7----- Bells
Mine Safety & Accidents
at
Bisbee, Arizona

A reinacted safety photo showing a mine car tub that has fallen backwards from a cotter key failure. c-1917

Richard W. Graeme IV
Dedicated to
Great Miners, but finer men!

Special thanks to the kind patience of the ladies at the Polly Rosenbaum Archives and History building for their kindness, hard work and patience.

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All images are part of the Graeme-Larkin collection, except where noted.
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Evergreen Cemetery with the Denn Mine in the background.
Introduction

Mining is inherently dangerous. Quickly moving heavy equipment, handling large tonnages of broken rock and detonating tons of explosives provide the potential for disaster. When the mines in Bisbee began, accidents were relatively few. The number of men employed was small, and the technology was basic. This early mining was done by hand drilling and blasting shallow drill holes. Often only one or two holes were blasted at a time. New ground was opened at a tediously slow pace. The mine workings were still new and the timber was in good condition. Safety was largely a personal responsibility and was dependent on the skill of the miner. President of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, Dr. James Douglas was a paternal leader with a strong reputation of being concerned for the welfare of his employees and the Copper Queen was the only significant mining company in Bisbee. Although his fatherly concern for his employees defined company policy, his son Walter Douglas the general manager for the Copper Queen decided that mine safety needed to be resolved with direct action.

At the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th other mining companies arrived. Soon many mines were open, these were small and often little more than a prospected claims. The Calumet and Arizona Mining Company soon developed into a substantial mine that rivaled the fabled mines of the Copper Queen. This was followed by the Lake Superior and Pittsburg Mining Company, Junction Development Company, Shattuck and Arizona Mining Company and others. These mines began to employ thousands of men, and the district became worth the investment of modern technology. The introduction of pneumatic rock drills started in the 1890s, and by 1900 was replacing hand drilling. Suddenly, the men could drill in minutes hole that would have taken hours hand drilling. Blast patterns became larger, although still relatively shallow. Large amounts of new workings were being created quickly. In 1912, 2,401 men were employed by the Copper Queen alone. A similar number would have been employed by the Calumet & Arizona Companies. Always in demand skilled miners, who could “read” the rock and timber had to be coaxed from their homes in Cornwall, Saxony, and Michigan to take the arduous trip into the Arizona Territory and then travel further to Bisbee along the Mexican Border. Desperate to fill positions, less skilled men were hired, but the mechanization of mining allowed for this to be somewhat effective. Pneumatic drills are easy to operate. Also, need for “reading the rock” was for weaknesses in the rock to take advantage of in blasting was reduced. Holes could be placed anywhere with pneumatic drills and the brute strength of explosives broke the rock.

The mines were also aging by 1900, some of the drifts and stopes had been standing open for two decades. These stopes mined years before, even those carefully backfilled, were beginning to collapse. This caving destroyed or damaged workings nearby. Subsidence cracks began to form on the hillsides hinting at the destruction underneath the ground. Some of these cracks were twenty-feet across, hundreds of feet long and two-hundred-feet deep. Bridges were built to allow pedestrians to cross these crevices. There were so many cracks that when the Holbrook Change House was robbed, the thief ran out and disappeared. The men searching for him believed he had fallen to his death in one of the seemly bottomless crevices. The Copper Queen Hospital that was located above the Holbrook Mine workings had to be moved in 1909 because of mining subsidence. In 1906 the main hoisting shaft, the Holbrook No.1 collapsed from ground movement and was
forcibly abandoned. Additionally, the increased number of mine workings that honey-combed the earth, structurally weakened the entire mining area.

Accidents began to increase and the local newspapers began reporting injuries nearly every day. Most were slight injuries, but a significant number were crippling or fatal. By 1907, a miner was being killed on average every 19 days. The reporters often spared little and discussed the events in gruesome details. It seems the population became blinded to the number of men being killed. On February 17, 1904, at least one reporter was bothered by the men being killed and injured. After W.G. McCall was killed in the Wolverine mine and Frank Tremain in the Holbrook Mine the front page of the Bisbee Daily Review told of their deaths. Unique in the newspaper articles about mine accidents, the writer expresses emotion. At first, the writing begins sympathetically and then focuses on the mechanical and routine nature of retrieving Tremain’s body.

*It is a pathetic and touching moment to stand at the mouth of the yawning shaft, awaiting from below which will be the means of causing grief and sorrow in some beloved home. There is the clang of bells and the cable tightens and commences to hoist. It was a double signal from the 400, and a miner standing near remarked: “They are hoisting the body from below now.” The miners on top gather about the landing as the cable reels up from below, and as the cage jumps into view the limp form of the departed comrade is seen supported in the arms of his co-workers, who kneel about the deck of the cage. Tenderly they lift the still form from the cage and the stretcher that has served on similar occasions is brought out. The dead body is borne into the engine room and a kind hand places a newspaper over the face. The coroner is summoned and another mining incident is closed. The bells clang and signals again and other men are lowered into the black shaft. Another cage is lowering timbers and the great mine resumes its hum of industry.*

As the writer continues his frustration with these deaths are revealed.

*“It would seem that there is to be no cessation in the long trend of mine fatalities occurring at the various properties in the immediate vicinity of Bisbee, and on account of the sad and horrible accidents which have been occurring, one closed on the heels of the other, one becomes dread what the coming day will bring forth. Barely are the printed sheets giving particulars of a mine horror dry, than the cold types are again being hastily gathered for the purpose of printing the details of another fatality.

People here have not had sufficient time to recover from the awful shock produced by the Pittsburg and Duluth mine horror, in which two miners met death and another will be scarred and maimed for life as a result, when now they stand again called upon to with stand the news of still another occurrence which has been destructive of life.”*

It was not only fatal accidents that caused concern. Significant number of serious injuries occurred and a portion of these were crippling. Prominent citizens Dan Hankins and Judge Burdick, both had been crippled underground. Other injuries were insignificant when the man was young, but bothered them as the aged or as in the cases of silicosis finally killed them. Then also there were secondary accidents such as a lone cowboy who fell into a shaft and a young house wife was badly mutilated when she dropped hot ashes from a fire into a trash barrel. Someone earlier had discarded blasting caps in the barrel and they exploded instantly as the ashes touched them. Before a safety movement could be
successfully started, human life had to be valued in a new way. The lethality of daily life in pre-antibiotic Bisbee was frightening. Sanitation and drinking water of the community were questionable. Disease was rampant. Typhoid, tuberculosis, pneumonia, nephritis and peritonitis killed far many more miners than accidents. These illnesses and traumatic accidents occurring on the railroads and farms overshadowed mine accidents. The idea that life in the West was hard and short had to give way to optimism. Slowly, the community evolved to accept that work related accidents could be reduced or eliminated. By 1912, Bisbee was ready for safety in the homes, at schools and in the mines.

Safety Movement

In 1912, the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad a company interrelated to the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company discovered that from June 30, 1911 to June 30, 1912 that one out of every eight employees and officials of the railroad was injured. They also learned one out of every 949 employees was killed. It was time for action. Edward L. Tinker was hired as the safety supervisor and the railroad joined part of the “Safety First” agenda. The Copper Queen’s General Manager Walter Douglas, influenced by the railroad, decided the company would join the “Safety First” movement. Before 1912, the Copper Queen had made beginning steps towards safety and employee health by providing a hospital, modern change houses and equipment like candle sconces for fire prevention, pulmotors and a few Draeger mine rescue helmets. Basic first aid equipment, such as bandages, were available underground. On June 29, 1913 the Bisbee Daily Review announced that the Copper Queen was adopting the “Safety First” program. The first meeting of the Safety First Committee had actually been on March 21, 1913 and it had been decided that entire workforce needed to be part of the program. Representatives were going to be chosen and Mr. Tinker of the El Paso & Southwestern was going to be advising the development of the program. Within a few weeks Wallace E. McKeehan was chosen as safety inspector by representatives of the mine workers. McKeehan was sent to visit coal and iron mines as well as steel mills to learn the safety practices. A rescue building was also constructed to house the safety offices and the mine rescue equipment. He also traveled to the Red Cross Society and the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The critical element was the company’s vision that all employees had a say in safety. It was understood that miners are often slow to accept new ideas, unless they were their own. It was to be a “get together program” and McKeehan was a wise choice. He was passionate about safety and understood how to motivate not only the employees, but the entire community. Postcards were placed so employees could mail in their safety suggestions or if they preferred they could drop them into a locked suggestion box. The Copper Queen began issuing bulletins describing the nature of accidents in the Copper Queen’s mines. The intent was to provide a quick interesting look at recent accidents in a quality document. These bulletins were posted widely through the town. Although, McKeehan was a motivator and leader of men. He could be hard. His bulletins often were blunt and called out the employees specifically. For example, when Ivan Klobucar was working in 8-25-9 raise in an unspecified Copper Queen mine. He found the previous round had failed to break and there remained about 18 inches of each hole. Ignoring the shift bosse’s order, he decided to drill in one of the bootlegs and it detonated. Not only was his story published in the Copper Queen Bulletin
and posted around Bisbee, it was distributed state wide in the April 1, 1916 issue of the 
State Safety News. There is little doubt that Klobucar’s fellow miners teased him hard
about his mistake, but that was the point. Klobucar was faced with peer pressure and now
had to prove to the world that he was a good miner. McKeehan’s policies made the miners
vested in the success of the Safety Program. If the miners had made an excellent choice
for a safety inspector, the company had made an equally brilliant choice by making Joseph
P. Hodgson, mine superintendent. He was a believer in mine safety and brave. Soon, first
aid cabinets and cans were made in the mine shops and delivered to all mine departments
and locations underground. Even minor injuries were expected to receive first aid
treatment. This was to prevent septicemia. Data was being collected. During the beginning
fifteen days of August 1913, which only 13 were days worked, there were 45 accidents
reported. Although, 44 were considered slight, one was considered serious. Of interest was
the nature of the accidents.

*Ran nail in hand: 1*
*Bruised hand on rock: 3*
*Falls of ground: 6*
*Hurt by cars: 16*
*By timbers: 6*
*Eyes cut while breaking boulder: 1*
*Stepping on nail: 1*
*Sliding on rope: 1*
*Cut wedge saw: 1*
*Hurt by tools: 9*
*Falls ordinary: 1*

This information was used to guide the safety movement particularly when new equipment
such as mucking machines and jackleg drills were introduced. The data collected from
accidents was gathered until the end of mining in Bisbee. This information was used to
change policies and used as topics for discussion in safety meetings. Safety inspectors used
the data to note that skilled miners had few accidents. New employees underground were
at great risk. This was particularly noted when then had about six months experience. It
was felt that they became over confident and were often injured. Although, brand new
workers were killed or injured. Frank Billings was killed after spending less than 15
minutes underground.

Safety rallies were held at the Y.M.C.A. called “smokers” At one meeting
participants were given free cigars with a “Safety First, Copper Queen” cigar band. These
were later sold throughout the city and could be found on several different cigar brands.
The “Smokers “ included motion picture films of mine accidents, stereopticon cards, and
magic lantern slides of the Copper Queen’s mines. These meetings had a vaudeville
influence with songs, and comedy and western drama films intermingled with the safety
discussions. Over 700 men attended the first night. At a safety meeting in April 1914 Mine
Superintendent Joseph P. Hodgson made his view point clear. “*Labor is the dearest
commodity we have and human life is and always should be held sacred.***
The safety movement was infectious and businesses began to add the “Safety First” to their advertisements. The safety program began to focus on the wives and families of the employees. It was the families that suffered the long term consequences if an employee was injured or killed. To encourage attendance among the ladies of Bisbee, refreshments were served and the ladies were given boxes of candy. The Copper Queen was seeking cooperation of the women and friends in miner’s lives to motivate them to safe work. Poems and letters from mothers were printed in the newspaper in support the program. At the end of 1913, the Copper Queen published their accidents report in the newspaper. This document revealed that following number accidents occurred by working with:

- Cages: 3
- Chutes: 13
- Dirt in eyes: 16
- Explosives, carbide: 5
- Electricity: 1
- Fall in manway: 1
- Fall through floors: 6
- Falls ordinary: 21
- Falling timber: 46
- Falling ground: 150
- Ladders: 3
- Machinery, falling machines: 33
- Mine cars: 41
- Mine fires, gas: 2
- Motors and motor: 11
- Nails stepped on: 21
- Pipe, Fitting: 2
- Pockets, Conveyors: 10
- Strains and Sprains: 61
- Tools: 55
Between 1913 and May of 1914 the Copper Queen had spent $150,000 dollars in mine safety at Bisbee. Part of this money was spent giving a physical examination for all new employees. Although, most elements of the safety program that were introduced were generally accepted in 1914. This was less than popular and was an issue protested by the social organization, The International Workers of World in the 1917 strike. During 1918, 88 men were initially rejected for employment out of 2,342 that were given a physical. Twenty of the 88 men who failed the exam were passed on the condition that they would receive medical treatment. These men needed to undergo a hernia repair operation. The reasons for the 88 failed physical exams.

- acute hernia: 48 (20 these conditionally passed)
- heart condition: 7
- active tuberculosis: 7
- eyesight: 6
- drugs, alcohol, morphine: 4
- fever: 3
- hearing: 2
- bad teeth: 1
- measles: 1
- Bright’s disease: 1
- unusable arm or leg: 1
- acute venereal disease: 1

The final six men did not have a reason noted.

Phelps Dodge used these exams to place their employees in the best working conditions suited for them. For example, men with lung issues were hired for work on the surface. Older or disabled men could be given less intensive positions like powder monkey or put on a track crew. The program expanded rapidly and soon incorporated first aid techniques as well as developing safety rules and procedures. As part of the program, boulders hanging precariously from Queen Hill were blasted down. There was concern that these rocks would be loosened by the monsoon rains and roll down into Holbrook and Czar buildings.

Edward Tinker began presenting Safety First programs to schools, first to 900 students in Tucson, then to 2,000 students in Bisbee. The company had recognized that these were not children, but rather their future work force. Many of these students would seek employment in the mines starting around the age of 14. Although, these young men were hired as light duty surface labor or tool nippers. Underground danger is everywhere and Frank Bowman was killed at 16 years of age and Charles Huber was killed soon after his 17th birthday. 16 year-old L.M. Strumm was crippled in an accident in the Czar Mine.

Tough, but enlightened Wallace McKeehan, felt it was essential that all employees be part of the safety process. The Copper Queen was particularly open to suggestions of workers and adopted inventions patented by Bisbee men, like the spitter board, Scott car, Frasco board and Saffold bar. Frasco boards and spitter boards were inventions to improve safety. Bert Frasco invented the Frasco board that prevented rocker dump mine cars from swinging back after being dumped. Spitter boards were invented by Thomas Spears and helped organize fuses for lighting. His invention reduced misfires, by reducing the chance of a miner forgetting to light a fuse. This was critical as expert ideas that seemed logical, failed in practice. As part of the “Safety First” program, all open holes were covered and
extra landings were installed in manways. Unfortunately, this reduced the flow of air and working areas were becoming unbearably hot. Dependent on the practical knowledge of the employees, different designs were submitted by workers until one was found that allowed for safety and air movement. The Copper Queen continued to rely on employee participation in making the mine safer. During 1974, the last full year of mining, workers suggested 431 safety recommendations. By the end of the year 393 had been accepted and completed, 34 were rejected, and the remaining 14 were still under consideration or had not been finished.

A series of detailed photographs were taken showing common types of accidents and proper methods of working were taken in the mines. McKeehan felt it was essential that the images be of Bisbee mines and the participants in the photos be Copper Queen Employees and ideally popular ones. McKeehan recognized that miners would relate to this type of photographs and they would be kept engaged by realizing these were real miners that they knew. These included images showing situations “before and after” a recreated accident, safety rules being broken and areas where accidents had occurred. These images were not only used for safety training, but at times were shown to a coroner’s jury to help them understand an accident. Normally, a coroner’s jury visited the accident site themselves, but these images allowed them to see the location in detail rather than by the dim flickering light of a carbide lamp or candle.

The complexities of mining rules, quickly revealed the need for specialized training. A practical course in mining was developed in 1918, to train miners about their specific job and of those around them. These classes were taught at the Y.M.C.A. and miners were required to attend 35 meetings before they could take the final examination. This was required to become a shift boss or those with two years mining experience, a certificate of “Skilled Miner” was issued. The course was intense and covered timbering,
blasting, haulage and even assaying. The complete text book used was over 850 pages and well-illustrated. Miners were generally given the chapters one at a time to be kept in a ringed binder. The course was updated as the mining changed. 44% of all miners and 39% of all muckers attended these course during the 1919-1920. The practical course was not static and continually evolved.

Around 1919, W.W. Gidley became the safety inspector and continued the aggressive safety policies. First aid classes were offered and each employee was give $1.00 per class they attended. Sanitation underground was one of his focus points. He encouraged the drifts be clean of loose debris on the ground, cans were provided for the trash from lunches and toilet mine cars were provided. Gidley expected underground mule barns to be kept as clean as “As clean as the stables of a high priced dairy herd from the middle west. “To improve sanitary conditions on the surface, modern change houses were constructed at the Czar, Lowell and Sacramento mines with others being renovated. Specially made toilet mine cars were made and place underground. The department place “Safety First” signs around the mine site in notable places. General warning signs were added as well as some more unusual signs with safety phrases. Examples are “Be careful, there are no round trip tickets from the graveyard.” and “The Bank of Safety pays 100 percent and never fails.”

