A HISTORY OF THE MIAMI AREA, ARIZONA

by

Wilma Gray Sain

A Thesis
submitted to the faculty of the
Department of History
in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts
in the Graduate College
University of Arizona

1944

Approved: F. A. Hubbard
Director of Thesis

3-29-1944 Date
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.  THE BACKGROUND HISTORY, 1860-1904</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. THE FORMATIVE YEARS, 1904-1910</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. A DECADE OF RAPID EXPANSION, 1911-1920</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. THE PROSPEROUS TWENTIES IN MIAMI, 1921-1930</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY, 1930-1943</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. CONCLUSION</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

THE BACKGROUND HISTORY, c.1860-c.1904

The town of Miami, Arizona, is the result of the development of Arizona's mineral wealth - first of silver, then of copper. The town proper was born October 11, 1909, but its history has a much earlier beginning. There are stories of the mountain washes and the "flat" covered with manzanita and scrub-oak; these tales concern the wild but often misunderstood Apache, King Woolsey and the "Pinole Treaty," prospectors and miners, silver and copper camps.

Miami lies in the Pinal Mountains between the Salt and Gila Rivers; it lies in that remarkable 250-mile ore-bearing streak of rocks and soil in which are located such mining towns as Morenci, Clifton, Ray, Superior, and Globe. It seems that even in the sixties, and perhaps before, pioneers in southern Arizona knew that there was mineral wealth in the east-central section of Arizona. In 1863 James H. Carleton wrote to General Lorenzo Thomas in Washington, D.C.:
"From all points I hear news confirmatory of the theory that from the head of the Gila northwestwardly to the Colorado River, near Fort Mohave, there is a region of country of unequalled wealth in precious metals."¹

But the drawback was the presence of the Apaches in the district; the Pinal Apaches were the tribe that inhabited the future Gila County. Jonathan Richmond, a young fortune seeker in Tucson, in a letter dated April 3, 1864, wrote to his relatives in Michigan: "Parties are anxious to prospect farther east, but the hostilities of the Indians prevent people from scattering."² And then Governor Goodwin mentioned the Apache trouble in relationship to mining in his message to the first Territorial Legislature, July 18, 1864, in Prescott: "But for them mines would be worked, innumerable sheep and cattle would cover these plains."³

But the future of the Miami district was already assured of comparative freedom from Apache raids because in the same year of 1864 the well-known Bloody Tanks massacre (also known as the "Pinole Treaty") had taken place. There are many conflicting accounts of the massacre; the following story is largely taken from the Fish manuscript.⁴

² Ibid., p. 224.
⁴ Fish Manuscript, (State Capitol Library, Phoenix), II, pp. 399-401.
The Apaches had been stealing many animals from the ranchers and miners who lived around Prescott, and the Indians had even committed some murders; so it was decided to send a party into the Indians' country to arrange terms of peace or to make war. Volunteers were called for, and about sixty men assembled at Prescott. They came from Wickenburg, Weaver, Walnut Grove, Prescott, Lynx Creek, Hassayampa mining districts, the Verde and Williamson valleys. Many furnished their own horses and guns; the rest were fitted out from a fund raised by subscription. Woolsey with about thirty of the men started on the trail of the stolen stock and the Indians. Near the junction of the Salt and Verde Rivers a party of fourteen Maricopas joined Woolsey's group. The party traveled east and came to a valley surrounded by hills. They were still following the Indians who had stolen the stock and on January 24, 1864, they stopped at a point that has since been known

5. In Patrick Hamilton, Resources of Arizona, 3rd edition, (San Francisco, 1884), p. 395, there is an inference that all sixty white volunteers accompanied Woolsey; according to McFarland and Poole, Historical and Biographical Record of the Territory of Arizona, (Chicago, 1896), p. 321, only seventeen miners from the Weaver placer diggings went with Woolsey; in "Federal Control of the Apaches," Historical Society of New Mexico, Publications in History, (July, 1940), IX, p. 48, Ralph Hedrick Ogle states that 60 whites and 60 Pimas and Maricopas were on the expedition;
as "Bloody Tanks," about two miles west of the present Miami. Here they prepared breakfast over an open fire. This fire was answered by the Indians in the hills. Woolsey signaled with flags. Tonto Jack, an interpreter, was sent out to learn what the Indians had to say. They made some warlike demonstrations; but after parleying, arrangements were made for a "big talk." The Indians came into camp; some authorities say that fifty Tontos came down; others call them Pinals and Coyoteros, and put the number at thirty-five; and yet other authors say that the whole Apache nation was encamped in the hills nearby. At any rate, the Indians who came into camp were told to lay down their arms; most of them did as directed. A few, however, hid knives and, while the talk was going on, others brought a few arms into camp. From all accounts it seems the Indians were equipped with bows, arrows, lances, and knives; Woolsey's group was fitted out with rifles and revolvers.

The preliminaries of an Arizona "treaty" soon got under way. Woolsey started talking to the Indians in a

5 (cont.) Thomas Farish in History of Arizona, (Phoenix, 1918), VII, p. 227, says that 50 warriors joined the group; Woodworth Clum in Apache Agent (New York, 1936), p. 50, agrees with numbers given in the account above, i.e., 30 white men, and 14 Maricopas and Pimas.
friendly way, and professed friendship for them. Chief Paramuca came up, and asked for a blanket to sit upon. Woolsey gave him the blanket. And then to all the Apaches at the meeting he gave pinole (a coarse meal made of parched corn ground) and tobacco for refreshments. Next the Indians and whites made speeches to each other, but all was not as friendly as it appeared on the surface.

Woolsey, to explain his actions in the following few minutes, later claimed his scouts had discovered that the savages meant treachery, and that the chief was talking to gain time so that more Indians might come to surround the camp. Anyway, in the midst of the parleying, Woolsey stationed eight of the Maricopas on his left; the white men were put on the right. The Indians were suspicious of these movements and became restive. Woolsey then gave the agreed-upon signal of touching his hat brim, and each one of his party fired upon the Indian nearest to him. Woolsey killed Paramuca, chief of the Pinal Apaches. In all thirty-one Indians were killed and one white man. The main body of the Indians made no attempt to support their

6. There is a very good account of Paramuca in Woodworth Clum, Apache Agent, pp. 49-54.
7. There is disagreement on the figure. Fish Manuscript, 50; Bancroft, 31 or 19; New Mexico Historical Society, op. cit., 24.
fellows who were at the meeting, but they got out of rifle shot and then appeared on the hilltops, yelling and shouting.

The story goes that so much blood was spilled that day that it collected in the rock pockets, and the dry wash became known as "Bloody Tanks." Today the spot is a picnic ground for the people of Miami. During the rainy season the wash is filled with water, and the clean stones and sand are "Bloody Tanks" in name only.

The Indians always protested that the white man did not differentiate between the good and the bad Apache. According to their views, the Apaches massacred at Bloody Tanks were good Indians and did not deserve such a fate. Many writers agree with the Indians and condemn King S. Woolsey. Some people go so far as to say that the pinole was treated with strychnine, but few authorities hold

8. See Mike Burns' story of the Pinole Treaty as told to him by an Indian, Farish History of Arizona, III, pp. 304-311; the account of the treaty in Clum Apache Agent, pp. 49-54, is also interesting.

9. Some old-timers wonder if the massacre did not occur farther north where many skeletons have been found. Another indication that the massacre may have taken place a few miles north of Bloody Tanks is that the Pimas cut through to the mouth of the Verde; if the massacre did happen at Bloody Tanks, they would more likely have traveled the trail along the present Miami-Superior highway route.
this opinion. But whether Woolsey was justified or not, as far as Miami is concerned the result of the massacre was that the district was practically free of Apache depredations thereafter. About 1876 occurred the last killing of a white man by Apaches in this section of the country; the man was Sam Bullock's partner and he was killed near the present Horrell Ranch west of Miami, on the west fork of Pinto Creek. The Indians were caught by a party organized in Globe and were killed near the present Castle Dome Mine west of Miami.

With the Apache question rather definitely settled, silver prospecting began in the Pinal Mountains. In 1871 an expedition of approximately 300 men led by the Governor of the territory penetrated the future Miami district; but they were looking for placer gold and so did not discover the rich silver lodes over which they passed. In 1871 and 1872 considerable interest was shown in some discoveries in the Pinal Mountains; these were of gold and silver. By 1875 the richness of the silver lodes was definitely

10. This account is from an interview with Mr. and Mrs. D.I. Craig, Pinal Ranch, Miami-Superior Highway, spring, 1943.
known. As a result, the boundaries of San Carlos Indian Reservation were changed. The larger part of future Gila County had been included in the limits of the reservation, but the silver discoveries in 1875 caused the mineral section to be declared a portion of the public domain.

Part of the silver lodes were four miles northeast of the present town of Miami at a place now called Burch on the Roosevelt Dam or Apache Trail road. The Miami Mining and Milling Company started silver-mining operations there. The stockholders of this company were from Miami Valley in Ohio. James Gerald, the father of Mrs. D.I. Craig of Pinal Ranch, and Alfred Townsend secured the contract to erect a 10-stamp mill for the new company. The two men arrived in Globe in April of 1877. The mill was built at the forks of Pinal Creek and Miami Wash. Mr. Gerald was appointed superintendent of the company, and he established the camp on the present site of the Burch grove and gave it the name of Miami. In 1878 some of the ore from the Globe silver mines was apparently worked in the old Miami Mill. In May, 1880, the Miami, Duryea, Stonewall and Isabella mills were working a total of twenty-seven stamps. The Miami Silver Mine alone is said to have

produced over $30,000 and it was so well known that the name of the Miami Mill was placed on a map of 1880. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Gerald also built the Townsend Mill. The Irene Mill was another of the stamp mills in the vicinity of the Old Miami silver camp. Close by, also, were two gold mills; these were two miles east of the present Miami which was only a sand wash in the days of silver mining. One of the well-known gold districts was Lost Gulch, situated where the Inspiration tailings dump now is; rich placer gold was taken from there. The ore from these silver and gold mining ventures was sent by pack train to the Silver King mine (north of the present Superior); then it was carried by twenty-mule team to Ehrenburg and Yuma; from there it was transported by barge down to the Gulf of Lower California, and it was finally taken to San Francisco by boat.

The life in the Miami silver camp is illustrated by the story of the Geralds. In 1879 Mrs. Gerald and

14. Patrick Hamilton, Resources of Arizona, p. 214; in the Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of Interior (1896), p. 37, the statement is made that the old silver mines, such as the Miami, produced from $30,000 to $200,000 per mine.
16. Much of this material is from interview with Mrs. Craig, op. cit.
21-months old daughter came to the silver camp; they came from Pennsylvania via San Francisco. Then with her baby Mrs. Gerald came by horseback over the old trail from the Silver King mine to the Miami camp. Stage coaches and wagons could not maneuver the trail. The travelers stopped at a log house half-way between Silver King and the Miami camp; Mr. and Mrs. Irion (Mr. Craig's parents) lived there and fed the pack trains. When Mrs. Gerald and baby finally arrived in the Miami camp they lived in a one-room adobe house. There were only two or three other families in the mining camp at that time. For the miners there was one of those half-tent boarding houses. The Geralds twice, with the other residents of the camp, hurried into Globe because of the fear of Indian troubles, but no Indian raids ever materialized in this district.

The silver boom was over by 1882, but it had had sufficient force that people became interested in building roads into that part of the country. On January 26, 1877, an act was passed providing for a road from Phoenix to Globe City; it was vetoed by Governor Safford, but passed over his veto. The eventual outcome of this interest in a road was the later Apache Trail road by way of Roosevelt Dam.

On July 11, 1876, the first notice of copper prospecting in the Miami district was made in the Arizona
A PROSPECTOR'S MULE AND PACK

Courtesy Kelley's Studio, Miami, Arizona
Silver Belt at Globe. And copper took the spotlight in other writings, too. One such comment was the following: "Copper, combined with gold and silver in ores very rich in the latter, abounds in the Globe mining district between the Apache and Pinal Mountains and between the Gila and Salt Rivers."

Interest in the copper deposits continued, and in 1881 (the same year Gila County was formed) the Old Dominion Mining Company of Globe erected a thirty-ton furnace at Bloody Tanks, at the head of Miami Gulch, only a short distance west of the present site of Miami. This furnace was run only about three months on copper ore from the Philadelphia, New York, Old Dominion, Keystone, and Borva claims.

When the smelter at Bloody Tanks was no longer used, the people moved out of the Miami district. By June, 1885, there was no one living on the land where Miami is located today. Deer grazed in the hills and canyons, and the present Lower Miami was covered with sunflowers and other wild flowers. The land was open to anyone who wanted to locate it. And many miners and prospectors located

claims, especially where the Inspiration and Miami mines are today, only to abandon them because of the low value of the ore. In the nineteenth century two per cent ore could not be mined profitably. So the sites of the present Inspiration and Miami mines continued to be undisturbed; pine, juniper, and oak covered those hills and gulches, and Globe hunters went deer hunting there.

However, some high-grade copper was being found. In 1884 this comment was made:

"In the Pinal District there are a number of very promising copper mines being worked, among which the Keystone and the Burnside take the lead. The former, however, is conceded by some to be the better of the two... The average yield will be fully 30% copper... But it is in the hands of parties who have not the capital."19

The Keystone is of especial interest in this story because it is one of the mines in the present Miami district.

By 1886 the possibilities of the copper deposits of Gila County were definitely recognized, and the clamor was for a railroad into the county. John Black, Commissioner of Immigration for the Territory of Arizona, said: "The most serious drawback to copper mining in Gila County is the difficulty of transportation and great cost of shipping

in coke and supplies and shipping bullion out." The nearest railroads were at Wilcox and at Casa Grande, both more than one hundred miles away.

To take care of transportation needs 200 pack animals served the community for several years over the trail from the Silver King Mine. This trail was so precipitous and narrow that wagons could not travel it; the present Miami-Superior highway follows the route of the old trail. Over the trail there were two daily pack trains. Each mule, as a rule, did not carry a load heavier than 200 pounds; the load was usually lashed onto the large aparejo (a peculiar style of Spanish pack rig) by the famous diamond hitch. One of the heaviest loads carried over the trail was an organ brought in for Mrs. Irion at the Pinal Ranch. This organ was brought from New York by way of Cape Horn to San Francisco; then it came through the village of Los Angeles and by train to Maricopa, Arizona; a twenty-mule team brought it to the Silver King; then it was packed by mules to the ranch. This load was exceeded only by one of two barrels of whiskey.

Surprisingly enough, in the early days the mail service was fairly good; a stage ran from Globe to Sachs

20. John A. Black, Arizona, the Land of Sunshine and Silver, Health and Prosperity, the Place for Ideal Homes, (Tucson, 1890), p. 107.
Station, then by trail to the Silver King mine, and by stage to Casa Grande where the railroad was. There was daily mail under this system. The newspapers brought in were the San Francisco Bulletin and Chronicle, the New York Tribune, and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When the railroad came into Globe, traffic turned east; there was no longer a need for the pack trains.

Beside the trail used by the pack trains, a little west of present-day Miami, Indian tepees sprang up like mushrooms. The squaws cut hay and packed it in. They carried in wood from the surrounding hills, too; they carried the faggots on their backs in the same way that they carried their babies. Today the Indian settlements have sprung up again in almost the same place, and the women still dress in much the same manner. A square of cloth with a hole in the center was worn over the head for a blouse; this garment with the traditional billowing, full-gathered calico skirt was the summer costume. The men wore old-fashioned drawers tucked into moccasins, an old-fashioned white shirt, an ornamental cloth around the waist with a flap in front and in back, a belt of cartridges, and usually a red headband with feathers.

21. Much of the material on this and the previous page is from interview with Mrs. D.T. Craig, op. cit.
There is a story that the Indians helped to discover the copper ore west of Miami; the Indians picked up the ore in Porphyry Canyon to make jewelry. Prospectors saw pieces of the ore, and Porphyry and Live Oak mines were discovered.

At any rate, the Live Oak property was first located in 1890 by a man named Marshall. And there followed a revival of interest in copper mining in the district. In 1892 Phelps Dodge Corporation purchased United Globe Mines at Globe, and also certain claims in the Miami district. About 1896 there was a general revival of prospecting in Lost Gulch and on Pinto Creek. Development work was in progress at the Continental mine and at the Black Warrior and Black Copper mines, then owned by one company. Workable deposits of chrysocolla ore continued to be exploited on a small scale in the Live Oak and Keystone mines. The price of copper was low, but increased after the panic of 1896.

The Black Warrior was one of the first mines in the Miami district. The Black Warrior Copper Company continued

22. From interview with Dr. N.D. Brayton, Miami, spring of 1943. See map on page 16 for location of mines.
23. See map on page 16 for location of mines.
Miners in the Miami District

- **Town**
- **Mine**
- **Ranch**
developing their several claims in 1897, and by that time the showing of ore was very good. The Jewell claim, four miles west of the Black Copper claim, was expected to yield the iron and lime flux needed to smelt the siliceous ores of the Black Copper ledge. By July, 1897, the force of the Black Warrior had been increased to forty-five men, and about 1800 feet of 18-inch gauge track had been laid from the Montgomery claim (of the Black Warrior group) to the end of the wagon road, which went into Globe where the ore would be handled. But, in September, 1897, the hoisting engine of the Black Warrior Company in Webster Gulch was blown up; the damage was estimated at $2,000.

"The foul deed caused great indignation and the opinion was generally expressed that the perpetrator if caught should be given short shrift and a strong rope."26

The miscreant was not caught, but the engine was repaired. A year later the Black Warrior Copper Company's properties of the Dadeville, Montgomery, and Diamond H groups in Webster and Lost Gulches were showing 13.6 per cent copper. By 1899 development work had progressed far enough so that machinery was ordered for a 200-ton leaching plant; and by

25. The Arizona Silver Belt, (Globe), July 15, 1897.
26. Ibid., September 30, 1897.
27. See Map No. 1 in pocket for location of claims.
May of that same year the surface part of the camp had reached some proportions. There were an office building, a storeroom, a dining hall, a laboratory, and the residence of the superintendent. These buildings were located over a mile from the mine; they were built on the sides of the gulch to escape the dangers of high water.

The Black Warrior Copper Company had an admirable location, too, for the strategic placing of the tramway and smelter. A tramway 6,000 feet in length connected the mine and the smelter site. The loaded cars moved over a 2 per cent grade to the works with scarcely any exertion from the animals which pulled them. The tramway ended at the side of a mountain, which sloped to the gulch where the camp was located. Thus the principle of gravitation worked from the development of the mine to the leaching plant at the end of the tracks; the treated product then moved on down the hill to the smelter.

A good description of the Black Warrior enterprise was given in the Arizona Silver Belt in 1899:

"The Black Warrior Copper Company is an incorporation, organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, capitalized at one million dollars... The officers are: Hon. James A. Fleming of Globe, president; Ernest L. Tustin, vice-president, and Henry A. Frye, treasurer, both of Philadelphia; Porter W. Fleming, secretary; Charles Sumner Fleming, general manager; Richardson Fleming, asst. manager... The company owns and has paid for
about twenty mining claims, over four hundred acres, all of which are admirably located to cover as much as possible of the choicest parts of the district in which they are situated... On last Monday we drove out six miles from Globe to Lost Gulch, where the company's reduction plant is located. We first came to the barns and stables of the company, then to the warehouse, filled with all kinds of goods and mining supplies; next the company's store which is connected with a large cave, cut into the hill for seventy feet in which is stored all smoked meats and perishable goods, with a large refrigerator for keeping fresh meats and butter. The office, in the same building as the store, is fitted with all modern office fixtures, including one of the largest safes in the territory. In front of the store is located large wagon scales upon which everything is weighed in and out...

"Next we came to the company's boarding house, fitted up with a large hotel range, to accommodate one hundred and fifty boarders... This is one of Fleming's hobbies... One of the rules of the boarding house is that any man looking for work is invited to stop and take one meal free of charge... From the boarding house we come next to the blacksmith and machine shop. We then visited the laboratory or assay office... together with a well-selected library, containing over sixty volumes on mining, smelting, assaying, treatment of ores and analytical works.

"From the laboratory we came to the refining furnace with large brick stack, 56 feet in height, lined with fire brick... A short distance above the refining furnace is the leaching plant... From this we ascend the hill to where the ores come in by cars from the mines."28

In 1900 the amalgamation of the Black Warrior and Donnellan claims took place. In June, 1899, the Donnellan

28. Ibid., September 28, 1899.
Copper Company had been incorporated; it was situated thirteen miles west of Globe. When it was incorporated with the Black Warrior Copper Company the total claims were about seventy-five in number. Affairs went smoothly with the new company until 1904 when the Black Warrior suit was heard before Judge Kent in Phoenix. It was the case of Charles A. Chase against James A. Fleming. Chase wanted a writ of mandamus ordering Fleming to give up his office of general manager, and also to surrender the books of the Black Warrior Copper Company, Amalgamated. The writ was granted to Chase, but Colonel Fleming appealed the case.

29. All of this trouble was reviewed in the case of James A. Fleming, Plaintiff, etc., Appellants vs. The Black Warrior Copper Co., Amalgamated, etc., Appellees, as reported in Paul C. Thorne, Arizona Reports, 1913-1914, (San Francisco, 1914), XV, pp. 1-9.

The Amalgamated Company in December, 1903, was possessed of property of the aggregate value of $2,000,000, and owed but a trifling amount of indebtedness outside of the debenture bonds. Subsequent to December, 1903, the defendants permitted a judgment for $14,000 and another judgment of $1,100 to be recovered against the Amalgamated Company, at the time having cash on hand in the sum of $19,849.75 and other valuable, salable personal property. The directors...permitted, on March 25, 1905, the sheriff to sell property of said corporation of the value of $1,000,000 for a nominal sum of $1,203.25, and other property worth nearly $1,000,000 under execution issued on January 31, 1905, for the sum of $4,877.77. When all the property of the corporation had been either sold by the sheriff or dissipated by defendants, on May 24, 1905, they commenced a proceeding, through a stockholder, having full notice of the facts mentioned, to dissolve the said Amalgamated corporation. On June 24, 1905, by consent...
The Eastern stockholders represented by Charles Chase won the ultimate victory; but the company had money troubles. Later in 1904 an attempt was made to raise sufficient money to liquidate the indebtedness and provide a working capital for the development of the company's mining property; the method was a voluntary assessment on the stock of thirty cents per share. The attempt was unsuccessful. So the company was reorganized under the laws of New Jersey and was called the Warrior Copper Company. For the next five years the large ore bodies were developed, and in

29 (cont.) of defendants, such dissolution proceeding culminating in a judgment of the court disincorporating said Amalgamated Company upon the grounds for the reason 'the said corporation has disposed of all its property, etc.'...

"One of the members of said reorganization committee bid for and bought all the real property of the Amalgamated Company, so sold by the sheriff... The result of these transactions was upon their face to divest the Amalgamated Company of all its assets for the inadequate consideration of $6,081.02. It further appears that, in pursuance of the said conspiracy, the plaintiff Fleming was ousted from office of director and president of the Amalgamated Company...

"Appellee contends that the claims of Fleming are stale...

"The complaint of the intervener is not subject to the vices contended for, and the court erred in sustaining the several demurrers of the defendant.

"The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded, with instructions to the superior court of Gila County to override the demurrers and proceed with the case according to law.

"Reversed and remanded."
1909 shipments began once more; one hundred tons of 11 percent ore were shipped daily. By September, 1909, the Warrior Copper Company had transferred the Black Warrior mine to Hovland and Smith for $1,250,000.

After Live Oak property was located in 1890, it was later acquired by Forrest Kaldenburg who assigned it to the Live Oak Copper Mining and Smelting Company, which company was incorporated in 1898 with authorized capital stock of $1,200,000. This group of mines was situated about seven miles from Globe in a westerly direction, or about one-half mile west of Miami today. The mines were under the direction of Mr. Forrest J. Kaldenburg and Mr. John Kasser who was superintendent. The development of the mines included about 2,700 feet of drifts and tunnels. The sulphide ledge ran 40 percent in copper and $8.00 per ton in gold. The ores of Live Oak mines were definitely high-grade sulphides and carbonates. In 1899 the Live Oak was producing and shipping to El Paso and Silver City smelters two carloads of ore per week. It cost $25.00 per ton to take out this ore, but the company managed to make a profit. In this same year the Live Oak claims were eight in number, lying in one group. The property was fairly well developed; in 1899 seventeen men were employed wholly on development
work. The surface improvements included a boarding house, office, dwellings, and ore shutes.

There were several other groups of mines that were active in the late 1890's in the Miami district; they were the Copper Hill, Columbia, Continental, and Pinto Creek groups. The Columbia group included the Carville, Clipper, Columbia, America, and Hattie claims, as well as two detached claims, the Pinto and the Giant; the ores were oxide, sulphide, and cuprite. The claims were well situated between Webster and Oak Springs Gulch. Good wagon roads were about 500 yards distant on either side.

William Beard, W.H. Woodson, and Charles Holzman owned the Columbia group. On the opposite side of the hill was the Copper Hill group which lay between the Live Oak and Columbia properties, near the head of Oak Spring Gulch. In this group were the Copper Hill, Boulder, Last Chance, Sixteen-to-One, Blue Copper, and Mexico claims. The same character of ore was found in these claims as in the Columbia group. This Copper Hill group was owned by J.R. Finletter and J. Harvey. In 1901 they started shipping a carload of ore per week to the El Paso smelter; the ore ran from 18 to 22 per cent copper. In the fall of 1896

30. See Map No. 1 in pocket for location of claims.
the Continental mines (west of present Miami and about fourteen miles west of Globe) were opened by the North American Exploration Company of New York; twenty-five men were employed there. The final group of mines, the Pinto Creek group, was owned by Dan R. Williamson; the claims were the Dan and Mac, Monroe Doctrine, Lost Coon, and Arbitration Wedge, and they were located sixteen miles west of Globe (therefore west of Miami, also).

The Gibson mine in the foothills of the Pinal Mountains was also one of the well-known mines in the Miami district. In 1903 Gibson and Gibson and Pasquale Nigro were continuing their shipments of ore to El Paso; for some time the Gibson mine had been a regular shipper of ore going from 30 to 32 per cent copper. But in 1904 the Gibsons changed smelters, and they were using nine teams to haul the ore from the mine to the Old Dominion Smelter in Globe. They were realizing, as an estimate, $20,000 or more per month from the shipments; this ore was chalcopyrite and averaged about 26 per cent copper. Miami was a watering place

32. Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of Interior, 1897, p. 103.
34. See map on p. 16 for location of mine.
35. Arizona Silver Belt, November 12, 1903.
36. Ibid., April 28, 1904.
between the Gibson mine and Globe; John Davis had a well at the present Davis Canyon in Miami where he charged five cents per drink per team. The teaming and unteaming were done in what is now Van Winkle Canyon.

By 1901 the Keystone Mine had been developed and had produced $25,000. And in January of 1905 ten teams were used to haul the ore from the Keystone Mine to the Old Dominion Smelter in Globe. By 1909 the permanent organization of the new Keystone Copper Company was assured. At the mine of the New Keystone Copper Company in the Miami district fifty-five men were at work; sulphide ore assaying from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent copper was found; and by 1909 a method had been found to mine low-grade copper ore profitably. The plan that was followed in exploring the Keystone property was the same as that being used on the Live Oak property not far away. The ground was explored thoroughly by crosscuts cutting the property in 200-foot squares. The drifts in 1909 were still in porphyry and other material forming the capping.

In 1904 the Inspiration Copper Company (the fore­runner of the present Inspiration Consolidated Copper Com­pany) and in 1906 the Miami Copper Company entered the

37. See map on p. 16 for location of the mines.
mining field in the Miami district, but the development of these two mines is so bound up with the beginning of the town of Miami that they will be considered in conjunction with the story in the next chapter.

While the various mines were developing in the Miami district, the leading men in the area were continually trying to get new and better roads. In 1897 there was a stage line that ran from Mesa via Florence to Globe. This stage ran three times a week, and only in daylight hours so it stopped overnight at a place called Riverside. The schedule ran like this: Leave Mesa 5:00 A.M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; arrive at Florence 11:30 A.M.; leave Florence 1:00 P.M., arriving at Globe 6:00 P.M. the following day. And then the trip to Miami was by wagon road from Globe - a road that was dusty in dry weather and very muddy in rainy weather.

Early in 1899 James A. Fleming of the Black Warrior Copper Company made a visit to the Salt River Valley to interest the Mesa and Phoenix people in a road from Mesa to Globe. The Maricopa County people agreed to build the road from the intersection of the Queen Creek road and Potts Canyon to Pinto Creek, and Mr. Fleming agreed to build

38. Arizona Silver Belt carried notices of this stage line from 1897 to 1903.
that part of the road in Gila County from Webster Gulch to Pinto. After his return to the Miami district, Mr. Fleming sent out Surveyor A.G. Pendleton to stake the line of the road. His plans were to make it a toll road, with the builders agreeing to take stock in scrip at fifty cents on the dollar, redeemable at par for toll. The Miami-Superior Highway was actually completed in 1922.

In 1883 the Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad Company started its road from Tucson to Globe. The road building lagged, however, but in 1886 "Tucsonans were promised the possibility of going to Globe by rail for their Thanksgiving dinner" although only five miles had been constructed. The railroad did not reach Globe by Thanksgiving, but soon afterward the officials of the company visited Globe with the result that the Silver Belt ran the headline, "A Railroad at Last."

"What actually happened was that W.W. Walker, Engineer of the Narrow Gauge Road, had secured a contract from the Board of Supervisors of Gila County for the building of a wagon road from Globe to the northern extremity of the Narrow Gauge Road. The explanation of this transaction was most obvious. The Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad Company had abandoned all notion of extending the road to Globe."40

40. Ibid., p. 33.
In 1887 the stockholders of this company organized the Tucson, Globe, and Northern Railroad Company; a standard-gauge was to be built over the narrow gauge roadbed. By 1889 all activity had ceased; there were only ten miles of narrow-gauge track out of Tucson to show for this first attempt to get a road built to Globe, and then probably to Miami.

