

Chapter 6

Arizona Mining Camp Tokens

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Introduction

The use of trade tokens in the company store of Arizona mining camps from the 1880s to the 1920s answered several problems. It was risky to have a lot of coins on hand in isolated mining districts but the token was good only for merchandise at the store. Unofficial "money" of this type was used to pay the copper miners in Wales and England as far back as the 1790s for practical reasons. Credit was advanced without much bookkeeping and then deducted later from the wages. The token not redeemed was a gain for the store. The prices in the store did not have to be competitive. About a dozen Arizona camps are known to have used tokens issued by the mining company. Other camps used cardboard tickets, coupon booklets, or paper scrip that resembled currency. If the camp prospered, more businesses moved in and other types of tokens were issued commonly by restaurants, saloons, pool halls, and other stores not connected with the mining company.

Tokens were ordered from manufacturers in California such as the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company or the firms of Moise or Klinkner in San Francisco. Usually the minimum order was one hundred pieces and the cost was about four cents each. A new obverse die had to be prepared by an experienced diesinker with the name of the company and sometimes the location. Tokens without location were called "mavericks"; tokens without stated value were called "store cards". It was less expensive to use a stock die for the reverse with the standard "GOOD FOR-5¢-IN TRADE". Larger denomination tokens such as the dollar-size cost about eight cents each. The usual shape was round and gradually larger as they progressed from five cents up to a dollar in a set. A few varieties used scalloped edges, triangular shapes or fancy ornamental designs. The older Arizona tokens sometimes have incuse lettering instead of raised letters and numerals.

The blanks were prepared in brass, copper, or a copper and nickel combination that appeared grayish white. Aluminum was introduced in 1892 after the price diminished. Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company sometimes used tiny letters "L.A.RUB. STAMP CO." on the lower border of the token to distinguish their product.

Moise or Klinkner also used tiny letters near the edge. Other manufacturers did not specify the origin, and some makers can be identified by the style of the ornaments.

Some tokens gave the name of the town followed by "A.T." or "ARIZ.TY." indicating usage in Arizona Territory (1863-1912). The need for old Arizona business directories was apparent in order to attribute the mavericks when only the business name was given without specifying the location or the town. Early telephone books, newspapers, histories, and pioneer correspondence were used to supplement the information gathered from the residents of an area.

Buckeye Mining

The Buckeye Mining and Milling Company operated a company store in the Dos Cabezas Mountains a little north of the town of Dos Cabezas. The listing can be found under Teviston (Bowie) in the *City Of Tucson And Southern Arizona Business Directory, 1902*, by Chas. T. Connell. Teviston was the mailing address served directly by the railroad even though it was a dozen miles north of the mine. The standard R. G. Dun directories of 1902 for January, March, July, and September make no mention of Buckeye, nor do the common place name or ghost town books. *The Index of Mining Properties in Cochise County, Arizona* by Stanton B. Keith, Geologist, The Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin 187, 1973; the University of Arizona, Tucson, shows the mine on a map at township 14 south, range 27 east, the center and southeast 1/4 Section, about two miles north of the town of Dos Cabezas. The district is known for smaller gold and silver deposits.

The token obverse reads "THE BUCKEYE MINING & MILLING CO." and is separated by a star ornament; the reverse states "GOOD FOR-25-IN-MERCHANDISE". It is made of aluminum, octagonal in shape, measures 31mm across the widest points, and was produced by an unknown manufacturer. This is the 25-cent denomination, and the 5-cent token is similar, but it is smaller at 22 millimeters. Both specimens are the only ones known.

Cochise Consolidated

The Cochise Consolidated Copper Company established the Hagan Mercantile Company for its mines at Pittsburg, Arizona about six miles northeast of Paradise in 1905. A town was planned there on the eastern edge of the Chiricahua Mountains, but problems with the ore caused the mining company to shut down early in 1907; the town was described as unoccupied. A post office operated part of 1906 and as many as fifty miners were employed until the water supply proved insufficient late in the year. An attempt at dry concentration failed in January 1907 and the work ceased.

The descriptions of the company are contained in *The Copper Handbook* by Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Michigan, for the years 1905 to 1909. The token obverse has "GOOD AT-HAGAN-MERCANTILE CO.-C.C.C.CO'S.-MINES-ARIZONA" and the reverse "GOOD FOR-10-IN MERCHANDISE ONLY". The 10-cent denomination is aluminum, round, and measures 28mm. There is a 3-mm hole at the top. The 5-cent token is similar and measures 25mm with the same 3-mm hole at the top. Both specimens are unique.