A Copper Queen style, directional sign 7th level Southwest Mine

By the 1920s, a “School of Mines was started by the Copper Queen Branch using workings of the Southwest and upper levels of the Czar Mine. These were expansive, ore producing mines that included a variety of it stope and mining conditions. The concept of mine safety was gaining momentum. This school gave critical hands-on experience under the watchful eye of instructors and bosses. Although, these mines did lack the intensely hot or wet areas that could found in the deeper mines. They provided an excellent training ground. All underground employees regardless of their experience worked in the “School of Mines” for around three months to learn how to mine the Bisbee way. During this time the unexperienced learned the basics of safe mining and how to find their way around a mine. This was not make believe mining. These were major ore producing areas with all the hazards of the deeper mines. Once the three months of training were over the men were transferred to other mines or remained as part of the Czar/Southwest mine crew.

The Copper Queen Bulletin was being issued. It was a monthly, bulletin that addressed among other things safety concerns. A section addressed safety concerns brought up by employees and the safety department. Also around this time safety incentives, lapel pins, belt buckles and wallets were being given out for number of years without having a lost time accident. The number of mine accidents began to fall sharply. In 1912 the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company had nine fatal accidents and in 1917 three fatal
accidents had occurred. After a mine accident the injured person was taken to the company hospital. These hospitals provided free and modern medical care. If the injuries were fatal the mining company covered the cost of the funeral. No conclusive records give details on any financial settlements that were made with the surviving families, but Martin Carter’s widow reportedly received a pension from the Copper Queen.

Examples of safety incentives given to Phelps Dodge employees.

Other mining companies became interested in the Safety First Program in August 1913. The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company and soon the Shattuck & Arizona Mining Company began teaching safety first to their employees. These programs seem to have faltered and did not become a driving force. The Shattuck’s program was briefly mentioned and seems to have largely disappeared. It probably became dependent on hiring miners from its larger rivals and using the safety skills taught to them to teach other miners, in an on the job environment.

The Calumet & Arizona Safety Department was not formed until February 1915 under engineer Thomas Cowperthwaite. In contrast to the Copper Queen, his plan was designed to force the “Safety First” into effectiveness. His committee was formed of only mine bosses. He felt that the men and bosses felt safety was a joke. Cowperwaite knew the supervisors resented attending his mandatory safety meetings. Believing that only the bosses could enforce safety and should be absolutely responsible for mine safety, he proceeded in developing the program. Safety Supervisor Cowperthaite used the data collected from accidents to discharge poor bosses. Furthermore, he told the workers that they should secretly tell him about any safety issues they knew about. In this way they could not be disciplined by a supervisor for the exposing unsafe conditions. Men found working unsafely could be laid-off from two days to two weeks. Instead of “Smokers” the
C&A held a “Safety First” dance in Warren during 1916, but appears to not have the focus or appeal of the Copper Queen’s rallies. By 1916, the safety movement had gained national appeal and was applied to automobiles, children and food products. The Calumet had genuinely committed to the safety movement after both the Copper Queen and nation. Signs were posted in and around the mines with bright red borders indicating they hazard warnings. The Calumet & Arizona Safety Program does not to appear to be as strong. Part of this is likely due to how it was managed. The responsibility was of safety was given to the bosses. This is in contrast to the Copper Queen’s program that included even the families of the miners. In 1931 the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company merged with the Copper Queen Branch of Phelps Dodge. In the merger the Queen’s safety philosophy replaced most components of the Calumet’s. Although, the warning signs with the highly visible red borders were retained.
In 1917, another new technology arrived in Bisbee, open pit mining. The Sacramento Pit resulted in the number of accidents soaring. It was the second open pit mine in Arizona and was started shortly after the New Cornelia pit at Ajo. Lack of familiarity with heavy equipment and heavy open pit blasting resulted in the worst accidents that occurred in Bisbee. The Copper Queen had hired a number of experienced open pit employees from other pit mines such as Santa Rita, New Mexico. Both experienced bosses and workman came to Bisbee. But even with their experience, it was not until 1925 that the number of accidents returned to low numbers. The original safety building built in 1913 was located too close to the new pit and a new building was constructed near the Czar and Southwest Mines.

In 1927, safety moved forward again when hard hats were required. Miners were given pocket first aid kits to be carried at all times. The “School of Mines” ceased around 1929, when the Southwest Mine was officially closed and the remaining ore reserves were turned over to lessees. The future of the safety education was moving towards the Standards of Practice Manuals. The Practical Mining Course eventually evolved into the Standards of Practice Manuals of the 1930s and the Procedure of Safe Practice Manual in the 1940s. Finally, in 1947 they became the Codes of Safe Practice that were used until operations ceased. These were also well-illustrated booklets that covered a broad number of topics, but were larger about 8.5” X 11” bound in a soft cover. The manuals were updated regularly into 1974 and the New Cornelia, United Verde & Morenci branches of Phelps Dodge also adopted their own versions. A miner would be loaned a copy of Code of Safe Practice he needed. During the mid-1950s-1960’s a local artist named Bauer was assigned by the safety department to sketched safety cartoons for the local newspaper. These cartoons made
fun poor choices made by miners and even included health issues like smoking. Monthly meetings were held underground. Recent accidents were discussed and men who had broken safety rules teased as part of the underground comradery. Other times the meetings were more serious such as when they discussed an accident where a piece of steel broke off a drill steel shank and blinded a J.S. Montoya in one eye. Meetings were not only focused on mine safety they would sometimes be oriented on making the home safer. One issue addressed was the electricity in houses. Many of the houses still retained the old-fashioned knob and tubing wiring which could be dangerous. Many miners did not like working with careless men. The term “Bonus Hound” was a nickname and a term used for a hard working productive miner. This phrase could also be used with a negative tone implying the miner took chances with safety. After 1925, the number of fatal accidents declined until the 1970s when fatal accidents were rare. When an employee was injured he filled out a blue card, a form printed on blue card stock. They would include information about the injury and the incident. At times miners would abuse this system and fill out a blue card to get a day off. Some old Bisbee miners feel the number of accidents in the later years is falsely high because of this practice.

During the last three decades of active mining, safety was the driving force. Breaking a safety rule was the fastest route to being dismissed from employment. Even 40 years after the suspension of active mining, the safety department for the Copper Queen Branch, now of Freeport-McMoRan still exists and works with the employees maintaining and reclaiming the mining area. The program has run 103 years continuously and is possibly the oldest safety program still working in Arizona.
The united safety program developed by Wallace McKeehan was successful. The key element was that he gave every employee ownership of safety. In the way the movement gathered the entire community it was more of a safety revolution than a program. Working safely was the first concern. He also gave the movement a driving force, which did not fade or falter. Never stagnant, the movement grew from rules and meetings to a full “School of Mines and later evolved into the Code of Safe Practice and safety trainings. In the 1970’s many Bisbee miners proudly boasted that they worked in “The safest mines in the world.” It would be difficult to prove this, but the men believed it. To think otherwise would be critical of themselves. “Good miners are safe miners” and these men were proud of their skills. No one was going to accuse them of otherwise.

Phelps Dodge the last major company to actively mine the Bisbee area had developed such a safety conscious work force that the research contradicted what the miners “knew.” The over 360 fatal accidents came as such a distinct surprise that the number was highly questionable. In many cases the information was unbelievable to those who worked decades in the district both as management and as miners. Coroner’s inquests, death certificates and mortuary records were used confirmed the accuracy of these numbers. Even with the seemingly high numbers it still might be considered “The safest mines in the world.” Just ask a Bisbee a miner.

**Significant Causes of Accidents**

The greatest achievement of the safety departments in Bisbee is that there never was a mine disaster. All the conditions to create a mine disaster abundantly existed. The ground in areas was difficult to keep open even for a few days. The central magazine on the surface stored tons of explosives and numerous magazines underground kept hundreds of pounds readily available. Nearly 30 fires occurred underground. Developing an accurate comparison of safety conditions to other mining camps would be challenging. In 1910’s the Copper Queen found it impossible, because many mining companies recorded only serious injuries, while the Copper Queen recorded, all accidents regardless of how minor. The other element is the mining conditions. Few metal mines were faced with the difficulties mining areas like the Dividend Fault Zone and the sheer size and variety of the other ore zones. Society today seems to need to find someone or a corporation to blame. This is not simple and would never accurately reflect the safety of the mines. After studying early inquests which assign a party at fault. It is clear that this was not even understood in the days following the accident. At times a fatal accident is listed in the inquest as “unavoidable” even though a company could have been logically at fault and other times a company is blamed even though it clearly appears the employee made the poor decision. Every employee underground is responsible for the safety of the entire crew . This their primary responsibility. Miners are proud of their skill as miners. They are passionately devoted to their art and do not take kindly to interference, even by mining engineers. The condition of their stope, drift or raise is a reflection of themselves. To question a miner’s ability to work safely could easily be received as an insult. Many an old miner sitting at grassy park near the old P.D. offices or at the mine tour “mucking a few tons.” (telling of their mining days) will tell you if they had to live their lives again that they would change a lot, but they would still be underground miners. Two miners at the Campbell, Toby
Valdez and Al Hirales described Heaven as “a well timbered stope running high grade bornite.”

The four leading causes of fatal accidents were fall of ground, shaft accidents, blasting, and fall of person. As time progressed the hazards associated with these areas were never eliminated, but were dramatically reduced.

“Fall of Ground”

The mining ore does not generally occur in the “tunnels” which are called drifts or crosscuts. The ore is mined in great irregularly shaped chambers called stopes. These stopes can be 200 ft. or more tall and 2,000 ft. across. Under normal conditions a section is mined and timbered. Then the section is backfilled with waste rock to support the room and then another section is mined. This continues until the ore is mined out and all that remains is chamber completely filled with broken rock and possibly timber. Yet, while mining out these chambers or stopes, large open spaces can be created that are being worked. The ground will move seeking to reach a point of stability. Whether tunnel or stope, the ground will shift until it attains a stable condition.

The leading cause of mine injuries and deaths was “fall of ground.” 141 men were killed in this manner. This is a rather broad and vague category. The accident could be caused by a five-pound rock falling from above a timber or a massive collapse of a 50-ton boulder. It does not include situations where a miner has been buried by rock from a chute or ore pass. This is where the true skill of a miner is discovered. Years of working in different rock types enables a good miner to read the language of the rock. From a safe area with a scaling bar a miner taps the walls and ceiling listening to changes of sound and feeling. The point of the bar is driven into cracks and the bar is pried on to see if it can be moved or “feels loose.” They have learned how certain rock types or geologic features behave, the silica breccia is hard ground and breaks in massive boulders weight from a couple of tons to hundreds of tons. The Martin Limestone is often somewhat shaley and regularly breaks up in small pieces of a couple pounds, but occasionally boulders of hundreds of pounds become loose. Timber will likely be required to support drifts in the Martin. Generally sturdy and strong standing is the Escabrosa Limestone, but boulders particularly in freshly blasted areas can be problematic. The Dividend Fault Zone is a nightmare. The soft, heavy clays moving and squeezing. Every inch will have to be strongly timbered and broken timber regularly changed. At times, it is impossible to keep these Dividend areas open. Each rock unit or feature has its personality which must be catered too. An individual miner may not know the geologic name of the rock unit or feature they are working, but they understand its characteristics. In general, smaller rocks under two tons are easier to detect if they are loose. One reason is that they are small enough that the force a man can apply with a well-placed scaling bar can be significant enough to move the boulder. When tapping the boulder with a bar it is small enough to give a hollow sound or punchy feeling. The disadvantage is that they are also small enough that trying to catch them up with timber can cause them to fall. Larger boulders that are loose can be difficult to find. They have such great mass that with a scaling bar a miner cannot possibly exert a force to move even barely the slab. They also are of such size it is challenging to see the cracks, fault lines and contacts that give clues to their stability.
Clearing ground to put in timber was the activity that injured the most miners with falling ground. In these cases, the men are dependent on the opinion of the rock condition by themselves and their shift. It is up to their skill. In the major mines at Bisbee timber was available for the asking and was delivered to the workplace with little or no questioning. The amount of timber used varied dependent on ground conditions. At times it was 33 board feet for each ton mined. In comparison for every 485 tons of ore mined the same amount of lumber was used to create 2,400 sq. ft. house. In 1910 the Copper Queen used 16,000,000 board feet of timber.

The timber yard at the Junction Mine c-1920

In difficult situations advice could be readily had from other miners and bosses. Experienced miners were expected to know when they needed to place in temporary timber. They were required not to move out beyond the protection of the cantilevered temporary timber known as booms. Miners are human. They can be lazy, tired, and ill-attentive to their work and make poor decisions. This is often when accidents happen. As a warning to younger men, the older guys would regularly remind them “Miners are not killed in dangerous areas, they are killed in safe ones.” This is actually true according to the primary sources nearly all the men killed were working in areas they considered safe. Only a few were killed in dangerous areas. In dangerous areas miners are attentive, the air is thick with stress. Every pebble or handful of dust that falls is noted. Miners listen to the timbers and rocks talking with every crack or pop. In safe locations over confidence is problematic and miners need reminders that the “goddess of all mud diggers” is a fickle woman who is in complete control. Many miners suffered broken bones and bruises being reminded of seriousness of mining. One ton of rock is considered a three-foot by three-foot
block or cubic yard. The two and three hundred pound rocks that killed many miners are not very large.

Mines are dynamic and part of an ever changing system. A change in ventilation will result in changes in the rock condition and timber decay. Caving of mine workings can begin to destroy nearby mine workings. It was essential that all stopes and opening such as natural caves be backfilled completely with waste rock. Normal mining operations failed to produce enough waste rock for backfill, so raises were driven at the Briggs and Gardner Mines transfer waste rock from the surface underground. At times drift.s were driven just to provide backfill material. The Calyx raise was driven at the Cole Mine to transfer rock underground. Mill tailings mixed with cement were pumped underground for sand filling stopes. The sand filling technique was largely used to mine ores in the treacherous Abrigo Limestone. This limestone was so structurally weak they would fill a section with the sand fill and then mine underneath the fill. The tailings sand and cement mixture provided a strong back (ceiling) to work underneath. Checking the ground is a constant process and with miners is observing the ground is almost reflexive. This is done constantly where ever they may be working.

Closely timbered crosscut in heavy ground. c-1908
Shaft Accidents

Sixty men were killed in shaft accidents in Bisbee. As deep ores were exploited, both inclined and vertical shafts were sunk. As the shafts penetrate the earth, levels which are like floors branch out at regular intervals, normally every 100 feet. In Bisbee there are over 40 levels accessing over 2,200 miles of underground workings. Supplies and men are raised and lowered in elevator-like cages. Ore is brought out in mine cars on cages or skips by powerful hoists. Sinking buckets are used when the shaft is being deepened to remove broken rock. Modern mines are serviced with well-designed cages with limited access to the shaft and seem a particularly safe part of mining, but this was developed from hard lessons. Compared to other mining districts the shafts at Bisbee are shallow and small. The deepest shaft is the Campbell Mine at 3,333 ft. in depth and only the Junction and Sacramento shafts were 30’ x 6’ with five compartments for cages or skips.

The early cages were completely open to the shaft. They had no gates or doors. The shafts themselves were open and largely unprotected. Most cages in Bisbee could hold nine men on each deck although the cages at the Junction, Sunrise, and Cole shafts could hold 12 or more. These cages moved about 800 ft. per minute while moving men and 1,200 ft. per minute for ore or supplies. For most of the years of mining either candles or carbide lamps were used for illumination. To prevent miners from burning each other, the miner’s trip into the mine was completed in darkness. The journey through the blackness was only broken by the flashes of light as the cage passed brightly lit level stations. It was in this eternal darkness that a man would make a mistake, a lunch box, lamp or limb would catch the shaft timber and he would be dragged from the cage. Instantly, he would be fatally crushed against the timber. The hoistman sometimes would see the cable on the massive hoist shake or feel a jar and suspect a problem. Often the cage was brought to the surface, and even the men on the cage were unsure of what had occurred. By the 1914, folding gates were added to the decks on most cages. Small mines like the Ivanhoe continued to use the small open cages to transport men into the mid-1920’s. Today, one of the cages from the Ivanhoe Shaft is on display at the Queen Mine Tour and is the last of this type of cage from Bisbee. The other major cause of shaft accidents was riding with tools or supplies. If any tool or mine car shifted during travel and became caught on the shaft wall or timber, the results were catastrophic. The objects would be thrown smashing anyone on the cage and likely knocking them into the shaft. Even if no person were on the cage, the shaft timber would be damaged, and the hoisting cable can be injured. It took decades for folding gates to be installed on cages in Bisbee. In contrast, shaft gates appear to have been introduced early on. These protected a person from stepping or falling into an open shaft. This safety device was probably added soon after shaft type mining was introduced in 1881. A few of the shaft accidents such as Casper Herr’s appear to be intentional on part of the victim. The events are difficult to explain unless it was deliberate or an extremely poor decision was made. Accidents that where an individual was looking up or down a shaft are also possibly intentional. These accidents are difficult to understand. After the cages were gated and the rule of not riding with equipment was enforced, the number of shaft accidents declined sharply.
Blasting

The rock underground is hard and picks are almost never used to dig. Picks are typically used to loosen up previously blasted rock for shoveling or used to pry down loose rock that is below waist high. Miners would drill a pattern of blast holes and load them with explosives to blast out the rock. Underground miners in Bisbee were expected to complete their blasting. Only in the open pits was blasting completed by a specialized crew.