In June, 1899, there were high hopes for a narrow-gauge line of railroad between Phoenix and Globe. The projected road was to be about eighty miles in length. This railroad has never been built; it still takes a long time to come into Miami by rail from Phoenix via Bowie and Globe. The men interested in this railroad were also interested in the construction of a dam on the Salt River twenty miles from the Black Warrior, with a plant there for generating electricity to be transmitted to the Black Warrior. The Roosevelt Dam was the realization of these plans.

By October, 1903, there was a stage line operating between Globe and the Black Warrior mine. It carried the United States mails, but it took one and one-half hours to go the approximate four miles to the mine.

In 1906 a Southern Pacific engineer came into the Miami district to make plans for the location of a Live Oak spur line of the railroad from Globe. The line, as desired,
would have run close to Black Warrior, Eureka, Keystone, Inspiration, and Live Oak mines and perhaps to the Gibson mine at the summit of the trail between Miami Flat and the Silver King. The completion of such a spur would have eliminated all worry caused ore shippers by the condition of the roads across Miami Flat; but the railroad did not enter the Miami district until 1909.

During these years of copper mine development Miami Flat was only a dry, sandy wash surrounded by foothills in which the Gibson, Live Oak, Porphyry, Keystone, Black Warrior, and other mines flourished. There seemed to be only one use for the flat in those days; it was ideal for the holding of horse races. The favorite spot seemed to be east of the present business part of modern Miami and near the location of the present Cobre Valley Country Club. A typical announcement of such an event is the following one taken from the Globe paper:

"THE RACES! The following is the programme of the horse races and steertying contest arranged to take place next Sunday afternoon in Miami Flat, near the mouth of Lost Gulch. Free-for-all race, distance 440 yds., purse $60 and entrance fees. Pony race, for ponies of 850 lb. or under, purse $50 and entrance fees. Steer-tying, first prize $75, second $30, entrance fee $5. Owing to the protracted storm, postponement may be necessary, in which event the public will be notified and the date on which the races will come off."**41**

On Sunday afternoon the weather was fine, although the track was still a bit heavy, so the races came off as scheduled. The rope-tying contest was abandoned, however, because the managers could not get enough good steers. The attendance was large; people walked, came on horseback, rode in wagons and rigs from Globe and from the surrounding mines to attend the celebration. There was some dissatisfaction over the results of the race, and for several days thereafter match races were run for "purses" to determine finally whether Kennedy's iron gray horse "Dude" or Cook's "Arkansas Dave" was the better racer. The races interested certain Globe business men in the idea of organizing a racing association and of building a circular half track in Miami Flat. But instead of a race track, a town was built there.

In the history of Miami, Arizona, the first problem that was met and settled was the Apache question. Then with people comparatively free from fear of Indian trouble, in the late 1870's the Miami silver camp was established about four miles from the present site of the town. As silver mining declined, copper prospecting increased, and soon around Miami Flat there were many promising mines producing high-grade ore. Some of these mines were the Black Warrior, Columbia, Copper Hill, Live Oak, Porphyry, Keystone, and Gibson. But the low-grade ores were still not
profitable commercially. Then the method of treating low-grade copper ore to make a profit was discovered; and it is then that Miami and Inspiration Copper Companies and a new town of Miami started to grow.
CHAPTER II
THE FORMATIVE YEARS, 1904-1910

In the years from 1904 to 1910 two great copper mines started operations in the Miami district and the town of Miami began its colorful career. The sudden and swift development of mines and town was due to the discovery of a paying method of working low-grade copper ore bodies. The disseminated ore bodies in the Miami district became commercially profitable; mining companies with adequate capital secured possession of the claims; and the town of Miami, at the center of the huge semi-circle of copper mines, boomed almost overnight.

Even as early as 1902 chalcocite ore was discovered by tunnels on the Inspiration claim, but not in commercial quantities. By 1904, however, the Inspiration Mining Company was sending out carloads of high-grade ore from the Woodson tunnel to be tested at the Old Dominion Smelter in Globe. The general manager of the company at that

2. This early company was a stock company of doubtful reputation, according to Ira B. Joralemon, Romantic Copper, (New York, 1934), p. 231.
3. Arizona Silver Belt, November 7, 1904.
time was J.D. Coplen. The company was employing only a few men who were working mainly at the Martin, Woodson, and Clipper tunnels. All of the sixteen claims had not yet been patented, but development work continued. In 1906 the Inspiration Company tried to make money with a fifty-ton mill but failed.

The Miami Copper Company also got its start about the same time. The Lewisohn interests had turned down a chance to enter mining operations in the state of Nevada, but they backed the General Development Company to locate similar low-grade ore bodies. In 1905 J. Parke Channing, a mining engineer, organized the General Development Company which found and developed properties that later became the Miami Copper Company, one of the porphyry coppers.

5. *Corporations File,* (County Recorder's Office, Globe), I, p. 249 states that the company was incorporated August 22, 1905.
6. "The word porphyry is a geologic term... The essential characteristics of the deposits that are universally, if not precisely designated porphyry coppers, are: their huge size, particularly with respect to horizontal dimensions; the relative uniformity with which the copper minerals are disseminated throughout the mass; and the low average per-ton content of the exploitable ore." from A.B. Parsons, *The Porphyry Coppers,* (New York, 1933), p. 1.
Mr. Channing visited and examined various properties in Arizona for the General Development Company. After he decided to allow the option on the Ray property to lapse, he drove to Globe by team and wagon to inspect the Old Dominion property as a guest of Dr. Ricketts, manager of the Old Dominion. At Globe Mr. Channing met Fred Alsdorf who suggested that they visit the copper claims six miles west of Globe.

One morning Alsdorf and Channing drove a team to the claims. There they put saddles on the horses and rode over the country which later became the Miami and Inspiration mines. Channing was convinced that a large deposit of ore might lie under the exposed area of leached schist. The next evening Channing and Alsdorf met "Black Jack" Newman, who owned most of the claims in the Miami district, and a man named Oats and their associates in a room in the Dominion Hotel in Globe. Perhaps something should be said about "Black Jack" Newman, who had the "best nose for ore" of anyone Channing had encountered.

"Black Jack" Newman staked most of the Miami property himself, and he also had an interest in Inspiration Copper, in the Gila Copper Company (Ray Consolidated), in Magma Copper, and in smaller properties. This remarkable man was born in Germany of a Polish-Jewish father and a Turkish mother. He emigrated to New York in 1880 and then
successively to the Pennsylvania coal mines, Michigan's copper mines, and to Globe's mines in the 1880's. After he took part in the Spanish-American War, he returned to Globe. He located thirteen claims containing 260 acres near the Inspiration claim owned by John D. Coplen; he also got controlling interest in some adjoining claims. He called the whole group the Oats-Newman group. Late in 1906 Newman gave Fred C. Alsdorf an option on the property. Some of the options were held by F.J. Elliott. It was most opportune for Alsdorf that Channing came into Globe a short time later.

At the meeting in the Dominion Hotel agreement was finally reached at 2:00 A.M. after much talking. Channing took an option on the claims for $250,000; $150,000 was to be paid in cash with the first payment of $50,000 in six months; the remaining payment was $100,000 in stock, or one-twentieth in a $2,000,000 corporation.

Mr. Alsdorf was put in charge of development, but the results from the two shafts, the Captain and the Red Rock,

7. It was at the Michigan mines that Black Jack received his name - "Newman" because he was new on the job, and "Black Jack" because of his dark complexion.
were not good. Just before the first payment was due the General Development Company directed Alsdorf by telegram to suspend all operations. "Black Jack" Newman tore up the telegram with the remark to Alsdorf, "We got no damn tele­
gram." Sinking continued, and twenty feet farther down disseminated ore of 3 or 4 per cent copper was found.

After the Miami ore body was discovered, other companies developed various claims in the belt of mineralized schist. The next five years was the period in which the Miami Copper Company, the Inspiration Copper Company, the Keystone Copper Company, and the Live Oak Development Company by underground work and churn drilling developed the third largest deposit of copper ore in the United States.

In November of 1907 the Miami Copper Company was organized and work continued. The original financing of the company is particularly interesting. Shares were offered direct to the public through a prospectus issued March 28, 1908, and through advertisements published in newspapers.

9. The deposit was exceeded in size by the Utah Copper and the Ray Consolidated deposits. F.E. Calkins, "The Globe-Miami Copper District," op. cit., p. 3.
10. Five references gave the above date; three references gave March, 1908, as the organization date. The County Recorder's Office in Globe carries the date November 27, 1907, for the incorporation of the company.
"Usually only the most irresponsible promoters adopt such methods for floating issues of mining stocks, at least in the United States. In this instance, however, the reputation of Mr. Channing, whose successful work on low-grade ores at Ducktown for the Tennessee Copper Company was well known, gave great weight to the statements in the advertisements, and the issue was oversubscribed by a good margin."

The directors were Adolph Lewisohn, J. Parke Channing, William Nichols, and Jacob Langeloth. The prospectus gave all information, including the original cost of the property and the profits for the promoters. Excerpts from the prospectus follow:

"This Company (Miami Copper Company) is the owner of mining claims acquired from the General Development Company as vendor.

Reference is made for a description of the property, character of the ore deposits and the probable cost of reproduction, to the following report of J. Parke Channing, Engineer, the eminent authority on copper properties:

'New York, March 12, 1908
Adolph Lewisohn, Esq.
President, Miami Copper Co.
42 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sir:

The property of the Miami Copper Company consists of about 300 acres, 200 of which is mineral land, located six miles west of the city of Globe, Arizona, at which city are the mines and works of the well-known Old Dominion Company.

II. A.B. Parsons, op. cit., p. 168.
Development which is still being carried on shows to date 2,000,000 tons of concentrating ore containing 3 per cent of copper. Ore was struck at a depth of 200 feet, and the bottom of the shaft, at a depth of 500 feet, is still in ore, and the area shown of the ore bodies is 300 feet by 350 feet without having as yet reached the limits, so that the prospects are that an enormous body of concentrating ore will be developed as indicated by surface conditions.

The Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway ends at Globe, six miles distant, and surveys past the Miami have been made and right of way secured; this extension will pass within a quarter of a mile of the mine. There is abundant water available for concentration purposes.

It is proposed to erect the first unit of a reduction works, which unit will have a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. This will give an annual production of 14,000,000 lb. of copper, based on 350 days running time and a yield from the 3 per cent ore of 2 per cent, or 40 lb. of copper per ton.

Concentrating tests have shown that the ore can be readily concentrated 10 into 1 and the resulting concentrate smelted with the above yield in fine copper. It is estimated that the cost of electrolytic copper sold in New York will be 9¢ per lb. On this basis the profits at 12¢ copper will be $420,000 per annum and at 15¢ copper $840,000 per annum. As developments advance, a second unit of 1,000 tons daily capacity will be built which will double the above figures of profit.

It is estimated that it will require $750,000 to erect the necessary first unit of the reduction works, and that $250,000 additional will be required for the mine plant, shops, building, etc.

The ore deposit of the Miami Copper Company is in nature similar to those of the Arizona
Copper Co. and the Boston Consolidated Mining Co.; that is, large masses of ore in which the copper as a sulphide mineral is disseminated through the rock and which readily yields a high-grade concentrate by water treatment, which can be easily smelted.

The mining is simple and cheap and when found these deposits are the most valuable as copper producers. The Miami ore running 3 per cent in copper as it does, is higher in grade than any of the above mentioned properties and it will without doubt prove a large producer and dividend payer.

Yours truly,
J. Parke Channing
Consulting Engineer

As the entire outstanding capital of the company (including the proceeds of the 200,000 treasury shares that are now being issued) amounts to only $2,500,000, it will be apparent that the prospects are bright for large returns.

The company has in its treasury 300,000 shares of the par value of $5 each. The balance of its share capital was issued to the General Development Company as vendor, in payment for the properties upon which the latter had expended large sums of money in acquiring and exploiting the claims. The various contracts between the original owners of the claims and the General Development Company and others from whom they were purchased, showing the original cost of the various properties together with statements of the amounts paid therefor by the General Development Company, the moneys expended by it in exploiting and developing the properties and everything appertaining to their cost will be filed at the office of the National Copper Bank, open for public inspection.

It is intended to inaugurate a radical departure from previous methods in the issue of properties of this character, with a view to inviting public confidence by fully exposing the original cost and all profits connected with the flotation of this company.
For the purpose of providing the necessary funds for the erection of reduction works with a capacity for treating 1000 tons of ore per day, and for the proper equipment of the properties for further development, and the installation of machinery, 200,000 shares of the treasury stock are now offered for subscription at par.

The subscription list will be opened on April 6, 1908, and will be closed on the following day. The company reserves the right, however, to close the subscription list at any time without notice; to reject any subscription and to allot any smaller amounts than applied for.

The expenses of the public issue other than the underwriting charges are borne by the General Development Company, so that the entire proceeds of this issue after deducting the underwriting commission will be available as working capital in the treasury of the Miami Copper Company.

The entire issue of stock now being offered has been fully underwritten by responsible parties, under an agreement that is lodged with the Bankers, and is open to inspection. By this agreement the Underwriters are bound to take all the stock not subscribed by the public.

Date, New York City, March 28, 1908.
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
MIAMI COPPER COMPANY

In the beginning there were 600,000 authorized shares with a par value of $5.00 each. Half of the shares went to the General Development Company for a developed but unequipped mine. The Development Company had paid the first $50,000 to Newman and had spent $100,000 on the mine. It

paid the remaining $100,000 to Newman and his associates, and turned over to them 30,000 shares of the above 300,000 shares, or one-twentieth of the entire stock.

At first only 200,000 of the 300,000 treasury shares were sold; this meant $1,000,000. In 1909 the other 100,000 shares were sold at $10 each. In 1910 the authorized capitalization was increased to 800,000 shares. Following is a table of approximate investments which financed the undertaking to the point at which it could produce and treat more than 2,500 tons of ore per day and recover about 2,700,000 pounds of copper per month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase price (cash)</th>
<th>$150,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial exploration</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine development and plant construction</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$4,750,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A great saving was made for the company because it did not have to build a railroad or a smelter. In 1909 the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railroad Company (now a part of the Southern Pacific) built its line from Globe to Miami. And in the early years the Copper Company sent its ore to the smelter of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company in Mexico.

13. The following table shows the division of shares:
   Locator - Newman and associates received for the claims 60,000 - 8% of total
   Developer - General Development Company 220,000 - 30%
   Equipper - Investing public received for $4,750,000 cash 467,116 shares - 62% of total

A.B. Parsons, op. cit., p. 172.

As has been mentioned before, Mr. Alsdorf was in charge of sinking the shafts in the late months of 1906 and the early days of 1907. When the company was organized, Louis A. Wright under J. Parke Channing's direction was in charge of operations for the last six months of 1908. N.O. Lawton was mine superintendent and H.K. Burch was construction engineer. Early in 1909 B. Britton Gottsberger became general manager.

Much progress had been made in the development of the Miami Copper Company by the end of the year 1909. The following excerpts from the Annual Report of the Miami Copper Company for that year illustrate what strides had been made in two years:

"Preparation for construction of a mill of 200 tons daily capacity were made early in the year and grading started in month of April... The method of mining decided on is to be the caving method or some modification thereof, and in preparation the ore body is being cut up into blocks 50 feet square, with levels 25 feet apart and raises at the corners of the block... Power will be generated in a central station located on the flat below the mine. Equipment

15. "In a report made by Channing in the summer of 1908 he stated that 4,400,000 tons of ore had been placed in sight and 2,200,000 tons partly in sight. In September the amount of ore blocked out and in sight had increased to 6,000,000 tons and by end of 1908 to 18,000,000 tons." "Globe, Arizona Special Edition," The Border, February, 1909, p. 11.
for the plant is now coming in... Water for
the mill will be obtained from Old Dominon
mine and from the supply developed by wells
at the company's ranch on lower end of Miami
wash... The pumping plant will be located on
the ranch, water from the Old Dominon being
brought to it through a 14-inch wooden pipe
by gravity... We have now 100 employes'
houses ranging in size from 2 to 7 rooms...
A miners' lodging house to accommodate 70
men has been built and a good boarding house
for the men provided...a sewer system is planned
in connection with a septic tank...16

An idea of the material wealth of the Miami Copper
Company can also be gained from the articles listed on the
tax rolls for the year of 1909. The list included: supply
house furniture, warehouse and supplies, surveyors' and
surgical instruments, goods, wares, merchandise, mining
machinery, mining tools, pumps, engines, boilers, hoisting
works and tramway, mechanics' tools, compressors, office
fixtures, harness, lumber, typewriter, boarding house,
houses and buildings on unproved claims, store building,
two water rights, power house and shops, and six miles of
telephone line. The total valuation for territorial and
county taxes was $47,490.00.

Throughout these same years when Miami Copper Company
was being organized as a great copper producer, the

16. Annual Report of Miami Copper Company for fiscal year
   ending December 31, 1909, pp. 6-9.
17. Original Assessment Roll, 1909, (County Treasurer's
   Office, Globe, Arizona).
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Mine was getting its start, too. J.D. Coplen and Bud Woodson, the two men whose names stand out in the early history of Inspiration, were fellow prospectors of Black Jack Newman. Woodson and Bill Beard sold their claims to John Coplen for $80,000. Some people in Kansas City became interested in Coplen's claims that lay west of Newman's; the outcome was the organization of the Inspiration Mining Company. By 1908 this company controlled 23 claims, and Coplen was trying to negotiate with several exploration companies. Earlier, in 1906, Channing had looked at the property but had not taken an option because Newman's terms had been so much better than Coplen's. The United States Smelting and Refining Company (the word "Mining" is included in the name now) took an option on Inspiration.

At this point Henry Krumb came to Globe to look over the Inspiration group. When the United States Smelting Company's option expired, he tried to get Coplen to give

18. "A significant and at the same time rather amusing incident developed in connection with the $80,000 to be paid to Woodson and Beard. The money came to Globe through the Wells-Fargo Company in gold and currency. Dan R. Williamson, agent, made a proposition to J.N. Porter, president of the local bank, to place the money in the vault until it was legally disposed of. 'Hell, no,' was Porter's answer, 'I wouldn't have that much money in my bank at one time at all; it would be too damn risky.'" from Dan Rose, Prehistoric and Historic Gila County, (Phoenix, 1935), p. 33.
him an option, but Coplen suddenly went to Kansas City.
When Krumb arrived in Kansas City, several big interests were trying to get an option from the Kansas City owners, but he pointed out to the directors of the Inspiration Mining Company the wealth of their property and urged them to associate themselves with men who really knew mining. The owners were impressed with Krumb, who interested A. Chester Beatty, associated with John Hays Hammond, in an option. Nothing came of this option, and it was with considerable difficulty that Krumb secured a second option, this time for George E. Gunn, an experienced mining man, and William Boyce Thompson. A new corporation was the outcome of this option. In 1908 the Inspiration Copper Company was organized under the laws of Maine with 1,000,000 shares having a par value of $10.00. The name "Inspiration" was retained with the consent of the old owners. Besides the $25,000 in cash which was paid while negotiations were being made, the old Inspiration Mining Company received 270,700 shares in the new company. Colonel Thompson received an option on the remaining shares at prices starting with $2.50 for the first group of 100,000 shares and ranging up to $10 for the last 300,000. The papers were signed in December, 1908.
Krumb was the consulting engineer for the new company, and he laid out the plans for churn drilling. Mike Shovlin, the superintendent, had charge of sinking two shafts, one of which, the Joe Bush, hit the first real ore at ninety-five feet. In 1909 Thomas R. Drummond was made general manager.

Soon the Black Copper and Taylor claims were acquired by the Inspiration Copper Company. Some possible litigation in regard to the Taylor property was avoided by Colonel Thompson who convinced Taylor it would be best to take stock in the new company in exchange for his property. The only litigation that did arise was in regard to other claims when Inspiration tried to get legal rights for a tunnel through the Keystone property to the Live Oak claims. Keystone won the case, and later Inspiration finally secured the rights to the tunnel by buying the Keystone Mine.

The Inspiration Mining Company started its development work, and in 1909 began construction of its huge

19. Three other famous shafts at Inspiration were the Scorpion, the Colorado, and the Bulldog.
reduction plants. The tax rolls of 1909 indicate that the mine was only in its infancy; the total valuation was $8,840. The Warrior Copper Company, which later was acquired by the Inspiration, showed valuation of $23,610; its valuated property included money on hand, notes, accounts, safe, scales, mine cars, furniture, mining machinery, goods, wares, merchandise, engines, mining tools, pumps, acid and leaching plants, boilers, hoisting works and tramways, mechanics' tools, harness, office and store fixtures, riding saddles, vehicles, typewriter, adding machine, water lines, buildings, six and one-half miles of telephone lines, thirteen work horses, and nine mules. The Live Oak and Keystone Copper Companies, which were later added to the Inspiration holdings, had valuations of $900 and $950 respectively.

To make the early story of the great copper mines complete, some mention should be made of the first labor trouble in the Miami district. In January of 1909 the Old Dominion Mine closed down and was soon followed by the other large mines, among which was the Miami Copper Company. In all about 2,000 men were laid off. The Old Dominion made the rule that only employees should be allowed on company property, and it issued passes to enforce this
rule. The idea was to keep Walking Delegate Albert Wills from entering the smelter or the mines. Mr. Wills tried to get on the premises anyway, and there was some little disturbance. The mines professed that the whole trouble would be cleared up if Wills left the district; they said they had no complaint with the local union of the Western Federation of Miners. One of the spokesmen for the mines is supposed to have made these remarks:

"I can say that there is not, on the part of any of the companies, any enmity towards the union. No questions are asked of the men when they are hired as to whether they belong to the union or not. There is also no question of wages, no disposition to change local conditions as regards the relations between the miners and the companies, and, assuredly, no desire to break up the union - this I can tell you without reservation... But there is one thing, and that is that Wills must keep away from all the mines. That is what the whole question hinges upon. Each of the companies is prepared to resume operations instantly, each treating with its own men, but there will be no treating with any committee from the union."22

The "strike of the mining companies" lasted for less than a week, and then the miners gave in to the demand of the company; Walking Delegate Wills resigned. During the few days when the mining companies were closed, labor

21. The rule followed the action of Wills who entered the shaft house and pulled a non-union miner from the cage as it was about to drop with him to his station. James H. McClintock, Arizona, the Youngest State, (Chicago, 1916), II, p. 590.

meetings were called. An official of the union arrived in the district, but the companies steadily refused to deal with any committees that included men from mines other than their own. Yet there was no sign of violence. So ended the first labor trouble in the Miami district, with the capitalists striking and winning.

While the mines in the district were being organized, a town was being planned, too. The town of Miami was largely the brain child of Cleve W. Van Dyke about whose ability and integrity there is great disagreement in Miami. But, whatever the verdict about Mr. Van Dyke, he did play a great part in the beginnings of the town of Miami.

Another real estate company preceded Mr. Van Dyke's activities, however. In May of 1908 Mr. F.L. Toombs organized the Miami Realty Company, and purchased 240 acres of land adjoining the property of the Miami Copper Company.

"This tract embraces practically all level land within 2 miles of the Miami mine. Some of the land has been sub-divided and in spring will be placed on the market. A few lots have already been sold."23

On May 18, 1908, this new company was incorporated with E.H. Frantz, G.D. Barclay, G.M. Allison, F.L. Toombs,

23. "In the Real Estate Field," The Border, op. cit., p. 33. Lower Miami is now the name of this part of the Miami district.
O.A. Ingram, R.B. Riell, and Wm. H. Butler as incorporators. The headquarters were in Globe, and the capital was 24 $20,000.

Another group of Globe business men bought most of Miami Flat, and organized the Miami Land and Improvement Company as a real estate promotion. Its officers were: E.H. Frantz, president; Pat Rose, vice-president; and J.W. Wentworth, secretary. They soon learned that their new townsitie had many enemies. Other Globe business men did not like the idea of a new town taking away the trade. And even more important, the Miami and the Inspiration Companies preferred company towns to such an independent venture. With such prospects the organizers of the Miami Land and Improvement Company were not reluctant to sell Miami Flat to Cleve W. Van Dyke in 1908 for $25,000. Old-timers thought Van Dyke had gone mad to pay such a price for Miami Flat, a sandy wash that was flooded periodically.

John Davis had the first house in what are the present incorporated limits of Miami. He owned the First and Last Chance Saloon (near where the Catholic Church now is on Sullivan Street), where he charged five cents for a

25. This company was incorporated April 23, 1907, by C.D. Reppy, C.D. Stephens, J.C. Phillipson, W.L. Hagen, J.H. Davis, and S.H. Van Slyck, to deal in general real estate and with a capital stock of $16,000. Ibid., I, p. 455.
JOHN DAVIS' SALOON (THE BUILDING WITH THE FLAGS) IN WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS DAVIS CANYON
drink of warm beer. John Davis was interested in hauling materials for various people, and John Fitzpatrick ran his saloon for him. The saloon was on Forest Reserve land, and Fitzpatrick was soon ordered off. He went to Mr. Van Dyke to buy a lot in the new townsite. Mr. Van Dyke was hesitant, for he had not yet laid out the townsite and did not know where the location of the lots would be. However, Fitzpatrick bought the lot - the first lot in the future Miami.

So it happened that the first business structure in Miami was a saloon. John H. Fitzpatrick, the saloon's owner, built a two-story concrete building at the corner of Gibson Street and Keystone Avenue before the other town lots were actually put on sale. All water for the concrete was hauled by wagon from a well at Stevens' ranch over a mile away. Some accounts say the water cost fifty cents per barrel. With no well in the town-to-be, Mr. Fitzpatrick's business really flourished.

Early in 1909 there was a stage line operating from Globe to Miami and return. It was called The Miami Stage Line, and was operated by J.L. Spoon. The time schedule ran as follows: leave Globe daily 8:15 A.M. and

26. The material in this paragraph was secured from an interview with Cleve W. Van Dyke, Miami, Arizona, spring, 1943.

27. In the early days there was a corral on Gibson Street where horses for the Gibson Mine were kept.
FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING BEING ERECTED IN TOWN OF MIAMI - JOHN FITZPATRICK'S SALOON AND ROOMING HOUSE
2:15 P.M.; leave Miami daily 10:15 A.M. and 4:45 P.M.
This stage line served Miami, Liveoak, Keystone, and Cordova Mines because even as late as the summer of 1909 most of the workers lived in Globe; there were very few houses in or near Miami.

The time was approaching for the opening of the townsite on Miami Flat, and the Van Dyke interests started to get everything ready. The town site was called the Cordova Townsite at first; later it was named the Miami Townsite. On July 15, 1909, the Cordova Townsite Company was incorporated with William Witt of Globe and L.L. Hayden of Bisbee, Arizona, as incorporators. Its purpose was to build towns, and the capital stock was $150,000. On October 6, 1909, a certificate of amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Cordova Townsite Company appeared. Cleve W. Van Dyke, president, and Joe V. Prochaska, secretary, announced that the name had been changed from "Cordova" to "Miami." The change of name was connected with the building of the railroad to the new town site.

In September, 1909, the railroad was being built from Globe to Miami Flat. Practically all the ties for the Miami extension were in place and the bridge across Pinal

28. It is interesting to know there was a little community at Live Oak as early as 1905; the post office was established there November 3, 1905. Will C. Barnes, Arizona Place Names, (Tucson, 1935), p. 27.
Creek at the mouth of Bloody Tanks Wash (also called Miami Wash) was being rushed to completion. After the ties were placed, the work of putting in the steel rails up Miami Flat to the Cordova town site was started. Then on September 19, 1909, some difficulties were announced. The laying of tracks through the Cordova town site was stopped temporarily by an injunction brought by Van Dyke. The whole trouble was over the name of the future town site. Mr. Van Dyke wanted the name to be "Cordova," while the Miami Copper Company wished the name to be "Miami." The railroad bed at that time was laid as far as the Cordova town site line. But Mr. Van Dyke left for Phoenix with a party to see William Jennings Bryan, and the Gila Valley Railroad took advantage of his absence. The Silver Belt carried the story as follows, with the headline "Railroad Catches Van Dyke Napping":

"Unable to secure a right of way through the Cordova townsite on the line originally planned, the Gila Valley Railway entered upon that townsite yesterday and by following a new line not covered by the injunction, laid fully half a mile of track.

Manager Van Dyke of the Cordova Townsite Company left for Phoenix yesterday morning. He was hardly out of the city before the work of laying the track and building a new roadbed was commenced... It is probable that the work will be completed today, before any legal action can be taken to stop it... The new line runs some distance from the right of way..."
originally graded, which gave the site of the future Cordova the terminal station of the Miami extension. As a result Cordova will apparently be left off of the new line. Whether or not the new line goes entirely outside of the Cordova townsite or skirts its edge on the north side could not be learned last night. At least part of this line passes over the Cordova townsite property, however. From what could be learned last night the new route branches off from the originally surveyed line near the east end of the Cordova townsite. At this point a 'y' had been graded out some time ago, giving a good roadbed for several hundred feet toward the north edge of the townsite, leading west toward Fitzpatrick's saloon. It is understood that all the available teams, including a number belonging to the Miami Copper Company, were pressed into service in constructing the new roadbed.

As there was no injunction prohibiting the railroad company from occupying the new location, the officials of that company have apparently stolen a march on Van Dyke, while the latter, engaged in visiting William Jennings Bryan, was not on hand to enjoin them.30

The Miami extension was finished on September 24, 1909; the line did not touch the Cordova town site; it was claimed that the railroad was rushed through to get to the Miami Concentrator. At any rate, by September 30, 1909, everything had been cleared up, the injunction was withdrawn, and the railroad was resuming work to enter the town site - the Miami town site.

31. The Miami Copper Company won out in naming the town. There is another story about the naming of the town. The Arizona Republican for August 20, 1929, said, "The name was for a girl, Mima Tune, who married Black Jack Newman who claimed to have discovered the
By the end of September, 1909, practically all the work of laying out and grading the streets for the new town site had been completed. And announcements appeared in the Silver Belt to the effect that other steps had been taken to take care of the new town site which was to be thrown open for sale on October 11, 1909:

"Machinery and pipe for a city water works have been ordered. Within a short time, the work of installing the water system will be completed. Water will be secured at a point about a mile west of the townsite. At this point an abundance of good water can be secured. The supply is adequate and the location of the wells will be at a point where the contamination of the water will be impossible.