Johnson

The Arizona Consolidated Mining Company operated a store in Johnson, a copper mining camp on the east side of the Little Dragoon Mountains, between 1904 and 1909. The company was also involved in mining at Old Glory and in the Tucson Mountains during this period and reappears at the Little Jessie Mine near McCabe in 1934 and Humboldt from 1936 to 1941.

On the front side the tokens read "ARIZ.CONS.-STORE-MINING CO." and on the back "GOOD FOR-25¢-IN MDSE." It is round, aluminum, measures 26mm, and has a denticled border. A star is above and below the word "STORE" and ornaments are at left and right of the "25¢". The manufacturer is not evident and the specimen is the only one known.

Fiege and Company had a commissary and meat market in Johnson from 1900 to 1903 before selling the business to Wien Commercial Company. Fiege issued both tokens and cardboard scrip. These amounts were deducted from the miners' paychecks later by the Dragoon Mining Company. Wages on the checks were \$1.50 per day in the early 1900s.

The token says "FIEGE & CO.-JOHNSON, A.T."; the reverse is "GOOD FOR-1⁰⁰-IN-MERCHANDISE". This dollar is round, aluminum, measures 35mm has a beaded border, a bowtie design in the center of the obverse with a dash-dot-dash ornament above and below the obverse wording. No manufacturer is noted. The 50 cent is similar, at 28mm; the 25 cent is 25mm; the 10 cent is 22mm; and the 5 cent is 20mm. Two or three specimens are known of each token.

Copper Queen

The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company stores in Bisbee and Douglas used hard rubber tokens in the early 1900s. Douglas was the nearby smelter town for ore from the Copper Queen mine in Bisbee. The front side of the token says "COPPER QUEEN STORE-SODA-

BISBEE" and the reverse has "10" for 10 cents. The 10-cent blue is 31mm round and the 5-cent red is similar at 30mm; both have reeded edges. The word "BISBEE" has a star at the left and right. About a dozen of each are known. The other variety says "COPPER QUEEN STORE-SODA-DOUGLAS" with a "10" on the reverse. It is 32mm round, made of blue hard rubber similar to the Bisbee 10-cent token, and was issued from 1902 to 1911. The Douglas variety is the only specimen known.

Exposed Reef

The Exposed Reef Mining Company employed more than one hundred men near the top of the east side of the Huachuca Mountains according to the October 17, 1901, *Los Angeles Daily Times*. Although the gold ran twelve dollars per ton of ore, the work ceased the following year. In the 1902 Chas. T. Connell directory, the Exposed Reef Mining Company had an office in Tombstone, with O. B. Hardy as superintendent. This was the mailing address even though it was about twenty-five miles east of the mine. The revival of the Reef Mine was due to the demand for tungsten in World War I. On the token obverse it states "EXPOSED REEF MINING CO.-OF-ARIZONA." and on the reverse "GOOD FOR-1⁰⁰-IN-MERCHANDISE.". The token is aluminum, round, 35mm, denticled borders, and a small star separates the legend on the front side.

The 50-cent token is smaller at 31mm, the 25 cent is 29mm, the 10 cent is 25mm, and the 5 cent is 19.5mm. Most are counterstamped with a small "v"; the 5-cent token is unique but the others are known in quantities of six to twelve.

Ruby

In Santa Cruz County, the dispute about the correct boundary with Mexico and the unsettled claims of the Spanish land grants held back some mining activities until the 1890s. A little south of Ruby, Arizona, there were three gold mining camps issuing tokens for a period of time near the turn of the century. The first reads "E.S.KIBBE-FRANCO-AMERICAN-MINING CAMP" and on the reverse "GOOD FOR-1⁰⁰-IN-MERCHANDISE". It is brass, round, measures 35mm, and has a beaded border. The 25-cent token is similar at 28mm, the 10 cent is 25mm, the 5 cent is 20mm, and the 50 cent is uncatalogued. The dollar and the 25-cent token have stars above and below the "FRANCO-AMERICAN"; the 10 cent uses dot-dash-dot, but has stars at left and right of the "10" on the reverse; and the 5 cent has no ornaments. The name of the maker is not evident. The dollar and the 5 cent are the only ones known to exist, but the others have two to three known. E.S. Kibbe was in the area from 1899 to 1908.