Dynamite, which is generally called powder was used for the majority of blasting until the late 1960s when ANFO (ammonium nitrate fuel oil) began to partially replace it. Dynamite is relatively shock resistant explosive and available in different strengths and such as types Straight, Low Freezing (freezes at 35°F), Gelatin (water resistant), Amogel (ammonium nitrate based). Unfortunately, some animals like dogs, cattle, and mine rats find dynamite tasty with often fatal results. Dynamite also readily burns, and for decades, burning powder was the preferred method of destroying old dynamite. Legend has that old dynamite is unstable and wickedly dangerous. In fact, old dynamite is not likely to detonate at all. Each case of powder is dated on one end and if stored in a cool, dry magazine and occasionally the case is turned over it is expected to remain reliable for one year. These ideal conditions are difficult to achieve at times in Bisbee. Humidity is the most problematic as dynamite contains sodium nitrate which is hygroscopic (absorbs water) to the point it becomes deliquescent. The liquid solution of water and sodium nitrate forces the nitroglycerin to settle out of the dynamite. This is one reason cases of powder are
turned. Tiny white crystals of sodium nitrate are often found on sticks that have been left underground. These abandoned sticks have stained the dirt or the wood of the powder box they are sitting on with leached nitroglycerin. In 1915 typical 1 ¼” X 8” stick of 40% straight dynamite contained.

40% Nitroglycerin  
15% Wood Pulp  
44% Sodium Nitrate (donates oxygen to the explosion)  
1% Calcium Carbonate

The insensitivity of dynamite to shock creates the need for a detonator to provide an initial explosion which results in the powder exploding. A typical detonator or as more commonly called a blasting cap is a copper tube slightly less than ¼” in diameter that is closed on one end. Then a small amount of the highly sensitive explosive, mercury fulminate is added. The remainder of the tube is left open so a fire or safety fuse can be carefully slid into the cap and contact the fulminate. When a fuse is lit, it burns until it reaches its end. Sparks and flame are emitted from the end detonating the mercury fulminate and in turn detonating the dynamite. Since the mines in Bisbee used trolley locomotives and stray currents were potential problems. Electric blasting caps were rarely used. Safety fuse dominated the mines until the end.

No. 3 1” copper tube 8.3 grains of mercury fulminate  
No. 4 1 1/16” copper tube 10.00 grains mercury fulminate  
No. 5 1 3/16” copper tube 12.30 grains of mercury fulminate  
No. 6 1 ½” copper tube 15.4 grains mercury fulminate  
No. 8 2 ½” copper tube 30.8 grains of mercury fulminate

After a pattern of drill holes was completed, a miner went to a magazine and would get from a powder monkey the necessary fuses, caps and dynamite. At the face and a miner would take a single stick of dynamite slightly twist it to loosen up the contents of the stick. He then would pierce a hole in the powder with a sharp wooden skewer at about 30° angle, about between 1” and 2 ½” depending on the size of the blasting cap. The detonator is placed into the dynamite. Often the fuse is tied to the powder with string. The stick is placed in the mouth of a blast hole and pushed to the back of the hole with a wooden tamping rod. At the end of the hole it is normal to apply pressure on the tamping rod slightly crushing the stick of dynamite. This is essential in vertical blast holes, or the dynamite will fall out. After the first stick is placed it is followed with more sticks of dynamite. Each stick is tamped or crushed with even pressure from the tamping rod to ensure all sticks of dynamite are in physical contact. Only one blasting cap is added in each hole. Care is taken not to damage the fuse.
After all the holes are loaded the fuses are lined up cut to the length for firing order. The first hole to detonate has the shortest fuse. These fuses are ignited (spit) in their firing order. After the fuses are burning, the miners leave to guard all entrances to the area being blasted. At their guarding points, the miners wait and count the holes as they detonate. If they suspect one or more of the holes misfired, it is reported to the shift boss as they leave work. Starting before 1910, the boss would mark it up on a misfire board so the next shift would expect to find a miss. If there is a louder than normal shot heard that the miners suspect is two shots detonating at the same time it is still reported as a misfire.

A leading cause of misfires was improperly cut fuse. It was important that a sharp knife be used to give a clean cut. The scissor-like jaws on a blasting cap crimper or a dull knife crushed the fuse and smears the tar-like waterproofing over the end of the fuse. This blocks the sparks from reaching the fulminate. Sharp bends, knots or cuts in the fuse can result in the fuse stopping to burning, or worse create a slow burning fuse, called a hang fire. Improper crimping of the blasting cap on the fuse can result in a misfire. A stationary crimper or a pair of hand blasting cap crimpers provides a reliable crimp. Also using too low strength of a blasting cap causes problems. The cap explodes but does not provide enough force to detonate the dynamite. A gap between sticks of powder in a hole can prevent the detonation from carrying to all the sticks of dynamite. Part of the hole will remain unblasted. This happens if the blast hole caves in while loading or even if a few rocks fall leaving a space between sticks. Not properly tamping the dynamite can also cause this type of misfire. Another, type of misfire is the result of a “cut-off” hole. This occurs when the detonation of one hole blasts out a nearby hole before it has exploded. This can be caused by unseen fractures or weaknesses in the rock, using the wrong firing order and by using too much explosive for the rock conditions. Using old dynamite where the nitroglycerine has leached causes misfires, because the blasting caps are not strong enough to cause detonation.

To prevent misfires the larger mining companies stopped using any blasting cap smaller than a No. 6 or no 8 strengths The Copper Queen appears to have stopped using No.3 caps before 1900. To ensure all fuses were cut and capped correctly. This procedure was eventually completed on the surface by powder men. A standard method of priming a stick of dynamite was developed. Also, only a few days’ supply of dynamite or caps were stored in the magazines underground. Even with this, powder monkeys distributed dynamite in order of oldest first. This ensured the miners were getting fresh product. These procedures could not eliminate, but did reduce the number of misfires underground. Premature explosions underground are difficult to explain unless a blasting cap was accidently detonated while it was near dynamite. Smoking while working with explosives is suspected in at least two fatal accidents. Another chance for a premature explosion was
how men carried small quantities of dynamite. If a miner needs 20 sticks of powder, he would make a bundle of dynamite and tie it together with the fuse to carry it. The fuses with blasting caps he would hang around his neck or put them around his hat. If the miner fell or crushed a cap an explosion would occur. In 1916, Wallace McKeehan developed the first powder sacks to eliminate this issue. The sacks could hold up to 70 sticks of powder.

A problem with dynamite is its tendency to burn. Sometimes the fuse can ignite the dynamite. The concern is when dynamite burns it releases toxic gasses this did result in injury and the deaths of men. In the Congdon Mine fire, a miner’s candle ignited a case of powder killing two men with the gasses and injuring a third. To handle gasses and hang fires the companies, had the men blast at the end of the shift. The time it took for shift change allowed the gasses to clear and reduced the chances of someone being caught by a hang fire.

Fifty-one men were killed in blasting accidents, and the majority were preventable. Unfortunately, there is little excuse for drilling into a misfire. An experienced miner looks over his work area for safety issues the moment he arrives at his workplace. He checks for loose rock, timber that was knocked out of place by the blast and misfires. In raises, stopes and drifts, misfires are normally easy to detect. A mound of partially broken rock may remain. Often the bootlegs or remains of drill holes will still have the fuses leading out of them. In winzes and shafts misfired holes are more difficult to detect. The freshly blasted rock can disguise a misfired hole. It is wise to remember the miner is concerned about the blasting cap not the dynamite. Although, in the early days miners would sometimes pull on the fuse of a missed hole to try to retrieve the fuse and blasting cap. This is more difficult that it would appear. The hole itself is likely damaged by the blast and the sticks of dynamite were tamped into the hole and have been squeezed out of shape. The preferred method was to reshoot the hole. Get a new stick of dynamite with a cap and fuse. Then clear out the front of the missed hole and slid in the new charge and detonate it. Miners can be impatient to get on with their work and misfires typically were blasted at lunch time. This meant the miners would be delayed until they could shoot the misses. Hot-headed miners would begin to drill knowing the misfire was in the face. This sometimes resulted in accidentally drilling into the missed hole. The moment the blasting cap was crushed it detonated along with any remaining dynamite in the hole. In the days of hand drilling or in hard ground that was difficult to start a drill hole. Miners would decide to save themselves trouble by drilling into a “bootleg” or the remains of a previous drill hole. There was always the chance the “bootleg” was actually a “cut-off” hole. A “cut-off” hole never detonated, but rather the surrounding holes blasted it out leaving the explosives in the muck pile or partially in the remains of the hole. Again if the blasting cap was crushed by the drill bit the hole, and any remaining explosive would detonate. This type of misfire also caused trouble for the men mucking out the area. If a pick or a shovel crushed a cap, it would explode. Pieces of dynamite wrappers and unburned fuse are signs of a miss in a muck pile, the muck would be searched carefully, and all pieces of wrappers and fuse are removed from the pile. This tells the bosses the muck was checked. Failure remove powder wrappers was an immediate firing offense.
Fall of Person

Large numbers of open holes are used in underground mines. They may be shallow and less than 12 feet in depth or be deeper than 3,000 feet deep. The deepest openings are main shafts accessing multiple levels, but numerous raises and winzes are used. These raises and winzes are normally 100 ft. in length and can be vertical or inclined. They are used to transport broken rock from one level to the next or from a stope to the level. Also, they are used to move men and supplies. A standard raises or winzes designed handle men, normally have a ladder way called a manway with a timber slide built in for lifting timber and tools up the raise. Next to the manway is a chute compartment that is separated by a timbered wall that is used for dropping broken rock from the top of the raise to the bottom. At the bottom a chute with a door is built to load the rock directly into mine cars. Stopes that have mined through a level are also found as open holes. There were plenty of opportunities for a miner to fall.

Twenty seven men were killed by falling. The early manways often consisted of a raise or winze with a single ladder extending 100 ft. or more above the level. As a result
anyone who fell went to the bottom of the raise. After returning from a trip to visit European mines in 1912, Assistant Mine Manager Gerald Sherman adopted European style manways. The ladders in the raise or winze would extended upwards about 8 ft. and passed through a landing (small floor) and then the next ladder was offset and continued upwards to another landing. This continued until the top or bottom was reached. If a man fell in this type raise they typically could on fall less than 8 ft. onto a landing. The ladders were also installed inclined, when possible. This reduced the number of fatal falls. In 1913, these landings saved at least three shift bosses and mine superintendent Joseph P. Hodgson. These men were caught by gasses from a mine fire in the Holbrook Mine 600 level. Hodgson ordered a retreat up a raise to the 500 level. Two of the shift bosses collapsed while climbing the raise and collapsed onto landings and Hodgson lifted one boss up one landing. He used the remaining landings to rest on until he reached the top and help arrived. During the safety movement, guards and covers were placed over open holes. Falls continued to cause injuries, but fatal accidents were to become rare.

Above: A safety photo showing an open raise (foreground right)

Right top: A manway with landings, 3rd level Southwest Mine

Right Bottom: an early type of manway of ladders scabbed together with no landings, Hargis incline, Higgins Mine
Fires: Disaster Prevented

The thought of an underground fires brings out the horrors of the infamous mining disasters. Although, fires are believed to be more typical of coal mines, metal mine have catastrophic fires. The Granite Mountain Mine, a copper producer at Butte, Montana had a fire that killed 163 men in 1917. In 1972 a fire in the silver mine known as the Sunshine at Kellogg, Idaho killed 91.

It could be argued that the mine safety concept had begun in Bisbee with fire prevention. The leading cause of mine disasters is fires. A mine disaster is considered any accident that kills five or more people. Bisbee never had a mine disaster. This was likely to how they handled fires. To a layman, supporting timber was the obviously flammable material and candles and later carbide lights both with exposed flames were the source of light for miners. This was a source of concern, but to miners, the sulfur-rich copper and iron pyrites are worse. During mining, masses of sometimes, millions of tons of pyrite are exposed to an oxygen abundant environment. These pyrites begin to oxidize in a significantly exothermic chemical reaction. The temperature rises and the pyrites ignite. As these fires burn, tremendous amounts of corrosive and toxic sulfur dioxide is released into the ventilation path. The heavy ground condition required that much of the stoping had to be completed using the timber intensive square-set method and as mining was completed the square set was filled with waste rock. After the stope was mined out it was ideally filled to the ceiling with buried waste rock, leaving a strongly supported structure in place of the ore. Inside these filled stopes oxidation would begin and sometimes the pyrite and timber would ignite. In 1902, the first underground fire occurred in the Neptune Country of the Holbrook Mine. This fire was soon extinguished, but the district would have least 27 underground fires. One of these located was in the Brigg mine and continued to smolder for over a decade after the mining operations ceased in 1975.

One decision that limited the number of fires was keeping the mine clean. The Copper Queen and the Calumet & Arizona removed trash from their mines. In many mines, empty spike kegs, candle boxes, dynamite boxes and scrap timber was either dumped into a gobbed stope or an abandoned crosscut. This provided an excellent source of fuel for a fire. Only in the leased sections of the Bisbee mines is it common to find garbage, like empty dynamite boxes. W.G. Gidley was a significant proponent of keeping the mines trash free. Oddly, it is even rare to find underground where dynamite or candle boxes repurposed. Many mines dismantled wooden boxes to use for head boards and wedges for stools. Repurposed boxes tend to only be found in leased sections of the mines. Before 1909, steps had been taken to reduce the hazard of miner’s candles. Cast iron sconces were introduced and used at locations were a candle could unattended for a time. Chutes and shaft stations often had sconces hanging on the timbers. The advantage of sconces is that they were cheaply made from cast iron in the mine foundry and they controlled the wax by catching the liquid in a basin. Standard miner’s candlesticks dripped wax over the timber and when the candle burned down to a snub. The tiny left over candle would fall out of the thimble, potentially igniting mine timber. Even timber that is damp will ignite when wax is present.
Men known as “Fire Bugs” were employed and similar to watchman had rounds underground that they followed in search for signs of fire. In January of 1911 a fire broke out in the square-set stopes between the 1000 and 1200 levels of the Lowell Mine. This fire forced the temporary abandonment of the upper part of the Lowell Shaft. Also, Charles A. Mitke was brought from the Stag Canon Mine at Dawson, New Mexico to help fight the fire and repair the Lowell Shaft. It was Mitke who introduced and trained crews to use Draeger units. Theses oxygen helmets allowed the miners to work for 20 minutes in the hot toxic environment, then have a 50-minute break. The men would only work two hours per day. Importantly, after this time, the mines at Bisbee would now have trained helmet crews able to respond an underground fire quickly. This enabled the company to build bulkheads and seal off fires soon after they were detected. To further protect the mines from fires, sprinklers were installed in the main shafts Massive fire doors with concrete frames were built in all drifts leading off shaft stations in 1917.

Miraculously, fires resulted in only three fatal accidents and only one of these occurred after the implementation of the “Safety First” program. Although, the Copper Queen Rescue team never assisted in a mine disaster in Bisbee. They were called to one in Mexico. It was technically not a mine, but rather the El Cumbre Railroad Tunnel in the Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico. This was a great underground disaster, and the Copper Queen Rescue team was called to assist. The tunnel was approximately 4,000 ft. long and heavily timbered. On February 2, 1914, a Mexican revolutionary/bandit Maximo Castillo and his band captured a freight train at the south end of the tunnel. The train was looted, and then the men backed the last five cars into the tunnel, covered them with oil and set them ablaze. At the north end of the tunnel, a passenger train carrying 51 people including women and children entered the tunnel. Unable to see the burning train until too late the engineers on the passenger train collided with the inferno. Both trains were soon ablaze along with the tunnel’s supporting timber. Everyone suffocated. Mexico was caught up in the revolution and the railway bridges had been destroyed, and telegraph wires had been cut. After two days railway officials discovered what had happened and contacted the Copper Queen Rescue team. The train had been burning six days by the time the Copper Queen men arrived. Captain Joseph P. Hodgson took charge of one team of three men, and Wallace McKeehan took charge of another team of three men. The North end of the tunnel was still burning and caving in. So the crews took their equipment had hauled it over the
peak 1,500 feet above them and over to the south entrance. After three days the crews had reached the end of the passenger train 2,200 feet inside. They soon determined they were no survivors, and they found only piles of ash and bones only identifiable by keys and watches. Once it was decided that all the remaining bodies could only be piles of ash. The rescue work was called off, and the men returned to Bisbee with horrid yet invaluable experience.