The Miami station will be located two blocks from Fitzpatrick's saloon. The depot site, as well as the roadbed for the Miami extension, has been completed and it will be a matter of only a short time until the road is completed and trains are operating into the new Globe suburb.

The Miami Messenger will be the name of the newspaper; the new publication will be devoted to interests of Miami district... The first issue will be of eight pages, an edition of 6,000 copies."32

31 (cont.) mine. Jack sold his claims to the Lewisohn interests and asked that it be named for his wife. Jack could not write very well and the word Mima looked like Miami." Barnes, op. cit., p. 274. The more likely story is that Miami was named for Miami Flat and the old Miami silver mine.

32. Arizona Silver Belt, September 30, 1909. The advertisement for the new newspaper Miami Messenger appeared in the same issue as follows: "The town is located six miles from Globe on the Miami extension of the Gila Valley and Northern Railway... The mines of the immediate district represent a capitalization
The real campaign to sell Miami to the public started in October. Almost continuously from October 1 through October 10, 1909, the Globe Silver Belt carried full-page or half-page advertisements about the Miami Townsite sale on October 11; there were also notices about the fifty-cent excursion by train to Miami on the day of the sale. The advertising of the new town definitely caught the eye of the reader and stirred the imagination. The full-page advertisement in the October 1 issue was as follows:

October 11 OPENING SALE MONDAY October 11
We are prepared to sell lots in the new Miami town October 11, 1909. This will be the greatest Real Estate opportunity ever offered the public in the history of the Southwest. Millions of tons of copper are blocked ready to be mined. This is the official center for the big mines of the district.

MIAMI
Look over the ground floor and be ready to win a fortune, Monday, October 11
Warranty deeds Guaranteed titles
Business opportunity - The Young man's chance in this generation -
Monday, October 11
These lots will be sold cheap, upon easy terms, and the developments in mining assure tremendous increases in values.

Miami - The terminal of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Ry.
Address all communications to Cleve W. Van Dyke, Miami, Ariz.

32 (cont.) of $27,100,000 and an area of 4,780 acres of mineral land... The monthly payroll at present for development work exclusively is $75,000... There are now 700 men employed in the Miami District... As soon as the railroad can transport the 4000-ton concentrator to the Miami Mine 500 more men will be employed, the payroll will double and the shipment of ore will commence...
The other full-page advertisements carried information about the prize business lot that would be given away, the round-trip excursion fare of fifty cents, the mines within a radius of one and one-half miles to the new town, the band playing, the prices of the lots, and the free barbecue. It was announced, too, that lunches would be sold by the Ladies' Aid of Globe.

To make a complete success of the town site opening, Mr. Van Dyke had to have the railroad operating to Miami. And it was finished just in time. The first train ran from Globe to Miami on October 5, 1909; it carried lumber, pipe, and coal to the camp. The lumber was consigned to residences and business houses have been erected at Miami and many more are in course of construction.

33. The mines mentioned were the Miami, Keystone, Black Warrior, Live Oak, Cordova, Inspiration, and Orphan.

34. The Arizona Silver Belt for October 9 carried the following information about prices: From Monday, October 11, to Monday, October 18, all but 48 business lots were to be sold; after the first week the prices would go up 10%, after second week 20%. Standard business lots were to be 25x100 and residential lots 50x80. Prices and terms were: $50 lots, $15 down and $5 per month; $600 lots, $200 down and $40 per month; interest on the unpaid balance 1% per month; 5% discount for cash.

35. The railroad line occupied part of the route of the old wagon road. The Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to go over the ground and establish a new route for the wagon road.
the Miami Lumber and Supply Company which had started build-
ing in Miami; the pipe and coal were delivered to the Miami
Copper Company. By October 8, 1909, all arrangements were
finished for the opening of the town site on the following
Monday; plans had even been made for the Globe City Band
to play on the train as well as in Miami all day of the
sale.

The last two advertisements of the new town site
opening were really masterpieces of salesmanship. The ad-
vertisement October 9 carried a full-page diagram of a
portion of the Miami town site. And the advertisement on
October 10 carried the names and description of the ad-
joining mines.

But the rival of the Miami Townsite Company, The
Miami Realty Company (with land where the present Lower
Miami is), was not going to give up without a struggle.
It also ran a full-page notice in the October 10, 1909,
issue of the Silver Belt as follows:

"LEGITIMATE UPRIGHT METHODS NECESSARY
IN BUILDING A NEW CITY

The real Miami will be handled in a legiti-
mate, sound and sane manner. The Miami Realty
Company, during the year 1908, made a careful
investigation of Miami Valley and purchased all
land lying within 2 miles of the Miami mine
deemed at all available for townsite purposes.

THE FLOOD DANGER

caused the company to reject some tracts offered
for sale at the time. The volume of water during
flood time in the valley is so very great (much larger than at Globe) that the company decided to plat no land where a waterway at least 500 feet in width could not be left for the passage of flood waters.

The name of the city platted on this land so selected is The Real Miami MIAMI The Real Miami with the hot air eliminated air eliminated

The maps appear of record

The advantages offered to occupants: A complete water system now being installed, not guessed at.

Properly graded streets
Notice the substantial manner in which streets are prepared for travel. Money spent in improvement is of more benefit to actual occupants than that spent on fooling the public. The cost of one week's advertising campaign is sufficient to grade a mile of street if used with judgment.

Safety from floods
Prices in the business district are as follows: Corners, $250; inside, $200; lots 25x100 and larger at easy prices and terms.

Location
The business district begins at a point about 3/4 mile from the works at the Miami Mine. This is as near as desirable on account of noise and smoke... As to which is the original Miami, consult the county records. Other sources of information may be subject to question.

Globe Real Estate Office Sales Agents' *

The Miami Townsite Company, despite such advertising by competitors, had a field day on October 11, 1909. Fifteen hundred people attended the grand opening; eight hundred of them came by railroad; the rest came to the new town in rigs and by horseback. The railroad ended at Adonis Avenue; the people trudged across the dusty flat
to Gibson Street where the majority of the few buildings were located. Mrs. A. Trojanovich won the free lot. Long before noon all food had given out, but the saloons were still serving the crowds. Everyone had a "great time." Several thousands of dollars were collected from the sale of lots. So much currency and gold were collected that Joe Prochaska, secretary of the Miami Townsite Company, piled the money on the floor and placed an armed guard over it. If all the lots had been sold, the Miami Townsite Company would have netted $62,000 or a profit of $37,000 over the original investment of $25,000. But all the lots were not sold. Five years later the assessed valuation on the lots and improvements totaled more than $1,000,000.

Miami was started and promoted as an undertaking inspired by social idealism. The new town was advertised

36. From an interview with John Ruyle, Miami, spring, 1943.
37. Former Postmaster Frank H. Hitchcock, former owner of Tucson Citizen, paid $1,000 on the opening day for a corner lot at Sullivan and Keystone. He collected $1,700 in rent and sold it for $5,000 five years later. The largest profit ever made on Miami lot transactions was made by J.J. Keegan of Globe. His two lots (where Valley National Bank now is located on the corner of Keystone and Live Oak) brought a monthly income of more than $350 per month for ten years before they were sold for $25,800.
38. Miami did not become a Utopia, however. The attitude of the average citizen of Miami is reflected in a matter-of-fact theme written by a thirteen-year-old boy on the subject "Town of Miami." "The first three
as "a place that would encourage home building, relaxation from the restraint of living twenty-four hours daily 'on the works', and the exercise of personal choice in dealing with independent trade concerns."

The physical development of the town was so rapid, however, that in three months the population was estimated to be 2,000 persons. There was good reason for the town to flourish because the anticipated $75,000 monthly payroll had advanced to more nearly $125,000 per month. To take care of all the people and the money, many business establishments were started in the town. Most of the frame buildings were built on Gibson, Keystone, and Miami Streets, although there were a few scattered business houses on Live Oak and Sullivan; the latter is in the main business section today. In Lower Miami, Gordon and Hill Streets were two of the oldest settlements.

In the first three months of development these businesses were established: Cobb Brothers Grocery Store, Ray Brothers and McClellan Meat Market, Miami Meat Market, Federal Writers' Project, Arizona, (New York, 1940), p. 224.
Golden Rule Dry Goods Store, Palace Meat Market (Rose and Copas, proprietors), Sam Abraham's General Merchandise, Miami Commercial, and Brown's General Store in the Lower Miami district. Two early dairies were the Wilkins' Dairy and the Miami Dairy Company; the latter was in Lower Miami. Anderson and Stevenson had a bakery in Lower Miami. Early hotels and eating places included the Palace Hotel and Cafe, Mrs. Allen's boarding house on the top of Indian Hill, Fitzpatrick's rooms, the Home Restaurant, and the mine boarding house. The Mirror was one of the first barber shops in town. Clothing was sold at the general merchandise stores, and for those who wished the tailor-made suits Bob Irvine of Chicago stopped over at Fitzpatrick's saloon where he took orders for spring and summer clothes.

The saloons seemed to increase in number more rapidly than any other type of business enterprise. Fitzpatrick's saloon (later called The Mission and in 1943 known as Ben and Rudy's) was the most famous of them all. Mr. Fitzpatrick proved to be a jack-of-all-trades. Downstairs in his concrete building was a saloon that also served as the first bank in Miami and the place for placing orders for

40. This was the Miami Copper Company's store which was incorporated August 23, 1909. The first store was on the mine site; the second was built in the town. When the mine store burned down, the company did not rebuild but improved the store in Miami.
the latest in haberdashery; upstairs were rooms for rent; somewhere in the building Mr. Fitzpatrick ran a restaurant. Then in his own right he was mayor, officially or otherwise, in the first months after the opening of the Miami town site. Some of the other saloons that followed were: the Me and U Both, owned by Geaslin and Cooley; the Whitehouse; the Barbarossa; Cordova; Miami; and the Richelieu, which opened about January 25, 1910, and was the ninth saloon established in Miami since October 11, 1909. Johnson and Givens had a bar in Lower Miami. The saloons did such a big business that cash registers were soon installed in them. The story goes that one of the saloon keepers had a little trouble with his new cash register; he called in a mechanic to repair the machine. The mechanic pulled and pushed the drawer of the register, and finally started pulling out bills that had gotten pushed to the back of the drawer. Nearly $800 worth of bills were removed; the owner had not missed them.

In the early days of Miami, it was difficult to get water. The water was hauled in from wells outside the town. Mr. Penrod drove one of the water wagons that delivered water in Miami; the Capps' Water and Transfer also handled this commodity. Other public utilities were also being considered. As early as January, 1910, plans were being made to install a telephone system, which was not
actually installed for a few more years. In November, 1909, the Western Union Telegraph Company had extended its line from Globe to the Miami railroad station. There was no electricity in the town until about 1912 when it was supplied to the business houses. A typical lighting arrangement was that in the Bank of Miami. A huge shiny metal bowl held the kerosene lamp which furnished the light.

The transportation in and about Miami was by team and wagon, or by train. The round-trip fare by train to Globe was set at ninety cents. There were no regular stages by wagon road between Miami and Globe. J.G. Vinyard, however, ran an express and transfer agency that served the Miami district. Hoopes and Reay owned a livery stable; the Miami Livery and Feed Stable was another similar business. A blacksmith shop was owned by Davis and Sikes.

The first professional people to establish offices in Miami were Dr. Peters, a dentist, and W.S. Lindley, an M.D. Lafayette Nash was the first Justice of the Peace.

41. Interview with Sid W. Ellery, Miami, spring, 1943.
42. Judge Nash was quite a character. His favorite card game was Black Bess (Hearts); he believed in playing it according to the gentlemen's agreement that the black queen should not be passed without some protective spades. Several men got into a game at Fitzpatrick's saloon; someone passed the unprotected queen to Nash. Soon the players were on the floor and under the tables. Nash had become angry and had
In January, 1910, the Miami Drug Store was opened by John Roddan; it handled drugs, phonographs, and Eastman kodaks.

The first banking in Miami was done by John Fitzpatrick at his saloon where he cashed the miners' checks.

"He drove to Globe for several thousands of dollars in silver and currency early on paydays. On the return journey, one rider preceded and the other followed the buckboard - both armed with Winchesters. On the seat of the buckboard Fitzpatrick carried a sawed-off shotgun. When the miners cashed their checks, two armed men stood near the paying teller's window and covered the line with guns."  

The Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company was the first real bank to move into Miami; in the early months of 1910 it occupied temporary quarters in the Miami Drug Store. Then it moved to its quarters on Gibson Street; H.O. Fitzsimmons was in charge. Shortly afterwards the Bank of Miami was established on the corner of Live Oak and Miami; W.D. Fisk was president, P.P. Greer vice-president, and W.J. Ellery cashier and manager.

For many years construction of buildings in Miami could not keep up with the needs of the workers for living and eating quarters. Construction workers and miners were

---

42 (cont.) done some shooting with no ill effects, however. Interview with H.P. "Gim" Williams, Miami, spring, 1943.

needed for the railroad, the smelter, the company buildings, and the mines. There was a standing order in several large cities for "1000 men wanted at Miami, Arizona." They came and found no place to sleep or to eat. Many slept in the open, or on saloon floors. Several shifts of men would use the same beds. Men stood in line to get into a restaurant. The building program tried to keep up with the demands of the new workers, however. Some of the early contractors were Bard Brothers, George and Burns, Swan and Landon, T.H. Arnold and Company. To protect the business section from the flood danger from the Miami Wash which flows through the town, a contract for building a concrete retaining wall on Canal Street between Keystone and Miami Avenues was awarded to Tom Koll in January, 1910. Later other sections of the retaining wall were constructed as the town expanded along the wash.

Churches and schools were established early in Miami, at first in makeshift buildings, but later in substantial ones. The Lower Miami Baptist Church was perhaps the first church established in the Miami district. The Presbyterian Church was the first one to hold services in the new town. H.M. Himebough, the Presbyterian Sunday

44. In the dry season the floor of the wash was used as a street.
45. Interview with C.W. Van Hook, Miami, spring, 1943.
School missionary for Arizona, held afternoon services in the Messenger (first newspaper in Miami) building. The Miami Presbyterian Church was registered as a corporate enterprise in December, 1910. The first school in the camp was a one-room wooden frame building near the Miami Copper mine; school was held in this building in 1909. None of the present school districts were organized until 1910. The Lower Miami School District Number 19 and the Inspiration District Number 24 were organized by the Board of Supervisors on June 1, 1910. Live Oak District Number 26 for the town of Miami was established on September 26, 1910. The teacher of the Inspiration school was Estella Knowles, and Mr. P.R. Drummond was clerk of the board. In Lower Miami the clerk was Mrs. Lena Sears; the teachers were Daisy M. Bush and Rozales Fromhertz. The first school board in Miami included Mr. W.M. Stevens, Mr. C.W. Van Dyke, and Mr. B. Britton Gottsberger; the four teachers were Eva G. Cowan, Lacea Foster, Sarah Woodman, and Clara England. The other school in the Miami district was the Black Warrior School in District Number 22.

No institution in Miami has had a more colorful

47. School District Number 22 was established in 1900 and annexed to Number 24 in 1922. Most of the material in this paragraph is from an interview with Ivan P. Hostetler, Miami, spring, 1943.
career than the Miami Post Office. Some minor trouble occurred in connection with the post office in the late months of 1909. Mrs. Murphy, the post office clerk, resigned and Post Office Inspector Dutton appointed Mrs. R. Wilson to take her place. She was refused admission by Mrs. Murphy, who told her someone else had been appointed. At last Harrison A. Dunn was installed as clerk. Then in December, 1909, the post office was moved to the Miami Townsite where it occupied a building at the corner of Live Oak and Miami Streets. The Townsite Company promised to erect a "$5,000 building opposite the temporary location and equip it with every up-to-date device and convenience." Joe V. Prochaska was appointed postmaster, but he had to wait several days for verification of the appointment. By January, 1910, Miami business men were asking for a new post office. A telegram was sent to the Post Office Department at Washington urging the immediate establishment of a post office at Miami. The message was signed by a committee of five prominent business men acting for the forty business houses in Miami and for the three hundred people who had applied for post office boxes. The government did not put up a building in Miami, and

periodically the post office has moved its location.

Claim jumping in Miami started soon after the town was opened and increased to such an extent in November, 1909, that nearly a dozen arrests were made and twenty deputy sheriffs were stationed there to keep down any possible violence. The following account appeared in the Globe Silver Belt:

"The land being jumped is that lying south and east of the patented property of the Miami Townsite Company, to which Cleve W. Van Dyke holds a prior right, but which has not been patented... The authorities took a hand in the matter Tuesday when Joe Prochaska was arrested on a misdemeanor charge, for tearing down location notices. Billy Stevens was also placed under arrest for carrying a jumper's property off of the land he had squatted on, and several others were placed in custody on similar misdemeanor charges.

Last night Frank Toombs, J.J. Macky and several other men whose names could not be learned were arrested for carrying concealed weapons... Numerous jumpers are on the ground, one man having even placed a location notice on the home of Cleve W. Van Dyke, which is not located in the townsite proper, and claimed the building by reason of the claim that it was located on public property...

Since Manager Van Dyke has a possessory and also a prior right to the land in question, the jumpers can probably do little more than force legal proceedings on his part to clear up his titles, not to the land in the townsite proper, but to the other land to which he lays claim and which he purchased some time ago from the original locators."49

And the Silver Belt finished the story the next day:

"The misdemeanor charges which had been lodged against Manager Cleve W. Van Dyke and Secretary J.V. Prochaska of the Miami Townsite Company were dismissed late Wednesday afternoon. A warrant was served on Mr. Van Dyke late yesterday afternoon, but as the complaint had already been withdrawn, the warrant was of no force and he was not placed in custody.

F.L. Toombs, J.J. Macky and others, arrested for carrying concealed weapons, will probably be tried today before Judge Barnette. According to Mr. Toombs he made application for a homestead entry on the land involved in the recent trouble in 1908. At that time the land was held as a part of the forest reserve... Monday... it was withdrawn from the forest reserve. Mr. Toombs claims that any person who may have been on the land prior to November 22 was on the land in the capacity of a squatter or a trespasser on the forest reserve... "I look upon Mr. Van Dyke as purely a trespasser and believe that when the matter is thrashed out the courts will so find..."

Mr. Van Dyke claims that he owns the land by purchase; that he recognized the rights of the forest reserve at the time of the purchase, and that in turn the forest reserve recognized his rights."50

It was a source of annoyance to many of the ambitious men in the new town that Mr. Van Dyke owned the town site, and that he and his friends had homesteaded most of the available land adjoining the town. The trouble connected with the claim jumping was soon settled; Mr. Van Dyke kept his lands because in law courts he usually won his

case. It seems that this dispute was only the first of many that were to occur in Miami between two factions, the Van Dykers and the anti-Van Dykers. Later the factions seemed to resolve into the Van Dyke group and the mine group. But these disagreements seemed to be carried on only by those people who had power, or who wanted power, or who felt that power was being misused. The average person in Miami did not take part in the arguments, but let others "run the town."

To indicate the daily course of affairs in the town of Miami in the early months, the following excerpt from the Silver Belt under a heading "News Notes from Miami" is illuminating:

"The Globe Bakery team owned by Berndt and Koch ran away twice Tuesday; the first time they started from Bose and Copas Meat Market and were stopped near the Keystone Mine, the second time they started from Fitzpatrick's and ran to the railroad station. The only damage was the loss of about fifty loaves of bread and forty-one pies.

John Hoopes of Hoopes and Reay left Monday for Safford, where it is understood he will buy additional stock for their livery stable.

T. Gibson, the pioneer shoemaker of Miami, who is located opposite Fitzpatrick's, has announced his intention to build a new shop, as he finds his present quarters entirely inadequate for his growing business.

Mayor John Fitzpatrick left for the Indian Hot Springs Sunday."
The Miami Drug Store has received its last consignment of stock and is now prepared to fill prescriptions of every description.

Miami's crying need is for a physician.

Elcona Cathoe was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Charles Davis Monday morning, charged with cutting up a countryman. 51

The business people of the new town really wanted some type of government. On Friday, January 28, 1910, a meeting was advertised to take place the next Monday at 8 o'clock to form a civic organization. The meeting was to be held at the Miami Drug Store. This business men's club was called the Miami Commercial Association. John Roddan was president and H.D. Green of the Messenger was secretary. The association soon started its civic duties. Lafayette Nash was appointed as judge, and William Stephens as constable for the separate justice precinct of Miami. The matter of securing a public school and teachers for the fall of 1910 was discussed. A sanitary committee was appointed. A step stairway to Miami Hill was pledged. The problem of police and fire protection was brought up; up to that time special officers were employed by public subscription from the business men. So many arrests occurred at night when it was inconvenient to

take the prisoners to Globe that the Miami officers demanded a jail. An old mine tunnel and a boxcar served as the first jails in Miami. The fire equipment in the early days included a hand-drawn hose cart. After suggestions were made about the police and fire departments, preliminary plans for bridges on Miami and Keystone Avenues were considered. These standing committees were appointed: transportation and commerce, ways and means, health and sanitation, advertising and statistics, law and legal affairs, membership and grievance, hotels, roads and trails, reception and entertainments, mines and mining, police and fire, public schools, industrial and public institutions.

The early-day settler in Miami did not lack for amusement. There were dances, baseball games, races, celebrations of various kinds, and gambling. A grand ball was given at the Inspiration mine boarding house in January, 1910; a small admission was charged. About a week later Rose and Copas, Miami butchers, celebrated the completion of their building on Live Oak, and John Roddan celebrated the opening of his drug store with a free dance at which free refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served. A few days later "rag-time two steps and dreamy waltzes" were the favorites at the dance held
FIRST MIAMI JAIL

Courtesy Kelley's Studio, Miami, Arizona

FIRST MIAMI JAIL
at Mulligan House (a mine boarding house). Near Valentine's Day the Miami Ladies gave a masquerade dance at the new skating rink on Miami Avenue; this rink was later known as Orpheum Hall.

Baseball early became a favorite in Miami. It was in February, 1910, that a public meeting was held at the Miami Drug Store for baseball fans of the district. Less than a week later a baseball game was held in Miami with many people from Globe in the audience. The McClellan Steers from Globe played the Scrubs of Miami.

Moving pictures made their debut in Miami in February, 1910, when Beatty Brothers showed some films at the Home Restaurant. Shortly thereafter the Miami Amusement Company, made up of Miami business men, constructed a building on Miami Avenue on the corner of Sullivan, in approximately the location of the present Miami Commercial Store. This first theater was called The Airdome.

Some of the amusements were of a cruder nature; there was much gambling and drinking. Crowds of miners would gather around street fakirs' stands in the streets where they hoped to double their money. During pay day period a rough-house usually occurred, and many miners nursed sore heads and wore black eyes the next day. The organized gamblers were ordered to close up on March 1, 1910, but it seems that shutting up gambling places in Miami
has always been difficult.

One of the greatest celebrations in the early days was that of the Fourth of July. In the early Miami years the Fourth of July celebration was held in the new town, but after a few years the holiday festivities were moved back to Globe. However, in 1910 a hot and dusty July the Fourth was celebrated in Miami. Fifteen hundred people from Globe and practically everyone from Miami turned out for the day. The list of events was advertised as follows:

70¢ round trip to Miami

JULY FOURTH
at Miami
Grand Free Barbecue
six beefes ten mutton
music by the full Globe City Band
Matinees at Airdome
Billie Friedlander's Musical Comedy Company
20 girls 20 girls 20 girls
8 prima donnas 8 comedians 3 soubrettes
baseball horse races tug-of-war

The baseball games were played at the west end of the town in the place where the Plaza Dance Hall is now located. The horse races were sometimes held about two miles east of town at the approximate location of the present Cobre Valley Country Club. In the early days of the town, the races were also held on Sullivan Street; the horses ran down Sullivan Street between Cordova and Miami Avenues.

In less than a year from the opening of the town site, Miami had developed into a robust town with the typical
mining town amusements of that day, an enterprising business section, a rapidly increasing population, and the attendant expansion of the residential district. The growth of the town, of course, was dependent upon the development of the Miami and Inspiration Mines.

By the end of 1910 eighteen million tons of ore averaging 2.58 per cent copper were developed at Miami Copper, and a 3,000-ton concentrator, a power plant and pumping station had been completed. In 1910 Miami Copper's total valuation for territorial and county taxes was $116,695 as compared to $47,490 for 1909.

By the beginning of 1911 Inspiration Copper Company had driven about 27,000 feet of drifts and cross-cuts, had put down over 80 drill holes, and had developed over 21,000,000 tons of ore. Its valuation had increased from $8,840 to $38,762.

The town and the mines had expanded rapidly in their first years of existence, but the next decade was to be a period of even greater expansion.
CHAPTER III
A DECADE OF RAPID EXPANSION, 1911-1920

In the years from 1911 to 1920 Miami Copper Company and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company reached high production marks. World War I increased the demand for copper and the mines supplied the metal. The great copper strike of 1917 temporarily stopped the mining of copper. During these years when copper was bringing unprecedented prices, the town of Miami was incorporated, disincorporated, and reincorporated. Certain groups, also, made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a separate county for Miami.

In 1911 the Miami Copper Company finished enough of the construction of its plant to start production. It then had completed one unit of the mill, the power plant, and other parts of its general equipment. The original concentrating mill was designed by H. Kenyon Burch. The mill

1. The Globe-Miami district produced about one-fifth of the copper used by the allies during World War I. W.E. Brooks interview, Phoenix, Arizona, summer, 1943.
2. Some of the Miami Copper claims listed in the Original Assessment Roll, 1911 (County Treasurer’s Office, Globe) were the Captain, Agent, Red Spring, Red Rock, Nellie Bly, Climax, Flat Top, Clumsy John, Hot Center, Oversight Fraction. See Map I in pocket at back.
3. The old Burch playground and picnic ground on the Roosevelt Road are named for this man.
was intended to treat 2,000 tons per day but its capacity was successively increased to 4,000 tons, to 5,000 tons, and finally to 6,000 tons before the end of 1917. Miami Copper Company spent $3,000,000 on its mill in 1911 and by February 23, 1912, all six units were in operation.

The auxiliary raise and sub-level stoping method was devised for mining the ore. By this system 60 per cent of the ore was mined in rooms and the remainder extracted by top-slicing and sub-level caving methods. The water supply included a water right on Pinal Creek and one at the lower end of Miami Wash where there were three wells, each producing 500,000 gallons daily. Water was taken from Pinal Creek by a pipe line. In addition the company bought from the Old Dominion Copper Company 1,000,000 gallons daily. The pumping station about two miles from the concentrator had electric pumps. The electric power was brought from Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River.

Certain data for the year 1915 are rather interesting. In the years 1915 and 1916 Miami Copper was mining 4,200 tons daily and was employing a force of 1,000 men. The total production in 1915 was 1,348,122 tons of 2.17

4. The chambers underground were gradually closed by the caving of the ground from the surface. Sometimes houses and other buildings were moved because the ground under them had started settling. The "Glory Hole" at Miami Copper is the result of the caving method.

per cent ore which yielded 44,033,761 pounds of copper at an average cost of 6.0538¢ per pound. Copper was selling that year for 17.275¢ per pound.

In 1917 the

"Miami shares were quoted at a price that gave the mine a valuation of $30,000,000; it has paid already $11,190,000 in dividends, a sum of $1,700,000 has been put back into development and improvements, and on April 1, 1917 the company had quick assets amounting to $7,600,000 of which $2,000,000 was cash."7

The sum of $400,000 was risked to find out if there was enough ore to make a profitable mine, and the further successful exploitation of the ore body called for the spending of a much greater amount of money.

Miami Copper Company's operations were quickly followed by others in the Miami district. Some companies confined their activity mainly to the stock market, but others began exploration. Among the latter the

8. See map on page 80.

The list of the developed ore reserves in 1912 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Reserve (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>2.58% 18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keystone</td>
<td>2.25 2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspiration Copper) Inspira-</td>
<td>1.95 30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>1.95 15,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inspiration Copper Company and the Live Oak Development Company were the largest. As was related in the last chapter, the Inspiration Company was organized in December, 1908, and acquired the property of the Inspiration Mining Company. Active prospecting by shafts, tunnels, and churn drilling was begun in January, 1909. In February, 1909, the Taylor group of claims and in July the Black Copper claims were bought by the Inspiration Copper Company. The Live Oak Development Company, as related before, was organized in January, 1909, and secured the property of the "Live Oak Copper Mining and Smelting Company for $438,000 of which the final payment of $337,000 was due in December, 1912." By the end of 1911 the Live Oak Company had developed about 15,000,000 tons of ore.

In the meantime Walter H. Aldridge was appointed managing director of the Inspiration Copper Company by Colonel Thompson in 1911. T.R. Drummond was general manager of the mine then. A group of engineers directed by Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Krumb soon did the following:

1. They proved 30,000,000 tons of ore averaging just under 2 per cent copper.

2. They laid out in some detail the program for mining

by a variation of the Ohio caving system used at Bingham by Felix McDonald. It is significant that McDonald subsequently became mine superintendent at Inspiration.

3. They selected a site for the main hoisting plant, and laid plans for sinking the twin shafts through which all ore was hoisted until the Porphyry shaft began to function in 1925. They even selected the hoisting equipment and the type of mine car to be used.

4. They erected a fifty-ton concentrator in which extensive tests, made by Mr. Callow, had demonstrated that a good recovery could be effected by the methods of table or gravity concentration then in vogue.

5. They selected the site for the "big" mill then projected on the basis of a daily capacity of 10,000 tons of ore. A tentative flow-sheet was devised, and preliminary work on the design of the plant was started under the direction of C.H. Repath and A.G. McGregor.