Oro Blanco Area

Old Oro Blanco was near the border and the store was active from 1881 to 1910. The token says "ORO BLANCO-STORE" and on the reverse "50" for the 50-cent denomination. It is round, brass, 29mm, and has a beaded border. Two ornaments resembling arrow points are at the left and right of the center seven dots. The

25 cent is similar at 24mm. The one specimen known is damaged and unphotographable. The 10-cent brass token, 24mm square, has the same ornaments on the front and uses a border of twenty stars with six points around the "10" on the reverse. Two of each of the 50 cent and the 10 cent are known, but the maker is not identified. Descriptions of the Tres Amigos and the Oro Blanco mines are in the *1934 Arizona Bureau Of Mines, Mineral Technology Series*, No.37, Bulletin No. 137, University of Arizona, Tucson, Az.

The Sorrel Top Gold Mining and Milling Company issued a set of tokens at the Tres Amigos Mining Camp near Oro Blanco in 1902. The dollar value states "S.T.G.M. & M.CO.-TRES AMIGOS-MINING CAMP" on the obverse and "GOOD FOR-1⁰⁰-IN MERCHANDISE" on the reverse. The dollar is round, aluminum, 35mm, beaded borders, and has bowtie ornaments above and below the "TRES AMIGOS". The 25-cent token is similar at 28mm, the 10 cent is 25mm, the 5 cent is 20mm, and the 50 cent is unknown. The manufacturer is not evident. The 25 cent has a duplicate, but the others are unique.

Patagonia Area

South of Patagonia, three mining camps in Santa Cruz County used general store tokens for the miners at Harshaw, Washington Camp, and Duquesne. All are ghost towns today but in the early 1880s the mines near Harshaw produced a lot of silver and the town boomed. The success was brief and by the time R. Farrell operated his store from 1888 to 1900, there were only a few families remaining. His token reads "GOOD FOR-5¢-AT-R.FARRELL-IN TRADE" and on the reverse "5" surrounded by sixteen stars. This piece is brass, octagonal in shape, and measures 27mm from point to point. The obverse uses a beaded border, stars before and after "TRADE", and the "AT-R.FARRELL" is placed on a center oval. A similar obverse without the "AT" over "R.FARRELL" has the manufacturer on the reverse "CHAS.PICK & CO.-DEALERS IN-(gambling equipment)-CHICAGO". Both are the only specimens known.

At Washington Camp one of the mining men who had been in the area since the 1880s traded with the miners from 1898 to 1900. His token says "N.H.CHAPIN.-100" and the reverse has "PAYABLE-IN-MERCHANDISE". It is red, hard rubber with a reeded edge, and measures 36mm. The 50-cent token is similar but green and 31mm, the 25 cent is yellow and 29mm, the 10 cent is blue and 25mm, and the 5 cent is red and 21mm. Three to six specimens are known of each denomination.

After N.H. Chapin, the Washington Trading Company operated from 1901 to 1928 and issued round aluminum tokens. The largest states "WASHINGTON TRADING COMPANY-WASHINGTON,-ARIZONA." and the reverse is "GOOD FOR-100-IN MERCHANDISE". This measures 35mm, uses a beaded border on the obverse with a dash-dot-dash center ornament and a bowtie below; unlike the rest of the set it has denticles around the reverse border instead of beads. The 50-cent denomination is similar at 31mm, the 25 cent is 28mm, the 10 cent is 25mm, and the 5 cent is 20mm with a

star in place of a bowtie. The dollar and the 5 cent have a few duplicates known but only one or two each of the 50 cent, 25 cent, and 10 cent are known to exist.

Washington Camp and Duquesne, about a mile apart, were worked in early times for silver and later for the copper ore. From 1901 to 1906 the Duquesne store used "F.E.BETHELL-GENL-MDSE.-DUQUESNE,-ARIZONA." with the reverse "GOOD FOR-1⁰⁰-IN-MERCHANDISE". This is round brass, measures 31mm, and has a dash-star-dash ornament and denticled border on both sides.

The similar 10-cent token is 21mm and the 5 cent is 19mm; the upper and lower ornaments are dash-dot-dash with stars beside the "MDSE.", and both show denticled borders. The dollar and the 5 cent are the only ones known, but the 10 cent has a few duplicates. The 50 cent and the 25 cent are unknown. Information about the mines at Harshaw, Washington Camp, and Duquesne can be found in "Mineral Deposits Of The Santa Rita And Patagonia Mountains, Arizona" by F.C.Schrader, *U.S.Geological Survey Bulletin* 582, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1915.

Columbia Copper

Pima County is represented by the Columbia Copper Company listed in Tucson from 1916 to 1918. The mining activity was in the Tucson Mountains west of the city. The 1916 telephone directory gives the company address as 47 North Church Street. The dollar token reads "COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY-100" and the reverse is the same. The token is aluminum, 27mm, has a four-petal edge, and the maker is in tiny letters "L.A.RUB.STAMP CO." on the lower border. A star separates the legend, and the border has small denticles around the legend. The 50 cent and the 5 cent are similar and measure 28mm. All three tokens are unique.