The next emergency call for the Copper Queen Helmet crews was to Cananea, Mexico on July 24, 1914. In what was either a revolutionary attack or one by strikers the Veta Grande and Oversight Mines were set ablaze with incendiaries. On arriving and seeing the fire, Wallace McKeehan notified Bisbee that he would need more men. One of the first actions undertook by McKeehan was to remove 37,000 lbs. of dynamite (740 cases) from a burning underground magazine. The smoke filled, and unfamiliar mine workings were treacherous with open raises and stopes. Another issue faced by the Copper Queen crews was that the miners in Mexico had a tendency to place unused blasting caps and dynamite hidden behind timber. This caused small, unexpected explosions. After two weeks the mine was reduced to a smolder and most of the crews returned to Bisbee. One crew remained in the case of an emergency. The experiences at Cananea would be applied to prepare for further fires.

Mine rescue crews would be maintained at Bisbee even after the closure of operations. The Campbell Fire in the 1940s resulted in significant loss of equipment and Frank Ham suffocated. About this time carefully designed emergency escapeways were built. These were well–marked with signs and maps and would allow miners to escape a potential disaster. The Whitetail Deer and later the Boras Shaft were used as escape shafts. At times miners would practice these routes. Originally, all the lights in the mine would flash nine times and then it would repeat. This was the signal to evacuate. Later, ethyl mercaptan, a chemical that has a strong rotten egg smell was added to the airline as a warning stench. When a miner smelled the stench, they would evacuate.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the Queen Tunnel of the Southwest Mine was used for fire training. The first 150 ft. of the tunnel is blackened from the practice fires. Later, the 770 level adit in the Junction Mine was used for rescue training in the 1980s and finally for a short time the Shattuck Adit was used in the 1990s.

Fire door on the 6th level station of the Sunrise Shaft.
At least 369 men were killed in mine accidents at Bisbee. These accidents are examined in the following section in detail. A number remain to be uncovered, because unless the person was well-known or happened to die on a day slow for news their death may never have been recorded in the newspaper. Death certificates and funeral records have uncovered some of these incidents. Others like the accident of D.O. Chapman remain unclear. Chapman was transported on April 26, 1907, from the Gardner Mine to the Copper Queen Hospital under the admitting diagnosis of a cut right arm. He remained in hospital until his death on May 20, 1907, from pneumonia. It is unknown whether the pneumonia was related to his accident or if it was contracted in the hospital. Thousands of less serious accidents occurred each most were minor cuts and bruises, but others resulted in amputations or crippled the man. Representative examples of these accidents are described in the following section. An effort was made to uncover accidents of each time period, but the information available for 1930s-1960s is less than ideal. The spelling of names is difficult the newspapers often published the wrong spelling and although rarely, even death certificates are incorrect, particularly with foreign names or with men who had been in Bisbee only a short time. Three people have died in the mines since 1975, but as these are not mining accidents they are not examined and neither are the accidents that occurred at the smelters.

Miners at the Gardner Mine c-1905. Note, one is wearing an eye patch.
Bisbee Queen Mine

June 7, 1927, Bisbee Queen Mine
Oscar Lewis was working with Harry Tucker at the bottom of the shaft, timbering. The hoistman received two bells to lower timber. Along with the timber, two foot long bolts with washers and nuts were being sent down. They had been tied to a clevis with copper wire. These bolts were used to attach the cap to the wallplate. A bolt came loose and fell the shaft. On the bottom, Lewis was standing under the dividers between the compartments, when the bolt struck the wall. It bounced striking him in the head. He was rushed to the Copper Queen Hospital, but his skull was fractured by a falling bolt. He was seen by a physician at 12:35 pm and died around 4:30 pm. Lewis was 40-years-old and survived by a widow Mary Lewis.


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1657” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

November 8, 1927, Bisbee Queen Mine
Joe Winters broke both arms in an undescribed mine accident. He spent 52 days at the Copper Queen Hospital.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register November 8, 1927, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

Bisbee West Mine

December 13, 1901 Bisbee West Mine
At six o’clock in the evening, Frank Bowman and Alex Duder were killed when the crosshead of the sinking bucket they were riding broke. During the day, the bucket had been used to hoist (bail) water from the shaft. The hoisting rope and guide (s?) were wet and the cold temperatures froze the crosshead. After Bowman and Duder had descended about 500 ft. down the shaft, the crosshead broke and the bucket with the two men plummeted over 600 ft. Superintendent Dwight went down and recovered the mangled bodies. Frank Bowman was a young man around 16 years old.* * Bowman is the youngest man recorded to have been killed in the mines at Bisbee.

“Two Men killed at the Bisbee West Last Evening” Bisbee Daily Review 14 December 1901 page 1
January- February 1902 Bisbee West Mine
A miner was killed after a timber fell on top of him. The family of the miner then sued the Bisbee West Copper Mining Company for $5000.00.
“For Big Damages” Bisbee Daily Review 8 January 1903 page 8

Boras Mine

September 1, 1920 Boras Mine
Manuel Enriquez injured himself pulling on a stuck stoper steel. He stayed at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until September 13, 1920.

Briggs Mine

October 4, 1906, Briggs Mine
Timberman, H.W. Powell was looking down the Briggs Shaft examining the condition of the shaft timbers. As he was investigating the timber, a cage came down and struck him on
the head. Luckily, he pulled back in time and was not thrown into the shaft. He suffered only a serious cut on the head.

“Hit by Cage” Bisbee Daily Review 5 October 1906 page 3

November 3, 1906, Briggs Mine
During the morning, John Warren was timbering inside the shaft, when he fell twelve feet to the bottom of the shaft. He broke his right arm above the elbow. Ironically, earlier that morning Mrs. Warren had birth to a baby boy. His injury was dressed at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 4, November 1906 page 7

June 21, 1910, Briggs Mine
Peter Roquette had his hands smashed and cut by a falling boulder. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona dispensary.

“Hands Badly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 22 June 1910 page 5

July 2, 1910, Briggs Mine near 1200 level
Jacob C. Switzer, a day foreman at the Briggs Shaft was killed while transporting drill steel on a cage. Switzer had gone to the 1400 level station and had loaded the steel on the cage with the intent of delivering it to the 1100 level. Once the cage was loaded, he boarded the cage and headed up towards the 1100. Just below the 1200 level, the steel must have shifted and caught on the shaft wall plates. The steel thrashed about and nearly ground him into fragments. His body was knocked from the cage and he fell to the sump. Oddly, he landed in the same shaft compartment the cage, he was riding used. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Kate Switzer. Jacob Switzer was thought to have been from Germany and was 39 years old. Around July 10th, John Sanders, shift boss at the Hoatson Shaft was transferred to the Briggs Shaft to replace Switzer as day foreman.* The hoistman on duty when Switzer was killed was Josiah Mank a good friend of Switzer. Regardless that he was not in any way responsible for the accident, the accident haunted him. Soon after when he contracted typhoid, it was felt that his stress over the accident weakened his resistance, and he died on July 19, 1910

“John Switzer Meets Awful Death in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 3 July 1910 page 1
“Joseph Mank Dies of Typhoid Fever” Bisbee Daily Review 20 July 1910 page 8
“In Probate Court” Bisbee Daily Review 24 July 1910 page 3


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 758” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

July 16, 1910, Briggs Mine
H.J. Blowers was looking up the Briggs Shaft, and copper water fell into his eyes. He was treated at the Calumet and Arizona Dispensary for swollen and irritated eyes.

“Eyes Painfully Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 17 July 1910 page 5
September 9, 1913, Briggs Mine
Austrian, Nick Davidovich, a mucker, was assigned to clean out 138 crosscut on the 900 level. For some unknown reason, he was standing next to a switch in 142 crosscut holding his candlestick when John Prnyat a mule driver drove his train of six empty cars passed. Davidovich became caught on the fourth car and was crushed between the mine car and chute timber. Prnyat heard him holler and stopped his mule and went to help with a couple other men they side tracked three of the empty cars to allow a timber truck to be brought in to carry him out. Then they turned the car he was trapped on and laid him onto the timber truck. He was injured underground and later died from a perforated intestine. Davidovich was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he died on September 10. The young man was 28 years old and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by a brother Sam Davidovich, a miner at the Junction Mine and a wife in Castulatua, Austria.* *The name of the community was probably misspelled in the inquest, actual spelling is unknown.

“Legs Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 10 September 1913 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1044” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

December 12, 1913, Briggs Mine
Pat Hackett, a 50-year-old miner, was hit by a falling rock which broke a bone in his leg. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on January 25th.

“Broke Small Bone” Bisbee Daily Review 13 December 1913 page 8

December 27, 1913, Briggs Mine
Swedish miner, Edward Johnson was working with a distressed mule and was trying to settle down the mule, when it overturned a mine car onto him. The impact of the care broke his pelvis and killed him.

“Injuries are Found Fatal” Bisbee Daily Review 18 December 1913 page 3

January 12, 1914, Briggs Mine
Fred Legge, a 23-year-old mucker was working as a substitute cager. He rang the shaft bell and it “registered wrong” and the cage was swiftly hoisted. Legge’s head became caught between the cage and the wall plate. In nothing less than a miracle, he was thrown through an opening in the shaft timber above the wall plate, instead of being decapitated. He landed on a small lagged platform above the station. Badly, but not mortally injured he crawled back into the shaft and onto the wall plate and slid down the rods back to the station. In extreme pain, he was later found and transported to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. One side of his face was smashed from the lower jawbone to his temple, and it was possible that one eye would be lost. He was released from the hospital on February 15, 1914.

“His Call was a Close One” Bisbee Daily Review 14 January 1914 page 3
January 29, 1914, Briggs Mine
I.H. Strickland needed to leave the mine early and asked Henry Howser, a mucker to spit twelve holes he had drilled and loaded at the end of shift. Howser had Steve Fallis hold the candles so, Howser could see to ignite the fuses. Fallis became concerned that Howser was taking too long to light the fuses and told him three times they need to leave. Finally, Fallis left and was knocked down by the first shot detonating. Then he got up and ran to the station and found a mucker and a mule driver to help him with Howser. The blast killed Howser instantly. His sister Mrs. R.L. Burris of Dayton, Washington was contacted, and she responded that her brother should be buried in Bisbee.

September 15, 1914, Briggs Mine
Shift Boss, John Coughlan was caught between a chute and a mine car being pulled by a mule. Two of his ribs were broken, and he was bruised. A week later he was seen on the streets of Bisbee with his ribs bothering him, but ok.

January 7, 1915,* Briggs Mine
On the graveyard shift at 2:30 pm, Stojan Sakota and the cager Wesley S. Arksey were ascending in a cage loaded with dull drill steel. The rope tying the bundle of drill steel together broke and it appears that a piece of steel fell and caught on the shaft timber. This steel became entangled with the rest of the steel and threw Sakota and Arksey out of the cage. Sakota’s body was thrown onto the shaft timber. Arksey was thrown into another shaft compartment, and his body fell 1,000 ft. into the sump. Little is known about Arksey. It is known that a little more than a month before his death on December 1, 1914 the 27-year-old man married the 17-year-old Pearl Holman. He also was a well-known competitive bowler for the “Sprays.”***The unmarried Stojan Sakota*** was native to Herzegovina, Austria and was 27 years old. It is unusual to note that his funeral was paid for by the Society Nemanja and not by the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. In most cases the mining company paid the funeral expenses for men killed. During the coroner’s inquest, the other cagers were asked if they used the box designed for safely handling drill steel. They all said they did not and one stated he felt it was safer not to use the box. These men were also ask if they realized about the safety rules in the time keepers office and one man admitted, even if he knew they were there he could not read them.

*The date on Arksey’s Headstone is January 6, 1915 while the date on Stojan’s death certificate is the 7th
** Bowling teams were named after mines or job positions on January 9, 1911 Wesley Arksey of the team the Sprays help defeat the Irish Mags other teams that played that night were Time-Keepers, Lowell Miners, Dew Drops and Machinists
*** His name was reported as Sacota, Sokota and Sakota
“Thomas is Boss Pin” Bisbee Daily Review 10 January 1911 page 5
“Wedding Bells” Bisbee Daily Review 6 December1914 page 8
July 11, 1916, Briggs Mine
John Rajhala and Oscar Nemie were working in a six-post raise known as No. 285. They had installed the top set, on the night of the 10th and were working two sets below. Without warning, the lagging broke on the upper set and it fell and broke through the floor of the second set and dropped onto Rajhala. His back was broken, and he died instantly. His partner Nemie was not believed to have been injured. He was 39 years old and from Finland and was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery.
February 1, 1917, Briggs Mine
Charles C. Weed was caught in a cave-in and broke his pelvis. He remained in the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until May 18, 1917.

May 31, 1917, Briggs Mine
A splinter of wood penetrated and scratched the eye of John Bokarizas. He was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on June 6, 1917.

January 3, 1918, Briggs Mine
James Clark was caught in a cave-in. He was treated at the Calumet and Arizona Hospital. Clark was released January 16.
“Is in Hospital” Bisbee Daily Review 6 January 1918 page 8

January 31, 1918, Briggs Mine
A mine car derailed and crushed Malek Smail against a timber. Two ribs were broken, and his left shoulder was bruised. The mule driver remained in the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until February 8, 1918.

February 8, 1918, Briggs Mine
S.P. Roberts was caught in a blast. His right eye was scratched, and his left thigh was bruised. He stayed in the hospital until February 15.
May 15, 1918, Briggs Mine
While igniting a fuse, John Osborne stepped into a hole and fell bruising his back. He rested at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until May 22.

May 20, 1918, Briggs Mine
Jack Fisher drilled into a misfire. The resulting explosion cut his cornea, chest and arms. His initial treatment occurred at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, but on May 22, 1918 he was sent to El Paso for treatment.

June 21, 1918, Briggs Mine
Sam C. Duff broke his left leg after it became caught between a lagging and a heavy timber. He was released from the hospital on July 11.

August 12, 1918, Briggs Mine
K.L. Hodgkin was raising lagging up a raise and knocked a rock into his right eye. His cornea was injured.

February 21, 1919, Briggs Mine
Alfred Bednorz was struck by a rock falling from a stope and broke his leg.

October 7, 1919, Briggs Mine
H.J. Crawford, a napper broke his forearm while disengaging a mule train and he became caught between the train and the rib of the drift.
March 24, 1920, Briggs Mine
W.C. Gullifer suffered a hernia from pulling a plugger drill out. He stayed at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until April 7, 1920.

April 24, 1922, Briggs Mine
Mucker, Charles T. Barrett drove his pick into a misfire. The explosion blew out both of his eyes, shattered his chest and broke both arms. He lived for over six hours before dying just before 7:00 pm. He was survived by a wife and small child.
“C.T. Barrett dies from Explosion” Tombstone Epitaph 30 April 1922 page 2
June 17, 1919, Campbell Mine
V.M. Crawford had his hand cut up when it was caught between a sheave wheel and a cable. (He was later killed underground.)


January 6, 1934, Campbell Mine
Henry Stewart and Steve Petrosia had barred down 478 stope, on the 1600 level. They wanted to knock down a slab so they could build a gob fence. They decided to drill a three-foot hole into the rock and blast it down. While Stewart was drilling, the boulder fell and missed him. A second boulder of high-grade ore hanging next to the one he was drilling, suddenly fell. The rock rolled over Stewart, killing him.

September 6, 1935, Campbell Mine
James P. Monaghan Jr. went to the 1800 level to fill water kegs. The water tank mine cars were late being delivered from the 1800 level Junction Mine, but 32 kegs had been filled and were waiting to be delivered. Monaghan loaded five kegs to transfer to the 1600 level. As he moved to step on the cage the cage moved and he fell into the shaft and was rolled between the cage and fell into the skip. His body was found in the skip on the 2200 level.

December 12, 1936, Campbell Mine
Motorman, Shelby C. Brooks and his swamper R.L. Stewart were driving down 23 crosscut on the 1800 level. In 23 crosscut were two air doors 150 ft. apart. Brooks opened the first door without a problem. As they passed the lever for the second door, Brooks did not move the handle enough for the door to open. Stewart noticed the white target on the door and called to Brooks telling him the door was closed. Brooks stood up to brakes and the locomotive smashed into the door. Dragged off the motor, Brooks was crushed between the locomotive’s sandbox and the heavy door. It took half an hour to cut away the door and pull the motor back to free Brooks, but he had already died. Sometime earlier Brooks had been injured in a mine accident, and had lost an eye. At the time of the accident he had a glass eye.

September 1, 1939, Campbell Mine
Charles Whitney Pierce was working 70 ft. above the 2566 level concreting the shaft. While working, he knocked out the staging he was standing on and fell to the bulkhead on the 2566 level. When Thomas Ruff found him he was still alive, but he died soon afterward. His body was hoisted from the Junction Mine.

November 3, 1939, Campbell Mine
Bill H. Greer was working with William Moore in 35 stope on the 2100 level. Moore was taking out a stull to put in a square set, when it caved. Greer jumped back into the chute and was caught on the grizzlies by his jaw and shoulder. His neck was broken. (Note, the inquest was not clear if he was struck by falling rock.)
May 5, 1941, Campbell Mine
Oscar Evan Hairston had his chest crushed by a locomotive. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he died. He was survived by his wife Ruby and three children. Oscar also had four brothers.