6. They secured a water supply for the concentrator and the mine.

The Live Oak Exploration Company had not been idle all this time. Henry B. Hovland had interested John D. Ryan of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in the Live Oak

mine. In 1910 Ryan and his associates purchased enough stock from Hovland and his partner, Hoval A. Smith, to supply funds for active development of the property. During 1911 many reserves of ore had been found in the Live Oak property, and it was time to draw plans for the reduction plant. Since one concentrator to serve both Inspiration and Live Oak would be an economical step, negotiations for a merger were started in 1911. Several meetings had been held already with the view to consolidating the Inspiration, Live Oak, and Miami; but Channing had never been in favor of such a move. On December 20, 1911, the following recommendation was submitted to the officials of the Inspiration and Live Oak, the two companies interested in the merger:

"The undersigned Committee of Engineers representing the Inspiration Copper Company and the Live Oak Development Company have made a study of the two properties and their respective values, and hereby report as follows:

After carefully going over the maps, assay sheets and reports of the said properties, we find the Inspiration Company ore reserves amount to 30,300,000 tons assaying 1.95 per cent copper and the Live Oak Company 15,000,000 tons assaying 2.11 per cent copper.

11. As war profits appeared from 1915 to 1918 Anaconda bought more shares in the company which by then was the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company. "Anaconda Copper," Fortune, December, 1936, p. 91.
We find the Inspiration Company has approximately $1,400,000 in cash in the treasury and the Live Oak Company has approximately $300,000 cash in its treasury.

After due consideration was given to the respective tonnages of ore and the amount of money already spent by the respective companies in the development of their properties, as well as the additional amount which will be required for plant and preparatory mining work to place them on a producing basis, it was agreed that on the present issued capital stock one share of Live Oak is equivalent in value to four shares of Inspiration, and we recommend that the Inspiration and the Live Oak properties be consolidated on said basis. Such a consolidation will be of great mutual advantage, and the terms are fair.

(Signed)
Dated: December 20, 1911.

W.H. Aldridge
Henry Krumb
H.B. Hovland
M.E. McCarthy

Aldridge and Krumb represented Inspiration, and the other two men Live Oak. The outstanding shares of Inspiration totaled 1,000,000 and those of Live Oak only 93,750. The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company was organized. Inspiration shareholders got one for two shares, and Live Oak shareholders received two for one; or shareholders could get $40 and $10 per share of Live Oak and Inspiration respectively. With the proceeds from an issue of $6,000,000 in ten-year 6 per cent convertible bonds active work commenced. Later a second bond issue

of $4,500,000 was underwritten. A total of something like $16,000,000 was provided and nearly the whole amount was spent before the property began to produce copper.

Colonel Thompson was president of Inspiration Consolidated, and some of the board members were: W.D. Thornton, president of Greene-Cananea and later president of Inspiration; Thomas F. Cole; William E. Corey; Eugene Meyer, Jr.; William G. Rockefeller; John D. Ryan; Albert H. Wiggins; and Charles H. Sabin. Soon after the merger Dr. L.D. Ricketts, general manager of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, became consulting engineer to Inspiration. Charles E. Mills was selected as general manager.

13. "Inspiration spent five years and sixteen million dollars before it began to produce, but this magnificent foresight, confidence, and patience were rewarded by a return of thirty-four million dollars the first year." Frank C. Lockwood, Pioneer Days in Arizona from Spanish Occupation to Statehood, (New York, 1932), p. 216.

14. "In 1914 Dr. Ricketts became a director; in 1915 he was vice-president, and from 1923 to 1927 he served as president. Dr. Ricketts of Arizona! No other engineer - for he was and is primarily an engineer in the best sense of the word - has contributed in a major way to the success of so many big copper-mining companies as Dr. Ricketts. No engineer rivals him the number of big and successful plants for the reduction of copper ores for which he is directly responsible... Plants for the design and construction of which Dr. Ricketts is chiefly responsible include the following: Smelters - Moctezuma (Nacozari, Mexico), Arizona Copper, Greene-Cananea (Sonora, Mexico), Calumet and Arizona, International (Miami). Concentrators - Moctezuma, Detroit Copper (Morenci), Old Dominion, Greene-
for Inspiration by Dr. Ricketts, who dominated the Inspiration Company for fifteen years from 1912 to 1927.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company bought part of the Warrior Copper Company claims in 1912 because they were a good site for a smelter. The Montgomery group of the Warrior Copper Company was bought in 1920. Early in 1914 the property of the New Keystone Copper Company, which lay between the original Inspiration and Live Oak mines, was added to Inspiration Consolidated. The resulting property covered an area of 1870 acres and included practically all the valuable land in the vicinity, except for that owned by Miami as indicated in the drawing on page 87.

14 (cont.) Cananea, Inspiration, New Cornelia (Ajo). Leaching plants - New Cornelia, Inspiration. In 1916 Dr. Ricketts was elected president of the American Institute of Mining (and Metallurgical) Engineers; and the year before that he was designated by Arizona as the state's 'most useful citizen.'" A.B. Parsons, The Porphyry Copper, pp. 240-241.

15. Interview with T.H. O'Brien, Miami, Arizona, summer, 1943.

As has been mentioned elsewhere, before consolidation a 50-ton test plant for the Inspiration Copper Company had been built. The plans for a 10,000-ton gravity concentrator were then drawn, but an important discovery in the method of milling ores held up the construction. About the same time as the consolidation, the Minerals Separation Company was getting startling results in concentrates being obtained by flotation. Aldridge suggested to

17. "This remarkable method of concentrating metallic minerals from low-grade ores depends on the fact that oil sticks to the surface of the metallic particles more tightly than to the worthless particles of finely pulverized rock. If air bubbles are blown through a pulp of the thin mud of powdered ore and water containing a minute amount of oil, the oil picks up the metallic grains and the air bubbles pick up the oil, so that a froth of air and oil and the metal-bearing minerals float to the top of the tank and flows off as a rich concentrate." Ira B.
Ricketts that the flotation process be investigated thoroughly before they started construction of the projected mill. Meanwhile large samples of the Inspiration ore had been sent to London and in November, 1912, the Minerals Separation Company reported that the tests showed that much better results could be obtained on Inspiration ore by flotation than could be expected by gravity concentration. Dr. Ricketts delayed mill construction for more than a year, but results justified the delay.

Dr. Ricketts and Mr. Mills installed a 10-ton flotation machine, and later Mr. Mills erected a 600-ton experimental plant to work out the details for the big plant. In June, 1915, the first unit of the new mill was ready for operation; it represented the most advanced technique for concentrating copper ores. Inspiration was the first company in the United States to introduce flotation on a large scale to treat copper ores.

Production started in July, 1915; 20,445,670 pounds of copper at a cost of 8.186¢ per pound were put on the market by the end of that year. The Inspiration

Consolidated Copper Company had its best year in 1916, unless the year of 1943 surpasses it. The following letter to stockholders in the company carried information about that profitable year:

"New York, March 31, 1917

Your directors submit the following, being the fifth annual report of your company, covering the year ending December 31, 1916:

Following is a summary of the stock issue, December 31, 1916:
Total shares issued and outstanding 1,181,967
Balance unissued 318,033
Total capital stock 1,500,000

Following is a list of the property holdings of the Company:
Mining lands 1,870 acres
Lands for mill site, tailings disposal, water supply, etc. 2,346 acres
Making a total of 4,216 acres

No attempt was made to develop additional ore. The figures given below are the same as previously reported, less the tonnage mined during the year:
Ore previously reported 97,143,000 tons
Ore mined during the year 5,353,880 tons
Reserves at Dec. 31, 1916 91,789,120 tons

19. On the Original Assessment Rolls, op. cit., 1916, these claims were listed for Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company: Huntsville, Lucky Bill, Gold Springs, Santa Fe, Moonshine, Wild Air, Brownie, Copperopolis, Warrior, Portland, Columbus, Skull, Old Ironsides, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Flora, Susetta, Wednesday, San Diego, San Bonito, Legal Tender. The mine was also accredited with these automobiles: one Alco, one Commerce, one Mormon, one Ford, and one Packard. (See map in pocket.)

20. The tonnage was accounted for in this way:
milling ore 5,332,058 from Inspiration division
siliceous ore sent to smelter 1,969 " " "
smelting ore direct to the smelter 18 from Black Copper claim
Of this reserve about 20,000,000 tons are to be classified as oxide ores.

During the year active experimental work was inaugurated to determine the method of treating these oxide ores best adapted to our conditions. Good results were obtained from a leaching scheme which is now being tried out on a small scale plant erected for the purpose. At the same time attention has been given, with encouraging results, to the problem of recovering a higher percentage of the oxide copper associated with the sulphide ores.

The last unit of the mill was completed February 21st, since which date the entire plant has been in continuous operation.

Results have been highly satisfactory. Mining and milling costs have been low, notwithstanding the exceedingly high cost of all supplies and labor and the natural disadvantages of starting and systematizing such a large operation.

Metallurgical results have been as good as could be expected. Practically 91 per cent of the copper sulphides was saved from an ore assaying 1.548 per cent copper.

Two additional sections, which will soon be in operation, were added to insure mill capacity of 16,000 tons daily. This tonnage has already been exceeded, and it is safe to say 20 sections will have a daily capacity in excess of 18,000 tons.

The mine is in shape to maintain a daily production of at least 20,000 tons.

The refined copper production for the year was 120,772,637 pounds, all of which has been sold at an average price of 25.393 cents per pound. Details of the production are

20 (cont.) oxide ore direct to smelter 9,473 from Live Oak division
oxide ore direct to smelter 10,362 from Cordova group

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company Report for year ending December 31, 1916, p. 11.
given in the General Manager’s report.

The yield in refined copper per ton of ore was 22.625 pounds.

The cost per pound of copper, exclusive of depreciation, federal income tax, and interest on bonds was 8.673 cents.

The net profit for the year as shown by the Balance Sheet was $20,629,489.39. This is after deducting the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$151,033.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Income Tax</td>
<td>401,407.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>750,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,302,441.03</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the directors, 21
Wm. B. Thompson, President

At the outset mining at Inspiration was done by caving. A brief statement in Mills’ report for 1915 gives a concise analysis of the reasons for selecting this method in preference to some other. He says:

“With the mining system there has been demonstrated the possibility of making a large output with a relatively small working force and at a low cost. There is the inevitable dilution of ore by waste and low-grade ore which goes with every caving system. It remains to be determined whether this dilution is greater in ours than in other caving systems. There is a loss of good ore also... The present system was adopted with plentiful anticipations of its drawbacks, but with the belief, still strongly entertained, that the maximum of profit on such ore grades as ours would be attained by its use. From the standpoint of conservation, of recovering the maximum of copper from the deposit, it is evident that a low-cost system of mining will

bring within the range of profitable
treatment low-grade ores that a system with
higher costs and higher recovery must leave
behind as worthless."22

In the early days Mr. McDonald and Mr. Mills were
severely criticized by many mining men who visited Inspira-
tion because of the great amount of dilution of the ore as
mined, and because of the great amount of ore lost
through faulty control of the shutes. Mr. Mills justified
it by saying that because of the high price of copper dur-
ing the war period, the Inspiration Company made more
money by getting out a large tonnage of ore, even though
there was some loss of ore. McDonald was sometimes
accused of wrecking the mine, and several engineers de-
clared it was a shame to "butcher such an ore body."

In the spring of 1917 the Inspiration Consolidated
Copper Company promoted an interesting gardening project.
The company set aside land to be used by the workmen for
employees' gardens. It constructed a modern canning
kitchen and a small market house. An agricultural expert
was employed by the company. The management of the gar-
dening project as a whole was placed in hands of the
Inspiration Employees' Committee. By 1919 there were 640

23. The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company at one
time had a greater assessed valuation than that of
Maricopa County. W.E. Brooks interview, op. cit.
gardens of one-eighth acre each, and the total production was over $75,000.

Several small mines in the district were still producing copper. The Gibson Copper Company was employing sixty-five men to get out fifteen tons of chalcopyrite ores daily in 1915. The Warrior Copper Company in the same year was under lease to the Southwestern Leasing and Development Company; seventy-five men were employed by this company. A property of approximately 1,700 acres east of the Miami Copper was acquired by the Van Dyke Copper Company in 1916. When Mr. Van Dyke sold the town site lots, he sold the ground only forty feet down. Thus he owned the mineral land under the town, too. Development work stopped in March, 1918, on account of the war, but it resumed after the signing of the armistice. In these years there was some work being done at the Castle Dome Mine.

To take care of the large and small mines in the district, a smelter was built at Miami. It was owned and operated by the International Smelting Company, an Anaconda subsidiary, and it was designed and erected under

25. This mine, a few miles west of Miami, is the most recent big-mining development in the Miami district. It started producing copper in June, 1943.
the supervision of Dr. Ricketts. In 1910 Dr. Ricketts realized that the Miami district would become a great producer of copper, and he saw the eventual need for a smelter. His first step was the negotiation of a contract with the Miami Company to buy the output of its concentrator, and arrangements were made to smelt these concentrates at the plant of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company in Sonora, Mexico, until a smelter could be built in Miami. He made a similar contract with the Inspiration Copper Company. When Ryan and his associates in Anaconda secured the Live Oak property and brought about consolidation with the Inspiration Company, it was decided that the International Smelting Company should build a smelter at Miami immediately. The smelter was built on high ground above Miami with ample room for dumping the slag.

As the mines grew, so did the town. Miami developed rapidly, but rather haphazardly until 1914 when the town was incorporated. But it is rather amazing to realize what was done seemingly with little organized direction. In a magazine article in 1914 this comment was made:

"Less than five years old, the town has a population of 5,500; grade schools, including a high school; three churches, two banks; a

26. In 1914 the International Smelting Company was bought by Anaconda. "Anaconda Copper," op. cit., p. 91.

27. It is an unforgettable experience to watch molten slag being poured onto the tailings dump on a dark night; the slag is like a glowing river.
daily newspaper; electric lights; cement walks. Frame buildings were first built but in the last two years nearly all of the buildings have been of concrete.  

To take care of the increasing population more business firms were established in Miami. In addition to an increase in the number of food and clothing stores, a number of stores specializing in certain lines opened for business. By 1911 I.N. Fuller had opened a cleaning and pressing shop; Malone and Chisholm were running a real estate and insurance business; W.E. Mauldin owned a cigar and stationery store; Fred Roberts ran a second-hand goods store; M.J. Smith was the proprietor of a cigar and confectionery establishment; L. Swimmer specialized in cigars.

28. There is disagreement on the population figures. James H. McClintock, Arizona the Youngest State, II, p. 418, states that the population in 1914 was 9,000. In 1915 the population was 10,000 according to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, (Phoenix) for the year ending June 30, 1915, p. 12. By 1918 the population was 12,000. Ibid., 1918, p. 46. These figures must have been for the entire Miami district because the census of 1920 gave Miami a population of 6,689.

29. Joseph Chisholm, "Miami - The Wonder of Western Mining," Out West, September, 1914, p. 163. In the same article Miami's leading citizens of 1914 were caricatured. The group included: Cleve W. Van Dyke, founder of the town, owner of the town site and public utilities, publisher of the Silver Belt; F.W. McClenann, assistant manager of Miami Copper Company; Pat R. Sullivan, business manager of the Silver Belt; W. Isber, leading dry goods owner; C.V. Latham, owner of leading gents furnishing house; W.L. Ellery, cashier of Bank of Miami; A.R. Edwards, president of Business Men's Association; J.D. Kenney, owner of C. & A. Barbershop; Frank Doran, proprietor of
MIAMI SHORTLY AFTER 1910

Courtesy Kelley's Studio, Miami, Arizona

MIAMI SHORTLY AFTER 1910
and fruits; and W.A.E. Wood was the first plumber in town. The number of barber shops, saloons, restaurants, and hotels had increased, also. The McNeil House (now the Chief Hotel) started its career as the largest hotel in Miami; its rates were advertised as 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, and $1.00 per night.

In the state business directory of 1912-13 several Miami merchants were ambitious enough to run advertisements. S. Abraham advertised his general store as a place to buy "staple and fancy groceries, fruits, provisions, canned goods, flour, butter, eggs, cheese, glassware, queensware, chinaware, hardware, salt meats, hams, and bacons" for reasonable prices and with free delivery. The Miami Livery Company told readers that they boarded horses and had saddle horses and livery rigs for rent. The Airdome, Miami's only theater, advertised vaudeville shows continuously at prices ranging from 10¢ to 25¢. William Lewis had a shoe-shining parlor where chairs were reserved for ladies. Mrs. Rose Lennox said that the Casa Loma Roomsing

29 (cont.) Doran's stationery store and official umpire of the inter-city ball teams; and Fred Green, manager of the Unique Theatre, the finest showhouse in Gila County.

House was the best equipped house in Miami; it had a bath and sanitary plumbing.

In 1913 the first Globe and Miami Directory appeared. According to it, Miami could boast of certain new lines of business. An auto stage company was challenging the supremacy of the three blacksmith shops. Several billiard and pool halls had been established. Cigar and ice cream manufacturers had set up their establishments. Ice companies, jewelers, dressmakers, laundries, photographers, public stenographers, tailors, tinsmiths, and music teachers were all advertising to get the business in the prosperous new town.

Real estate values were steadily increasing. W.G. Duncan (Gila County's tax assessor in 1914) told tax assessors at a meeting in Phoenix that some lots, assessed in 1913 at $300 in Miami, in 1914 were $5,000. In the early days, Mr. Van Dyke and several of his friends homesteaded the land around the town site. Joe V. Prochaska

32. Mr. Prochaska was secretary of the original Miami Townsite Company and postmaster from 1909 to 1914. In 1916 he was given the Republican nomination for secretary of state; he lost but he had one of the most entertaining political battle cries in state history. He would open his speeches by saying:
homesteaded the section south of the town where the high school is now located. Unlike the other homesteaders, Joe refused to sell his homestead to Mr. Van Dyke for either $1 or $10. Instead he opened what he called the Prochaska Addition and made a considerable stake. This addition was "the first residential section of the town." But Mr. Van Dyke controlled the majority of the real estate in the town. The following advertisement which appeared in 1920 illustrates how completely he had directed the development of the town:

"Granite Springs Addition - Miami's Newest Residence Section - Lots Now Selling $200 and up - $10 per Month.


Miami Townsite Company
Clevé W. Van Dyke, president
C.B. Loomis, secretary"³⁵

³² (cont.) My name is Prochaska
And I'm from Nebraska
I'm not from Alaska
And I'm here to ask you
To vote for Prochaska
Who came from Nebraska
And not from Alaska.

Arizona News, (Phoenix, Arizona), July 9, 1943.
³³ Ibid.
³⁴ Arizona Republic, (Phoenix, Arizona), June 18, 1943.
The population spread beyond the town limits through the Lower Miami section, Claypool, Grover Canyon, Cobre Valley, Midland City, and Bullion Plaza. In these sections other real estate companies operated. Some of these companies were The Miami Homes Company, incorporated October 16, 1915; the Midland City Land Company on September 29, 1916; the Miami Realty and Investment Company on January 17, 1917. In 1918 Mr. Van Dyke and associates formed the Miami Trust Company which took over some of the properties of the Miami Townsite Company.

At a time when the newspaper business was flourishing in Arizona, several newspapers were published in Miami. In 1911 there were two newspapers; The Miami Messenger with office on Live Oak Street was published weekly by the Miami Co-operative Printing Company with H.D. Green as manager. The Miami News, located on Inspiration Avenue near Sullivan Street and owned and edited by W.P. White, was also a weekly. Miami news notes and advertising were also carried in the Globe Silver Belt. But in 1913 Cleve W. Van Dyke bought the Silver Belt and moved it to its present location on Sullivan Street in Miami. He continued to publish it as a daily paper. In 1916 the Arizona Daily Silver Belt was the only paper being published in Miami.
From 1911 to 1920 offices were opened by several professional men who stayed in the district for some time. J.H. Lacy was one of the early physicians; he had an office on Live Oak Street. John E. Bacon came to the district about 1912; he was the first doctor in charge of the Miami-Inspiration Hospital which was built about 1913. At that time a small hospital, called Snyder's Hospital, was located on Sullivan Street near Davis Canyon.

Dr. Nelson D. Brayton, who is still a resident of Miami, came to the district around 1913. E.R. Little started practicing dentistry at the same time. Faires and Shaffer advertised as attorneys-at-law as early as 1911, and two years later Carl Haggstrom and E.B. Shackley were the architects of the town.

One of the exciting episodes in the early days of Miami was the bank robbery. The Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, located on Gibson Street, was robbed in 1916. In the middle of the afternoon a lone bandit took several thousands of dollars, and then he rode his horse at breakneck speed through Inspiration Addition to the hills south of town. Officers from Miami pursued the thief, killed him, and recovered the stolen money.

36. This hospital was built and maintained by the Miami Copper Company, the International Smelter, and the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company for the health of employees and their families. Employees pay a monthly hospital fee.
The school system expanded rapidly in the decade 1911-1920. In 1910 bonds for $7,000 were voted to build the first section of the Central School. A Parent-Teachers Club was organized in 1912. An election for the purpose of establishing a high school was held in 1913; the vote was unanimously in favor of building the high school. On June 25, 1915, at a high school bond election $75,000 was voted, and a year later the school was finished at an additional cost of $34,000. There was disagreement about the location of the high school building; in fact, the argument developed into one of Miami's "hottest fights." Mr. Van Dyke wanted the school to be built on Live Oak Street at the eastern end of his orchard; it is said that he asked $13,000 for the lot. One of the speeches against the above location was made on the corner of Sullivan and Keystone. The orator explained that the proffered site would be flooded periodically. To emphasize his remarks, he threw a life preserver into the audience with the dire warning that every child would have to be fitted out with just such equipment.

Finally the Miami Copper Company bought a lot from

Courtesy Kelley's Studio, Miami, Arizona

MIAMI HIGH SCHOOL
Joe Prochaska and gave it to the district for a school building, with the additional gift of free light and water for ten years. The copper conduit pipe that brought power from Miami Hill to the high school for those ten years was put into the scrap metal drive in the fall of 1942.

From 1913 to 1915 high school classes were held in the library and cloak rooms of the old Central School, and then in a building on Sullivan Street that had been used for dancing and roller skating and afterwards for a garage. The enrollment of thirty-five students in 1914-15 increased to seventy in 1915-16 in the new high school with a faculty of seven.

During World War I another permanent modern building, the Inspiration Addition School, was completed. The Inspiration and Lower Miami schools were developed, too. By 1919 four supervisors were employed by the Miami school system. In 1920 the average daily attendance in the district was as follows: High School 118, Grades (District 26) 959, Lower Miami 556, Total 1,633.

The State Board of Education approved evening

38. E.E. McClain interview, Miami, spring, 1943.
39. Ivan P. Hostetler interview, Miami, spring, 1943.
industrial work supplemental to day employment at Phoenix, Bisbee, Winslow, Miami, and Globe. Among the subjects taught were assaying, electrical theory, mechanical drawing, machine shop practice, automobile construction, telegraphy, wireless operation, drafting, shop mathematics, and nursing. By 1920 the courses had changed somewhat; the favorite night classes then were Spanish, sewing, typewriting, business English, and stenography.

The Presbyterian Church in Miami and the Lower Miami Baptist Church were the first churches in the Miami district. The Presbyterian Church was definitely established by 1911 with Reverend J.H. Barkwill as pastor; in 1912 the Presbyterian Church was holding services in the Miami Church on Live Oak (across from present location), on Miami Heights, in the school house for Live Oak and Keystone, on Inspiration, and at Warrior. The Methodist and Catholic Churches were also established in the town by 1912, but in 1913 there was no longer any record of this early Methodist Church. The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company gave one of its lots in Claypool for the site of the Claypool Methodist Church. In 1920 many developments

occurred among the churches of the district. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in April; Sunday School was held at the Unique Theater, and the evening services were conducted in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium.

To organize an Episcopal guild the ladies met in the Boys' Room of the Y.M.C.A. The people of Miami also formed a Community Church and erected a building for it on Live Oak Street. Below is a newspaper account of the new church:

"The opening of the Community Church will mark a new epoch in the church history of Miami. Since the beginning of the city the little Presbyterian Church has been largely responsible for the care of the Protestant work in Miami. Some of the people who helped in the building of the church which was Miami's first church are engaged in the building of the Community Church which is one of the finest in the state. The gift of the lot was made by C.W. Van Dyke, a $2000 donation by Miami Copper Company, and $500 from Inspiration. All the rest of the money was given in small amounts; there were only two $500 donations....

Members of the churches of Miami met, and voted to do all that was possible to bring about an organic union, whereby the churches of the community would be united in an organization working together, and for the same cause...not only will all the membership have a vote in the affairs of the church, but any member of the congregation whether a member or an outsider will have an equal right at all times to vote on all matters pertaining to the work of the church... In this interdenominational church the board has full right to handle all its own affairs, such as to sell, buy or mortgage its property. And it is answerable for its action only to the Miami
Community Church alone... At the next meeting of the congregation the board of eldership will be increased to 12 men, the deaconess board to 8 women and the deacons to 4 young men, or a total of 24 people who will have charge of all future work."43

The first utility company in Miami was the Granite Springs Water Company; Mr. Van Dyke was president and Mr. Prochaska secretary. The Miami Electric and Power Company which was incorporated October 7, 1911, was located at the corner of Sullivan and Keystone; Cleve W. Van Dyke was president. The Miami Water Works, also owned by Van Dyke and presumably the successor to the Granite Springs Water Company, was located at the same place as the electric company. The first pump was driven by a Fairbanks Morse engine. J.J. Macky operated the water utility in Lower Miami, and William Claypool the one in Claypool. The Citizens Utilities later bought out Claypool and Macky; this company is still serving Lower Miami and Claypool. The electricity for these two sections was furnished from Globe until Arizona Edison bought the utilities in Miami. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company had an office in Lower Miami.

44. The electric system was assessed at $7,000 in 1916. Original Assessment Rolls, op. cit., 1916.
45. The assessed valuation of the water system in 1916 was $27,957. Ibid.
The Ida A. Van Dyke Telephone Company, with its office in the Townsite Building on Sullivan Street, served Miami.

There was some trouble about the Miami Water Company. It seems that the Arizona Corporation Commission ordered the Van Dykes to lower their rates according to the rates set up by the Commission. The Van Dykes appealed the case. The whole story was summarized in the opinion as handed down by the United States Supreme Court. This case,

46. In 1915 the telephone company had several wire miles at a $48 per mile rate; in 1917, 51.69 miles at $100 per mile. This was the highest rate in the state; the nearest rate was $80. Proceedings of the State Board of Equalization, (Phoenix), 1915, p. 54; 1917, p. 89.

47. The following excerpts are from 61 Law Ed. U.S. 242, 243, 244, (Rochester, New York), 1917, pp. 979-982.

Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered the opinion of the court.
"In order to supply residents and others thereon with water for domestic, commercial and fire purposes the Van Dykes introduced a water system which developed rapidly. In October, 1913, the Arizona Corporation Commission, a public service commission with the usual powers of regulation, instituted before itself a proceeding to have the rates charged by the water system declared excessive, and to have reasonable rates established. The Van Dykes, who were duly served, filed a 'plea in bar'; alleged that the plant was individual property of Ida A. Van Dyke;... and denied not only the validity of the order, but also the jurisdiction of the Commission over them. The objection to the jurisdiction was overruled; the Commission proceeded to a hearing on the merits, at which the Van Dykes offered no evidence. On May 1, 1914, after an elaborate report, an order was entered greatly reducing the water rates. The Van Dykes promptly filed a motion for a rehearing, which was denied. Thereupon they applied to the Commission..."
which the Van Dykes lost, was argued March 23, 1917, and
decided May 7, 1917. The water company was incorporated
with the Miami Electric and Power Company into a new com-
pany, The Miami Electric and Water Company, in November,
1917.

47 (cont.) to stay the operation of the order pending pro-
ceedings for review in the State Court. This appli-
cation also was denied. Then they filed, in the
district court of the United States for the district
of Arizona this suit.....
Jurisdiction of the Federal Court was invoked solely
on the ground that the order of the Commission, if
enforced, would deprive plaintiffs of their property
in violation of the 14th amendment...
The court refused relief against the order reducing
water rates, saying:
'The evidence submitted by the complainants does
not afford this court a satisfactory basis on which to
adjudicate the question of the value of the property
used as a water system, and therefore the court can-
not say that the rates prescribed by the Corporation
Commission are confiscatory and there is no basis on
which an order could be made declaring them illegal.'
From an order entered in accordance with this
opinion the Van Dykes appealed...
The errors alleged are, in substance, as follows:
First, That the Arizona Constitution and Public
Service Corporation Act were construed and applied to
subject property owned and operated by a natural
person to regulation as a public service corporation..
Second, That a water system established for pur-
pose of furnishing water only to purchasers of lots
from the Miami Townsite Company was treated as a
public water system..
Third, That the rates fixed are confiscatory."
The court rejected all three alleged errors; fol-
lowing are excerpts from its decision:
1. "The character of the service, that is, whether
it is public or private, and not the character of the
ownership, determines ordinarily the scope of power
of regulation...
2....property becomes clothed with a public interest
when used in a manner to make it of public consequence
Transportation problems were being met in the new town. In 1911 there was a Miami-Bellevue Stage Line operated by the Harrison brothers. The Globe-Kelvin stage line was advertising in the Miami News in 1912. The cost to travel on this stage line from Globe to Phoenix was $11.90; the trip (by auto stage) took eight hours. A description of the ride was given by a gentleman in the Sunset Magazine in 1913:

"A stage still runs over the mountains from Globe to Phoenix driven by a gentleman who chews tobacco and wears a broad-brimmed hat, but it has 60-horse power engines under it and the fashion in which its driver takes the giddy turns is calculated to make the passenger's hair permanently pompadour." 48

47 (cont.) and affect the community at large. (Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113, 126, 24 l.ed. 77, 84).... Since the service is a public one, the rates are subject to regulation.

3. Water rates prescribed on this basis obviously cannot be held confiscatory unless either the valuation placed upon the property used was grossly inadequate or the cost of operation greatly underestimated. These elements are largely matters of fact and opinion to which both the Commission and district court, after careful examination, found against the appellants.

Decree of District Court is affirmed."

By 1916 the Globe-Phoenix stage went over the Apache Trail via Roosevelt Dam. Six- and eight-cylinder seven-passenger cars daily made the trip for $10 one way and $18 for the round trip. A description of this journey over the Apache Trail is given below:

"At Phoenix...we took passage in an auto stage to Globe. As I had a back seat for eight hours in an overloaded machine, with weak springs, and with a heavy casting on the rack behind, memory recalled attempts to break a bucking mule. Even this could not prevent my realizing that our road lay through some of the most majestic scenery in America. Also, it looked down on the Roosevelt dam...a triumph of engineering..." 