Vekol

South of Casa Grande, the ghost town of Vekol in Pinal County was explored by the University of Arizona in the 1970s. This silver camp began in the 1880s but was abandoned by 1912. The mine was very successful in its early years. The mining company name can be found listed at nearby Casa Grande in the 1905 *The Copper Handbook*. Collectors were unsure of the origin of these tokens until the University of Arizona found some at the site. The dollar piece has "VIRGINIA-M. & S.-CO.-ARIZONA" with the reverse "GOOD FOR-\$1⁰⁰-AT-COMPANY'S OFFICE". The dollar is round, brass, 31mm, and uses a small dash under the "VIRGINIA". The border is continuous denticles. The 25-cent token is similar at 26mm, the 10 cent is 22mm, and the 5 cent is 19mm. The 50 cent is unlisted. The tokens are known to exist in quantities of seven to twelve each. Vekol was one of the few camps that did not have a saloon.

Stoddard

In Yavapai County, the copper camp of Stoddard issued a round brass, five cent size (21mm) store card with "STODDARD-SUPPLY CO." on one side and blank on the reverse. There are three stars for ornaments in the

center and the lower border has "L.A.RUB.STAMP CO." in tiny letters to identify the maker. Stoddard Supply Company is listed from 1918 to 1920 but the camp was in existence in the 1880s. Today Stoddard is a ghost town. The token is unique.

Morenci Area

Two major copper camps in Greenlee County, Clifton and Morenci, issued tokens from the stores of the Arizona Copper Company. About 1900 the recently joined Moise-Klinkner Company in San Francisco began offering to make tokens in hard rubber. The round variety used in Clifton reads "GOOD FOR FIVE CENTS-IN-MERCHANDISE-5-ARIZONA COPPER CO.-LIMITED." on both sides. This is known in red, blue, or yellow, measures 38mm, and has a reeded edge similar to a silver dollar. About twelve have survived.

Another type used in Clifton says "GOOD FOR ICE ONLY-AT THE-STORE-DEPARTMENT-OF THE-ARIZONA COPPER CO.LTD." on the obverse; the reverse states "GOOD FOR-50¢-ICE". This is round, aluminum, measures 30.5mm. The borders are beaded, with dot ornaments on the upper and lower portion of the obverse, and stars at left and right of the reverse denomination. The 25-cent token is similar and 25mm, the 10 cent and the 5 cent are 21mm. The issuing period was 1892 to 1921 and dozens of each denomination are known.

In Morenci, the drug department of Arizona Copper Company is listed separately from 1912 to 1921, but the company store is in the business directories as early as 1902. The token obverse reads "ARIZONA COPPER CO.-MORENCI,ARIZ.-GOOD AT-FOUNTAIN ONLY" and the reverse gives "GOOD FOR-10-IN-MERCHANDISE". The token is 25mm, round brass with a 16mm aluminum center. The 5 cent is similar, 19mm round brass with a 12mm aluminum center. These bimetallic pieces have "PAT. JULY 1899" under the reverse numbers. Both are unique.

Between 1890 and 1911 the Detroit Copper Mining Company store is shown in business directories in Morenci. The trade token says "GOOD FOR FIVE CENTS IN MERCHANDISE-DETROIT-C.M.CO." and the reverse is blank. The 31mm round celluloid token has a purple colored wash. Only three specimens are known to exist.

Silver King

Silver King in Pinal County is now a ghost town. Between 1875 and 1888 when the mines closed, the area produced record amounts of silver. The Silver King Mining Company is listed as late as 1897 along with the general merchandise store for the one hundred residents. The token reads "SILVER KING-DRUG & MERCANTILE-COMPANY-SILVER KING,ARIZ." with the reverse "GOOD FOR-12½¢-IN TRADE". The token is aluminum, round with four scallops around the edge, measures 28mm, uses a beaded border on each side, and has a small diamond ornament above and below the center three lines on the obverse. Only two specimens are known to exist.