“Bisbee” Evening Courier 7 May 1941 page 4, Prescott Az.

November 15, 1942, Campbell Mine
Howard T. Coon and 21-year-old William Melvin Garner were working in 526 stope on the 1500 level. Coon was barring down and Garner was about 9 ft. away. Garner, a mucker was asked to move a few more feet away and ways about 14 ft. from Coon, when a one-ton slab fell and fractured his skull. He was killed instantly. His partner was uninjured. The accident occurred during night shift.

“Accident fatal to miner “unavoidable” Tucson Daily Citizen 17 November 1942 page 4
“Bisbee Miner Killed when struck by Rock” Tucson Daily Citizen 16 November 1942 page 2
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1813” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 1, 1944, Campbell Mine
John Baker age 26 was killed by a flying sliver of rock when the drill holes he and his partner were loading with explosives detonated. The fragment of rock punctured his throat.

“Flying Sliver of Rock Fatal to Bisbee Miner” Tucson Daily Citizen 1 February 1944

January 2, 1945, Campbell Mine
S.D Burks and Luke Luember Fling were driving a crosscut on the 2833 level. They had drilled out a round and only needed to move out the jumbo to begin loading the blast holes. According to the record at the magazine two sacks of powder, one containing 100 sticks of dynamite and another sack with 90 sticks, along with 27 fused blasting caps had been delivered. For some unknown reason, the dynamite detonated before they even had begun loading. The blast knocked out five to six sets of timber and the area had to be retimbered before the bodies could be removed. The explosion blew the men into pieces. Miners worked nine hours straight to recover the bodies.

“Two Workmen Perish in Copper Queen Mine” Tucson Daily Citizen 3 January 1945 page 3
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1824” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

March 1, 1947, Campbell Mine
Raymond Lee Richardson was killed on the 2566 level in 77 stope. Day shift had blasted and had knocked out three of the five stulls in the stope. E.C. Ramirez was cleaning out an area to set up a new stull, when suddenly, a boulder fell. A lagging fell and knocked Ramirez out of the way, but the rock crushed Richardson. He was buried by 10 tons of broken rock.

“Cochise County Inquest No. 1835” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 28, 1947, Campbell Mine
Albert Frank Griffith was working in 229, a square set stope on the 1700 level and was well timbered. A boulder fell and killed him.

“Cochise County Inquest No. 1838” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
April 26, 1965, Campbell Mine 2700 level
Lyle Floyd Means was killed by falling ground in a stope.
Dugan Mortuary Records 6/65 – Nov 29 66 Accession 2010.10.7 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee

Before 1967 Campbell Mine
Richard W. Graeme III was working in a cut & fill stope on the 2700 level. A rock fell striking him in the side of the face chipping his teeth.
Richard W. Graeme III Personal communication July 19, 2016

February 28, 1967 Campbell Mine
Frank R. Burgos was killed by falling rock on the 2700 level. He died at the Copper Queen Hospital.
Dugan Mortuary Records 1966-1968 Accession 2010.10.51 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee p. 97
“Bisbee Miner’s Death Probed” The Sun March 7, 1967, page 2, Yuma

May 5, 1967 Campbell Mine
Mitchell Larned was killed by falling rock and timber on the 3100 level. It took twenty miners, 33 hours to recover his body. He was survived by his wife, Roberta and a 14 month old daughter named Michele.

November 11, 1968, Campbell Mine
Timberman, J.H. West and his partner C.E. Robeson were mucking out sets with a slusher to replace a broken post in No. 2 A stope on the 2966 level. After lunch time, they felt that enough ore had been removed to remove the damaged post. They cut the broken post 1 foot below the tenon. They tied a pullback cable to the post. West then moved into a set where he felt he was safely out of the way. The set he was in was lugged up 4 feet high, and he was watching Robeson work when suddenly the cable sling holding the slusher block broke. The slusher block hit West in the head breaking his hard hat and threw him against a 10”X10” stull breaking his collar bone.
“Discussion of a Lost Time Accident Occurring in November 1968” 11-12-1968

March 24, 1969, Campbell Mine
Richard Carbajal, a 23-year-old was killed when he was buried in a cave in on the 3100 level. Richard started working in the mines after his discharge from the Marine Corps, three months before the accident. (Note, if I remember correctly, Toby Valdez was one of the first men to arrive on the scene. He helped removed Carbajal from a caved square set.)
“Bisbee P-D Miner Dies in Cave-In” Tucson Daily Citizen 25 March 1969 page 28
Toby Valdez, Personal Communication August 4, 1996
March 29, 1971, Campbell Mine
On the 2500 level in 158 stope, L.A. Chavez was mucking out a on the sill level. His partner A.T. Bustamante was using a slusher to muck the ore to 181 crosscut, where Chavez was using a mucking machine to load the ore into H cars. Chavez was loading his fifth car when his foot slipped off the step and was caught between the Finlay and a 10”X10” post. His ankle was broken. * L.A. Chavez was more commonly called “Aunt Jemima” his nickname
“Discussion of a Lost Time Accident Occurring in March 1971” 3-31-1971

March 7, 1974, Campbell Mine
On the 3100 level, R.L. Waggoner was getting ready to hoist a gin pole up into No.65 raise. When he turned to get the chain off the tugger cable, the gin pole rolled off a stack of timber and bruised the instep of his right foot.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-8-74

May 7, 1974, Campbell Mine
Powderman, A.R. Masgrove was tramming his powder car. As he passed the battery station on the 2966 level, he slipped and fell hitting his knee on a rail. His knee was bruised.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 5-10-74

May 16, 1974, Campbell Mine
On the 2833 level in 101 stope, A.D. Draper was installing side lagging when a 300 lb. boulder broke free and landed on his left big toe. The boulder broke his toe. This accident resulted in 31 days lost time.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 5-17-74
Annual Report Safety Department January through December 31 1974

November 7, 1974, Campbell Mine
On the 2966 level in 73 stope, F.C. Acosta* was drilling holes to blast out room for timber. He had finished drilling a hole and was moving his machine (jackleg), when a 30-40 lb. boulder fell and knocked off his left thumbnail. *Was also known as “Chino”
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 11-8-74

January 28, 1975, Campbell Mine
Timberman, T.C. Chavez strained his back on the 2800 level in 131 crosscut. He was replacing a post that was broken behind a vent pipe. He was injured while lifting a new post into place.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 1-23-75
Changing a post near a caved chute. The bottom of the post on the right has rotted out.
33-1 raise, 19 crosscut, 3rd level Southwest Mine.

A gin pole resting on the rib of the main drift, 3rd level Southwest Mine.
The small headframe in the foreground is the Charon.
The larger headframe is the Holbrook No.2 Mine.

Charon Mine
This mine was a small access shaft, lessors used to reach ores left in the Holbrook mine. It was also known as the Van Horn Mine.

October 9, 1920, Charon Mine
Tomas Garcia was drilling a boulder in the ceiling of a stope when it fell and crushed him. Two miners were nearby and felt that the rock should have been supported by a stull before it was drilled.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1431” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Cochise Mine

May 2, 1906, Cochise Mine
Pat Powers was injured in a cave-in at 1 o’clock in the morning. A rock broke free and carried a large amount of rock and dirt onto him. He was taken to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital. His injuries were severe bruises and flesh wounds. His partner suffered minor injuries.

“Rock Rolls on Miner in Cochise” Bisbee Daily Review 2 May 1906 page 1

March 22, 1902, Cochise Mine
Matt Washby loaded a mine car onto the cage and sent it up. After the cage came back down with the car, Washby got on the cage and rung the bells for the 600 level. As the cage left the station, the mine car caught on an bar mounted on the shaft timber to drive water
away from the station. The mine car tipped over and knocked Washby out of the cage and onto a bulkhead. He was quickly found by the men on the station, lying on the bulkhead. Still alive, he was taken to the surface. After 15 minutes he died.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.425” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Cochise & Calumet Mine

April 29, 1903, Cochise & Calumet Mine
Timberman, Godfrey Henderson was installing timber, when he slipped and fell. He dislocated his shoulder and was cared for by Dr. Caven.

“Dislocated Shoulder” Bisbee Daily Review 30 April 1903 page 8

August 20, 1903, Cochise & Calumet Mine
John Daley was working at the bottom of the C&C Shaft*. He had checked the ground and felt it was strong. Soon, after several tons of rock and dirt fell from the side of the shaft. The muck pinned him against the shaft wall bruising his shoulders and back. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

*The shaft would have been around 340 ft. deep at this time. On June 27, 1903, the shaft was 275 ft. deep.

“Caught by Fall of Rocks” Bisbee Daily Review 21 August 1903 page 5
“Calumet and Cochise” Bisbee Daily Review 28 June 1903 page 8

September 11, 1918, Cochise and Calumet Mine
In an undescribed accident, Joe McNelis received a severe cut on the cheek.

“Is Badly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 11 September 1918 page 6

June 7, 1921, Cochise & Calumet Mine
Claude William Narce was struck by fly-rock from a blast. He died a few minutes after being struck. He was 31 years-old and was buried in Oklahoma


June 30, 1927, Cochise & Calumet Mine
Dallas A. Harris, Walter C. Dexter and a man named White had mucked four cars out a crosscut and set up to drill. They began drilling and hit a missed hole. The detonation broke about two wheelbarrow loads of rock. White’s jaw was broken but, Dexter and Harris were mortally injured. At the Copper Queen Hospital, Dexter requested “that he was not to be put in the room where his wife had passed some time ago.” Harris was survived by a wife, Isabel Crowley Harris.

Dugan Mortuary Records Aug. 29, 1926 – Jan 4 1930 Accession 2010.10.20 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee p. 69
Dugan Mortuary Records Aug. 29, 1926 – Jan 4 1930 Accession 2010.10.20 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee p. 62
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1656” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Fallen slab in No. 30 crosscut, 5th level Southwest Mine.
Cole Mine

March 3, 1906, Cole Mine
At lunch time, 30 miners left No. 36 stope. While they were on break, several hundred tons caved, wiping out the top of the stope. Luckily, no one was injured. The collapse was unexpected and came without warning. This stope had been considered safe.

“Narrow Escape of Miners in L.S&P” Bisbee Daily Review 4 March 1908 page 8

August 12, 1907, Cole Mine
Around 8 o’clock in the evening, 23-year-old W.R. Gupton fell into No. 3 ore chute on the 1100 level. It is believed that he must have slipped and fallen into the chute while working at the top. The impact on the rock at the bottom of the chute appears to have broken his neck. His body was found by George Kovach a carman. When George opened the chute door to load his car, he discovered to his horror the body of Gupton inside the chute. He gathered some other men and removed the body from the chute and transported it to the surface, where it was identified as W.R. Gupton. The deceased had worked in Bisbee about six months. His body was escorted home to Swan, Kentucky, by his close friend H.B. Harding.

“Miner Falls to his Death in L.S&P” Bisbee Daily Review 13 August 1907 page 1
“Body is Sent Home” Bisbee Daily Review 16 August 1907 page 7
“Cochise County Inquest No. 586” Arizona State Archives
October 18, 1907, Cole Mine
Charles H. Smith was working in 34 stope on the 1100 level when a little before midnight the ground fell striking him. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where his injuries were determined to be minor. The 27-year-old, unmarried miner was released from hospital the next day.*

*The newspaper article refers to the mine as the Lake Superior and Pittsburg Shaft, which normally, could be one of two different shafts, the or the Lake Superior and Pittsburg No.2 (Cole), but the Lake Superior and Pittsburg No.3 did not have a 1100 level.

“Hurt in L.S. &P” Bisbee Daily Review, 19 October 1907 page 5

November 14, 1907, Cole Mine
Albert. A. Griffin, a 24-year-old miner, was bent over working on the 1100 level, when a rock fell striking him on the back. He was taken by to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital, where it was determined that his back was broken. It was expected that he would be paralyzed for the remainder of his life. He was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on July 29, 1908. His condition at this time was listed as “unchanged”.

“Miner Injured at Cole Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 15 November 1907 page 3

March 31, 1908, Cole Mine 1000 level
Joseph Beers was moving machinery at the top of an incline on the 1000 level. While using a bar as a level, he slipped and fell 60 ft, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and died two hours later. Beers had been until just before his death, a hoist engineer for the dinky hoist. He was 23-years-old and his body was shipped to Calumet, Michigan.

“Death Caused by Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 2 April 1908 page 3
“Body to Calumet” Bisbee Daily Review 3 April 1908 page 7
“Rolls Sixty Feet Dies Two Hours Later” Bisbee Daily Review 1 April 1908 page 5

January 1, 1910, Cole Mine
Nat Myers, a 45-year-old miner fell into a raise and broke his left arm. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released.

“Suffers Broken Arm” Bisbee Daily Review 2 January 1910 page 7

February 21, 1910, Cole Mine
John Boggs, a 41-year-old miner at the Cole was caught in a cave-in. He was severely smashed up and was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Boggs was released from the hospital on March 1, 1910.

“Miner Hurt at Cole Shaft. by Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review 22 February 1910 page 5
February 27, 1910, Cole Mine
Joe Bahor was spitting his blast, (lighting fuses) and his candle blew out. Quickly, he began to fumble through the darkness to get away from his blast. In the blackness, he walked into another the blast of another miner. The explosion hit him in the back and knocked him over unconscious. He was not seriously hurt.
“Runs from One Blast into Another” Bisbee Daily Review 1 March 1910 page 8

March 7, 1910, Cole Mine
Joseph Graham was temporarily trapped by a cave-in. The fall of ground nearly caught other miners, but he luckily got away. Graham was able to free himself but sustained severe cuts on his right side and head. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.
“Graham Injured by Cole Shaft. Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review 8 March 1910 page 4

July 1910, Cole Mine
A timber fell a crushed the left hand of W. Wildgrube.
“Arizona Custom Collections are Large” El Paso Herald 30 July 1910 page 11

July 1910, Cole Mine
Juste Barrazan dropped a nine-foot post on his left foot. His toes were smashed.
“Has Toes Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 31 July 1910 page 7

July 1910, Cole Mine
W.P. Allen dropped a 50-pound can of powder* and smashed his right thumb. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
* The statement 50 lb. can of powder is confusing. Powder is normally a term for dynamite, but in this case, it implies that it was a blasting powder since dynamite was sold in a 50 lb. wooden case not a can like blasting powder. Blasting powder would be unusual since, it was not commonly used underground in Bisbee. It is possible that the article should have said a 50lb. case of powder.
“Has Thumb Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 31 July 1912 page 5

July 8, 1910, Cole Mine
Oscar Zapf was securing timber onto a cage. The rope severed as he was pulling on it and he fell, injuring his back. He was expected to be off work several days. Zapf was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
“Accident at Cole Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 8 July 1912 page 5

On September 25, 1910, the Cole Shaft. was shut down. The Cole workings continued to be mined but, the Oliver Shaft was used for hoisting. It was not until November 1913 did the Cole Shaft. reentered operation. Men injured during this shutdown period would have been hoisted out through the Oliver Shaft.

August 16, 1911, Cole Mine
Tom Coppersmith* an engineer and M.W. Mitchell had descended the Oliver Shaft and head over to the workings of the Cole Shaft. In a stope at the Cole Mine, Mitchell was
descending a ladder with Coppersmith above him. The ladder Coppersmith was climbing gave away, and he fell backward. As Coppersmith fell, he struck Mitchell and gave him minor injuries. Coppersmith fell around 50 feet. He was cut up around the pelvis. It was challenging to get the injured man back to the surface. They were 1,800 ft. from the Oliver Shaft and they had to drop 250 ft. before they could reach an Oliver Shaft station to be hoisted. It took three hours to get Coppersmith out of the mine. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he stayed until September 18, 1911. *His name was possibly Copperwaite

“Falls 50 Feet in Mine Stope” Bisbee Daily Review 17 August 1911 page 3

May 26, 1912, Cole Mine
Finnish Miner, Gust Lailola Swanson was helping repair No.4 raise. This was an incline raise, and a stringer had worn out. They were to install a staging made of six 2” X 12” lagging to replace the stringer. He was working with John Maki, Matt Anderson and William Harris Martin. They had installed a lagging and Martin was standing on it while Swanson was cutting a hitch for another lagging with a pick. Suddenly, Swanson heard a noise and turned to see if it was something falling in the chute and fell. He dropped 56 ft. and Swanson was taken out the nearby Oliver Shaft. He died at the Calumet and Arizona Hospital from a fractured skull.

“Gus Swanson’s Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 30 May 1912 page 3
“Cochise County Inquest No. 928” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 1, 1912, Cole Mine
John Cullen, Robert Ireland* and an unnamed Swedish miner were working at the top of a 35 ft. manway. The area they were working in began to cave-in, and Ireland and Cullen ran to escape. Ireland fell into the manway first and then Cullen plummeted down on top of him. Temporarily, they were trapped in the narrow manway, and they were hit by caving muck falling into the raise. Two men were cut up and bruised. The Swede escaped the danger unharmed.