The auto stages gradually took over the former business of the horse-drawn stages. In the 1918-1919 City Directory the E.S. Harrison Livery Stable advertised for the last time.

The Arizona Eastern Railroad supplied a means of transportation eastward. In addition to the regular passenger train which passed through Globe on its route to Bowie, a motor coach made several trips daily to Globe. The original railroad station in Miami was burned in 1913, but the present station was soon constructed. At first the agent of the Arizona Eastern Railroad also had charge of the Wells-Fargo and Company Express. But by

50. Jedd Stone, interview, Miami, spring, 1943.
1912 there was no longer any connection between the two, and in 1918 the Wells-Fargo Company discontinued its office in Miami.

Some of the fraternal organizations in Miami were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic Club, Modern Woodmen, Servian Society, and Woodmen of the World. All of these groups met at the Miners' Union Building.

There was a Young Men's Christian Association as early as 1911; its address was 530 Tinkerville, one of the residential sections on the hills near Miami Copper Company. By 1916 other secret and fraternal societies had been added to the list. The Harmony Rebekah Lodge met the first and third Thursday of each month at the Miners' Union Hall. Other lodges and clubs were the I.O.O.F., Knights and Ladies of Security, Knights of Pythias, Royal Order of Moose, and Woodmen Circle. In November, 1920, the Silver Belt's directory of lodges and other organizations in the Miami-Globe district included the Harrington-Gray Post of the American Legion, United Spanish War Veterans, American Association of Engineers, Miami Women's Club, Boy Scouts of America, Eastern Star, and B.P. O.E.

For amusement purposes there was still the Airdome Theater in its tin building. It advertised its program for Saturday, April 13, 1912, to be a local talent show
called "The Big Noise," a vaudeville show with minstrels. Moving pictures were shown at the Y.M.C.A. Soon there were moving pictures and stage shows at the Gem Theatre. And the Unique Theatre, located on the corner of Sullivan and Inspiration, was showing "The Redemption of White Hawk," "Romance and Reality," and "The Ways of a Transgressor" all on the same bill. By 1920 the Unique Theatre was showing more flair in its advertising:

"A Tale of Wild Women and Wild Men in a Wild City—Peppy, Lively, Naughty, Nice—Constance Talmadge in "In Search of a Sinner"—What if you do blush, the theatre is dark. None but sinners and human beings admitted." 52

The Midland City Amusement Company was incorporated in 1917, and the Midland City Athletic Club in 1919. A big program was advertised for the week-end of the Fourth of July in 1920.

Celebration Programme
Dancing Midland City Tonite
Fri. Sat. Sun. Mon. and every nite
Rodeo Fri. Sat. Sun.
Barbecue Mon. 12 o'clock
Bull fight Mon. 2 p.m.
Midland City

51. All seats were $1.00. Some of the songs on the program were: Listen to the Jungle Band, They Always Pick on Me, Alexander's Rag-time Band, Ching-a-Ling, Lord Have Mercy on a Married Man, All Alone, and Gee, but It's Great to Meet a Friend from Your Home Town.


53. Ibid., July 2, 1920.
During that same holiday season a $40,000 fire wiped out the Midland City resort; only the pool and bathhouse were left. The new pavilion, the Paris Cafe, Upton's Confectionery, and the check room were all burned to the ground. But the fire did not stop the festivities. On Monday, July 5, a boxing contest was held at the Midland City Park. There was also an auto race from Miami to Globe; deputy sheriffs kept the highway clear.

Horse racing still was a favorite amusement. For the New Year's celebration on January 1, 1913, horse racing was held on Sullivan Street in the center of the business district. In the same year Wild West shows were held on Sullivan Street in conjunction with the races. There was much betting on the races.

The Y.M.C.A. served as a social and recreational center. In 1917 the permanent building on Miami Avenue at Sullivan Street was finished. It housed a swimming pool, lobby and gymnasium as well as dormitory rooms. Miami Copper financed the $75,000 structure. Another building was erected for the Mexicans. Besides the social program, classes in English and Americanization were offered. Y.W.C.A. club rooms were opened for both American and Mexican women and girls.

Other ways of providing amusement and recreation were fostered by various groups. By 1916 the Almadeen
Club on the Miami Copper Company grounds and the Cobre Valley Country Club in Lower Miami had been established. The Almadeen Club was built at a cost of $25,000. Club membership was open to all employees of Miami Copper Company, subject to vote of the members. In 1919 the membership was 125. The building enclosed a billiard room, a bowling alley, and a room for card parties or dancing.

The two big celebrations of the year were Fourth of July (celebrated either in Miami or in Globe), and Labor Day. Miami's most hectic holiday season, however, began prior to Christmas of 1912, the first year of statehood. During territorial days men received a full month's pay on the 18th of the following month. The new state law provided a semi-monthly system to be inaugurated in January of 1913. The employers in the Miami district anticipated the law by paying November wages and the first period of December on December 21. With six weeks' pay and with another pay day on January 6, the miners went on a spending spree. More than thirty saloons received the full benefit of the hysteria. It took more than a week for the situation to calm down.

Some further mention of the saloons should be made. Twenty-six saloons were listed in the city directory of 1913. When Arizona passed the prohibition law there was a marked increase in the number of billiard and pool halls. In 1916 sixteen billiard places and thirteen soft drink emporiums were advertised in the Globe and Miami City Directory, as compared to four and nine respectively in the former directory.

An idea of the progress in civic improvement in Miami can be gleaned from the following account:

"It is estimated that since the property was first placed on the market over $2,000,000 has been expended in improvements in building, grading streets, building bridges over the canal, and installing an adequate water system. A canal 50 feet wide and 8 feet deep has been dug and cement walls have been built on each side. Telephone systems and electric light plants have been installed, cement sidewalks have been laid on some of the main streets of the town." 55

Allowing for the chamber-of-commerce type of advertising in the foregoing statement, there are at least some basic truths there. The buildings from 1912 to 1943 were usually made of concrete or some fairly permanent material. The bridges were built as the demand for them grew; the bridge across Canal Street on Miami Avenue was built first because the eastern part of Miami was

---

developed first. Then the bridge across Canal Street on Keystone was constructed. The water system was not large enough to serve the rapidly growing town, and was continually being enlarged; it seems that some of its faults were inherent in the system, but others were due to the expansion of the town. The canal was walled with concrete, section at a time, and it was several years before the work was completed. In a council meeting on March 3, 1915, the subject of placing a cement wall along the canal through the town of Miami was discussed.

"Mr. Isber being asked his opinion upon the subject, stated that he thought it all right to continue the walls that were now built. The city to pay one-third of the expense and the owners of the property abutting on the canal the other two-thirds.

Then Attorney Allred stated that he found that in all probability a bill would be passed by the legislature in present session whereby the cost of constructing such work as was

56. Before the bridges were put across the wash, people would have to wade across in rainy weather or pay 5¢ or so to a passing teamster. Mr. H.P. Williams of Miami tells an interesting story about the wash at the Keystone crossing. A drunk butcher by the name of Linkstrom came staggering down Keystone; he carried a Winchester pump shotgun. A stranger, debating whether or not to wade the creek, happened to glance back in Linkstrom's direction. Link said, "Wade that creek, stranger, and don't look back or I'll shoot." When the man looked back out of curiosity, Link filled him full of birdshot. The man ran clear around the block to Dr. Lacy's office where 88 birdshot were picked out of him by Lacy and Williams.
deemed necessary to the welfare of the community may be assessed against the property abutting on and adjoining such improvements, thereby giving the town of Miami the power if such a bill should be passed to construct these walls through the natural course of assessment. 57

But the cost of flood walls, sidewalks, and paving in the business district was paid from city taxes; the property owners with property adjoining the improvements were thus saved a sizeable sum of money.

To take care of civic improvements and sundry other matters, the town of Miami was incorporated in 1914. The minutes of the first meeting of the common council of the town of Miami were as follows:

"Wednesday, July 8, A.D. 1914

RECITAL:
The Town of Miami is organized under the provisions of Chapter 2, Title 7, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913.

Petitions for the incorporation of the Town were filed with the Board of Supervisors of said County, on June 27, 1914 and thereafter on June 29, 1914, said Board having examined and considered said petitions and having same checked against the tax roll of the County, entered an order incorporating said Town and an order appointing the members of the first Council thereof, as will more fully appear by reference to transcript of the minutes of said Board here copied as follows, to wit:

'Globe, Arizona, June 29, 1914

57. Minutes of the Common Council of Town of Miami, (City Hall, Miami), March 3, 1915.
58. C.W. Van Hook, op. cit.
Board of Supervisors met at 10:00 o'clock A.M. Present: D. Devore, Chairman, Patrick Rose, Member, and Frank L. Gates, Clerk. Absent: Mart McDonald, Member.

Petitions for the incorporation of the Town of Miami under Chapter 11, Title 7, R.S. Arizona 1913, having been presented to the Board and duly examined, checked against the assessment roll, and considered in connection with other evidence offered, and the Board being satisfied after due and careful examination and consideration that said petitions are signed by more than two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the town proposed to be incorporated, and that said Town contains a population of five hundred or more inhabitants within the metes and bounds of said proposed Town as set forth and described in said petition, it is

ORDERED: By the Board of Supervisors of Gila County, Arizona, that the Town of Miami in Gila County, Arizona, be and the same is hereby incorporated, and declared incorporated, in accordance with the provisions of said Chapter II, Title 7 of said Revised Statutes...

Henceforth the inhabitants within such metes and bounds shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Town of Miami, and that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, unless disincorporated, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend or be defended, in all courts, in all actions, suits and matters whatsoever, and may have and use a corporate seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Therefore the Board did make and pass the following order.

ORDER: The Board having entered an order incorporating the Town of Miami, and the Statute providing that the Board appoint the members of the first council of said Town, it is ordered that A.M. Cobb, F.A. Gordon, Henry MoCrea, Fred W. Rolando, and J.D. Houston be and they are
hereby appointed as councilmen of said Town, and as members of the first Council of said Town, and they shall constitute such first Council and be vested with all the powers enumerated in said Statute, to exercise in behalf of said Corporation; said Councilmen to hold office until their successors are elected according to law.

No other business appearing, Board stands at recess until July 1, 1914.

Approved: D. Devore, Chairman

Attest: Frank L. Gates, Clerk
(Book 4, Minutes, Board of Supervisors, Pages 441-442)

Thereafter, on Wednesday, July 8, 1914, the said persons named in said order as members of the first Council of said Town...at 7:30 o'clock P.M. on said day, met at the office of E.H. McEachren, Justice of the Peace of Miami precinct, for the purpose of qualifying by taking the oath of office, organizing the Council, and transacting any proper business that might come before it. Said meeting was public, and the following proceedings were had thereat:

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING:

The councilmen appointed, and whose names are above given assembled at the time and place aforesaid, all being present.

Thereupon the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to, taken and subscribed by each of said Councilmen before E.H. McEachren, a Notary Public of Gila County, Arizona, and, pending the appointment of a Town Clerk by the Council, were deposited for filing with A.M. Cobb, a member of the Council.

J.D. Houston, a member of the Council, then called the meeting to order and announced that the first order of business would be the election of one of the members of the Council as Mayor, as provided by Statute.
Thereupon Councilman McCrea nominated Councilman A.M. Cobb as mayor of the Town of Miami, and of the Common Council thereof, which nomination was seconded by Councilman Rolando.

There being no other nominations the vote was taken, and the said A.M. Cobb was elected Mayor by unanimous vote, and, being present, assumed the chair and presided over the meeting.

The Mayor announced that the next business would be the election of a Town Clerk, Town Marshal, and Supervisor of Streets, and suggested that the salaries and bonds of the officers be temporarily and tentatively fixed, subject to change later by Ordinance and Resolution.

APPROVED: A.M. Cobb, Mayor
Attest: J.W. Lambert, Town Clerk

At this first meeting of the Council, J.W. Lambert was elected by the Council members to the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer, and J.A. Edwards was elected to the office of Town Marshall and Collector of Licenses and Taxes of the Town of Miami. These men were to hold office until the first general election, when their successors should be elected and qualified by law.

The Council held scheduled meetings every other Wednesday in a building on Gibson Street. One of the first matters settled had to do with the fire department; fire plugs were installed in the town. At the first meetings many ordinances were passed. The first ones had to do with fixing the time and place for holding the

stated meetings of the Council; providing for the levy and collection of taxes on real and personal property; regulating the carrying on of certain professions, trades, callings, businesses and occupations within the Town of Miami; levying an annual street tax in and for the Town of Miami; prescribing sanitary regulations; prescribing additional regulations of the saloon business; providing for the organization of a fire department for the town; defining and prohibiting gambling in the Town of Miami; prescribing further regulations of the sale or serving of

60. There has always been great misunderstanding of this type of ordinance in Miami. The following story will illustrate:

"Police Judge McEachren appeared before the Council in regards to the report that the Town Council was allowing or permitting a gambling game to go on here with their permission, having it understood that the Town was to get a small revenue from time to time from these games... Said that he had recently fined C.W. Thompson for gambling, with fine of $100 and 10 days in jail and that Mr. Thompson had protested against such fine stating that he understood that the gamblers were to pay about $50.00 every two months for protection....

Mr. Thompson next appeared before the Council and stated that he was under the impression that the gambling game could go on here provided that he paid the Town a fine of $50.00 every two months....." Minutes, op. cit., October 7, 1915.
intoxicating and malt liquors; regulating and suppressing bawdy houses and other disorderly houses within the Town of Miami; and prohibiting the roaming at large of horses, mules, burros, cattle, swine, sheep and goats within the Town of Miami.

The mayor appointed these committees: finance, judiciary, police, street, sanitary and health, building and public utilities. E.T. Ussher was appointed night marshal; M.L. Liles was given the job of street supervisor. These men were also elected to positions by Miami's first Council: Mr. Allred, town attorney; E.H. McEachren, first police justice; Dr. J.H. Lacey, town physician.

Most of the business of the Council had to do with sanitary conditions, bridges, canal flood control, repairs, building permits, garbage disposal, utility troubles, and grading of streets. Many permits were issued for buildings both in the business and in the residential districts. By 1917 the building boom had decreased somewhat.

The furnishing of adequate water to the town was a continual problem. People were always asking the Council to do something about the water situation, either to increase the supply or to lower the rates. These excerpts from Town Council meetings illustrate how inadequate the Van Dyke water system was for the growing town:
"Councilman Rolando reported for the Utility Committee that Mr. Macky had offered to furnish the Town of Miami one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) gallons of water at 85¢ per thousand gallons, every twenty-four hours, the water being pumped into tanks for delivery into the city."61

A notice from the Utility Committee showed that the Town of Miami was without adequate water or light services. The Council considered plans and means for furnishing water and lights for the people of Miami, and considered proposals as follows:

1. WATER OR LIGHT PLANTS: for the purchase of complete and adequate water or light plans constructed complete and with adequate water supply.

2. WATER OR ELECTRICITY: for the furnishing to the town of Miami water or electricity at a town distribution plant to be hauled and distributed by the town.

3. WATER LOCATION AND PROSPECTS: water locations or prospects, acres suitable to and within reasonable distance of the Town, developed or undeveloped.

4. MACHINERY, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT: for machinery, materials and equipment for construction of plants, engines, pumps, pipes, wires, poles, meters, and any materials incident to constructing complete municipal plants."62

Councilman Bradshaw reported that he had consulted Mr. C.W. Van Dyke in regard to the purchase of the Van Dyke water

62. Ibid., September 2, 1914.
and light plant. Mr. Van Dyke was willing to sell the plant to the town at a price to be set by a group of three men - one selected by Van Dyke, one by the Council, and the third by these two members. The town, however, did not buy Mr. Van Dyke's water and electric system until the 1920's. The Council continued to try to find some answer to the water-shortage problem.

In March, 1915, the town engineer was authorized by the street committee to proceed to draw and give blue prints and specifications of all necessary improvements within the corporate limits of the Town of Miami. This order included the building of bridges and culverts, the grading of streets, and sewage disposal, in addition to the estimation of the cost of installing an electric light and water plant and telephone system. The Van Dyke utilities evidently could not keep up with the demands of the rapidly expanding town.

The Council continued to hear complaints about the water conditions throughout the town. On June 30, 1915, for example, Chairman Kelley and Mayor Hardy of the public utilities committee handed in a report covering the water question of Indian Hill and Live Oak Addition. Then in August, 1915, a bill of sale was offered by Joe V. Prochaska giving to the town all pipe lines on Indian Hill and Live Oak Additions for the sum of $1.00. The
town decided to make arrangements as soon as possible for delivery of water on these additions. The I.A. Van Dyke Water Company was to be requested to furnish water to these additions until a permanent arrangement could be made. If this company could not supply the water, then the Council was to go elsewhere for the water.

In December, 1915, a municipal bond election was held according to Resolution Number 14. The bonds were to be used to establish certain utilities in the Town of Miami. Proposal I for the entire issue of $228,000 failed, as did the proposals of $17,500 for street improvements and a bridge, of $18,000 for a municipal ice plant, of $12,500 for a municipal gas plant, and of $60,000 for sewers and system. But Proposal VI, supplying $80,000 for a municipal water plant, and Proposal VII, granting $40,000 for municipal electric and power plant, passed. Nothing was done, however, because the bond election was contested. Councilman Rolando in the meeting on January 12, 1916, said that since a contest was pending relative to the bond election of December 14, 1915, that the date should not be set for the sale of the public utility bonds.

In the meantime, the residents were really in need of water, especially those on Live Oak and Inspiration Additions and on Indian Hill (south of the town).
March, 1917, the Council had made arrangements to bring water from Lower Miami (J.J. Macky water system) to Live Oak Addition. Then another addition complained. In September, 1917, a petition signed by residents of Millvue Addition was read to the Council; they complained of the lack of service by the Van Dyke water system and asked for relief. The complaints did not stop even when the town finally took over the Van Dyke system in the 1920's; the wails became more subdued when the Arizona Edison bought the utilities.

The first budget published by the town was in March, 1915. The following tentative budget was adopted by the Council and published:

"THE BUDGET OF THE TOWN OF MIAMI PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 3, TITLE 49, PAGE 1561, REVISED STATUTE OF ARIZONA"

The mayor and common council did hold a regular meeting Wednesday, March 17, 1915, and did adopt a budget and estimate of disbursements and receipts of and for said Town for the coming year, as a basis of the approved town tax levy, and did order same, with notice, published as provided in said act. Said estimate and budget being as follows, namely:

- Police Department .............. $5,050.00
- Sanitary Department ............ 4,860.00
- Street Department ............... 10,130.00
- Fire Department ................. 1,100.00

63. "Later, pipe line was bought at the expense of the citizens of the town, and laid from Lower Miami to the district affected, under the guard of men armed with shotguns." Miami Evening Bulletin, April 24, 1922.
Public Utilities...................... $1,800.00
Clerk & Treas. Department.........  900.00
Engineering Department............  500.00
Legal Department...................  900.00
Pound Department...................  660.00

$25,900.00

Revenues
Police Department.................. $3,000.00
Occupation tax......................  8,400.00
Street tax..........................  2,000.00
Real Estate at 10 mills............... 12,000.00
Dog license........................  200.00
Pound...............................  300.00

$25,900.00

At the same meeting on March 17, 1915, a resolution calling for Miami's first primary election was adopted unanimously. Just before the primary, which was to be held April 26, 1915, the Council passed Resolution 9 ordering an election by the property taxpayers to determine whether or not the indebtedness of the town to the amount of $130,000 should be incurred and whether or not bonds should be issued as evidence of such indebtedness. The people of Miami voted not to incur a debt although a year later, as has been related, they voted a similar bond issue. The mayor and Common Council were somewhat provoked, and voiced their sentiments in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the mayor and common council of the town of Miami, after many months of

64. Minutes, op. cit., March 17, 1915."
patient working and inquiry, designing a system of public improvement for said town, including streets, sewers and a new and independent municipally owned light and water system thereof, which plan is set forth and embodied in Resolution No. 9 of the Resolutions of the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Miami, passed and adopted Wed. the 21st day of April, 1915 and issued and distributed to the people of said Town in the pamphlet form prior to the Town primaries, thereby submitting to the people the only real issue in said primary campaign as they understood and believe; and

WHEREAS, the people of Miami do not desire the improvements designed and proposed by the Mayor and Common Council but prefer the present system of private ownership, inadequate service and extortionate rates as they understand and construe the vote of the people at the primary election, or desire some other form or scheme of improvement submitted to them; and

WHEREAS, in case of the election of the Democratic ticket in the coming Town election the persons nominated by the party will have plans and policies of their own which they desire to put forward on their own behalf, and if the Socialist ticket be elected the same will be true, and

WHEREAS, this Council has no desire of hindering or burdening the representatives of the people with any plans of their own after the expiration of their term;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF MIAMI, that said Resolution No. 9 be and the same is hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded and shall be no longer of any force or effect, nor shall any action thereby directed to be taken thereunder by any officer of the Town of Miami."

The other results of the primary election of April 26, 1915, included the naming of people on the Democratic and Socialist tickets for the offices of councilmen, clerk, marshal, supervisor of streets, and party committee men. The general election was held May 24, 1915. The returns were as follows: Democratic Party - for councilmen, B.W. Hardy, R.F. Kelley, J.D. Kenney; for clerk, John High Davis, Jr.; for marshal, J.A. Edwards; for supervisor of streets, F.M. Armstrong; for committee men, Nellie Jones, J.D. Houston, Mrs. N.D. Brayton. And in the Socialist Party - for councilmen, Simpson E.D. Sears and F.W. Rolando; for committee men, E.A. Redwanz. B.W. Hardy was elected mayor by the Council.

Another town election was held May 28, 1917, before the town was disincorporated and reincorporated. At that election seven rather than five councilmen were elected.

Another problem that these early councils dealt with was that of grading the streets and similar improvements. As far back as April, 1915, an ordinance (No. 37) was passed providing for and requiring the construction and repair of sidewalks in the town, and making provisions for the assessment and collection of the expense of such construction and repair. In June before the rains it was suggested that the Miami Avenue bridge over Canal Street should be repaired and that the Canal be cleared of
dirt and debris. Rather an interesting viewpoint on streets was taken by Mr. Van Dyke, who seemed to think he owned the streets in those sections where he owned the property:

"The dedication from the Miami Townsite Company granting the Town and people certain rights on the streets of the Buena Vista Addition was read by the clerk to the Council. The acceptance of this dedication was referred to Judiciary Committee for investigation.

Councilman Rolando of the Judiciary Committee reported that the Dedication from the Miami Townsite Company, giving the people certain rights to the streets in Buena Vista Addition, would not be accepted, stating that the rights of the streets belong to the town and not to the Miami Townsite Company. The council rejected the dedication."

But such a rebuke did not deter the Miami Townsite Company and on October 20, 1915, another dedication was read from the Company giving the town certain rights in the Millvue Addition. Some of the early streets and sections that seemed most important were Sullivan, Live Oak, Keystone, Miami, Gibson, Sikes, Railroad Avenue, Turkey Shoot, Coffee Canyon, Adonis, Indian Hill, Live Oak Addition, Buena Vista Addition, Merritt Street, Front Street, Canal Street, Churchill Canyon, Prospect Avenue, Mars Avenue, and Euclid Street.

People in Miami were dissatisfied with conditions there. The result was a petition signed by several residents of the town of Miami and the state of Arizona. The petition was addressed to the President of the United States asking through the Town Council of Miami for relief from certain conditions then existing in the town such as high rents charged, excessive prices on undersized lots, congestion of population in certain parts of the city, and about four-fifths of the land available owned by one individual or corporation, and that certain lands be set aside under Section 2380 of the United States laws relating to town sites. This petition was adopted by the Council and called Resolution No. 12. One copy of each Resolution and Petition was mailed to the President of the United States, to the U.S. Land Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and to the U.S. Land Office in Phoenix, Arizona. The problems of the dissatisfied ones in Miami

67. The following list of delinquent taxes published in the Minutes, October 27, 1915, gives an idea of the extent to which a few people owned the greater part of Miami:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Valuation</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Miami Townsite Co.</td>
<td>$181,953</td>
<td>1919.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C.W. Van Dyke</td>
<td>22,174</td>
<td>221.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>I.A. Van Dyke</td>
<td>62,505</td>
<td>625.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>various citizens</td>
<td>211,052</td>
<td>2100.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
were not solved by the above method, however.

In 1918 the town of Miami was disincorporated and re-
incorporated in March of the same year. In the Council
meeting on February 27, 1918, Resolution No. 28 was
adopted; it was a resolution that

"The Town of Miami submit to the decision of the Supreme Court as expressed in its opinion and judgment made on February 16, 1918 and submit to the order of the Board of Supervisors of County of Gila, State of Arizona, made and entered on the 8th day of February, 1918 disincorporating the Town of Miami...

Resolution No. 29 a resolution that the citizens, residents, and tax-payers of Miami submit to order of Board of Supervisors disincorporating the Town of Miami, and that all citizens and tax-payers be urged to sign and support the petition now being circulated for re-incorporation of the Town of Miami, was read. Resolution adopted."69

The Board of Supervisors was petitioned on March 5, 1918, to incorporate Miami. The filed petitions were signed by 712 residents and taxpayers within the boundaries of the proposed town of Miami. Over seventy-five per cent of the real estate owners signed the petition; the total real estate owners within the town was 506, of which 317 were residents, and 243 of these put their names on the petition. Also, 427 owners of personal property signed the

68. See Map 1 (in pocket) of Miami in 1917 before reincorporation; Map 2 for general view of Miami about 1917; Map 3 of Miami in 1920 after reincorporation.
69. Minutes, op. cit., February 27, 1918.
SULLIVAN STREET IN MIAMI ABOUT 1918
papers. The petition was granted and the town of Miami started again as a corporate enterprise with the council-men who had voted to disincorporate: Van Dyke (L.D. "Pat"), Sweeney, Deane, Eades, Gordon, Angius, and Zahry.

The ordinances had to be adopted again. The first ordinance announced was an ordinance

"prohibiting disorders and practices detrimental to the peace, quiet, and morals of the Town of Miami; prohibiting certain practices detrimental and obstructive of free, full and safe use of streets, alleys, sidewalks and cross-walks of the Town and prescribing penalties...."70

Soon bonds for city improvements were issued. The first issue of sewer bonds appeared in 1919, as did the fire protection bonds. And in 1920 the street improvement and flood control bonds were voted.

There are several reasons advanced for the disincorporation and subsequent reincorporation of the town. The most logical is that the old town limits did not contain enough taxable land to secure adequate tax returns to finance the town government. The new town included the Miami Copper Company Power Plant which furnishes a sizeable portion of the revenue of the town. There are those who

70. Minutes, op. cit., March 14, 1918.
72. See Map 3 in pocket.
say that under the old regime the Council was not as
friendly to the Van Dyke interests as it might have been.
It is true, from the records, that the Council in 1915
put through a bond issue to build a municipal light and
water plant which might have become a rival to the Ida A.
Van Dyke system. Nothing came of the enthusiasm for munici­
\p Phelps

cally-owned utilities in these early years, however.
The time of Miami's second incorporation was the
time of World War I. During the war years Miami profited
from the high copper prices. The whole district produced
to the limit of its capacity.

It was natural, then, that the strike of 1917 which
occurred in every copper district in Arizona, hit Miami
hard. Trade unionization had started in Miami some time
before. As early as 1913 the following unions were estab­
lished in Miami: Industrial Council of Miami, Miners'
Union No. 70 of Western Federation of Miners, Carpenters'
Union, Engineers' Union, Retail Clerks' Union, Bartend­
ers' Union, Cooks and Waiters' Union, and Barbers'
Union. Then by 1916 these had been added to the list:
Bakers' Union; Butchers' Union; Central Labor Union;
Chauffeurs' Union; Clerks' Union; Federal Union; Hoisting
Engineers' Union; International Association of Theatrical
Stage Employees; International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers; Iron Workers' Union; Machinists' Union; Miami-
Globe Musicians Protective Union; Miami Teamsters Union; Painters Union; Plasterers Union; Porters, Janitors and Shoe Shiners Union; and the Twin City Culinary Workers of Globe and Miami.

The beginnings of the 1917 strike were in January, 1915, when a strike was called because one of the companies would not discharge a man who was not a member of the Ironworkers' Union. At Miami about 1,600 miners and building trade employes went on strike. The workers demanded a return to the wage scale that was used before 1914. In September, 1914, wages had been reduced ten per cent because of the drop in the price of copper. The workers asked for the restoration of that ten per cent. After twelve days of strike, operations were resumed, and in the following month wages were fixed on a scale according to the New York selling price of electrolytic copper.

73. The real reason for the 1915 strike according to "The Arizona Copper Mines," Outlook, February 2, 1916, p. 250, was the fact that the Western Federation of Miners was aiming at political domination of the state.

74. For each class of labor there is a base wage. In some classes the base accords to a selling price for copper of .13¢ per pound and in other classes 15¢. With every .2¢ increase in price of copper, 25¢ is added to the base wage, 15¢ at the even and 10¢ at the odd. For example, when copper is selling for 20¢ and 30¢, these are the wage scales:

Miners, muckers, tramners, machinemen 25¢ 30¢
and all general classes of underground labor........................................4.40 5.65
Electricians, machinists, & carpenters....4.90 6.15
Surface laborers, white....................3.65 4.90
This scale was adopted by the whole district and was in effect at the time of the 1917 strike.

The workers in Miami were well organized. The different crafts appointed delegates to the District Central Labor Council which appointed delegates to the Arizona State Federation of Labor, and which in turn was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The only exception of affiliation with the state organization was the I.W.W., the metal mining branch of the central organization with headquarters in Chicago. This branch was known as the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800. This latter organization and the local Miners' Union (International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of Western Federation of Miners) had large memberships.