Paul Lime

In addition to metal mines in Arizona, there were also quarries for limestone. The small community that grew around Paul Spur near Douglas used company store tokens. The first type reads "PAUL LIME PLANT" and on the reverse "GOOD FOR 5¢ IN TRADE". The obverse ornament has a dash and the reverse has a star. The token is brass, round, 21mm, and has an 8mm centerhole. A second kind says "PAUL-LIME-PLANT" with a blank reverse and appears in two varieties (brass, octagonal, 31mm; or brass round, 32mm with twelve scallops around the edge). These last two have ornaments above and below the lettering showing arrows pointing to a center circle. These two have denticled borders on both sides. Since these two tokens have different shapes it can be assumed they were for different values in trade. Paul Lime Plant is listed from 1932 into the 1950s in business directories, and a 1951 advertisement says it was established in 1912. Less than a half dozen of each of the three varieties are known to exist.

The quarry at Paul Spur used a different type of token from the lime plant. This reads "PAUL'S-QUARRY" and the reverse gives "GOOD FOR-10¢-IN TRADE". The token is brass, round, 18mm, demonstrates a star ornament in the center of the obverse and has a denticled border on both sides. There are two varieties of the 5-cent token. The first reads "PAUL'S-QUARRY" and "GOOD FOR-5¢-IN TRADE" similar to the 10 cent, but the numeral "5" is drilled out on all known tokens. It is round, brass, and measures 21mm. The second 5-cent token is round, brass, and has the number "5" cut out so that it reads "GOOD FOR-5(cut out)-IN TRADE" correctly from the reverse. Neither 5-cent token has the denticled border as on the 10 cent. The two 5-cent tokens have the identical die for the obverse. Paul's Quarry is shown in business directories from 1921 to 1926. Only a few 10-cent tokens are known but the 5 cent pieces are common.

Storey Lime

Alfred Paul of Paul Spur, Arizona, also operated the Storey Lime Company in Perkinsville about fourteen miles north of Jerome from 1932 to 1939. The company store token says "STOREY-LIME-CO.-PERKINSVILLE, ARIZONA" with "GOOD FOR-50¢-IN TRADE" on the reverse. This is brass, octagonal, 34mm, and two stars separate the legends on both sides of the token. Below the "CO." there is a dot with arrow points at left and right, and both sides have a denticled border. The 25 cent is similar. It is brass, round, 32mm, and has twelve scallops around the edge. The 5 cent is brass, octagonal, and measures 25mm. Although not marked the Perkinsville tokens were made by L.A.Rubber Stamp Company. Very few specimens are known of each denomination.

Puntenney Lime

The Puntenney Lime Company used company store tokens from 1907 to 1929. Today the site of Puntenney is a ghost town about fifteen miles south of Ashfork.

There are several varieties of tokens from this camp. The first reads "THE PUNTENNEY LIME CO.-1⁰⁰-PUNTENNEY, ARIZ." with the reverse "GOOD FOR-1⁰⁰-MDSE. ONLY AT CO'S STORE" and is brass, octagonal, and 35mm. Both sides have a beaded border. Another variety says "THE PUNTENNEY LIME CO. PUNTENNEY, ARIZ." and the reverse is "GOOD FOR-100(cutout)-MDSE. ONLY AT CO'S STORE". This dollar is brass, octagonal, and 39mm with the similar 25 cent at 27mm and the 5 cent at 20mm. The borders do not have beads.

Another variety is "THE PUNTENNEY LIME CO.-PUNTENNEY, ARIZ." with a reverse "GOOD FOR-10(cut out)-IN MDSE. ONLY AT CO'S STORE". This kind is round, aluminum, 24mm, a denticled border on each side, and has tiny letters "L.A. RUB. STAMP CO." under "PUNTENNEY, ARIZ.". The 5 cent is similar and round, 26mm, and has eight scallops around the edge. The fourth variety reads "GOOD FOR-12½¢-IN TRADE-P.L.CO'S" with the reverse "12½¢". This is brass, round, 29mm, and has four scallops around the edge. There are flourishes above and below the "12½¢" on the reverse. The 10 cent is similar, 25mm square, and the reverse is without flourishes.

In addition to the company store varieties there is the "PUNTENNEY LIME CO'S-AMUSEMENT HALL" with the reverse "GOOD FOR-12½(cut out)-IN TRADE". This is aluminum, octagonal, 26mm, and has tiny letters under the "AMUSEMENT HALL" reading "L.A. RUB. STAMP CO.". All Puntenney tokens are rare.

Quitobaquito

Manuel G. Levy operated a store at Quitobaquito, Arizona, in 1900 and 1901 and bought gold nuggets from local prospectors. Today the site is in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument fifteen miles west of Lukeville and just north of the boundary with Mexico. The Quitobaquito Springs were the last dependable waterholes on the trail stretching one hundred and thirty miles northwest to Yuma. The placer areas near the store were commonly worked by "dry washing" or throwing gold-bearing sand into the air and allowing the wind to carry away the dirt. The concentrate was collected on a deerskin. Levy was later the postmaster of Ajo in 1907 and continued operating mining camp stores in the area as late as the 1930s.