* Ireland was possibly killed in the Shattuck on December 23, 1917.
“Flees Cave in Manhole Traps” Bisbee Daily Review 2 July 1912 page 6

July 1, 1912, Cole Mine
Bohemian Miner, John Wacek was told to crib up a section of the “new” 12 stope. The ground was heavy, particularly where the stope came close to the “old” 12 stope. Wacek began to work, but he was in the wrong part of the stope. A 150-pound limestone boulder fell and struck him. His back was broken between the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebrae and the spine severed. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. There he lingered until July 19, 1912, when he passed away. He was 38 years old when he died and the father of six daughters. His 11-year-old daughter Rella, was admitted to the same hospital her father had died in on October 29, 1912, for appendicitis. She was released on November 13, 1912, cured.
August 17, 1912, Cole Mine

Finnish Miner, Edward Johnson*, 24 was killed when a rock fell in 33 raise on the 1000 level. This raise went up through to the 900 level and was being used partly for hoisting timbers to the 900 level. A small hoist was at the bottom of the raise and a sheave wheel was mounted above the 900 level. Johnson was sent into the manway of this raise to free up a clog on the chute side. He was alone at the time, and the exact causes of death was presumed to be a rock falling. The falling rock crushed his skull. Sadly, Johnson was the only financial supporter of a widowed mother and blind sister who lived in Finland. Another Finlander, Leonard Lindras notified Johnson’s mother. Lindras and Johnson had been neighbors in Finland and had come to Bisbee together. Edward also was survived by a sister in Minnesota. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. (Note, the newspaper description of the accident does not match well with the inquest.)

*Three Edward Johnsons died in Bisbee mine accidents in a one year period. The others were Edward Johnson from Sweden, Dec.27 1913 Briggs Shaft, and Edward Johnson also Swedish, June 17, 1912 in the Lowell Shaft.

September 5, 1913, Cole Mine 900 level

Frank Sullivan was working on the 900 level of the Cole Shaft. Then about 10 o’clock at night, a large boulder fell on him breaking both of his legs. The boulder was of such a size that if it had hit him slightly, differently it would have crushed him. It took more than one hour to remove the boulder from his legs and bring him to the surface. He was hoisted out the Oliver Shaft and transported to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital. Both of his legs were badly bruised. His left leg was broken below the knee and the right leg just above the knee.

October 21, 1913, Cole Mine

Mucker, Martin Coyne was killed after he was pinned between two mine cars and one fell on top of him. He died at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital from a broken pelvis and ruptured bladder. He was 22 years old and from Ireland.
November 4, 1913, Cole Mine
W.R. Gibson received minor injuries when he caught by falling rock. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Was Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 4 November 1913 page 8
November 8, 1913, Cole Mine
L. Olson, a mucker had boulder fall and break his leg. The 31-year-old single miner remained in the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until February 1, 1914.
* Newspaper lists him as John Oleson
“Has Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 9 November 1913 page 7

November 8, 1913, Cole Mine
Anton Sunn had his foot crushed by falling rock. He was taken home, where he was treated. At the time, there was a concern the foot may have to be amputated.
“Foot Mashed” Bisbee Daily Review 9 November 1913 page 7

November 21, 1913, Cole Mine
T. Thompson was injured by a fall of ground in the Cole Shaft. He was taken by ambulance to his home in Tombstone Canyon.
“Was Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 22 November 1913 page 8

November 26, 1913 Cole Mine
Mlisov Radovanovich attacked and stabbed Zieke Mijuskovich with a candlestick in the change room. Radovanovich was arrested by Officer Walter Brooks.
“A Change House Assault –Deadly Intent” Bisbee Daily Review 27 November 1913 page 5

July 17, 1914, Cole Mine
Mike J. Midzor, a 30-year-old cager at the Cole Shaft. was pushing a steel car off the cage onto the 1000 level station with B.S. Hawes. The car held 298 pieces of drill steel, which weighed approximately three tons. After the first two wheels had touched the station, the landing chairs slipped and the cage dropped 18 inches, and the steel car fell onto Midzor, killing him. Although, he was a Serbian by birth he had become an American citizen. His largely attended funeral was held at the Pythian Castle, and he was buried at the Evergreen Cemetery. (He was survived by a brother Chris Midzor who was injured in the Hoatson Shaft on April 12, 1915)(Death certificate and newspaper page was missing).
“Inquest Held” Bisbee Daily Review 19 July 1914 page 6
“Midzor Funeral is Largely Attended Sunday Afternoon” Bisbee Daily Review 21 July 1914 page 5
“Card of Thanks” Bisbee Daily Review 21 July 1914 page 8
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1099” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 25, 1914, Cole Mine
A boulder dropped onto the leg of Leonard Lystila a 44-year-old miner. The rock broke and dislocated his right ankle.
“Broken Leg” Bisbee Daily Review 25 August 1914 page 6
September 23, 1914, Cole Mine
A 35-year-old Austrian Miner, named Andy Sterberg and Tobias Tiihanen were timbering a sub-crossect between 9 and 10 crossects*. Tiihanen’s lamp went out, and Sternberg did not have a light. When Tiihanen relit his lamp he saw Sternberg fall after being hit about 300 lbs. of loose rock and dirt. The newspaper reported that his actual surname was Sterbenz and he had changed it. He was survived by a wife, a ten-year-old daughter and twin daughters age eight in Warner, Idaho. His widow originally questioned the telegram sent by the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company informing her of her husband’s death by sending a telegram in response reading “Is it really true my husband is dead?” Her late husband’s landlady, Mrs. Widmer responded confirming his death. His body was shipped to Warner, Idaho for burial. (This accident is an example of the mining superstition that accidents occurred in groups of three. Thomas C. McBurney’s death in the Czar Shaft on September 3, 1914 was considered the first, followed by an Irish Miner James F. Conway, who was killed in the Gardner Shaft on September 15, 1914. Andy Sterberg’s death in the Cole Shaft was considered the third fatal accident.) * This was probably on the 1000 level.

“Miner in Cole is Instantly Killed When Rock Drops” Bisbee Daily Review 24 September 1914 page 6
“Couldn’t Realize Her husband Have Been Taken Away” Bisbee Daily Review 25 September 1914 page 5
“Body to Idaho” Bisbee Daily Review 26 September 1914 page 6
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1116” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

November 9, 1914, Cole Mine
Frank Thomas, a 29-year-old carman at the Cole Shaft lost three fingers in a mining accident. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on November 14.

“Loses Three Fingers” Bisbee Daily Review 10 November 1915 page 8

November 17, 1914, Cole Mine
L.H. Martin strained his back in an accident.

“Mine accident” Bisbee Daily Review 18 November 1914 page 8

February 3, 1915, Cole Mine
A falling rock struck John Crelling inflicting minor injuries.

“Injured at Cole Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 5 February 1915 page 8

May 6, 1915, Cole Mine
Albert Drew, a well-known local musician and secretary for the Calumet & Arizona Band was injured in a cave-in. He was taken to The Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he died on the 9th from abdominal injuries. He was survived by a wife and five children in England. He also had Louis and Bert Pascoe his brothers-in-laws in Calumet, Michigan and a cousin Norman Pascoe in Bisbee

“Last Tribute Paid Well Known Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 12 May 1915 page 8
“Well Known Miner Dies From Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 11 May 1915 page 5
March 3, 1916, Cole Mine
H.G. Albert drilled into a misfire and detonated it. Albert was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he remained until April 7, 1916. He was reported to only have suffered bruises.


March 10, 1916, Cole Mine
Julian Najara had the end of a finger smashed off when it was caught between a mine car and a timber. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona hospital and released the next day.


March 24, 1916, Cole Mine
Henry Steele was struck by a boulder. He suffered a bruised left ear, and his skull was fractured. Steele was 31 years old and was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on April 9, 1916.


May 5, 1916, Cole Mine
26-year-old, Rene Vaernervijk, a miner from Belgium was working in a raise on the 1000 level. He blasted a missed hole and climbed back up the raise right away. In the smoke, he stepped or grabbed onto a loose timber and fell six sets down the chute side of the raise. The timber in the raise had been knocked loose by falling ore. The fall broke both his legs and damaged his spine. After a while, he was discovered unconscious. He died at 10 pm on May 6th at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Sustains Serious Injuries in Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 6 May 1916

May 25, 1917, Cole Mine
L.E. McDonald, a 35-year-old timer was caught in a cave-in. He suffered a dislocated shoulder and bruises. He was admitted to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on May 30.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 26 May 1917 page 8
July 20, 1917, Cole Mine
Mucker, F. Marvin Williams* was working with L.E. McDonald and had finished drilling out a round in 152 sub-cross cut on the 900 level. During the work, McDonald had lost the lava tip out of his carbide lamp and did not have a light. He told Williams to break down the drill, while he went and turned off the compressed air. As he bent down to release the air, a boulder fell and killed Williams. He was 30 years old and was buried in Blanket Cemetery in Brown County Texas.* Note a headstone in Blanket Cemetery reads F. Marvin Williams Not Marvin L. Williams

“Rock Falls out of Drift, Killing Man” Bisbee Daily Review 21 July 1917 page 3
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1285” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

October 8, 1918, Cole Mine
J.J. Dennis had his leg crushed while working at the Cole Mine.
“Leg Badly Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review, 10 October 1918 page 6

October 3, 1921, Cole Mine
English Miner, Matthew C. Griggs struck a missed hole with a pick. He was killed subsequent explosion. Griggs was 36 years old, married and buried in the Evergreen Cemetery.

“Bisbee Miner Drives Pick into Dud and Killed by Explosion” Tombstone Epitaph 9 October 1921 page 6

September 27, 1939, Cole Mine
Barney Oscar Milam was working with Sep Bryer in 120 crosscut on the 1200 level. This was a new drift. that’s was a dust-covered sulfide. They had disconnected the gunite machine and began to cut out for timber. Unexpectedly, a 300 lb. boulder fell from the center of the crosscut killing Milam.

“Cochise County Inquest No. 1776Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 24, 1947, Cole Mine
Edward Stanley Carver was working in 56-B stope on the 800 level. He was replacing a post and had pulled out the old one and had hoisted up a new post. As he measured to cut the replacement post the area collapsed with fine dirt and broken rock. Carver was suffocated. Before working in the Cole Mine, Carver had been employed in both the Denn and Campbell Mines.
May 25, 1948, Cole Mine
Percy Miller was killed by falling rock his pelvis and back were broken.

February-March 1950, Cole Mine
Herman F. Whitfield age 41 was killed while working in a crosscut on the 1200 level. A slab fell and caught him on the neck and head.

November 19, 1954, Cole Mine
Puerto Rican Miner, Peter Rivera was killed underground.

September 7, 1956, Cole Mine
Manuel A. Sandoval Jr. was killed when he was struck by falling rock.

June 16, 1961 Cole Mine
Motorman, Robert F. Beecroft was pulling a chute filled with wet and muddy muck. The chute began to run, and Beecroft jumped to get out of the way of the flowing muck. When jumped he contacted the trolley wire and was electrocuted when he fell on a power cable (trolley wire?)

November 15, 1961, Cole Mine
Luciano Perez was at the 700 level station of the Cole Interior Shaft. For an unknown reason* he was looking into the shaft, when a cage ridden by Cecil Cooke and an unidentified miner came down and stuck his head. Luciano was decapitated and his body was thrown onto the cage.

March 29, 1968, Cole Mine
Soon after the end of the 1967-68 strike, Kenneth Noble Gill was pulling waste for backfilling stopes out of the Calyx Raise on the 1100 with motorman R. Salazar. During the strike water had seeped into the chute and turned the waste material into a watery mud.*

On the 1000 level, Leroy “Blue” Ballew and Bennie Scott discovered the calyx was
flooded to the top and did not want to dump their “H” cars into the raise. Marty Benko gave them an order to dump the cars. As soon as Bennie had dumped a car, the raise cleared itself. The timber and chute doors on the 1100 were blown out. The watery mud poured out of the chute and buried Gill. Scott and Ballew were ordered to the 1100 level with their mucking machine. The loaded the “K” cars Gill was using and Scott uncovered Gill’s hand. The rescuers followed the arm and found his body behind a post. It was felt that because of the position of the body, Gill had time to seek shelter but had no place to go. After this the calyx chutes had their platforms (stands) extended to 15 feet long to provide an escape way.* This water may have been added intentionally to try to unclog the chute.

Richard W. Graeme III personal communication May 27, 2014
Bennie Scott personal communication April 23, 2016

June 6, 1968 Cole Mine

Motor Swamper, D.E. Altamirano and R. Salazar were pulling Granby car trains out of 69 general chute on the 800 level in 80 crosscut. They had pulled two train loads and were starting a third. Salazar pushed eight cars past the chute and spotted the car next to the motor under the chute. Altamirano had filled this car half full when Salazar told him that they would not have enough time to fill the train and dump it before the end of the shift. Altamirano cleaned up the loading stand, shut off the air cylinder and unhooked the first and second car to clean the track. While cleaning the track, Altamirano noticed the chute door was still open. He told Salazar he was going to up and shut it. After pounding it shut with a double jack Altamirano climbed into the drift and was squeezing between the posts and the car. At this time Salazar moved the train back catching Altamirano between the car and the timber. Salazar stopped the train and was unable to free Altamirano. So, he pulled the car away with the motor. D.E. Altamirano suffered a broken collarbone, four broken ribs, and a punctured right lung.

*“Discussion of a lost time accident occurring in June 1968” 6-25-1968

After 1968 Cole Mine

Richard Graeme III and Pancho Yguado were loading cars on the 1300 level at the Calyx Raise. The chute was hung with sticky muck and Graeme loaded sevens cars by working the chute with a blow pipe. Pancho took over loading the cars when he saw shift boss Hiram Wright coming down the crosscut. After the boss left Pancho kept working the chute and suddenly mud poured out and flooded the crosscut. Yguado was completely buried and Graeme began digging and uncovered him. After ensuring Pancho was safe. He ran back to the shaft and rang the seven bell danger signal and the level code. He then phoned the cager and informed him there had been an accident and where it was located. Richard returned to the Calyx and moved out the train of cars to allow access to unbury Pancho. Yguado was uncovered and suffered a broken leg and bruises.* Personnel communication with Richard W. Graeme, May 2014
January 2, 1974, Cole Mine
Mucker, E.A. Hopper was riding a man car in 102 crosscut on the 1100 level when the trolley pole jumped off the wire and hit the back (ceiling) of the drift. A rock was dislodged and fell bruising his left foot.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report

Miners on a man car with locomotive in the Campbell Mine.

January 17, 1974, Cole Mine
Motorman, E. Baraky had loaded a car from the 110 stope chute on the 800 level. He had spilled muck under a car wheel. When bent down to clear away the debris a boulder came out over the chute door and struck him in the back of the head. His head was bruised.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 1-24-74

February 11, 1974, Cole Mine
Miner, G. Sitlala was pushing a loaded H car with a Finlay (mucking machine) on the 1400 level at 96 stope. Suddenly, he became caught between the Finlay and an empty H car in a side crosscut. The accident bruised his right hip and resulted in 6 days lost work time.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 2-12-74
Annual Report Safety Department January through December 31, 1974

March 1, 1974, Cole Mine
On the 1400 level, Motorman, G.E. Lancaster had emptied the chute when the men in the 39C stope dumped muck into the chute. A boulder bounced over the door and bruised his left leg and foot.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-1-74

March 1, 1974, Cole Mine
M.I. Marusich, a motor swamper was climbing down a ladder from the loading stand on the 1400 level at 87 general chute. He slipped on a ladder rung and suffered a bruised left knee.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-5-74
March 13, 1974, Cole Mine
Timberman, C. Davis was working in the sump of the Cole shaft. He was running a tugger hoist and the movement of the machine caused a saw to fall from above the hoist. The saw cut his left thumb.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-13-74

March 15, 1974, Cole Mine
In 185 stope on the 1300 level, Miner, C. Flores had spit the round (lit fuses) and had bent over to remove the last lagging when he lost his footing and fell to the set below. As a result of the fall he broke seven ribs and a shoulder blade and received a knock on the head.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-18-74

March 22, 1974, Cole Mine
R.J. Orozco entered his work area on the 1300 level and found that the previous shift had blasted exposing old timber. Orozco barred down and placed in a cap to tie into the old timber. 60-70 pounds of muck fell knocking him down one set. He suffered a cut on the head and a twisted knee. J.G. Velarde witnessed the accident.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-22-74

March 24, 1974, Cole Mine
On the 1100 level station, Roy Bradshaw and welder, C.C. O’Leary was repairing the shaft gates. While working O’Leary stood up and hit a pipe that “like to have drove his head between (sic) his shoulders” O’Leary felt it was not severe enough to see a doctor.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-25-74

March 29, 1974, Cole Mine
Miner, G.S. Renteria* was loading an 8”x8” post onto a timber truck with his partner H. Soto, in 183 crosscut on the 1300 level. Renteria slipped and fell. The post landed on his right foot breaking it.
*He was better known by his nickname “Watermelon”
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-24-74

April 9, 1974, Cole Mine
Miner, J.R. Burgos was drilling his fourth hole in 189 raise from the 1300 level. The hole penetrated an old flooded drift from the Lowell mine. Copper water (acidic) poured out of the holes into both of his eyes.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 4-10-74
August 22, 1974, Cole Mine
The front car of a train of empty H cars derailed on the switch points of 502 crosscut on the 1000 level.* When the motorman tried to pull the train back to rerail the car, it turned over breaking, write-in motor swamper, P.L. Dunagan’s right leg. The accident resulted in 75 days lost time.* Note, the empty cars were being pushed by the locomotive.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 8-26-74
Annual Report Safety Department January through December 31 1974

October 8, 1974, Cole Mine
Sanitation Nipper, J. Manje was changing out the toilet cars in 6 crosscut on the 1400 level. As he was pushing the full toilet car to the station, he slipped in the mud and fell hitting his knee on the rail bruising it.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 10-9-74

November 7, 1974, Cole Mine
On the 900 level at the 204B chute, Motor Swamper, D. Harvey discovered that the chute was hung up 10-12 ft. above the door. So he prepared a chute bomb to blast it down. When he climbed to place the bomb, he stood in the chute door. Muck fell out of the chute and pinned his right foot against the chute door breaking it. The accident resulted in 38 days lost time.
November 22, 1974, Cole Mine
On the 1000 level, Motorman, E.C. Chavez was running a motor to the 200 stope chute when the motor malfunctioned in 269 crosscut. He climbed off the motor and hit his helmet on the airline knocking off the eye shield. The eye shield bracket hit his left eyerupturing it. The injury was minor and there was no lost work time.