In December of 1916 the managers of the Miami mines were requested to meet a committee from the Miners' Union with demands for a closed shop and an increase of 50¢ per day in base wage rate. The mine operators refused to deal with the committee, and directed their remarks to their employees on the subject. The union did not press its demands at that time.


75. These data were furnished by the mine operators; there was no demand for closed shop in the strike of 1917.
Soon the union officials appeared before the Globe Local Council of Defense and asked for a meeting with the mine employers. The mine directors sent representatives with a written statement to show their position. Again the mine operators said they would deal with the workers directly, but not with a union committee. The Council of Defense issued a statement to the workers, "Your Duty in War Time." In answer the Miners' Union replied with an article entitled "Your Duty at Any Time":

"This country is at war and needs every man to do his duty in his own particular line of work, and deliberately to bring about the discharge and blacklist of any man, or a number of men, is one of the most certain ways to bring on industrial disturbances and curtail production of the mines and smelters and is simply giving aid to our enemies...we are compelled to agree with Ben Johnson that 'patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels.'"

At the end of June, 1917, the I.W.W. had issued its demands:

1. 2 men to work on all piston and Leyner machines
2. 2 men to work together in all raises
3. No blasting in stopes, drifts, or raises during shift
4. Abolition of rustling card system
5. Abolition of contract bonus system
6. Abolition of the sliding scale
7. Water sprays shall be used on all machines
8. No discrimination against any member of any union
9. Representatives in the control of the hospital

76. Conditions and Events, op. cit., p. 15.
10. Minimum wage of $6.00 for all men underground
11. Minimum wage of $5.50 for all men on surface

On June 28, 1917, the Western Federation of Miners' Unions demanded:

1. Recognition of grievance committee of local Unions of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers
2. Representatives of unions to be allowed on company property at any time for purpose of organization, it being understood that such representatives will in no way interfere with men in discharge of their duties
3. Reinstatement of men discharged for cause other than incompetency
4. Equal representation on Board of Control of Hospital
5. Request an answer by 10 A.M. Friday; otherwise a strike vote will be taken on Saturday and the strike will be called on Monday at 7 A.M.

The companies made no reply except directly to their employees; so at 3 P.M. on July 1, 1917, the I.W.W. called its men out on strike and at 7 A.M. July 2, 1917, the Miners' Union called its strike. On June 30 the following strike order had appeared on bulletin boards in the Miami district:

"Miami, Arizona, June 30, 1917

Strike Notice:
To all men working in and around the mines, mills and smelters in the Globe-Miami district.

A general strike of the mining industry has been called in this district by the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 800. All members take due notice of same and see that work ceases in this industry."

77. Conditions and Events, op. cit., p. 17.
78. Ibid., p. 18.
The strike was practically complete. The strike vote in the Miami Union was 1,449 for and 415 against striking. Miami was free of serious disturbances, partly due to the fact that the mine owners simply closed their plants and paid off their men.

On July 2 two hundred members of the I.W.W. held up the regular railway passenger train in Lower Miami to search for strike breakers. Three hundred others met the train in Miami to prevent strike breakers getting off the train. The same day fifty Austrians attacked an American mechanic coming off shift. It was then that all mines suspended operations. After these occurrences and other similar happenings in Globe, United States troops were sent into the district.

Shortly afterwards, Honorable John McBride, a Federal mediator from the Department of Labor, reached the district. He was joined a few days later by George W.P. Hunt who was specially appointed by President Wilson to act as mediator with McBride. For seven weeks these two men held conferences with mine operators and strike leaders. On August 11 the mine operators told McBride they would not discriminate against Miners' Union men if the strike was called off, but they refused to take back the I.W.W. men. This proposal was rejected four to one by the men in the unions. The mediators left the district.
On August 22 Miami Copper resumed work and on August 23 Inspiration started work again, but as late as September 26 the miners' unions were still on strike. Gradually the men drifted back to work. It was formally announced on October 23, 1917, that work would be resumed at the mines. When the strike was lost, Miami almost forgot about it. Since the strike Inspiration has never equalled its record year of 1916. The racial composition of men on the mine payrolls was changed as a result of the strike. From a mixture of many nationalities it changed to a majority of Mexicans for a time. Lately the percentage of Mexican employees has been decreasing.

The report of the Secretary of Labor about the Arizona Copper Strikes is interesting. The excerpts given below definitely pertain to Miami:

"1. About 28% of total copper output of the United States is produced in the four copper districts of Arizona dealt with by the Commission.

2. ... the underlying industrial conditions of the mining industries of the state which were devoid of safeguards against strikes and, in fact, provocative of them.

3. Distant ownership...creates barriers against opportunity of understanding the labor aspects...labor questions call for the same systematic attention and understanding and skill as do engineering problems.

4. The employees, in their turn, present factors of special difficulty. Labor turnover is appallingly large...the polyglot character
of the workers adds the difficulty of racial diversities... The industry contains within itself the Balkan problem on a small scale.

5. The trade-union movement is the most promising unifying spirit among the workers.

6. As is generally true of a community serving a single industry, there was not the cooling atmosphere of outsiders to the conflict. The entire community was embroiled.

7. The labor difficulties were further complicated by factors created by the war. This was particularly true of the situation in the Globe district. Doctrines of internationalism, the conviction that all wars are capitalistic, which before the war had permeated the minds of labor the world over, strongly marked the labor leadership in the Globe district. It led to resolutions of opposition to the war by the miners' local at the outbreak of the war. The situation was further intensified by refusal to display the flag at union headquarters. This incident provoked accusations of disloyalty against the men on the part of the company and its sympathizers. The uncritical opinion...was encouraged by the heavy profits from the copper companies resulting from the European war before our entrance into it. The limitation of profiteering through price fixing and taxation had been...too recent to make itself felt.

8. Neither sinister influence nor the I.W.W. can account for these strikes. The explanation is to be found in unremedied and remediable industrial disorders.

9. ...three basic claims urged by the men and resisted by the companies were:
   a....the dominant feeling of protest was that the industry was conducted upon an autocratic basis... In none of the mines was there direct dealing between company and union;
b. Men sought the power to a secure industrial justice in matters of vital concern to them...no demand for a closed shop...demand for security against discrimination directed at union membership. The companies denied discrimination, but refused to put the denial to the reasonable test of disinterested adjustment.

c....the specific grievances were, on the whole, of relatively minor importance;...crux...was that the right and the power to obtain just treatment were...basic conditions of employment.

............

11. Commission made four specific adjustments..

a. There was established in each district United States administrators to decide all disputes when the parties themselves fail of agreement.

b. ...Grievance Committees free from all possible company influence.

c. Right of men to organize was made effective by providing administrative enforcement for the prohibition against discrimination because of union affiliation.

d. Reemployment of the men on strike excepting those few who were guilty of seditious utterances who had been proved inefficient."

After the men went back to work, Miami began to progress rapidly once more. In 1919 there were about 200 business institutions in the town. Two banks handled a $500,000 payroll every two weeks. Bond issues were voted to take care of the sewage system on which construction soon started, and to finance the paving of the main

streets of Miami and the four bridges across Canal Street. The highway to Globe was already paved. The taxable value of the town was $3,500,000 with an income of $92,000. The city bought a late model La France fire engine. Under construction were the $100,000 Inspiration Addition grade school and the $30,000 building for the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company.

By 1920 the Inspiration Company had issued dividends to the extent of forty million; and by that time the value of the shares held by the stockholders had advanced to seventy million dollars. The Miami Copper had paid its stockholders thirty million dollars. The stage lines were hauling between 700 and 800 passengers each month. Food prices were high; milk, for example, was selling for 15¢ per pint. The Miami City Council announced that fifty-four standards had been ordered to light the business section of the town.

In the midst of all this prosperity, certain Miami people decided that a separate county should be established, presumably with Miami as the county seat. The complaint was that the Miami district was furnishing the greatest part of the taxes for Gila County, and that Globe

was reaping the benefits. A terrific journalistic battle raged over this matter - the Globe Record versus the Miami Silver Belt. The journalism was definitely in a class of its own. The excerpts below illustrate the bitter feeling between the rival dailies:

"WHY IS FAVORING A COUNTY DIVISION CAMPAIGN INSTEAD OF COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL A POLICY OF JEALOUSY OF GLOBE?"

The Globe, Arizona Record seems bound and determined to lug in its peculiar ideas upon the subject of county division, even in matters like the Apache Trail, though for the life of us we cannot see that the subject of county division has a great deal to do with the subject of the Roosevelt highway. There may be some indirect relationship between the two themes, but if so the relationship is too far fetched for the average man to discover...

The Globe newspaper this morning lugs in phrases like the following, 'The trouble with the editor of the Silver Belt is that he cannot rid himself of the jealous feeling towards Globe entertained by Mr. Van Dyke and his organizations...an attitude that is unreasonable and to be deplored and which has been engendered by Mr. Van Dyke's o'erweening ambition to either rule or disrupt Gila County...'

A year or so ago a number of business men of Miami, noting how unfairly Miami was being treated in the matter of taxes and resultant improvements, wanted Mr. Van Dyke to take part in a county seat removal campaign with the idea of having the court house removed from Globe to Miami. The argument was advanced that even though Miami might not win that by the time the people of the county had been educated in the matter of the injustice which the people of Miami had received at the hands of the Gila County ring, that while they
might not vote in favor of county seat removal
that they would be willing and glad by that
time to vote for county division. And that with
a county seat removal campaign first and a
county division campaign afterwards, county
division was sure to carry.....

But Mr. Van Dyke thought it better to
pursue the county division first."

In an editorial "Now Why Not Tell the Truth About That
Initiated County Division Measure," the Silver Belt quoted
from the Record and then attacked the position taken by
the Globe newspaper. The quotation shows what type of
copy the Record was printing:

"The Globe Arizona Record under the head­
ing 'The Public Refuses to be Fooled' quotes -
'however, should the county division measure
be approved by the people of the state, and
Gila County be divided, Miami would undoubtedly
be the new county seat and, as Mr. Van Dyke
owns practically the entire townsite he would,
possibly, be willing to sell to the new county
some real choice sites for a courthouse, schools
and other buildings at bargain prices. He would
go before the Board of Supervisors of the
county, lay down a map of Miami and say: "Go
to it folks, look 'em over, and if there is any
property that you need, just show me where it
is and I'll tell you what I'll take for it."
And justice would at last triumph!""

To such a challenge the Silver Belt replied by calling
the Record a "copper-colored, copper-controlled news­
paper." The Van Dyke program was to initiate a county

83. Ibid., September 30, 1920.
division measure (the State Legislature had rejected the county division measure a year and a half before). Of course, Globe people were against such a plan because, doubtless, under such a scheme Miami would become the county seat—strong competition to Globe only six miles away. Also, the new county would include the greater part of the taxable wealth of Gila County.

To meet the emergency a group of Globe business men sent out letters to all the commercial clubs and industrial bodies in the state. The letterhead was entitled "State Anti-County Division Association, Gila County Branch, Globe, Arizona, October 11, 1920." On the back of the letterhead was a map which included Winkelman, Hayden, Superior, and Miami, but not Globe. To answer this new threat, the Silver Belt came out with:

"The only question before the people of Arizona today is the revision of the state law now on the statute books in reference to county organization. Keegan and his gang, through this map and this letter, are trying to make it appear that the matter before the state is the organization of a Miami county. Yet Keegan knows full well that there is no such proposition before the people of Gila county or the people of the state." 84

Finally the people of Globe were called to task and the

84. Arizona Silver Belt, October 14, 1920.
operators of the large mines of the district were brought into the journalistic campaign. The *Silver Belt* warned the people of Globe that they would "do well to write a new declaration of independence right now and thus avoid the Cliftonization and Morencization of their towns." The paper asked that

"Messrs. Amster, Ricketts, Channing, Gottsberger, Mills and Beckett, the larger stockholders of the Globe Record state whether they approve of the policy of attacking labor and defending W. Keegan; the 'purveying of maps' and 'lying'..."86

Mr. Van Dyke's group lost their battle to revise the statute about county reorganization. And the newspapers of the district dropped the subject abruptly.

Thus, it was that in the years from 1911 to 1920 the town of Miami was incorporated, disincorporated, and reincorporated. The town expanded so rapidly that the business houses, the building program, and the utility companies could not meet the demands upon them. In fact, the town had grown to such proportions by the end of the decade that certain citizens tried, without success, to initiate a county reorganization measure in the State Legislature.

Behind the development of the town, of course, was the

85. Arizona Silver Belt, October 23, 1920. Clifton and Morenci were company towns.
86. Ibid., October 28, 1920.
expansion of the mines. Miami Copper Company was pretty well on its way in 1911, but the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company spent the first years in development work. In 1915 it started producing, and 1916 was its peak year. The only set-back to mining progress was the strike in 1917, but World War prices for copper counteracted the effects of the strike. In 1920, then, Miami was ready to continue her growth and to launch into local and state politics.

87. The development of the mines can be traced in the tax valuations and copper prices in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price of Copper per lb.</th>
<th>Assessed Valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miami Copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>12.376</td>
<td>$617,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>17.275</td>
<td>9,013,913.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>27.202</td>
<td>11,406,808.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>27.18</td>
<td>19,133,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>24.628</td>
<td>28,746,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>18.691</td>
<td>26,974,343.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>17.456</td>
<td>22,655,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for the assessed valuations were found as follows: Original Assessment Roll, op. cit., 1911; Proceedings of State Board of Equalization, op. cit., 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920. The figures for the prices of copper were secured from Carl Stunz, Miami, summer, 1943. *Known as Inspiration Copper in 1911.
CHAPTER IV
THE PROSPEROUS TWENTIES IN MIAMI
1921-1930

The post-war depression of 1921 was followed by eight prosperous years in Miami. The canal, sewage disposal plant, and paving were completed. A municipal gas plant was constructed; the water and electric utilities for a short time were under control of the city. Later Mr. Van Dyke sold them to the Arizona Edison Company. The Miami-Superior highway was finished in 1922, thus connecting Miami even more directly with the State Capital. The Silver Belt and Mr. Van Dyke campaigned vigorously for Governor Hunt. This support from Miami finally boomeranged because the slogan "Let's move the state capital from Miami back to Phoenix where it belongs!" helped defeat Mr. Hunt in the 1932 campaign. Miami was indulging in colorful local political contests, too; the Miami Evening Bulletin, a new daily newspaper, disagreed with the Silver Belt on all issues. Meanwhile the two great mining companies were still producing copper at enormous profits.

The town of Miami soon finished the civic improvements that it had started the decade before. An expert engineer was employed to make a study of flood conditions. The flood walls along Miami Wash from the western boundary
to the Miami Avenue bridge were the result of the study. The first flood control bond for $24,000 was voted January 1, 1920, and the second was issued in 1924.

For disposal of sewage the people of Miami at first used cesspools, but in 1918 they decided to construct a sanitary sewer system for the town. A bond issue for $125,000 was authorized by the taxpayers in 1919. This bond issue was insufficient to complete the work and on January 1, 1921, the second issue of bonds for the same amount was placed on sale. Because of the post-war depression in that year the bonds did not sell readily; the bond sale was not finished until a year later. The sewer system was finished shortly afterwards. Mr. Van Dyke gave to the city the site for the disposal plant.

A sanitary committee directed its first efforts toward bringing the dairies in the Miami district up to the standards prescribed by the State Dairy Inspector. This committee also had charge of the collection and disposal of garbage, for which the town furnished free haulage. In connection with the sanitary department, a weights and measures department was organized. The inspector of weights and measures was also the fire and building

1. The information in this paragraph was obtained from the Arizona Silver Belt, April 29, 1922, and the records in the City Hall, Miami.
2. Ibid.
A bond issue of $150,000 for a municipal gas plant was placed on sale January 1, 1921. The site of the gas plant was purchased from Mr. Van Dyke for $16,000. In 1924 the Town Council created the office of Municipal Gas Manager. There were complaints about the quality of the gas; an editorial under the caption "Smells Like Council Chamber" appeared in one of the daily newspapers in 1926.

"Widespread complaints have been registered against the terrible smelling gas being served Miami consumers. Users of many kinds of heaters and stoves have asked that attention be directed to this latest result of incompetent operation upon the part of those now running the municipal plant."5

In 1919 it became evident that it took all the money and time of the street department to keep the business streets in condition for the use of heavy traffic. The soft dirt surface was not too satisfactory in fair weather, but in rainy weather the streets became almost impassable. As a result, street improvement bonds were voted in 1920, and in 1924, and the streets were paved. At the same time a concrete bridge was built over the

3. Arizona Silver Belt, April 29, 1922.
4. Ida and Cleve Van Dyke sold to the town of Miami 29,582.35 square feet of surface and ground to a depth of 40 feet. Deeds to Real Estate, (County Recorder's Office, Globe), Vol. 43, p. 98.
canal at Keystone Avenue; the streets in the residential districts were graded and surfaced, and concrete stairways were built up the main trails. Miami's first paved street was opened to traffic in June, 1921; it was the block between Keystone and Miami Avenues on Live Oak Street. Paving on Sullivan Street was started soon afterwards.

The fire department was brought up-to-date. It was equipped with ample hose, a first-class American-La France fire engine, an automatic fire alarm system, and modern water plugs. The men, part paid and part volunteer, were equipped with fire-fighting suits, gas and smoke masks, and other safety first appliances. The men were given living quarters at the fire hall on Gibson Street at the end of Keystone Avenue. The other side of the building was used for a town hall. The fire department proved to be efficient. It was able to keep the fire rate low, although there were many frame buildings in the town. In 1928 there was only an $8,000 loss due to fires.

B.D. Welch was employed as chief of police; it was his job to organize an efficient force. The police department was equipped with motorcycles and automobiles. The jail was renovated and put in a sanitary condition.

6. The information in this paragraph was obtained from the Arizona Silver Belt, April 29, 1922, and from the records in the City Hall, Miami.

7. Ibid.
To take care of these improvements the town had to assume a certain amount of bonded indebtedness and had to assess a high tax rate. In 1926 Miami's tax rate was $5.1785 per $100 assessed valuation; this was the highest rate among the thirty-one towns of the state. But to compensate for the high rate, the valuations were lower than the average. By 1929 the bonded debt of the town was $518,000 but the town's assessed valuation of $2,831,188 seemed to warrant such indebtedness.

The ownership of the utilities in the 1920's varied. The I.A. Van Dyke Telephone Company was sold to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1928. At that time the assessed valuation of the company was $10,504. The water and light plants were leased by Mr. Van Dyke to the town of Miami in 1925. He later sold these two utilities to the Arizona Edison at the same time the town sold the municipal gas plant to the Arizona Edison Company.

The manner in which the utilities were managed by Mr. Van Dyke was the cause of bitter comment on the part of the anti-Van Dyke group. The Miami Evening Bulletin

---

8. The tax was as follows: state .78, county .7942, city 3.10, school district 26 1.1143 (total 5.7885). Miami Evening Bulletin, April 20, 1926.
was the mouthpiece for this antagonism. In 1921 that paper started its campaign with a colorful editorial:

"So long, Clevie, as the electric light, the water and tax rates are the highest in the state....

So long as community interest must take second place to the interest of the Plunderbund while an attempt is made to fool the people by the chorus of 'town boosters'...

So long as you get up in public meetings and, inspired by that 'grand and glorious feeling,' give utterance to the statement that the duty of a public utility is to give service to every section of the city, regardless of cost - and then turn around the meet the year-old request of the residents of Bullion Plaza for a light or two with the advice to go to -- the Corporation Commission...

So long, Clevie, will the criticism continue."10

On May 5, 1925, by warranty deed, I.A. Van Dyke and Cleve W. Van Dyke, her husband, sold to the Miami City Power and Water Company "the surface and the ground to a depth of forty feet immediately beneath the surface" of the lot on which the water and light plants were located, "together with all buildings and improvements located thereon."12 By another deed on the same day they sold also, within certain boundaries on the above lot, the subsurface beginning at a

12. Ibid. $51 in revenue stamps cancelled, indicating a $51,000 sale.
vertical depth of 40 feet immediately beneath the surface and extending vertically downward for a distance of 160 feet therefrom or 200 feet vertically immediately beneath the surface." 13

This latter provision evidently was to provide for the wells which went beyond the forty-foot limit. The second deed carried the statement that the grantors would not be responsible

"for any improvements or alteration thereof that may be hereafter made and for all means and methods that are or may be employed for the conveyance and transmission of water, electricity, gas, and other conveniences and necessities on, over, or beneath such surface." 13

On the same date of May 5, 1925, there was registered a quitclaim of rights of way

"for construction, maintenance and operation of pipe lines, systems, equipment, and appliances for transportation and distribution of water for all uses, both public and private, for construction, erection, maintenance, and operation of lines, conduits, systems, equipment and appliances for the transmission, distribution and use of electricity, for light, power and other purposes both public and private." 14

The transfer of the water and light plants to a new corporation, the Miami City Power and Water Company, was the first step in an involved utility program.

14. Ibid. $4 in revenue stamps cancelled, indicating a sale of $4,000.
On May 9, 1925, two members of the Council, B.L. Hammock and Arthur Turner, voted to take over the water and light plants on a "lease" agreement. The town soon started operating the utilities but it was not until November 6, 1925, that the Miami Town Council took action on the agreement made in May between Mr. Van Dyke and the two councilmen. It was then that the opposition forces started anew in their attacks against the Council and Mr. Van Dyke.

On December 4, 1925, a hearing on the Van Dyke "lease" was held at the State Capitol in Phoenix. Attorney W.E. SoRelle represented four hundred and forty-one residents of Miami against the corporated interests of the Van Dykes. The group of Miami citizens protested against the terms of the lease. Without permitting the people

"a voice in the matter these two councilmen attempted to saddle an indebtedness of nearly $700,000 on the people to be guaranteed the corporate interests over a period of ten years."17

The story of the trial and the history of the lease were published December 5, 1925.

16. Ibid., December 5, 1925.
17. Ibid., December 4, 1925.
"Charging that the Miami Town Council 'evidently attempted to legalize the act of the two councilmen who voted for the Van Dyke lease on May 9, by action taken on November 6 - about six months later,' Judge W.E. SoRelle scored heavily in his argument for 441 Miami residents at the 'lease' hearing before the corporation commission in Phoenix yesterday... The attorney called the commissioners' attention to the staggering loss suffered by the local utilities under so-called municipal control in the official statement covering the months of June and July of this year. He also called attention to the fact that his request for a statement showing operation during, August, September and October had been ignored... Attorney SoRelle covered many objectionable phases of the 'lease' and the manner in which it was thrust upon the people. He directed the commission's attention to the fact that the body had previously to May 9 and since that time always given the public due notice of hearings over the most trivial matters. He cited the hearings on several stage line permits.

'And yet,' he declared, 'when a matter involving nearly one million dollars of the people's money is concerned, no notice was given. This enabled the utility interests to transact this deal within a few hours after the commission's hasty action. In putting over the deal it must be remembered that but two councilmen voted in favor of it.'

'It is the duty of the corporation commission,' he continued, 'to stand between these greedy interests and the people. The commission was created for that purpose. Your honorable body had a sufficient large staff of engineers and clerks to have made a thorough investigation of the matter. And you know that the public should have been given the notice of the transaction.'

Judge SoRelle charged that even the two members voting for the Van Dyke 'lease' were of the opinion that the utilities could be turned
back to the Miami capitalist at any time after a few months operation showed that the town could not operate them profitably. Then he called attention to the statement of C.W. Van Dyke, at the hearing held in Miami, that he would not insert a returnable clause in the 'lease' as 'it had already been assigned.'

It was upon the 'lease,' it is said, that Van Dyke received $295,000 from the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles. The bank's share was $55,000 which was deducted from the total amount paid on the assignment.

Mr. SoRelle stressed the point that the total amount of money to be paid Van Dyke under terms of the 'lease' represents about a third of the total taxable valuation of the Town of Miami. The 'lease' also calls for the town to pay taxes upon the plants, the title of which remains in the name of the Van Dyke interests. This means that other taxpayers must make up this lost income.

Attorney B.P. Lester of Los Angeles who is seeking to win the approval of the Corporation Commission for the alleged iniquitous 'lease' said that the $350,000 worth of bonds issued on the Van Dyke contract would 'have a different degree of salability' in case the 'regularity of salability' guaranteed by the Town of Miami was removed.

While contending that the Van Dyke utilities were worth $500,000 although state engineers say they could be replaced new for approximately $249,000, Attorney Lester appeared to think that the people of Miami should shoulder $700,000 of indebtedness rather than 'take away the element of security on the bonds of California purchasers.'

18. A.B. Waddington, certified engineer, placed a reproduction value of $527,989.37 on the utilities but the Arizona Corporation Commission engineer placed the value at $234,609.63. Miami Evening Bulletin, April 17, 1926.

19. Ibid., December 5, 1925.
After the proceedings related above, two members of the State Corporation Commission, Claypool and Vaughn, voted to dismiss the complaint of the 441 Miami citizens.

On April 16, 1926, the Silver Belt appeared with the headline, "Town Utilities on Paying Basis," and the next day the Bulletin countered with "$34,730 Loss on 'Leased' Utilities." The lease rental was admitted by both papers and was quoted in the Bulletin at $72,416.63 for eleven months operation. The Bulletin followed this disclosure by some staggering arithmetic which appeared a few days later in an article entitled "Lease and Taxes Total Over Million Dollars":

"The purchase price which appears throughout the document is $500,000..... Pages 10 and 11 of the 28-page 'lease' provide for the monthly payments to be made to the local utilities. An adding machine discloses that the total reaches $684,129.60. That's nearly $700,000 but that's not all...

Add to that total the sum of $44,576.40 the amount of taxes that the town must pay under the terms of the 'lease' and the total of $728,706 is obtained.

And even that isn't all. After the people pay $728,706 to the utilities and for taxes, the ownership of the electric and water plants remains with the Van Dyke interests....the town would have to pay an additional $288,500 to the Van Dyke interests AFTER THE PEOPLE HAD APPROVED SUCH ACTION before the town could assume ownership of the utilities. This makes a grand total of $1,017,206."

The Bulletin followed this startling article with another informative story a few days later.

"There isn't a man, woman or child in town who today doesn't know that the Van Dyke interests have already received $295,000 of the $350,000 for which the bonds of the water and electric utilities were sold through the Citizens Bank of Los Angeles to California bondholders.... In terms of the 'lease' Van Dyke is receiving $78,999.96 in rentals this year."21

It seems that both newspapers and factions could not have been correct in their claims; perhaps the true story is a mean between the two extremist viewpoints. The people, in the meantime, were paying high rates for utilities. Ordinance No. 82 of the City Council set the rate for water at $1.50 per thousand gallons, for electricity 14.4¢ per kilowatt hour, and for gas $2 per thousand cubic feet.

The town decided it did not want to operate the utilities; the Council broke the "lease" and turned the utilities back to Mr. Van Dyke, who sold them to the Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Corporation.

"Warranty Deed - October 25, 1927
Miami City Power and Water Company sold to Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Corporation.
I. The water works, system and plant in Town of Miami

22. The purpose of the lease, perhaps, was to place an exorbitant valuation on the utilities so they could be sold at a higher price to utility promoters. T.W.B. Anderson Interview, summer, 1943.
II. The electric light plant...

III. All those certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land as follows:
   1. Power plant lot...
   2. Sub-surface storage basin...down 200 feet...
   3. Well No. 28...the surface and the ground to a depth of 200 feet...
   4. Tank and cooling tower site...forty feet down

IV. Rights-of-way for purpose of distributing water and electricity...

V. Water right... The right to appropriate, take, divert, have, and possess fifty (50) miners' inches of the flow of the waters, both surface and subterranean, or underflow, of the stream commonly known as Bloody Tanks Wash and the stream commonly known as Live Oak Gulch, from the sources or headwaters thereof, including all tributaries and affluents, to the place of present location of the power and pumping plant of the company...."23

In 1928 the Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Corporation bought the municipal gas plant from the town of Miami. The company made its offer on January 5, 1928, and on that same date a resolution was passed by the Town Council to sell the gas plant. February 7, 1928, was set as the date for a special election so that the people might vote on the question of selling the plant. The day before the election the Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Company placed an advertisement in the daily papers on the subject of the selling of the gas plant; the notice also

reviewed the history of the gas utility in Miami.

"Should the town of Miami sell its gas plant? The people will have an opportunity to vote on this question on the 7th day of February next.....

To the people of Miami:

On January the 5th, this company, Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Corporation, of Miami and Globe, made an offer to the town to purchase the town gas property. The Common Council has set Tuesday, the seventh day of February, for a Special Election so that the people may vote on the question of selling the property in the manner as provided by law.....

The Gas Plant was built by the Town in 1923-4, and began operations about four years ago and has been losing money ever since. Now this is no reflection to the City Government. The fact is that a gas plant cannot be operated in a Town the size of Miami without losing money. We know this, as we have a gas plant in Globe which also loses money; and we can point out others in the same condition...

For the purpose of building the Gas Plant, the Town sold its bonds, which are a general lien on all the property of the Town. The amount of these bonds outstanding and unpaid is $126,000 and we have offered to purchase the property for this amount so that these bonds may be paid off and the debt of the Town reduced that amount...

The loss in operating the Gas Plant is over twelve thousand dollars ($12,000) per year..

Except for the fact that we own the Globe Gas Plant we could not afford to accept the Miami Gas Plant as a gift. But by spending about Fifty Thousand Dollars so that the two plants can be operated together, and extending the service to include Lower Miami and Claypool, we expect to be able to make the combined plants pay expenses, and give the people First
Class Service and we promise there will be no increase in rates. And we have to pay the taxes instead of you."  

The vote was in favor of selling the gas utility. On April 12, 1928, the gas plant was sold at public auction to the Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Corporation for $126,000; the deed was registered May 10, 1928. The Peoples Arizona Gas and Electric Corporation was evidently another name for the Arizona Edison Company, which operates in Miami now, because according to the Resolution Book the Town Council gave Arizona Edison Company the gas franchise in April, 1928.

The Arizona Edison Company established its office at 53 Keystone Avenue, but later moved to its present quarters on Sullivan Street. The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company kept its office at 503 Sullivan Street, the Miami Townsite Building, until it moved into the present location on Keystone Avenue.