Levy's token shows "EN LA TIENDA DE QUITOVAQUITA-(gold scales)" with the reverse "VALE-1⁰⁰-UN PESO" which translates "In The Store Of Quitovaquita" and "Worth-1⁰⁰-One Peso". Quitovaquita is an earlier spelling and the site is often shown in Mexico in error. The token is aluminum, round, measures 39.5mm, and has a border of beads on each side. The 50-centavo token is similar at 31mm and the 25 centavo is 28mm. All three Quitovaquita tokens are unique.

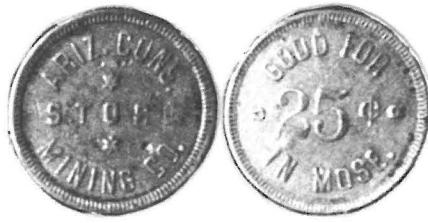




Buckeye Mine, ghost town near Dos Cabezas, AZ. THE BUCKEYE MINING & MILLING CO. (-1902-).



Johnson, ghost town near Dagoon, AZ. FIEGE & CO.—JOHNSON, A.T. (-1900-1903).



Johnson, ghost town near Dragoon, AZ. ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. STORE (1904-1909).



Bisbee, COPPER QUEEN STORE-SODA-BISBEE (-1886-1914-).
Courtesy of the Dick Graeme collection.



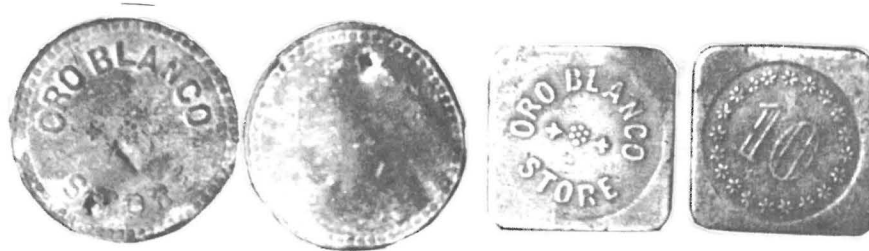
Hagan Co. Store (1909). Jim & Roy Hagan.
Courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Tucson #72823.



Pittsburg, ghost town in Cochise County. GOOD AT-HAGAN-MERCANTILE CO.-
C.C.C.CO'S-MINES-ARIZONA. (-1905-1906).



Reef, ghost town in Cochise County, AZ. EXPOSED REEF MINING CO.-OF-ARIZONA (-1901-1902-).



Oro Blanco, ghost town in Santa Cruz County, AZ. ORO BLANCO-STORE (-1881-1910-).



Franco American Mining Camp, ghost town near Old Glory. E S. KIBBE-FRANCO-AMERICAN-MINING CAMP (-1899-1908-).



Tres Amigos Mining Camp, ghost town near Ruby. S.T.G.M. & M. CO. TRES AMIGOS-MINING CAMP (-1902-).



Harshaw, ghost town in Santa Cruz County, AZ. R. FARRELL (-1888-1900-).



Washington Camp, ghost town in Santa Cruz County, AZ. N. H. CHAPIN (-1898-1900-).



Washington, ghost town in Santa Cruz County, AZ. WASHINGTON TRADING COMPANY (-1901-1928-).



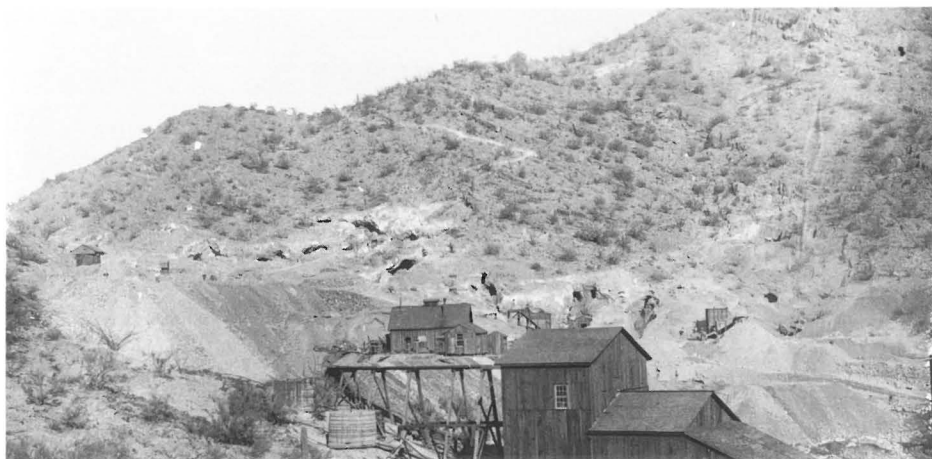
Duquesne, ghost town in Santa Cruz County, AZ. F. E. BETHELL.