May 16 1974, Cole Mine
Miner, G.V. Fraijo was mucking out with a Cavo loader to install a new umbrella stull in No.200 stope on the 900 level. The area caved and knocked out an existing umbrella stull. This umbrella stull fell on him and pinned him underneath it fracturing his pelvis. This injury resulted in over 229 days lost time at the end of 1974 he was still off work

June 26, 1974, Cole Mine
On the 900 level in 200 stope, Miner, W.S. Acuna was breaking hard sulfide boulders on the grizzly, when a rock chip struck him in the mouth chipping his upper front tooth.

July 3, 1974, Cole Mine
Motor Swamper, J. Lason was dumping H cars loaded with waste into the waste slot at the 1000 level station. A boulder became caught in bottom of the H car’s tub. This caused the tub to swing back at him. He put his hands up to catch it and sprained his wrist.

October 1, 1974, Cole Mine
In the change room, Miner, J.R. Burgos was changing into his diggers, when he went to pull up the rope on his locker. His arm caught a nail and was punctured. Burgos was also injured on April 9, 1974.

January 1, 1975, Cole Mine
“Write–in” Motor Swamper, M.S. Almander was told to service 225 crosscut then to begin pulling 188 stope chute on the 1300 level. He and H. Torres had pulled one train from the chute. When he returned to pull the second train a boulder was caught behind the No.188 chute door. As he lifted the door he strained his back.

January 8, 1975, Cole Mine
R.V. Encinas jr, a motor swamper sprained his back putting a derailed H car back on the track. The accident occurred in 315 crosscut on the 1100 level.
January 16, 1975, Cole Mine
In 339 crosscut on the 1100 level, J.D. Pursley and B.F. Stewart had blasted at lunch time. Returning to work Pursley, began barring down. At one point he reached his head out past the timber to look at the back. A small rock fell at that moment and struck him on the right side of the mouth chipping a tooth.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 1-18-75

February 24, 1975, Cole Mine
Timberman, E. Macias was removing the 25 lb. rails from 293 crosscut on the 900 level, to convert it into a powder magazine. He was helping R. Brandt load the rails onto a timber truck when he strained his upper leg.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 2-26-75

May 22, 1975, Cole Mine
On the 1000 level station, slusher maintenance man, S.T. Elkins was pushing a timber truck loaded with part of a Cavo mucker. The part fell catching his leg between the timber truck and the rib of the drift. He suffered a bruised leg.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 6-6-75

May 29, 1975, Cole Mine
Cager, N.A. Harriston was hoisting equipment being salvaged from the 1000 level. He was loading a part of a Cavo loader onto the cage with a timber truck, when the part slipped bruising and cutting his left ring finger.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 6-2-75
Congdon / Pittsburg and Duluth Mine

February 13, 1904, Congdon Mine* (Pittsburg and Duluth)
Otto Molander, Frank Hollister, and Dominic Brunas were working sinking, the two and a half compartment, Congdon Shaft. They had brought powder down to the bottom of the shaft to begin loading their drill holes. Hollister was using his candlestick to puncture a hole in the dynamite for a blasting cap. Suddenly, his candle set fire to the stick of dynamite in his hand, and he dropped it into a case of dynamite which ignited in a blaze and it did not explode. This fire spread rapidly to the clothes of the miners. The panicked men signaled for the cage, but they sent such a confused signal that the hoistman could not respond** When smoke was detected the men on the surface became aware of the problem and turned on the compressed air to clear the smoke and fumes. As Brunas climbed into the sinking bucket, Hollister, who had climbed the shaft fell and struck his head against the bucket. Confused but suspecting an accident he raised the sinking bucket and brought Brunas to the surface. He had a knife in his teeth and had been using it to cut away his burning clothes. The bucket was lowered again and Molander was brought to the surface. On the surface, he jumped into a barrel of water to extinguish his clothes. Hollister had been killed, when his head struck the bucket and men gathered lanterns and went and retrieved his body. The newspaper described recovering Hollister’s body as “It was half an hour before they got Hollister’s body to the top, and awful sight it presented, the poor fellow’s head being split open, the flesh hung on his body in ribbons, and came off as burnt paper crumbles at the touch of a feather.” Molander died from his injuries on the February 14 and Brunas recovered from his injuries. A double funeral was given to Hollister and Molander with Presbyterian pastor Reverend Harvey M. Shields performing the ceremony. Frank Hollister was married and 32 years old, Otto Molander was Finnish and 26 years old. They were both buried in Evergreen Cemetery. A year later, Dominic Brunas later sued the Pittsburg and Duluth Mining Company for $41,104.00. He stated that he had twice complained to the mine supervisor that he was working with a fellow employee that was careless using powder.

*The article refers to the Congdon shaft by its earlier name the Pittsburg and Duluth Shaft. The newer name is given to allow easier research for anyone examining this mine further.
** The hoistman could not safely respond a signal he did not understand. Because these men were working inside the shaft itself, any movement of the cage to the area could cause the death of a miner. The hoistman would need to wait until he received a signal he understood before moving a cage. This would let the hoistman know that the men below were safely positioned, and he would not injure anyone by moving the cage. Cages were one of the leading causes of deaths of miners.

“Horrible Accident on the P. &D.” Bisbee Daily Review 14 February 1904 page 1
“Horrible Accident on the P. &D.” Bisbee Daily Review 14 February 1904 page 5
“Injured Miner Dies from Injuries.” Bisbee Daily Review 16 February 1904 page 5
“Double Funeral Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 17 February 1904 page 5
“Suit for Damages” Bisbee Daily Review 15 February 1905 page 4
“Injuries and Damages” Bisbee Daily Review 11 June 1905 page 9
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 186” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
July 14, 1904, Congdon Mine
Guy Whipple, a 23-year-old miner was working in the bottom of the shaft. The sinking bucket was lowered on top of him cutting his head and spraining his leg. He was carried to the surface in the sinking bucket. While, Whipple was being raised, Dr. Caven, misunderstood the situation and informed the coroner that a man had been killed at the Congdon mine. The coroner and a jury went to the mine before they discovered Whipple was alive and at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. He was released from the hospital on July 22. Later, after March 1906, Guy Whipple stopped making contact with his parents and on November 15, 1906, they placed an advertisement in the Bisbee Daily Review for information on the whereabouts of their son.

“Struck by Bucket Head and Leg Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 15 July 1904 page 5
“Guy Whipple Wanted” Bisbee Daily Review 15 November 1906 page 7

May 5, 1905, Congdon Mine
F.A. Roberts was notching a fuse* and did not realize it had a blasting cap on the end he was cutting. The cap exploded removing two fingers and a thumb. * Fuses were notched to make them easier to light.

“Injured Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 6 May 1905 page 6

January 4, 1907, Congdon Mine
Sam Vukich was pushing a heavily loaded mine car on the 1350 level. When he reached the chute he struggled to unlatch and dump the car. When the car dumped he fell over the car to the bottom of the chute. The rock from the car landed on him. His back was broken and his skull was fractured. Fortunately, a carman behind him heard him yell and rescued him.

“Miner Narrowly Escapes Death” Bisbee Daily Review 4 January 1907 page 6
Copper Queen Mine

Date probably 1881, Copper Queen Mine
After, the workings of the Copper Queen Incline Shaft had reached “B” level the air was of such poor quality it became essential to sink an air shaft. Stephen Bradish* and Stewart Hunt were working in this air shaft. It had been sunk the air shaft roughly 60 ft.
They had blasted and Bradish down to inspect the blast. He signaled to Hunt to be pulled up, and the air was fouled with powder gasses. At the collar of the shaft, Bradish suddenly let go and fell. Hunt went down the shaft to recover the body of his friend. Miraculously, the last blast had broken a hole into the drift below. Bradish’s head had landed in this hole and was protected from being smashed. He suffered only injured shoulders.
* Bradish was later a primary witness of the shooting of Frank Stable at the Gem Saloon in Bisbee on March 18, 1882.

May 2, 1882, Copper Queen Mine
Mark Shearer was injured when he was struck by a timber falling from a stope. His injuries were serious.

November 23, 1882, Copper Queen Mine #194
24-year-old, Frank Salmon walked to the 300 level station with Thomas Johnson carrying a pick. It was 11:40 am and time for lunch. Salmon sat down and leaned his head against a water pipe to have lunch. Johnson ask him what was wrong and Salmon responded he had been ‘up late. last- night’ William Kelly saw Salmon, suddenly just fall and landed on his face. Wes Howell and Kelly turned him over on his back, but Salmon died within two minutes. He was taken to a room at the Jones boarding house where Dr. H.W. Fenner examined and determine he had died from natural causes, a heart failure. The coroner examined Salmon’s possessions and found a small broken trunk with clothes and a brass trunk that was locked and sealed with wax *. The contents of this trunk were not described. Under protest of the coroner and without legal authority, J.W. Blair took $7.50 in U.S. silver coins belonging to Salmon from the coroner. The remaining items were placed in the

* Wentworth, Frank L. Bisbee with the Big B.: Unknown Publisher,
“Cochise County Inquest No. 195” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
custody of Thomas Jones. Salmon was from California and buried in Bisbee.* possibly sealed
by coroner.
*Cochise County Inquest No. 194" Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 1884, Copper Queen Mine
A rock fell on John McDonough and broke his thigh and ankle.
*Small Talk "Arizona Weekly Citizen 23 August 1884, page 3

November 7, 1890, Copper Queen Mine
Robert Cagle and A.E. Arnold were working in a No.2 crosscut on November 5 and had
blasted five holes. One failed to detonate. Arnold went back and relit the fuse on the
misfired hole, but left the mine before he heard the explosion. They climbed the incline
shaft and at the surface met J.L. Jones the miner that was working night shift in the crosscut
and told him about the misfire that was remaining. That night Jones worked on the upper
part of the crosscut away from where the missed hole was supposed to be. The next day
Cagle and Arnold looked for the missed hole and could not find and decided that it must
have detonated. They out two mine car loads of rock from the No.2 crosscut. That night
Jones with Fred Stone went to work. Stone was to work in the Burleigh Drift, instead of
with Jones. He passed Jones as he was headed out to get water for the Burleigh drill and
Jones asked him to bring back drinking water. About ten minutes later Stone returned with
a mine car with water barrels and found Jones standing there with a hammer*. Stone began
to unload the barrels onto a timber truck and told Jones to get a drink. Jones returned to his
drift and Stone went to the Burleigh Drift. As Stone was leaving the Burleigh Drift, he heard a detonation and his candle was extinguished. Jones exploded the misfire by picking or drilling. Stone found No.2 crosscut filled with smoke. C.P. Nelson went into the crosscut and found the mortally wounded Jones lying across the track and told the other men to get a doctor. They took Jones to the surface, but he was mortally injured.* Single jack or double jack, not a carpenter’s hammer

*Cochise County Inquest No. 235” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

**Cuprite Mine**

April 16, 1907, Cuprite Mine

At about 3:30 pm, Dave Nichols was going off shift at the Cuprite. He was hoisted to the surface with the other men. Three men left the cage immediately and headed to the change house. Nichols walked about four feet from the collar of the shaft and paused as he began to talk to a friend. A hoistman lifted the cage a couple of feet so a timber could be placed across the shaft. The cage was then to be lowered onto the timber and it would rest on the timber until the shaft needed to be used again*. This was in case, there were problems with the hoist; the cage would not fall down the shaft. As the hoistman raised the cage and the hoist jarred and a timber holding the sheave wheel being used broke and fell. The sheave wheel fell and struck Nichols on the head fracturing his skull. A timber fell and knocked Steve Ennohute to the ground. Within, a few minutes Nichols died from his injuries.

* The Cuprite shaft was only used during day shift. Blocking up a cage would normally only be done if the cage was going to be left unused for an extended period of time.

“Miner is Killed at Cuprite Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 17 April 1907 page 5

“Cochise County Inquest No. 443” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

October 10, 1924, Cuprite Mine

“Curly” John Edward Woodbury and “Pete” Charles Atkins were driving two headings at the same time. In 106-9 crosscut the shift boss had told them there was a missed hole. Woodbury found a hole with a double fuse sticking out of it and gently pulled it free. There was no blasting cap on the fuse, and he spent time investigating the hole and determined it was not a missed hole. After Atkins had the drift mucked out they decided that there was not enough room to install the next set of timber, but the only need a couple of more inches. They decided to break out the area with a pick and a double jack. Woodbury struck the area a couple times with a pick and an undiscovered missed hole detonated. Mortally wounded Atkins walked out of the drift and found C.E Thatcher and said, “Oh, I am hurt bad.” He fell and was caught by Thatcher. Woodbury shouted at that time “Come and get me; I am bleeding to death and can’t see anything.” Thatcher laid Atkin down in a wide section of the drift and ran into George Parrish and told him to get the foreman, while he went to help Woodbury. Atkins died at the hospital from internal injuries caused by chest punctures on October 11 and Woodbury survived the accident. Rebecca Atkins had her 34-year-old husband buried in Wilburton, Oklahoma.

*Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1577” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Czar Mine

November 1, 1888, Czar Mine
Cima Martino and Mike Greeley were cleaning up ore on the 200 level to make room for timber. Greeley walked up to the face of the drift with a pick to clear out an area when it caved-in. The falling rock covered Greeley’s legs and Cima. Alack Aridano* was pushing a mine car by the area and Greeley called to him. Soon Greeley was rescued and the body of Martino was uncovered. Martino was 29 years old and Italian.

*Writing is very faint on document this could easily be misspelled
No title The Arizona Silver Belt 10 November 1888 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 57” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 18, 1890, Czar Mine*
A miner with the surname of Hall was being lowered on a cage arriving at a 200 level station he stepped off before the cage stopped. Realizing his mistake he tried to get back on the cage. His leg was caught between the cage and the shaft timber and he fell the shaft onto the descending cage. The leg was almost torn completely off. The leg was later amputated below the knee. * There is a slight possibility this accident occurred in the Holbrook Mine

“Territorial News” Arizona Weekly Citizen 18, 1890 January page 3
“Wholesale Accidents” Arizona Weekly Citizen 25, 1890 January page 4
December 14, 1896, Czar Mine
Dominicino Romero was digging with a group of men into the waste dump, below the Czar Mine headframe. Foreman, Manuel Aguirre told the men to gather their tools and get out of the area, because it was undercut. When Romero didn’t move, he called to Romero, and he said he was cold, and he wanted to shovel a while to warm up. The dump collapse and buried him up against the rails to the waste dump* Romero died on December 17th from internal injuries. * The photographs from the period indicate that it may have been the tracks from the smelter to the slag dump. These rails went below and in front of the Czar Headframe and were next to a steep section of dump that had been cut away.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 326” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 23, 1902, Czar Mine
Robert Hansen and his partner W.A. Richards were working on the 200 level in the Southwest Country at the Clay raise. They were installing a grizzly about six and a half sets up (45 ft.) Richards had hoisted up a grizzly timber* and Hansen was placing it when he slipped and fell head first down the raise. Richards called down the raise and heard no response. He went to #27 stope on the 200 level and gathered help. Robert Kneale was lowered down the raise and discovered Hansen was dead. The miners removed the chute lining and pulled Hansen’s body out into the manway. Hansen had come from Colorado a few weeks before although, he had worked at the Lowell Mine in Bisbee sometime earlier. He was survived by a father in Salt Lake City. * Early grizzlies were made of timber and not rail.

“Plunged to His Death” Bisbee Daily Review 24 August 1902 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 84” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 19, 1903, Czar Mine
E.P Leyley, a miner working under foreman Jack Taylor had a narrow escape around noon when he was hit in the scalp by a falling rock. He was taken to the companies’ physician’s office. The injury required a few stitches.