It is interesting to note the valuation placed on the utilities in 1929 after, presumably, improvements had been made. The total valuation on the water and light plants was $126,070 and on the gas plant $51,472. It is doubtful

25. Resolution Book, (City Hall, Miami).
that the plants had depreciated in value. Yet even consider- 26
sidering valuation as low as forty per cent of true value, the prices asked in the previous utility transaction still appear high.

In the ten years from 1921 to 1930 the school system of Miami reached its peak. In 1921 approximately eighty-five teachers were needed to staff the Lower Miami, Black Warrior, Inspiration, Live Oak, Central, Inspiration Addition, and Miami Hill Grade Schools and the Miami High School. By 1923 the Oak Street School had been constructed, and in 1924 the Bullion Plaza and Buena Vista Grade Schools were added to the list. On April 1, 1927, C.R. Tupper, the Superintendent of Schools in District Number 26, resigned his position and C.K. Davis was appointed Superintendent. Ivan P. Hostetler, principal of the High School, had incurred the dislike of the Van Dyke group and so was not offered the position of Superintendent. The next year he became Superintendent of the Lower Miami schools.

In 1928 the Midland School was opened. The whole school system was well enough developed and well enough

26. The purchase price asked for the water and light plants under the "lease" was $500,000. Miami Evening Bulletin, April 19, 1926. (See p. 158 of thesis).
supplied with money that special directors of research, music, art, vocational education, and physical education were added to the faculty in School District Number 26. In 1929 the school attendance had increased to such an extent that another school, the Claypool School, was opened. By 1930, then, in the Miami district there were several grade schools and one high school to take care of the increasing school population.

Several new churches were established in Miami; but the Community Church, the Catholic Church, and the First Baptist Church (in Lower Miami) were the only churches in the district in 1921. In that year the Community Church was running notices such as "Get the Church Habit, You'll Like It" in the newspapers. Also it was holding Mexican missions weekly in Miami. By January, 1922, a Catholic Church had been established in Claypool, and in April of that year construction was begun for a Methodist Episcopal Church on Adonis Avenue in Miami. The Methodist Church had entered Miami in November, 1921, and had been holding services in a building on Cordova Avenue near Live Oak.

Several churches were listed in the 1923 City

28. The information in this paragraph is from Arizona Educational Directory, (Phoenix), 1928-1930.
29. This information is from copies of the Arizona Silver Belt, op. cit., and from Arizona State Business Directory, (Denver, Colorado), 1921, 1922.
Directory; those included were the Mexican Presbyterian Church on Live Oak near Miami Avenue, the Miami Methodist Episcopal Church South on Adonis Avenue, the Community Church on Live Oak, the Evangelical Lutheran Church on Latham Boulevard, the First Baptist Church in Lower Miami, the Mormon Church in Lower Miami, and Our Lady of the Blessed Sacrament in Miami. Between 1926 and 1930 there were established a Methodist Community Church in Claypool, a Mexican Methodist Church in Turkey Shoot Canyon, the Church of the Divine Saviour (Mexican), the Pentecostal Light House Tabernacle, and the People's Spiritualist Church.

The post office was moved in 1927 to the corner of Cordova and Sullivan where it was located until the summer of 1943. When Miami was first established, the post office was located in a little green frame building that could be hauled on a truck. The idea of putting the post office on wheels was originated by Mr. Van Dyke and Mr. Prochaska.

"They would station it at one corner and sell all surrounding lots. When the clean-up was made, they would move the mobile post office to another corner and proceed to sell the lots in that section of the town. It was a novel idea in peddling real estate as all buyers wanted property close to the post office."30

The first location of the post office was the southeast corner of Live Oak and Miami Avenues. One morning the folk of Miami found the post office had disappeared. The little green building had been moved to the southwest corner of Sullivan and Inspiration Avenues. The next location was the southeast corner of Keystone and Live Oak; the little green post office was temporarily placed at the back of the lot, while the building on the front of the lot was being constructed. The post office was then placed in the newly-erected building. The next move was to the location at Sullivan and Cordova, as has been stated.

The decade from 1921 to 1930 brought a change in the amusements in Miami. There were more movies and fewer vaudeville shows, more picnics in the mountains and fewer barbecues in town, more dancing and fewer rodeos. There were four moving picture theaters in the district in 1921; the Crystal Theatre was located in Claypool, while the Liberty, Lyric, and Unique Theatres were all on Sullivan Street in Miami. On January 6, 1921, the Unique Theatre was showing Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle in "The Round-Up"; the

31. Most of the material in this paragraph is from interview with "Judge" E.W. McEachren, Miami, spring, 1943.
Crystal was advertising Frank Mayo in "The Girl in 29"; Pearl White in "The White Moll" was the attraction at the Liberty; and Douglas Fairbanks was performing feats of valor in "The Mark of Zorro" at the Lyric. In 1923 the Rialto Theater was added to the list of showhouses, and by 1926 the Unique was no longer open. The Liberty and the Lyric were the only moving picture houses in 1928; in 1930 the Liberty was re-named the Grand, and in 1943 was the only theater in Miami.

Miami had its chautauqua days, too. The big tent was placed at the foot of the Buena Vista Terrace steps. The Little Theatre movement started early in Miami. In 1923 the Community Theatre was advertising three one-act plays: Booth Tarkington's "The Trysting Place," Susan Glaspell's "Trifles," and George Bernard Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband."

As the automobile became more popular, the people of Miami began to go farther from home for their amusement and recreation. In the Pinal Mountains twenty miles away there were the Sulphide del Rey, Lookout Point, and Potato Patch recreational areas. The Burch Playground, equipped

32. Apache War Cry, (Miami High School), November 23, 1923.
by the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, was about three miles on the Apache Trail from the Cobre Valley Country Club. Still farther along the Apache Trail were the Tonto Cliff Dwellings and the Apache Lodge at Roosevelt Dam. Southeast from Miami was Coolidge Dam which was dedicated in March, 1930. T.H. O'Brien was general chairman for the reception for ex-President Coolidge and other notables who came into the district for the dedication.

33. Big Chief Talkalai, an Apache Indian, died on his way to the dedication program. He worked with the U.S. army on the Apache Reservation, and as a result was none too popular with his own people. So he lived in Miami for over 25 years. (Interview, Andrew Mullarky, Miami, summer, 1943.) The Los Angeles Examiner, September 30, 1920, carried this information about the famous Indian scout who had helped to capture Geronimo several times.

"Talkalai, the oldest living Apache and the oldest Government Scout today lives in Miami - old, without Apache friends and forgotten by the white man. The first known information about Talkalai, outside of his tribe, dates back to the seventies when the U.S. soldiers first came to southern Arizona. General Crook, who took charge of the Southern Department, brought with him fifty Indian scouts under a white leader named Al Sieber.

The white chief of scouts tried for some time to organize Apache scouts, but was unsuccessful, owing to the hostility of the tribe. Talkalai came to the front. Being a natural leader of his tribe, he organized 56 Apaches in a scout band, and the Indian scouts which General Crook had brought in were dispensed with. From that time on Talkalai was always a staunch friend of the white man, jeopardizing his standing with his own people."

Chief Talkalai was evidently the Tauelolyee, sergeant of the Apache police, in Woodworth Clum's Apache Agent.
The highway westward to Superior was finished in 1922 after much campaigning by the people of Miami and the Silver Belt. It has been related that interest was shown in the highway in the nineteenth century when certain mining men desired a more direct route to Phoenix. There were three possible routes considered: one up Live Oak Canyon and out over the pass to the left; the second along the old Gibson Trail; and the third up Bloody Tanks Wash through the Schultz Ranch to the Five Points Summit. The last route was chosen. R.G. Thomas, who for several years was Miami's city engineer, actually built the road as far as the Schultz ranch in 1916. Governor Hunt was in favor of the road, and Governor Campbell sent an engineering party to survey the route; but it was not until January 12, 1921, that definite action was taken. On that date Senator William Claypool from Miami introduced in the Senate Bill Number 1 for $250,000 for the Superior road. By January 14, 1921, J.C. Light, A. Reid, and L.D. Van Dyke were in Phoenix to "boost" for the Superior Highway at the legislative sessions. In three-inch headlines the Silver Belt announced the good news, "Omnibus Bill Passed Today." The Arizona Senate approved the bill on February 26, 1921, and on March 11 at a night session the bill passed both houses.
MODERN MIAMI-SUPERIOR HIGHWAY

Courtesy Kelley's Studio, Miami, Arizona
The Miami-Superior Highway, built at a cost of $1,000,000, was opened on April 29, 1922. For the occasion the Silver Belt published a special edition. There was also a dedication program.

"MIAMI-SUPERIOR HIGHWAY OPENING
CELEBRATION PROGRAM

10 A.M. Exhibition flights by airplanes
11 A.M. Leave Globe by motorcade for Miami and Pinal County line
11:35 A.M. Arrive at Monument Gila-Pinal County line, 11 miles from Superior, 10 miles from Miami. Meet Good Road Delegates headed by Governor Campbell and Col. J.A. Rountree
Music - Presentation of Miami-Superior Highway Monument to state - Acceptance by Governor Campbell - Delegates re-enter cars and drive to Miami
1:00 to 2:30 P.M. Barbecue
2 P.M. Exhibition flights by airplanes
2:30 to 3:30 P.M. Speaking by Good Road Delegates, etc. Col. J.A. Rountree, Sen. Townsend; Hon. A.B. Fall, Secretary of Interior
3:30 P.M. Street Parade, school children Fiesta Delegates visit mines, mills, smelters
4:00 P.M. Baseball
7:00 to 9:00 P.M. Carnival
9:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M. Dancing in Street and Copper Belt Hall

Election time in Miami always brought forth fierce verbal attacks against the rival faction by each of the two groups striving for control of the town. The

34. Arizona Silver Belt, April 26, 1922.
Van Dyke-Silver Belt group which has been continuously in control of city politics from about 1920 to the present time was attacked furiously by the mining-Miami Evening Bulletin group. The election of 1922 will serve as an example.

Fred Collins, a nominee to the Council, denounced the "action of the Council in opening and closing the primary in one night, so that none but themselves might participate in the primary." Such a lack of cooperation on the part of Mr. Collins was followed by the appearance of sample ballots on the streets of Miami with the name of Elzie Owens in Italic type. "Those whom the members of the Van Dyke Club were confident would support the program were advised to scratch Collins and write in the name of Owens." Collins was defeated by Owens in the primary, but he did not retire from the political scene.

"Very shortly, he informed the audience, the Van Dyke paper and organization will begin to tell the people how low the taxes are and how cheaply the administration is being carried on... At the present time the people are paying interest on their indebtedness, but no part of the principal is being paid... Mr. Collins also warned the people that the public works of the city had been allowed to slump until just before the election, it being the idea that they can put on a

36. Ibid.
sufficient number of men to provide them with enough votes to put them in office again...
Friends of his, continued the speaker, informed him that in the booth where they voted yesterday they found blank ballots with the name of Elzie Owens written in. Miami claims to be an independent town, he said, and it is time to make it one in reality, a town where miners can exist without being called stool pigeons if they differ from others' opinions. [37]

Several local citizens decided that they wished to see certain public records of the city which, they alleged, were concealed by the town authorities. Attorney Frank McCann was retained by this group and on April 8, 1922, he had a writ of mandamus issued against George R. Raynolds, clerk and chief of registration office of Miami. Finally G.W. Shutes, Judge of the Superior Court, sent a court order to Raynolds to allow George Elledge, secretary of the Miami Democratic Club (anti-Van Dyke) to inspect the registration certificates. Mr. Elledge, it seems, never did get to see all the records.

The Miami Democratic Club was resourceful and had many more means than the above of attacking the Van Dyke group. Through the Bulletin it published the list of delinquent taxes owed by the Van Dykes; it reviewed all the troubles of the water and light utilities; it recalled the time that two of the councilmen rolled in a

[38] Ibid., April 11, 1922.
drunken fight on the floor of a downtown club; and finally it published a new ticket, the Taxpayers Ticket, in opposition to the regular Democratic Ticket. J.V. Spear was editor of the Bulletin and a leading worker in the new political club. It was against him that the Silver Belt answered with the following:

"It takes more than the black flag of commercial piracy and the red flag of I.W.Wism to capture the red, white and blue of democracy... The 25 'cootie' Republicans, the six I.W.W's, and the 2 independent officials which constitute the 'cootie' club ought to learn each other's speeches by heart. These same speeches are repeated every municipal campaign and were originally delivered in this town by 'Redlight' Redwanz."

Then the Silver Belt proceeded to publish the names of the candidates on the Democratic Ticket. For Town Council the Silver Belt was supporting Roy Kelley, King C. Light, James Elzie Owen, M.S. Quinliven, Al Schatzkey, Arthur Turner, and L.D. (Pat) Van Dyke.

Alleging that the city primary was a mockery, the opposition forces (the Bulletin group) filed an application for an injunction to be issued against the Miami Town Council; the injunction, if granted, would deny the candidates listed above permission to have their names printed.

40. Arizona Silver Belt, April 21, 1922.
on the official ballot in the general election. Judge George H. Crosby, Jr. of Navajo County was selected to hear the case. The court decided that the names of Kelley, Schatzkey, Light, and Owen should remain on the ballot and the names of Van Dyke, Turner, and Quinliven should be removed. Part of the judge's speech was printed in the Bulletin.

"There has been a fraud perpetrated upon the town of Miami; that fraud has been perpetrated by the Town Council, and an injunction will accordingly issue restraining the clerk of the Town of Miami, and all other persons acting in conjunction with him, from placing on the ballot the names of L.D. Van Dyke, Arthur Turner, M.S. Quinliven." 41

These three men with Collins were at the Council meeting when the date of the primaries was set.

Judge Crosby repeatedly stated from the bench that the injunction as issued by him restrained the names of L.D. Van Dyke, Arthur Turner, and M.S. Quinliven from appearing on the ballots by virtue of the primary election held on April 5, 1922, only. But the injunction did not prevent the three men from becoming candidates or having their names printed on the ballot by other lawful means. As a result, the Democratic Committee filed the names of these three men with the town clerk for the purpose of

filling the vacancies existing on the ticket.

Fainter-hearted men might have despaired after such a defeat, but the Bulletin group simply secured another injunction with J. Tom Lewis as the complainant.

"A temporary restraining order has been issued against George R. Reynolds, town clerk, directing him to show cause why he should not be restrained from printing the names of L.D. Van Dyke, Arthur Turner, and M.S. Quinliven on the official ballot....

The grounds alleged are that the primary election itself is void and that if the primary itself is void the committee elected at the primary has no power to act."

This temporary order to keep certain names off the ballot was dissolved by Judge Baughn, but the application was renewed by Attorney McCann. This last restraining order was dismissed, however, when City Clerk Reynolds disappeared. He thus avoided being served with legal papers which might have prevented his printing the names of the three men on the ballot. Mr. Reynolds reappeared immediately after the election.

In the meantime the Silver Belt was not idle. On May 19, 1922, the headline was "Greatest Tax Dodge in State Uncovered." The article was directed against the mines and, therefore, against the Bulletin's Taxpayers' Ticket. Then, too, the Silver Belt continued to print

a list of achievements of the incumbent Democratic administration of Miami.

1. Streets in residential district graded and many new streets opened.
2. Streets in business section paved.
3. Concrete stairways to Inspiration and Indian Hills.
4. Concrete and other bridges built over the canal.
5. Street lighting system installed.
6. American-La France fire engine purchased.
7. Gamewell fire alarm system installed.
8. Modern fire plugs installed.
9. Paid fire department on duty 24 hours per day.
10. Flood control walls built along canal.
12. Milk and sanitary inspection.
13. Modern sewer system nearing completion.
14. Financial arrangements made to install modern gas plant to be owned by municipality.
15. Adequate police protection.
16. Debts left by former administration paid.
17. Modern accounting system installed and yearly audit made by firm of certified public accountants.
18. Balance on hand in bank $239,834.33.

Against such an impressive list the injunctions of the anti-Van Dyke group were not strong enough competition. On election day the Democratic Ticket, the incumbent administration, was elected.

In the election in 1926 the utilities served as the main point of argument between the two factions, but the Van Dyke group stayed in office. In 1928 the utilities were used again, but with slightly more effect. The

Bulletin started the attacks in an editorial in which the paper explained that the fire department was competent but that some other city departments were open to criticism.

"Why did the present council two years ago claim the 'leased' water and electric utilities were going to enrich the town treasury and then do an 'about face' and cancel the 'lease' to permit their sale at the dictation of the former owner of the utilities?

Why did the present council make large appropriations for improvements that were made almost entirely for the benefit of property owned by the Miami Townsite Company?..... The council's contribution to the health of the town is the foul-smelling sewerage disposal plant that nauseates citizens and visitors every summer."44

One of the Bulletin's candidates, J. Ney Miles, Independent, won a place on the Town Council by defeating B.L. (Red) Hammock, Democrat.

After the election, the trouble began. Charges of alleged fraudulent registration of voters were made, and the Gila County Grand Jury was called to hear the case.

"For the second time since statehood a special call has been issued for a Gila County Grand Jury. It was made this afternoon by Superior Judge Clifford C. Faires after a committee of Miamians had waited on the judge this morning with a special request for such summons... Evidence of alleged irregularities has been gathered and is ready for presentation before the grand jury in an effort to free Miami of what is claimed to be the shadiest political

condition in the state of Arizona....Only last Saturday Councilman Samuel D. Berry was charged with being a non-property owner in Miami and a non-resident for more than a year, even though he was elected to office through the efforts of the local administration's machine. It was reported today that a last-minute effort is being made to save Berry's place on the council by transferring a piece of property to his name.45

Bench warrants were issued in July, 1928, and the first arrests were made on indictments returned by the Gila County Grand Jury.

"It was alleged that many persons not entitled to vote in the election here had been registered by officials chosen by the town administration to help the incumbents perpetuate themselves in office."46

Probably the Grand Jury would have returned many more indictments, but the statutes pertaining to illegal registration did not specify or include "towns."

From 1921 to the end of the decade, L.D. Van Dyke and G.R. Reynolds held the offices of mayor and city clerk, respectively. Other officials in that period were: George Senner, city attorney; B.D. Welch, chief of police; and M.A. (Mortie) Graham, fire chief. Men who served on the Council were Quinliven, Collins, Light, Turner, Owens, Hammock, Curnow, Bene, Berry, Ostler, Kelley, and Miles.

46. Ibid., July 27, 1928.
The two newspapers played a large role in the history of Miami in the 1920's. In their attacks on each other they used some rather peculiar language. The Silver Belt called the editor of the Bulletin "Sweetie" Spear, and Spear's newspaper retaliated by calling Mr. Van Dyke "Our Clevie." The Silver Belt talked against the "absentee capitalists" who owned the mines and against the Miami Evening Bulletin." The latter newspaper answered with such articles as the following, which was entitled "Poison Gas Exudes from 'Sewer' Belt:

"Now we come to the crux of our opponent's argument - the whine for a boycott, disguised in the howl that our interests lie in other towns. Unable to compete on a business basis, the opposition sets up the false premise that we are 'hammering' Miami. But it is not the Bulletin that upholds one of the highest electric light and water rates in the state! The Bulletin is not committed to support men whose incompetency has saddled the community with one of the highest tax rates in the state! The Bulletin does not have to protect the system of charging exorbitant ground rentals. The Bulletin is not compelled to foster the peonage program!"

Thus it was that the newspapers many times resorted to attacks against personalities in their continual arguments over policies in town government. The Miami Evening Bulletin, representing the mining group, was usually at variance with the Silver Belt, owned by

47. T.W.B. Anderson and W.A. Walsh were editors later.
Mr. Cleve Van Dyke and representing the Town Council.

During these same years the copper mines were meeting production problems successfully. During the 1921 depression when the copper price was $1 3/4 per pound the mines closed down, but they re-opened in 1922. The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company purchased the Porphyry Copper Mine for about $1,000,000 in 1921. In May, 1922, it announced a large program of building houses for employees. The locations of the houses are now known as the Upper and Lower Circles. In 1926 large-scale leaching operations were started at Inspiration. The Warrior Cooperative Mercantile Store, a company store, was opened in the Upper Circle. By 1929 Inspiration was employing 2,244 men and producing 107,307,067 pounds of copper as compared with 40,972,000 pounds in 1925.

Miami Copper Company produced 33,727,000 pounds of copper in 1922; that was its greatest output for any one year up to that time. By 1925 Miami Copper was facing the fact that the end of its big-grade ore was in sight, and so it began comprehensive plans for working the low-grade ore. To Francis W. MacInnon, general manager of Miami Copper Company at that time, goes most of the

credit for working out a scheme to mine profitably ores averaging .88 per cent copper. Low-grade ore was mined in 1926 at a cost of 37.092¢ per ton, and in 1928 a program of construction was started so that 17,500 tons could be handled each day. To expand the plant capacity from 6,600 to 17,500 tons a $3,939,034 capital expenditure was made. In recognition of Mr. Maclellan's work at Miami, the William Lawrence Saunders gold medal for 1931 was awarded to him by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for "his achievements in mining methods which created ore out of rock." Miami Copper Company was employing 1,532 men in 1929 and producing 58,841,159 pounds of copper as contrasted with 25,926,000 pounds in 1925.

The Van Dyke Copper Company in 1929 was employing 30 men and producing 320,000 pounds of copper from 3,000 tons of ore. The International Smelter at the same time

51. Ibid., p. 178.
52. Ibid., p. 179.
53. Forrest E. Doucette, Arizona Yearbook 1930-31, (Phoenix, 1930), p. 200. For 1929 Miami Copper paid $3,144,977 in wages and salaries; $4,665,241 in supplies; $441,982 in taxes; 5,017,983 tons of ore produced 11.76 pounds per ton at a cost of 11.74¢ per pound.
was employing 250 men.

By 1924 the Globe-Miami district ranked fifth in the country as well as second in the state in total production of copper over all the years. And in the last few years the district had been the leading producer of the state and second in the United States. According to the United States Bureau of Mines, in 1929 the Miami district produced 166,357,360 pounds of copper from 10,817,567 tons of ore in which the copper averaged from .83 to 1.1 percent. Using figures of peak-production years, statistics show that at one time there was a $90 per minute production for each twenty-four hour operation ($5,400 per hour or $129,600 per day), or an annual output of $47,304,000.

The copper industry resisted the depression of 1929 longer than many other industries. In March, 1929, the price of copper was 24¢. It dropped suddenly to 18¢ but the operators kept the price "pegged" there until April, 1930. Then the price collapsed; it dropped to 14¢ before the end of that month, and by the fall of 1930 it was below 10¢ per pound. There is a saying that "There is either a feast or a famine in the copper industry." Miami

had feasted for many years; in 1930 the town began to ex-
perience the famine.

In the years from 1921 to 1930 Miami grew to be the
prosperous center of the copper mining and smelting enter-
prises of the Miami Copper Company, the Van Dyke Copper
Company, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and
the International Smelting Company. The town with an area
of three square miles had the fifth largest population in
the state - 7,679 according to the 1930 census. However,
the population of the whole Miami district was much
larger. The form of government was mayor and common coun-
cil. The bonded debt in 1929 was $518,000; the assessed
valuation of the town that year was $2,831,188.

The Midland City Air Port was established between
Globe and Miami on ground owned by the Miami Copper Com-
pany; the Apache Airlines flew their planes between
Phoenix and Miami. Miami was the terminus of the Southern
Pacific Railroad line from Bowie. Bus lines operated from
Miami to Inspiration, Lower Miami, Claypool, and Globe.
The public utilities were furnished by the Arizona Edison
Company and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph
Company. The former furnished gas and electricity to the
entire district (but not to the property of the mines),
and water to the town of Miami. There were eight schools
MIAMI RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT ABOUT 1930.
THE HIGH SCHOOL AT THE LEFT AND INSPIRATION
ADDITION SCHOOL AT THE RIGHT.
in the town alone with 2,300 pupils and 96 teachers by 1929. In fact, Miami had outgrown the city limits; the population spread into the communities of Inspiration, Claypool, Lower Miami, and the residential sections around the copper companies' plants.
CHAPTER V

DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY, 1930-1943

Miami did not really feel the effects of the depression until the fall of 1930 when the price of copper dropped below ten cents per pound. In the next few years practically the entire population was unemployed because the Miami Copper Company curtailed production, and the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company shut down completely. Many hundreds of people left the town. There were empty buildings in the business and residential districts. The companies gradually began to employ men again, and by 1937 the copper industry was "booming." In 1941 the Castle Dome Copper Company, Incorporated, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Miami Copper Company, made an arrangement with the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for development and equipment of its mining property. By the summer of 1943 there were three large mines producing copper for the war effort: Miami Copper Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and Castle Dome Copper Company. The town of Miami, with a population three times as large as in 1940, strove to feed and house the new workers.
In June, 1931, copper was selling at 8¢ per pound. When the Hoover Moratorium plan was announced, the copper price increased to 9¢ per pound, only to fall soon to 7 1/2¢. At such a price even the lowest cost producers could not sell at a profit, and the Miami mines were not low-cost producers. Even with the low prices Inspiration, producing approximately four million pounds less copper than in 1930, ranked second in production in the state in 1931. The flotation plant was idle nearly all year; most of the copper was secured from leaching ore. No dividends were paid that year and the net loss was $492,522.

Miami Copper Company, cutting its production of 1930 by nearly 25 per cent, operated the mine and mill continuously in 1930, but two of the six sections of the concentrator were idle the entire year. Miami Copper, the third producer in the state that year, paid no dividends and suffered a net loss of $951,024. Such a loss does not seem so great when it is realized that the company was operating on .696 per cent copper ore that year. In other words, the ore only contained 13.9 pounds of copper to the ton and the recovery was even less, about 11.4 pounds.

1. C.N. Gerry and T.H. Miller, Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in Arizona in 1930, (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1932), pp. 396-397. 61,368,033 pounds of copper were secured from 1.335% ore at a cost of 8.4288¢ per pound.
The Van Dyke Copper Company operated the entire year of 1931 and shipped more than 34,000 tons of oxidized copper ore to the International Smelter. This was a 57 per cent increase over 1930. Old Dominion Copper Company at Globe closed on October 14, 1931, and it has not reopened since then.

In 1932 the copper price fell below 5¢ per pound although the average for the year was slightly higher than 5¢. By November, 1932, Inspiration Consolidated had shut down, and Miami Copper was operating on a small scale production by its new copper-leaching process that was designed for low costs. The copper tariff decision in the same year was a disappointment to the Miami mines because they had hoped for a higher tariff. In 1934 Inspiration was still shut down; it suffered a net loss of $1,283,481.15 that year.

The year of 1936 was a period of general recovery. Since June, 1935, the United States price on copper had risen 1 3/4¢ "on the strength of a gradually increasing demand from the home industry." The year of 1936 was the best year since 1930. In the spring of 1937 there was a

2. C.N. Gerry and T.H. Miller, op. cit., p. 397.
50,572,571 pounds of copper were produced from .696% ore at a cost of 9.927¢ per pound.
general business pick-up and higher copper prices which collapsed in the late summer and fall. During 1937 over $3,500,000 was spent for payrolls at Inspiration; there was an additional expenditure for power, supplies, and equipment. In the same year Miami Copper Company paid its first dividend since 1930; this 15¢ dividend per share was the lowest ever paid to the stockholders. In 1938 Miami Copper Company had a net loss of $281,133.89; the reason was that copper had dropped from 13.167¢ per pound in 1937 to 10¢ per pound in 1938.

Miami Copper Company in its 1939 and 1940 annual reports to stockholders could announce net profits, and in 1940 the company paid two dividends— one of 20¢ per share on March 1, 1940, and the other of 25¢ per share on December 6, 1940. The tonnage was 8.8 per cent greater than in 1939, but copper production was 12 per cent less due to lower grade ore. Miami Copper Company purchased the property of the Old Dominion Copper Company in Globe on May 1, 1940.

5. In 1939 on 10.965¢ for domestic electrolytic copper a net profit of $768,936.47 was realized on 72,894,493 pounds of copper from 4,870,684 tons of ore. 431,652 pounds of molybdenum were mined, also. In 1940 64,129,683 pounds of copper from 5,300,604 tons of ore and 383,124 pounds of molybdenum yielded a net profit of $526,408.76. Copper was selling at 11.296¢. The assets were $20,134,425.36.
There was great opposition in 1939 to the inclusion of copper in the reciprocal tariff treaty with Chile. A brief was submitted on November 11, 1939, to the Committee for Reciprocity Information by the Arizona Tariff Board. This statement carried the information that Miami Copper, Inspiration Consolidated, and the International Smelter were employing 2,300 men (1,855 married with an average of four dependents), that the population of Miami was 6,250 in 1938 and that there was a school attendance of 2,238. A brief was also filed with the same committee by the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association. In this organization there were 53 councils and 3,477 members. One of the councils was located in Miami. The mining people felt that the tariff tax of 4¢ might have been adequate in 1932 when it was originally enacted, but that it was hardly sufficient in 1939.

The mines were working twenty-four hours each day and seven days each week in 1941. That year the Government fixed a ceiling price of 12¢ per pound (delivered Connecticut Valley) for copper.

6. This was probably an estimate of the population of the district.
8. Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, A Brief Filed with the Committee on Reciprocity Information, (Phoenix, 1939).
"Facilities were installed at Miami Copper Company for leaching and precipitating copper from the broken ore and capping remaining in abandoned parts of the mine. Copper production from this source began in January, 1942."  

Miami Copper also started work at Castle Dome Copper Company, Incorporated, situated west of Miami.

"Late in 1941 Miami Copper Company exercised its option and deeded such properties, together with previously acquired adjoining properties, to Castle Dome Copper Company, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary, incorporated for such purpose, and arrangements were entered into between Castle Dome Copper Company, Inc. and the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, an agency of the government, for development and equipment of these mining properties and construction of a concentration plant. Under the arrangements Castle Dome Copper Company, Inc. will deed sites to the Defense Plant Corporation upon which the plant will be constructed, and upon completion of the construction program the plant and facilities will be operated by Castle Dome Copper Company, Inc. under lease. The engineers of the Company estimate that the plant will be in production next year."  

Development of the Castle Dome ore body was begun in January, 1942. Erection of a treatment plant by the Defense Plant Corporation was started at the same time.