Tucson, COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY (-1916-1918-).



Stoddard, ghost town in Yavapai County. STODDARD-SUPPLY CO. (1918-1920).



Vekol mine scene, Pinal County. Courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Henry and Albert Buehman Memorial Collection, #B91456.



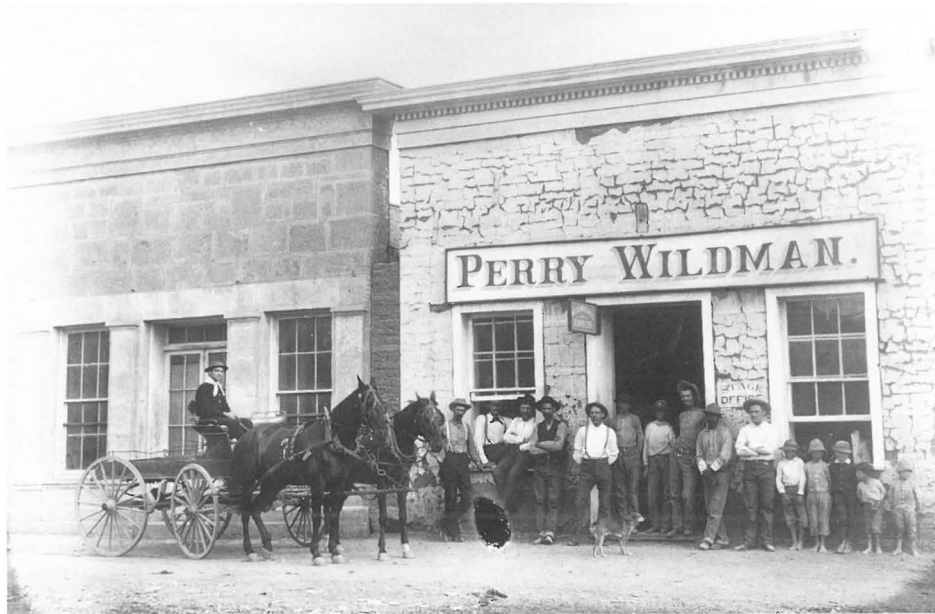
Vekol, ghost town in Pinal County. VIRGINIA-M.&S. CO.-ARIZONA. (-1905-).



Morenci, ARIZONA COPPER CO. Ltd. (-1910-1921-).



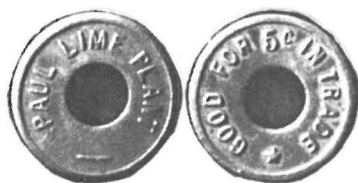
Morenci, DETROIT C.M. CO. GALLI & CO. (-1912-1914-).



Silver King, Perry Wildman store. Courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Henry and Albert Buehman Memorial Collection, #B109163.



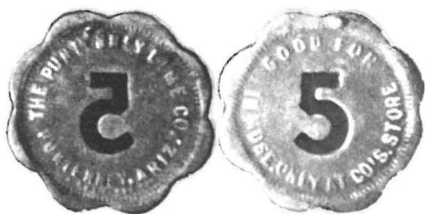
Silver King, ghost town in Superior, AZ. SILVER KING-DRUG & MERCANTILE-COMPANY.



Paul Spur, PAUL LIME PLANT. (-1932-1951-). PAUL'S QUARRY. (-1921-1926-).



Perkinsville, STOREY LIME CO. PERKINSVILLE, ARIZONA. (-1932-1939-).



