sky, the History of California's Pine Creek Tungsten Mine and the People Who were Part of It* (Anchorage 1997). The book is well produced on glossy paper, providing for good reproduction of the over 200 graphics. For copies send \$19.95 plus \$3 shipping to Joseph M. Kurtak, 5621 Whispering Spruce Dr., Anchorage, Alaska 99516.

Mountain Press Publishing Company of Missoula, Montana continues to publish its popular guide series. The most recent additions focus on Illinois, California and New Mexico. The *New Mexico Rockhounding Guide* (\$20) by well-known miner-turned author Stephen M. Voynick provides a county by county listing of places popular to the collector of specimens. The book is written in Voynick's easy to read style. Robert F. Sharp and Allen F. Glazner have compiled *Geology Underfoot in*

Death Valley and Owens Valley (\$16). Professors of geology, Sharp and Glazner lead the reader on an exploration of the lowest chunk of visible pleistocene turf in the U. S., and other patches of volcanic tuff, fault scarps, etc. With titles of chapters like "It's a Coal Seam, It's a Dike, It's a Welded Tuff!" they make the exploration interesting and fun. Raymond Wiggers' *Geology Underfoot in Illinois* (\$15) is written in a similar vein (no pun intended), for the general reader. For copies write the press at P. O. Box 2399, Missoula, MT 59806 or call 1-800-234-5308 for a free catalogue.

The Quincy Mine Hoist Association has published *Range of Opportunity: A Historic Study of the Copper Range Company*, an illustrated history of the mining firm that was once one of the three big copper producers on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Members of the MHA who attended the conference in Houghton last summer and took the Sunday tour heard something of this company. The 126 page hardback book is available for \$26.95 (a 20% discount to MHA members) from the Quincy Mine Hoist Association, 201 Royce Road, Hancock, MI 49930.

Historian and oil field worker Mike Mackey has written a selective history of the industry in Wyoming. His *Black Gold, Patterns in the Development of Wyoming's Oil Industry* looks at the various operators and the methods they used to claim or work the oil deposits at Salt Creek, Oregon Basin, Teapot Dome, Maverick Springs, and the corporations and plants they developed, exemplified by Husky Oil, Cheyenne's 100 Octane Plant, and the Ohio Oil Company. Mackey has undertaken the task of highlighting problems or issues, 1890-1950, which advanced or retarded the industry. There are the usual scalawags and frauds, wildcatters and oil barons. Berkeley-trained mining engineer, William Fitzhugh, for example, consolidated the Salt Creek field, through a variety of methods, some

claim jumping included, but was able to sell out after proving the district. His advantageous contract with the Midwest Oil Company provided a comfortable, early retirement. He left an estate of \$17,000,000. This is a readable and well-documented book. The paperback 160 page book is available for \$9.95 from Western History Publications, P. O. Box 291, Powell, Wyoming 82435.

The University of Nebraska Press continues to reprint in reasonably priced paperbacks popular works that have gone too quickly out of print. Arthur Quinn's tale of the political and economic feud between two powerful figures in early California is among this list. *The Rivals, William Gwin, David Broderick, and the Birth of California* is a fast paced biography of the two men, both early U. S. Senators from the gold rush state, and their circle of influential friends that attempted to control patronage and

politics within the Democrat party. "This is the story of two men -- of how they achieved great power and how through their implacable rivalry they destroyed each other," writes Quinn. The work provides a good overview of the history of California politics in the 1850s as well, especially how differences could lead to violence, in this case the death of Broderick, shot in a duel. Mining historians can readily see the link between the goldfields and the rise of Senator Gwin, and how he was to be a desired pattern for most Western territorial politicians that saw their territories become states and provided the springboard to the Senate or other corners of the national political arena. This is a great read, if one overlooks the few factual errors (common to non-mining histories). Paperback price \$16 from the University of Nebraska Press at 312 North 14th Street, Lincoln, NB 68588-0484 or call 402-472-3581.

Bisbee, A Final Word

The Bisbee Chamber of Commerce has provided a box of their brochures about the town, its setting, and attractions. They will send you one too by calling 520-432-5421 or write them at P. O. Box BA, Bisbee, Arizona 85603-0560.

Some statistics: Bisbee was founded in 1880 after the discovery of the Copper Queen mine. One of the early owners, Judge DeWitt Bisbee of San Francisco, gave the town his name. The district produced 8 billion pounds of copper before the shutdown of 1975. The town has since evolved into an art and retirement community, though there are whispers of renewed mining.

Bisbee is located 5300 feet up in the Mule Mountains, a comfortable year round climate. Expect the temperature to be in the 80s in June, perfect weather to walk around the turn-of-the-century Victorian structures.

Mining History Association
Post Office Box 150300
Denver, Colorado 80215