W.A. Bechtel Company, the construction company in charge, experienced numerous delays in securing materials and adequate manpower. But Castle Dome Mining Company "took

---

10. Ibid.
over the waste stripping in the mine April 19, 1943, and the concentrator began operation June 28, 1942." The first three carloads of ore were shipped to the International Smelter on June 13, 1943. The plant capacity of Castle Dome is 10,000 tons of ore per day. The tax valuation placed on the Castle Dome property is $10,000,000. The number of employees in August, 1943, was 520. There are ten houses at the plant site, and for employees thirty-two houses were built by the Defense Plant Corporation in 1942 at Little Acres, east of Miami. To transport the men to and from work, the Copper Cities Transportation Company runs a bus from Globe through Central Heights, Midland City, Claypool, Lower Miami, and Miami.

The Miami Copper Company continues to prosper and pay dividends. In 1942 the newly-formed Copper Cities Mining Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company, acquired mining claims in the Globe-Miami district. Miami Copper was interested in new claims because it was near the end of its ore body.

"The exhaustion of the mixed ore body estimated in last year's report to take place in the fall of 1942, has not yet occurred and it will probably continue in production through the first quarter of 1943."

11. Interview with B.R. Coil, Miami, summer, 1943.
12. Interview with Henry Allen, Miami, summer, 1943.
In 1942 the property of Miami Copper Company was operated under a full schedule except for perhaps an average of one day each month for repairs to the hoisting shaft and equipment. The number of tons of ore mined was exceeded only in the year 1930, but the copper production was the greatest in Miami Copper’s thirty-two years. Wages were 35 1/2 per cent higher than in 1940, but there was still a serious manpower shortage. A partial solution was found by the furloughing of essential mine labor from the army; the United States Employment Service also helped to solve the labor shortage.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company experienced a similar increase in production. The net income of 1942 was $1,702,948.69. Dividends and interest received amounted to $26,847.45. Inspiration employees subscribed

15. "The Inspiration-Miami mining district remained the chief copper-producing district in Arizona, its output increasing from 140,811,637 pounds in 1940 to about 180,800,000 pounds in 1941." Metal Mining in Arizona, 1941, (U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1942), No. MMS 955, p. 3.

16. Annual Report of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company for the year ending December 31, 1942. Some rather interesting figures were supplied by J.L. Johnson when interviewed in Miami the spring of 1943. The figures cover the years 1915 to January 1, 1943:

- Tons mined: 97,303,527 tons ore
- Copper in ore: 2,382,633,307 pounds copper
- Area undercut: 180.846 acres
- Miles underground openings: 468.33 miles
$683,879 in war bonds during the Second War Loan Drive in the spring of 1943. The tax valuation of Inspiration was increased from $12,444,441 to $17,444,441 in 1943.

The ceiling price of copper for the year 1942 was 12¢ per pound as set by the government in August, 1941. The Premium Price Plan, in operation since February 1, 1942, paid an additional 5¢ per pound for copper produced in excess of production quotas established for each mine by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration. Both Inspiration and Miami received payments under this plan. In October, 1942, the employees of the Miami Copper Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and International Smelter Company were awarded the Army-Navy "E" in recognition of excellence in production of copper for the war effort.

16 (cont.)

Underground openings closed 357.63 miles
Underground openings remaining 110.70 miles
Dividends paid $56,143,432.50

17. Interview with T.H. O'Brien, Miami, summer, 1943.
19. By February, 1943, the Smelter had sent out three billion pounds of copper, eight million pounds of silver, and 135,000 ounces of gold. Interview with Henry Allen, op. cit.
While the mines were recovering from the depression and then suddenly "speeding up" production for the war effort, the town was coming to life, too. School attendance is always a fair barometer of changes in a town; there is a lag perhaps of one year between the two. In 1931 the average daily attendance in the ten grade schools and in the high school in the district was 2,974. The year 1932 showed the results of the mine shutdown; there were 1,798 enrolled in seven grade schools and the high school. By 1934 there were only 1,695 children attending six schools (Lower Miami, Inspiration Addition, Inspiration, Bullion Plaza, Miami Hill, and the High School). In 1935 attendance started to increase, but only four grade schools were then open. By 1943 six grade schools (one for negro children) and the high school were taking care of the increased school population.

The school board election of 1932 was a reminder of the hotly-contested campaigns in the previous decade. R.L. Mountjoy, a "mines man," had secured a position on the Van Dyke-controlled school board in the preceding election. Then in 1932 Roy F. Kelley, who had differed with Van Dyke over the 'leased' utilities, was the candidate against C.B. Loomis. The Silver Belt ran the following headlines and sub-titles:

20. The Silver Belt was the only paper in Miami then; the Miami Evening Bulletin was published last on January 24, 1932.
"Kelley's Record As Official Not Much to Brag About - Man who has done nothing to aid people now aspires to wreck school system." 21

"Children Of Miami Expect Parents To Do Their Duty At The Polls - Imperative for safety of system that Mr. Loomis be re-elected tomorrow." 22

Mr. Kelley was elected; the school board then had two "mines men" and one Van Dyke man. Upon Mr. Kelley's death 23 his wife, Mary E. Kelley, became a member of the board. At the next election Orville Larson was placed on the board. Thus the school board became the only elective office not controlled by the Van Dyke group. The new school board elected Mr. Ivan P. Hostetler as superintendent and Mr. E.E. McClain as principal of the high school. But it was in the school year 1935-1936 that the real change occurred; those who had been favorable to the old regime and even some who had been neutral lost their positions. There was a great turnover in the teaching personnel of the various schools in School District Number 26.

The city government has changed little since 1930. Arthur Turner has been mayor through those years; Oren

22. Ibid., October 28, 1932.
23. Several of the important school people went on a picnic the day of Mr. Kelley's funeral. This act was the "last straw" as far as the new school board was concerned.
Frary and Sid W. Ellery were city clerks. The tax rate increased to over $17 per $100 valuation, but it had dropped to $12.26 by 1942. The last storm sewer bonds were voted in 1931, and the canal was finished. The Coffee Canyon (Reppy Avenue) and Cordova Avenue bridges were finished about 1932. At the same time Adonis Avenue and Latham Boulevard were completed. The Bonded Debt Statement for June 30, 1932, showed a funding issue of $41,000. There was a refunded issue July 1, 1937, for $378,000. The gas plant issue of January 1, 1921, for $150,000 still appeared on the Debt Statement of 1941. A refunded issue (January 15, 1942) of $300,000 and a sinking fund of $25,252.78 were the only items on the 1942 statement. In March, 1940, the city offices were moved to the present quarters, which the town owns, at the corner of Sullivan and Keystone.

The extent to which Miami recovered from the depression can be understood from the following:

"For boom times are on, and not a soul among the thousands of muckers, jigger bosses, smelter hands, or even managers appears to give a tinker's dam whether domestic consumption will equal production this year or whether foreign speculation in copper will crack up. All they know, or care about, is that the workers have steady employment.

24. The city tax was about $13 and $9.36, respectively, of the total tax.
again after six years of almost complete stagnation, that the 'ghost towns' of the copper area have come to life with a bang, that there have been five increases in pay since August, and that the commonest miner among them is enjoying a base wage rate of $6 a shift....

In the humming bars, in busy streets... there's only one important topic of conversation - today's copper price.

Merchants find their biggest problem is to supply goods, furniture...., especially radios, electric refrigerators and autos.

County governments that have been in the red for a decade are in the black again as back taxes roll into the treasurer's tills. The problem of relief has vanished, swallowed up in the greater problem of a labor shortage.26

But it took World War II and the demand for more copper to increase the population of the town to any great extent. The population in March, 1943, was 12,666 - almost three times the figure of 4,722 given by the 1940 census. However, the latter figure may be only for the incorporated limits of Miami. The number of domestic meters in service in Miami, Lower Miami, Claypool, Central Heights, and Little Acres at the end of the years 1932 and 1942 also indicates the increase in population.

27. This figure was based on the number of No. 2 ration books issued. Arizona Republic, March 12, 1943.
To take care of the increase in the number of workers in the district, the Federal Housing Authority established hundreds of trailers and apartment houses in Claypool. A dormitory for single men and a mess hall were built in Lower Miami.

Mr. Van Dyke who has played so great a part in the history of Miami suffered great financial losses in the depression years. It is estimated that before the depression he was collecting $60,000 monthly income from rentals on about 1,800 pieces of property. When people could not pay their rent during the depression, he let them stay in his houses. Back rents accumulated to almost $150,000. It seems that the manager of the Van Dyke Copper Company became indebted to the Globe Hardware Store for mine equipment. To take care of the matter Mr. Van Dyke secured an R.F.C. loan. The Globe Old Dominion Bank held the papers. When the bank failed, the State Banking Department took over the affairs of the defunct bank. B.B. Moeur, a bitter political rival of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Electric</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Water (Miami only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>1,709,28</td>
<td>1,146,29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. The increase is partly due to the installation of natural gas in 1939 and subsequent lower rates.
30. Interview with Raymond Carlson, Phoenix, summer, 1943.
Mr. Van Dyke, was governor at the time. It was decided to foreclose on Mr. Van Dyke's property. One morning the sheriff had posted notices in Miami to sell practically all of the town. Mr. Van Dyke took the case to California, and under the Bankruptcy Act the case became the problem of the United States Government. Van Dyke did not lose his property. Today, in 1943, Mr. Van Dyke at seventy years of age is operating the Van Dyke Copper Company again.

Very little has been written about the vice problem in Miami. It seems that open-air gambling was conducted as late as 1935; on certain special days or holidays some organization would secure the concession for gambling. The silver was soon piled high on the concession stand. Gambling apparently is "wide open" in Miami. There are those who think it is a good thing to have gambling as a recreation for the miners. It is said that a few men control the vice of the town; outsiders have little luck in establishing a business of that type in the town. The "red-light" district within the town limits was closed

31. An interesting story is told about a "red-light" house in Miami. The owner would sell the house to a "madame" who would then bring in her girls. After the woman had paid the down payment and a few months' rent, the owner would report the house to town officials and the occupants would have to leave town. This business proposition was repeated again and again, with the original owner retaining possession of the house.
by the United States Government in March, 1943; it was
closed once before by the Government during World War I.

A description of Miami is not complete without telling
something about the physical appearance of the town. The
business district is in a valley, called Miami Flat at the
foot of the Pinal Mountains. The two main streets,
Sullivan and Live Oak, are parallel to the Bloody Tanks
Wash (also called the Canal) which runs through the town.
The Wash is usually a dry, sandy creek bed, but occasion­
ally in the rainy season it overflows the Canal walls and
floods the town. The back of the buildings on Sullivan
and Live Oak hang over the Canal. Although the Canal is
filled with debris, many children play there in the dry
season. The business district was developed with the idea
that every available inch of land should be used; as a
result, there are no alleys in the town. Unsightly gar­
bage cans stand on the sidewalks along Sullivan and Live
Oak Streets.

Most of the houses in Miami are flimsy; as in most
mining camps, they were built for a shifting population.
On the main highway, U.S. 60-70, which traverses Live Oak
Street, there are many shacks. Cleve Van Dyke's home,
however, at the eastern end of the same street is the
largest house in the town. The rest of the houses are in
the hills and canyons south of the town. In some places
the houses are placed so near to each other on the hills that the roof of one house seems to be the yard of another perched above it. Buena Vista Addition is the best residential district of Miami, but the most substantial homes of the district are in the company villages north of the town.

North of Miami, too, are the plants of the Inspiration Consolidated and Miami Copper Companies. There are also the cavings - "great jagged canyons sunk by the removal of copper-bearing earth from under the hills and mountains that formerly stood there." The black slag dumps and the gray-colored tailings from the concentrators stretch for miles over the hills and down into the valley.

The people of Miami are of many nationalities; the largest groups are Mexican and Slavic. The miners stand on the corners of Sullivan and Live Oak Streets and sit on the bridges over the Canal to talk and to watch the passers-by. Big and little Apache Indians sit on the sidewalks and eat pink ice cream. The engineering group in Miami always includes people who have spent time in the mines in Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Africa, or South America. It is true that the people of Miami

"are a cosmopolitan group, coming from all corners of the world. Their ever-dependence on the price of copper makes them deeply interested in world affairs. There is a rumor of war in Europe. A strike is threatening in Mexico. Revolution is brewing in Peru. What does it matter to us? Why it is our very life! Since copper is used by people all over the world in every phase of life, any radical change in the activities of a large group of people affects the price of copper." 33

A chart showing the price of copper, year by year, would indicate the history of Miami, Arizona. And this would be especially true in the years from 1930 to 1943. In the depression years many unemployed persons left Miami and numerous houses and homes were empty and in disrepair. In 1936 the mines were again employing men, and the town began to recover from the effects of the depression. With World War II the demand for copper increased greatly, and the result was that Miami "boomed" once more.

CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION

The first white inhabitants in the Miami district were men interested in mining silver; they were followed by people interested in developing the great copper reserves in the district. In the nineteenth century the fear of Apache raids kept men from venturing far from established settlements, but the people in the Miami district were comparatively free from Indian deprecations. King Woolsey's "Pinole Treaty" in 1864 at Bloody Tanks, east of present-day Miami, really was a massacre of the Apache Indians; but as a result, there was scarcely any Indian trouble in the Miami section in subsequent years.

In the 1870's the Miami silver camp about four miles northeast of the present town was flourishing. As the silver supply decreased, copper prospecting increased. Soon around Miami Flat, the level ground along Bloody Tanks Wash where the town of Miami was later built, small copper mines were producing high-grade ore. Some of these mines were the Black Warrior, Columbia, Copper Hill, Live Oak, Porphyry, Keystone, and Gibson.

In the early twentieth century a method to mine low-grade copper ore profitably was discovered. Then it
was that the great mining companies, Miami Copper Company and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, started operations. The town of Miami was established in 1909, and its growth paralleled that of the copper mines.

The years from 1911 to 1920 were a decade of rapid expansion. The residential and business sections could not be developed rapidly enough to take care of the increasing population. Churches and schools were established. Clubs and lodges along with the public theatres, dance halls, and saloons tried to keep the people amused. World War I gave added impetus to the mine development, which was halted temporarily by the copper strike of 1917. The town of Miami was incorporated in 1914, but it was later disincorporated and reincorporated to include more taxable land. Certain groups, too, tried unsuccessfully to establish a separate county for Miami; their reason was the fact that Miami was paying the lion's share of Gila County taxes but not receiving proportionate benefits.

In the next decade from 1920 to 1930 the town and the mines continued to expand. Many civic improvements were made. The town 'leased' the water and light utilities, but soon turned them back to the original owners. The gas plant was sold after a few years of municipal control to a privately-owned corporation. The Miami-Superior highway
was finished in 1922, and everyone in Miami rejoiced that the long-desired road to Phoenix had been completed. Over practically every other issue, two factions in the town argued and fought bitterly; the mouthpieces of the two groups were the two daily newspapers, the Arizona Silver Belt and the Miami Evening Bulletin.

In the depression years Miami almost became a "ghost town." When the copper mines closed or curtailed production, practically the whole population was unemployed. Hundreds of people left the district. Gradually the mines began to employ men, and by 1937 the copper industry and Miami were well on the way to recovery. With World War II and the subsequent demand for copper, mining companies began to operate twenty-four hours each day and the population by 1943 was three times as great as in 1940. The price of copper determines whether there is a "feast or famine" in Miami, but as long as there is copper in the district there will be a Miami.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Books

1. Bancroft, Hubert Howe
   The History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888,
   Vol. 17.
   The History Company, San Francisco, 1889.

2. Clum, Woodworth
   Apache Agent.

3. Davis, Watson
   The Story of Copper.
   The Century Company, New York, 1924.

4. Doucette, Forrest E.

5. Farish, Thomas Edwin
   History of Arizona, Vols. 3, 7.
   Phoenix, 1916, 1918.

6. Hamilton, Patrick
   The Resources of Arizona.
   A.L. Bancroft and Company, San Francisco, 1884,
   (3rd edition).

7. James, George Wharton
   Arizona the Wonderland.
   The Page Company, Boston, 1920, (3rd impression).

8. Joralemon, Ira B.
   Romantic Copper.

9. Kelly, Geo. H.
   Legislative History - Arizona, 1864-1912.
   Phoenix, 1928.

10. Lloyd, Elwood
    Arizonology.
    Coconino Sun, Flagstaff, 1933.
11. Lockwood, Frank C.  
   *Pioneer Days in Arizona from Spanish Occupation to Statehood.*  

12. McClintock, James H.  
   *Arizona the Youngest State, Vol. 2.*  

13. Nelson, William Hamilton  
   *Alluring Arizona.*  
   San Francisco, 1929.

14. Parsons, A.B.  
   *The Porphyry Coppers.*  
   American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York, 1933.

15. Pumpelly, Raphael  

16. Rickard, T.A.  
   *A History of American Mining.*  

   *History of Arizona - Historical, Vols. 1, 2.*  
   Record Publishing Company, Phoenix, 1930.

18. Wells, Edmund  
   *Argonaut Tales.*  

   Phoenix, 1915-1936, 1941-42.


22. **Arizona, Federal Writers' Project - American Guide Series.**
   Hastings House Publishers, New York, 1940.

23. **Globe and Miami City Directory 1913-14.**

24. **Globe and Miami City Directory 1916-17.**

25. **Globe and Miami City Directory 1918-19.**
   Walsh and Fitzgerald, Long Beach, 1918.

26. **Globe and Miami City Directory.**

27. **Historical and Biographical Record of the Territory of Arizona.**
   McFarland and Poole, Chicago, 1896.

28. **History of Arizona Territory.**

29. **Who's Who in America 1912-1913, Vol. 7.**
   A.N. Marquis and Company, Chicago, 1913.

30. **Who's Who in Arizona, Vol. 1.**

**B. Pamphlets and Bulletins**

1. **Barnes, Will C.**
   **Arizona Place Names.**
   University of Arizona, Tucson, 1935.

2. **Black, John A.**
   **Arizona, the Land of Sunshine and Silver, Health and Prosperity, the Place for Ideal Homes.**
   Republican Book and Job Print, Phoenix and Tucson, 1890.

3. **Darton, N.H.**
   **Guidebook of Western United States, Southern Pacific Lines, Part F.**
4. Fansett, George R.
Field Tests for the Common Metals.
University of Arizona, Tucson, 1942.

5. Galbraith, F.W.
Minerals of Arizona.
University of Arizona Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 3,
University of Arizona, Tucson, 1941.

6. Gerry, C.N. and Miller, T.H.
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in Arizona
in 1930.
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Govt. Printing

7. Gerry, C.N. and Miller, T.H.
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in Arizona
in 1931.
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Govt. Printing
Office, Washington, 1933.

8. Hamilton, Patrick
For Homes, For Health, For Investments, Arizona.
Phoenix, 1886.

9. Hamilton, Patrick
The Resources of Arizona.
Prescott, 1881.

10. Heikes, C.V.
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in Arizona
in 1915.
U.S. Dept. of Interior, Washington Printing

11. Hinton, R.J.
Handbook to Arizona.

12. Hodge, Hiram C.
Arizona As It Is.
Hurd and Houghton, New York, 1877.

13. Hubbard, Howard A.
A Chapter in Early Arizona Transportation History,
The Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.
University of Arizona Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3,
University of Arizona, Tucson, 1934.
14. Irish, F.M.

15. Mann, Charles Lambert
   Superlative Arizona. 1939.

16. Paulison, C.M.K.
   Arizona the Wonderful Country.

17. Reuck and Rich
   Arizona and Its Resources. 1899.

18. Rose, Dan
   Prehistoric and Historic Gila County, Arizona.
   Republic and Gazette Printery, Phoenix, April, 1935.

19. Sparks, William
   Arizona American Magazine.
   Published by William Sparks.

20. Stinson, H.C. and Carter, W.N.
   Arizona, a Review of Its Resources. 1891.

21. Tenney, J.B.

22. A Brief Filed with the Committee on Reciprocity Information by Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, Phoenix, November 11, 1939.

23. Arizona Good Roads Association Illustrated Road Maps and Tour Book.
   Compiled and published by Harry Locke, Prescott, 1913.

   Union Oil Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 9, September, 1938.
25. **Conditions and Events Connected with Labor Strike in Globe-Miami District, Arizona, during Summer of 1917.**
   A statement issued by the Mine Operators of the District. Published by Arizona Chapter American Mining Congress, September, 1917.

26. **Directory of Arizona Operating Mines.**

27. **Inventory of Federal Archives of the States, Series VI, The Post Office Department, No. 3 Arizona.**
   Survey of Federal Archives, Works Progress Administration, Tucson, 1939.

28. **Metal Mining in Arizona, 1941.**

29. **Some Arizona Ore Deposits.**

30. **The Dependency of Arizona on the Copper Industry.**
   Arizona Copper Tariff Board, Phoenix, November 11, 1939.

C. Periodicals

1. Anderson, T.W.B.
   "Miami - Largest of the World's New Copper Camps."
   Progressive Arizona and the Great Southwest, May, 1929.

2. Bruere, Robert W.
   "Copper Camp Patriotism."
   Nation, February 21, 1918.

3. Calkins, F.E.
   "The Globe-Miami Copper District."
   Arizona, August, 1912.

4. Chisholm, Joseph
   "Miami - the Wonder of Western Mining."
   Outwest, September, 1914.
5. Douglas, Ernest
"Arizona Awake and at Work - Mines and Smelters."
_Arizona_, January, 1912.

6. Faires, Clifford C.
"I.W.W. Patriotism in Globe."
_The Nation_, March 21, 1918.

7. Finney, C.E.
"Future of Arizona Copper."
_Los Angeles Mining Review_, September 24, 1910.

8. Fitch, John A.
"Arizona's Embargo on Strike Breakers."
_Survey_, May 6, 1916.

9. Girand, J.B.
"Arizona Roads."
_Arizona_, July, 1911.

"Miami - a Town that Boomed."
_Peoples' Magazine of Arizona_, April-May, 1939.

11. McClintock, Major J.H.
"The Copper State."
_Los Angeles Mining Review_, March 27, 1909.

12. McClintock, Major J.H.
"Gila County Mines."
_Los Angeles Mining Review_, March 23, 1901.

13. Ogle, Ralph H.
"Federal Control of the Apaches."
_Publications in History_, Historical Society of New Mexico, July, 1940.

14. Powell, E. Alexander
"Arizona."
_Sunset_, October, 1913.

15. Richter, F.E.
"The Copper-Mining Industry in United States, 1845-1925."
16. Rickard, T.A.
"Miami, Arizona: The Discovery."
Mining and Scientific Press, August 4, 1917.

17. Rickard, T.A.
"Miami, Arizona: The Milling of the Ore."
Mining and Scientific Press, October 20, 1917.

18. Rickard, T.A.
"Miami: The Mining of the Ore."
Mining and Scientific Press, September 22, 1917.

19. Strine, George T.
"The Copper Capitol of the World."
Progressive Arizona, January, 1926.

20. Walker, Arthur L.
"Recollections of Early Day Mining in Arizona."
Arizona Historical Review, April, 1935.

21. Woehlke, Walter V.
"Mobilizing Western Metals."
Sunset, August, 1916.

22. "Anaconda Copper."
Fortune, December, 1936.

23. "Arizona Copper Mines."
Outlook, February 2, 1916.

24. "Arizona Copper Strike."
Outlook, July 18, 1917.

25. "Copper for Sale."
Review of Reviews, November, 1930.

26. "Copper Market Gloomy, More Restriction Looms."
Business Week, August 26, 1931.

27. "Copper Prices."
Time, September 21, 1936.

28. "Copper Price Gives Way at Last; Big Users not Yet Satisfied."
Business Week, April 19, 1930.

29. "Copper Settlement in Arizona."
Survey, November 3, 1917.
30. "Copper Struggles to Lower Stocks, Highest since 1921."
   Business Week, October 29, 1930.

31. "Copper Tariff Decision Worries High Cost Mines."
   Business Week, June 6, 1932.

32. "Copper Towns Awake and Rejoice."
   Business Week, March 30, 1937.

33. "Cut to 20%, Copper Sees Signs that Bottom Has Been
   Reached."

   The Border, February, 1909.

35. "Industrial Section - Globe and Miami Copper District."
   Arizona, August, 1912.

36. "In the Apache Country."
   Overland, February, 1887.

37. "Labor Productivity and Employment in Copper Mining."
   Monthly Labor Review, July, 1940.

38. "Production of Copper Mines in United States."
   Science, April 5, 1912.

39. "Reverberations of the Copper Drop."
   Literary Digest, May 3, 1930.

40. "Special Section Devoted to Globe-Miami District."
   Arizona Mining Journal, November, 1919.

D. Newspapers

1. Apache War Cry, (Miami High School), November 23, 1923.
4. Arizona Record, (Globe), 1938.
5. Arizona Republic, (Phoenix), November 20, 1932; November 19, 1933; November 21, 1937; March 12, 1943.

6. Arizona Republican (later the Arizona Republic), August 20, 1929.

7. Arizona Silver Belt, (Globe), weekly January 7, 1897 to 1907; daily to 1913; (Miami), daily from 1913 to 1931; weekly to 1932.


11. Miami News, (Miami), weekly May 18, 1912 to April 12, 1913.

E. Official Reports


3. Fifteenth Biennial Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction to Governor of State of Arizona for Period July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1940.


5. Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, report for years ending December 31, 1915, 1934, 1942.

6. Proceedings of State Board of Equalization of Arizona, 1912-1922. Published by Board of Directors of State Institutions.

8. Ransome, Frederick Leslie
   Copper Deposits of Ray and Miami, Arizona.
   Washington, D.C., 1919.

9. Ransome, Frederick Leslie
   Geology of the Globe Copper District, Arizona.
   Washington, D.C., 1903.

10. Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
    State of Arizona, for school years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916. Published by Board of
    Control.

11. Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
    State of Arizona, for school years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918. Published by Commission of State Institutions.

12. Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
    State of Arizona, for years beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1920. Published by Board of Directors of State Institutions.

13. Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior, for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

14. Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.


17. Wheeler, First Lt. George M.
    Preliminary Report - Explorations in Nevada and Arizona.
F. Official Documents and Records


7. Minutes of Common Council of Town of Miami, July 8, 1914 to December 31, 1919. City Hall, Miami.


G. Personal Interviews

1. Allen, Henry; business manager of International Smelter, summer 1943, Miami.

3. Brayton, Dr. N.D.; physician in Miami since about 1912; spring 1943, Miami.


5. Bryant, Steve; treasurer of Gila County; summer 1943, Globe.

6. Carlson, Raymond; resident of Miami since 1912, former editor of Arizona Highways Magazine; summer 1943, Phoenix.

7. Coil, B.R.; general superintendent of Castle Dome Mining Company; summer 1943, by letter.

8. Craig, D.I.; resident of Miami district since 1870's; spring 1943, Pinal Ranch on Miami-Superior highway.

9. Craig, Mrs. D.I.; resident of Miami district since 1879; spring 1943, Pinal Ranch on Miami-Superior highway.

10. Davis, E.S.; resident of Miami since 1913, rent collector for Miami Trust Company and other C.W. Van Dyke interests; spring 1943, Miami.

11. DeVos, John; resident of Miami since 1912; spring 1943, Miami.

12. Ellery, Sid; resident of Miami since 1912, present City Clerk; spring 1943, Miami.

13. Gardner, Mrs. H.B.; resident of Miami since 1912; spring 1943, Miami.

14. Hostetler, Ivan P.; Superintendent of Schools; spring 1943, Miami.

15. Hughes, Robert; general superintendent of Miami Copper Company; summer 1943, Miami.
16. Hutchins, Robert; former minister of Community Church; spring 1943, Miami.

17. Johnson, Joseph L.; resident of Miami since 1913, present mine superintendent of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company; spring 1943, Miami.

18. Kelley, Mrs. Mary E.; resident of Miami since 1912; Kelley's Studio, summer 1943, Miami.


20. McEachren, E.W.; resident of Miami since 1910, former Justice of Peace in Miami, present land agent for Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company; spring 1943, Miami.

21. Mullarky, Andrew; Kelley's Studio, summer 1943, Miami.

22. O'Brien, T.H.; Vice-President and General Manager of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company; summer 1943, Miami.

23. Ostler, J.B.; resident of Miami since 1912, businessman; spring 1943, Miami.

24. Ruyle, Jack; resident of Miami district since 1901 and of Miami since 1918, present constable; spring 1943, Miami.

25. Sadler, L.R.; resident of district since 1903 and of Miami since 1908, businessman; spring 1943, Miami.

26. Senner, Geo. F.; resident of Miami district since 1908 and of Miami since 1913, city attorney since 1916; spring 1943, Miami.

27. Stone, Jedd; resident of Miami since 1919, Southern Pacific Railway agent; spring 1943, Miami.

28. Strode, William; resident of Miami 1917-1918 and 1919-1928, former president of Miners' Union in Miami, former editor of Arizona Silver Belt, now on Governor Osborn's staff; summer 1943, Phoenix.

29. Stunz, Carl; business manager of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company; summer 1943, Miami.
30. Torrey, L.L.; in Miami district in 1910 as representative of Lane and Bowler, Phoenix pump manufacturers; summer 1943; Los Angeles.

31. Van Dyke, Cleve W.; resident of Miami since 1908; founder of the town, Miami Townsite Company and Miami Trust Company, former owner of the utilities, small-mine owner; spring 1943, Miami.

32. Van Hook, C.W.; resident of Miami since 1913; Union Oil products for the district; spring 1943, Miami.

33. Williams, H.P.; resident of the district since 1906 and of Miami since 1910, former Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of Streets, present Post Master; spring 1943, Miami.

34. Wilson, Glenn; manager of Arizona Republic and Gazette in Globe-Miami district; spring 1943, Miami.
Map I
GENERAL VIEW OF THE MIAMI DISTRICT FROM THE SOUTH.
Map II
OFFICIAL NUMBERING

MAP
OF THE
TOWN OF MIAMI
CILA COUNTY ARIZONA

LEGEND:
Some buildings are numbered by adding traditional units to the list. Buildings in the list are numbered alphabetically as follows, plus Ect.:

Portions of streets shaded inaccessible to vehicles.