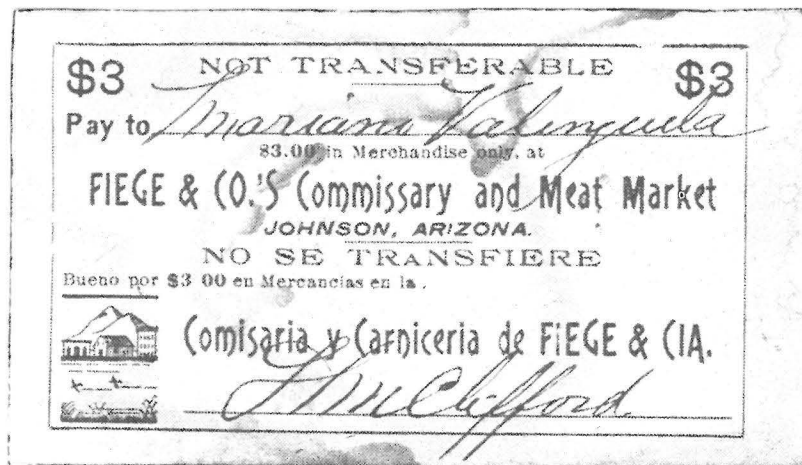
Punttenney, ghost town in Yavapai County. THE PUNTENNEY LIME CO. (-1907-1929-).



Quitobaquito store. Courtesy of Tad Nichols.



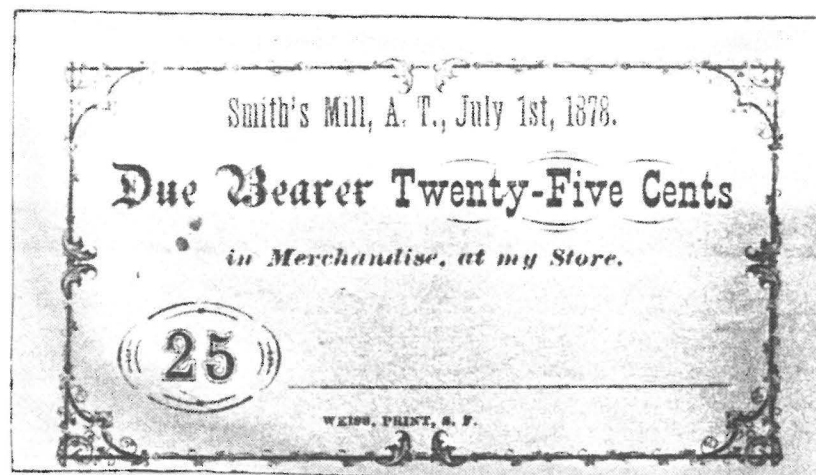
Quitobaquito, ghost town near Ajo, AZ. EN LA TIENDA DE QUITOVAQUITO. (1905).



Johnson, ghost town near Dagoon, AZ. FIEGE & CO. COMMISSARY AND MEAT MARKET. c.1902.



Octave, ghost town near Congress (Yavapai County). OCTAVE-GOLD-MINING CO. (1905-1908).



Smith's Mill, ghost town in Maricopa County and near Vulture mine. SMITH'S MILL, A.T. July 1st, 1878.



Longfellow mine and store, near Clifton, AZ. Courtesy of Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, Henry and Albert Buehman Memorial Collection, #B68696.

From the *Tombstone Daily Prospector* . . .

Gold and Onyx

New Life Instilled Into The Eastern End Of Cochise County.

.....2, 1902

Jack Howard who sharpened the first tools that opened up the first gold discoveries of Dos Cabezas district, is in Tombstone. He spent several years at Winchester looking after the Haggin & Hearst properties there, but is again back in the gold camp. From him the *Prospector* learns that John Powers, a well known mining man, is sampling the Juniper mine for a California syndicate. This is the second time the mine has been sampled by Powers for the same parties, and is looked upon as at least a hopeful sign.

The Huntington mill has not started up, but steam is up and the pump running which drains the mine at present being worked.

The 5-stamp mill recently known as the Fowler & McGregor mill is to be moved out near Apache pass onto the Rouse claim, is a very promising property, and out of which a great deal of gold has been worked by *arastras*.

About two miles above the road at this point, in Wood Canyon is where the onyx mines recently described in the *Prospector* are attracting a great deal of attention. An Eastern company have a bond upon them, and a force of twenty men will be put to work developing them. Slabs have been taken out and sent east and pronounced the most beautiful specimens yet seen from Arizona. A spring of never failing water bubbles out from under a big dyke: the latter can be seen for fifty miles as it crops out thirty feet in the air for a distance of a mile. It is about forty feet wide and lies between lime and slate. The latter is also receiving attention, being of commercial value for roofing purposes. Slabs 1/4 to 1/2 inch thick and from two to three feet square cover the side of the mountain. The intention of the company is to place polishing works on the ground and ship the finished onyx direct from the mine.

This industry is a new one in Cochise county, and will, without doubt, be the means of putting new life into the Dos Cabezas district.

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EDITORS
J. MICHAEL CANTY
MICHAEL N. GREELEY

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