“Miner Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 20 January 1903 page 8

August 2, 1903, Czar Mine near 100 level
L.M. Strumm, a 16-year-old tool nipper was on the 200 level at a raise that had been fitted to serve as an interior shaft. He told the Tommy Woods, the hoistman that he wanted to take his tool car up to the 100 level. The hoistman stated that Strumm told him to go to the top of shaft. At 9:30 am, the cage slowed down as it passed the hundred level young man reached out to lift the landing chairs, but the cage continued up and Strumm, head struck the shaft timber. His scalp was peeled from his head and was left hanging over his face. The young man’s nose was broken, and part of the bone was taken off. His eyes were also injured. Immediately, Strumm signaled the hoistman with the shaft bell to lower the cage to the 200 level. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and his parents were notified. Miners told the newspaper that they had warned Strumm that he was taking too many chances and was reckless of the dangers underground. In January of 1906, the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company sent L.M. Strumm to New York to receive treatment
for his eyes. After the accident, the happiness of the L.M. Strumm family declined. On a few days later the on August 11, L.M. Strumm’s father Albert W. Strumm was arrested for discharging a firearm in city limits. On August 9th at 10:00 pm. A.W. Strumm fired five shots from his pistol in front of the Strumm restaurant on O.K. Street. He was discovered still holding the smoking pistol. He stated that he fired the shots in the air to scare off Mrs. Strumm who was attacking him with a butcher knife. He was reported to be drunk at the time. Mr. Strumm, who had lived many years in Bisbee as a miner had a reputation for being a peaceful, quiet man, and this was felt to have influenced the legal proceedings, and he was only fined $10.00. The decline continued and on April 7, 1905, his parents Augusta and Albert W. Strumm filed for divorce. Albert was served the divorce papers when he traveled back from Cananea, Mexico where he was employed. The divorce must have been a difficult one as the newspaper announced that on May 19, 1905, a “Restraining order as prayed for had been issued.” The divorce was finalized in November 3, 1905.

“Tool Nipper Strumm is Terribly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 2 August 1903 page 8
“Strumm on Warpath” Bisbee Daily Review 11 August 1903 page 4
“Actions Brought for District Court” Bisbee Daily Review 8 April 1905 page 1
“Short Personal Notes” Bisbee Daily Review 13 April 1905 page 8
“Court Proceedings” Bisbee Daily Review 19 May 1905 page 3
“Didn’t Make a Case” Bisbee Daily Review 3 November 1905 page 1
“Sent by Copper Queen” Bisbee Daily Review 24 January 1906 page 2

January 3, 1904, Czar Mine
Chas. Kinney was injured on the 300 level. A rock fell from a stope and struck him on the foot. The injury was not serious.

“Slight Accidents” Bisbee Daily Review 5 January 1904 page 5

March 13, 1905, Czar Mine
Theodore D. Burdick slipped and fell 20 ft. in the Southwest Stope on the 200 level. His back was broken and was initially questioned whether he would live. He remained at the Copper Queen Hospital for nearly two years and was released painfully crippled and weak for the rest of his life. Theodore was a man of many careers. He had graduated college and had worked as a pharmacist and doctor in Michigan, before taking a joining a theatrical group and taking it and a couple of others on tour. Later he returned to his medical profession and became a doctor in Albuquerque, New Mexico. From New Mexico, he came to Bisbee and became a miner for a time. Burdick left the mines for a time to run a saloon, before returning to the mines. It was soon after this second time in the mines he was injured. After his fall and while he was still in the hospital, Burdick was nominated by the Republican Party as their candidate for Justice of the Peace. He won the 1906, election by a substantial margin and became a Justice of the Peace on January 1, 1907. The crippled miner became a successful, Justice of the Peace winning both the 1908 and 1911 elections and becoming more commonly known as Judge Burdick. Most of his cases were minor robberies, disturbing the peace, saloon fights, vagrancy and marriages. Such as when he fined “Trixy” Fawcett a lady of the red-light district $15.00 for drunkenness. Some of his cases drew the public spotlight, like the “famous” chicken coop case where two parties
spent $300 fighting months over the possession of a $13.00 chicken coop. He was also the first Justice to try a deaf and mute person in the district. The young Mexican man was arrested for disturbing the peace and was found guilty and sentenced to seven days in jail. Police officers and lawyers attempted to tell the young man about his sentence, but the man was also illiterate. They gave up. Justice Burdick was able to use hand signs to inform the man of his sentence. In "one of the strangest cases in the history of the district" accused thief I.B. Calhoun skipped bail and bought a train ticket to El Paso rather than face Justice Theodore Burdick’s court Calhoun was working on the 500 level of the Spray mine in a stope with jigger boss J.T. McCorkle. The boss had $55.00 in his overall pocket. As the stope was warm, McCorkle removed his overalls and set them near Calhoun. Later, he went down to the 600 level to work and returned to pick up his overalls as he went up to the surface. On the change house, he discovered the money was missing. Returning underground, McCorkle accused Calhoun of stealing the money. Calhoun denied this, so McCorkle decided to see a shift boss about the matter and ordered Calhoun to take a cage to the surface with him. While on the cage Calhoun took off a shoe to remove a "nail." In the process of aggressively removing the shoe he knocked other men around on the cage, some who nearly were thrown into the shaft. At this time, it was believed he kicked the money down the shaft. Although, no money was found on Calhoun he was arrested on $250.00 bond and ordered to appear before Judge Burdick two days later. While out on bond he purchased his train ticket and eventually forfeited his bond. Judge Burdick died on January 3, 1913, and was survived by his mother and brother Clinton A. Burdick of Douglas, Arizona.

"Perhaps Fatally Injured" Bisbee Daily Review 14 March 1905 page 1
"Personal Mention" Bisbee Daily Review 16 March 1905 page 5
"Shropshire Reelected" Bisbee Daily Review 9 November 1906 page 1
"New Officers will Begin Work" Bisbee Daily Review 2 January 1907 page 2
"Miner Arrested on Larceny Charge" Bisbee Daily Review 18 June 1907 page 1
"Accused Miner Will Forfeit His Bail" Bisbee Daily Review 20 June 1907 page 5
"Did Not Appear in Court" Bisbee Daily Review 21 June 1907 page 5
"Deaf and Dumb, yet Disturbs the Peace" Bisbee Daily Review 6 December 1907 page 8
"Tricky Fined $15" Bisbee Daily Review 6 December 1907 page 7
"Bartender is Under Arrest for Assault" Bisbee Daily Review 31 January 1908 page 5
"Own Troubles Took up Time of Witnesses" Bisbee Daily Review 5 February 1908 page 5
"Jury Frees Wilson of Assault Charge" Bisbee Daily Review 12 February 1908 page 8
"Chicken Coop Case goes to District Court" Bisbee Daily Review 10 July 1908 page 5
"Hen Coop Case near End" Bisbee Daily Review 29 November 1908 page 7
"Judge Burdick Passes Away" Bisbee Daily Review 4 January 1913 page 2
September 15 1905, Czar Mine
German, Hugo Krahn* a carman at the Czar, was loading a mine car at a chute. It appears the muck became hung up in the chute, and Krahn was using a bar to free up the rock. Muck fell, and the bar was shot back at him. The bar struck him on the side of the head. He was found on the ground and was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Originally, it was thought his wounds were not serious, but at 9:00 that evening his injuries proved fatal. A letter was found in the deceased pocket by Walter Hubbard, the undertaker. This letter was given to Mrs. Jack Breeding, who translated the document, which revealed that Krahn was the son of a member of the staff of German Emperor Wilhelm II. The young man was 24 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

*Listed as Frank Krahn and Frank Kahn in the Bisbee Daily Review articles
“Fred Kahn Killed in Mysterious Manner” Bisbee Daily Review. 16 September 1905 page 5
“Of Kaiser Wilhelm’s Staff” Bisbee Daily Review. 17 September 1905 page 1
“Bisbee-Lowell Evergreen Cemetery.” MyCochise
April 9, 1906, Czar Mine
German Miner, William Grossklaus, Harry Palmer and George McMillan were getting ready to leave 100 level when sets of the sets of timber underneath them gave way. Grossklaus and Palmer fell while McMillan was able to hang onto a rail. Palmer was lifted out with a rope Grossklaus was still alive but buried. Rescuing miners covered his unburied face with lagging to protect him. Then a second cave-in occurred. This one killed him. His head was crushed, and several bones were broken. Miners were able to recover his body in about two hours by mining from underneath him. The deceased was a recent widower and had quit the Lowell Mine since he could not get work on Sundays and he needed the money. According to the Bisbee Daily Review, Three days before he was killed Grossklaus had a premonition of his death and mentioned it to several people in the town including Palmer and McMillan. He was survived by his children Albert William Grossklaus and Elizabeth Rose Grossklaus, a brother-in-law A.T. Rose in Bisbee, Two sisters in New York and a brother in Custer City, South Dakota. His parents were still living and in Germany at the time. His children were living in Valley Hills, Bosque County, Texas.

“Miner is Killed” Bisbee Daily Review, 10 April 1906 page 6
“He Had a Warning” Bisbee Daily Review, 12 April 1906 page 5
“In the Probate Court of the County of Cochise Territory of Arizona” Bisbee Daily Review, 23 December 1909 page 6
“Cochise County Inquest No. 335” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
June 14, 1906, Czar Mine
While gobbing, Joe De Souza hit his foot with a pick. He was expected to be off work a few days.
“Young Joe De Souza Drove Pick in Foot” Bisbee Daily Review 15 June 1906 page 3

September 17, 1906, Czar Mine
Richard Cayberry had his leg broken while being hoisted to the surface at the Czar Shaft.
“Getting Better” Bisbee Daily Review 19 September 1906 page 3

November 2, 1906, Czar Mine
Victor Clawson was working on the 100 level* when a section of the roof (back) collapsed and a rock impacted his left foot. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where the doctors felt it was likely that part of the foot would need to be amputated.
“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 3 November 1906 page 8
*Newspaper had misprint stating the 1000 level

November 9, 1906, Czar Mine
Albert Close was working in a drift on the 300 level when the back (roof) fell pinning to the ground. After he was uncovered, he again was knocked to the ground by a subsequent cave-in. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where it was determined he had received a Colles’ fracture on the right wrist. He was expected to be able to use his arm in three weeks.
“Has Arm Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 10 November 1906 page 7

November 14, 1906, Czar Mine
A half hour after starting his first shift underground, a mysterious individual named either William Newton or E. Ruegg was working with C.H. Lee cleaning track on the 200 level towards the Holbrook Mine. They were taking a second mine car filled with rock to dump and the door on the mine car stuck. Lee told Newton to watch out for a hole (raise). Newton said “hole!” and fell into it the raise. He fell 100 feet to the next level. Lee called for him but, received no answer. The name he gave for employment was William Newton, but he had the initials E.R. tattooed on his arm. A notebook in his pocket contained a message that “in case of injury, please notify my parents, No.530 West Hoboken N.J. Mrs. Amelie Ruegg.” His actual name was not determined, but his body was shipped to Mrs. Ruegg for burial in New Jersey. This man was a newcomer to Bisbee had been in town only a few days.
“Falls to Death First Shift in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 15 November 1906 page 8
“Will Ship Body” Bisbee Daily Review 16 November 1906 page 7
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 379” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 14, 1906 Czar Mine
Shift Boss, Edward N. Ruff was in a drift on a lower level, when the ground caved above him. It threw him face down on the ground, and the rock covered his legs. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. An examination revealed that no bones were broken, but his legs were bruised.
April 27, 1907, Czar Mine
Eighteen-year-old, newlywed, D’Arcy Trezise better known as “Jack” Trezise was injured at 8:30 pm on the 200 level. He had been working about an hour when he bent over using his pick and detonated a partially unexploded hole. The blast hurled him back knocking him unconscious. He received a severe cut on the right side of his face and lost his right eye. His right side and leg were bruised. Miners near him rushed him to the surface where he regained consciousness and was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. At the hospital, he was cared for by Dr. Shine and Dr. Wall. After 43 days, Trezise was released on June 8 from the hospital. Trezise had been married to Miss Mabel Jeffries on April 13, 1907, just over two weeks prior. Mabel divorced him and married Albert Harris on March 21, 1908. Her new husband, Albert Harris was killed in a cave-in in the Gardner just over a year later on May 5, 1908. On May 12, 1909, D’Arcy gave a demonstration of his boxing skills, punching a bag with elaborate moves at the Y.M.C.A. open house. He had practiced this after his mine accident. (Last name was spelled both Trezias and Trezise in the paper.)

July 6, 1907, Czar Mine
Miner, G.H. McCorken was struck in the shoulder by a timber. He was expected to be off work a few days.

July 24, 1907, Czar Mine
W.F. Lemma was using a small air compressed drill (plugger?) on a lower level of the Czar Shaft when it slipped and tore of the first joint of his fingers and cut up his hand.

March 4, 1908, Czar Mine
Around 12:15, Sam Goodenstein was climbing down a manway between the 200 and 300 levels. He accidently stepped off a ladder and fell into the opening. Ed Hottopp was working in the manway turned and saw him fall past. Joe Costello and Thomas Cook climbed down the manway and found him on a lagging one set above the 300 level. Mr. Goodenstein fell 90-feet. He was taken to the surface and rushed him to the hospital. On arrival, his injuries appeared to be a broken jaw and a bruised shoulder. Goodenstein was still alive at the hospital, but the doctors had little hope. The 19-year-old miner died on March 5, 1908. His father Max Goodenstein lived in Dubacher Canyon.
March 12, 1908, Czar Mine
A.M. Richmond survived a close call. Around 12:00 pm. Richmond was working at the bottom of a manway when an ax fell close to seventy feet down the manway and struck him on the head. He was taken by ambulance to the Copper Queen Hospital. It was determined that his skull had a compound fracture. As of March 14, he was recovering well in the hospital. Finally, he was released from the hospital on March 25, 1908. (Note, Richmond is believed to have been a friend of Roy Gardner who was injured in the Lowell mine on March 26, 1908)

“Miner at Czar has Close Call” Bisbee Daily Review 13 March 1908 page 5
“Resting Well” Bisbee Daily Review 14 March 1908 page 7
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan, 1 1907 – Jun 30, 1908, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

April 18, 1908 Czar Mine
Ed Pervins, a pipe repairman, was working on a cage when he was caught in the waist and crushed. Originally, it was believed the injuries would be fatal. By 9:00 that evening it was determined he would recover. He was initially released from the hospital on April 25, 1908. On May 15, 1908, an operation was performed to mend his severed abdominal muscles. He had a wife, K. Pervins and two children and was a member of the Salvation Army Band. Pervins survived the accident.

“Ed Pervins Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 19 April 1908 page 5
“Operation Performed” Bisbee Daily Review 16 May 1908 page 7
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jun 30, 1908, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

July 17, 1908, Czar Mine
Robert H. “Bob” Campbell, a native of Goldenville, Guysboro, Nova Scotia and a former shift boss at the Shattuck Mine was crushed and killed by a boulder. Campbell, a timberman, was with a shift boss named Rogers. Rogers was making his first visit to the “Southwest Drift” stope. They began climbing down a manway into a stope with Campbell in the lead; When Campbell looked down into the stope and called “How is she looking?” Suddenly, a boulder around 500 lbs. fell and smashed Campbell’s head beyond recognition. Even though, he had already died the miners took him to the Copper Queen Hospital. He was 31 years old and had married Miss Josie Metz (Mrs. Campbell) His wife was devastated by the death of her husband and had to be cared for by Mrs. James Wood of Douglas, Arizona. Robert Campbell’s brother James had been killed when he drilled into a misfire at the Pittsburg & Hecla Shaft on September 6, 1903. He was survived by two sisters, Sadie Campbell of Bangor Maine, Mrs. Albert Weber, two brothers, John Campbell and William Campbell of British Columbia. Also, his surviving cousins were Stewart Grant and Robert Grant of Bisbee, A.F. Grant of Lowell, Arizona and Mrs. John A. McKinnon of San Francisco. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery next to his brother James.

“One Miner Killed and Two Injured by Powder Explosion” Bisbee Daily Review 8 September 1903 page 4
September-October 1909, Czar Mine
A large boulder began moving, and Edward Maddern stepped out of its way and was slightly struck on the side. He then jumped out of the boulders way. He was only bruised.

"Miner Suffers Narrow Escape" Bisbee Daily Review 2 October 1909 page 8

October 8, 1909, Czar Mine
At 1:00 am. S. L. Brown and James Critchley Jr. were working at 51-3 chute on the 400 level.* The chute was hung up and they needed to free it. These men were working in the manway, and the muck broke through from the chute, injuring Brown and suffocating, Critchley. Elmer Hall, who was running, the locomotive on the level had pulled mine cars from a chute, but had stopped after it had hung up. When they heard the chute beginning to run, he headed back there to load cars and discovered the accident. His father James Critchley Sr. was at the Spray Shaft,* when the accident occurred. He arrived at the Czar and saw the “mangled” remains of his son brought to the surface. James Jr. was one of twelve children of the Critchley family. * Inquest indicates he may have been working in the Czar Mine also.

*The newspaper article states they were working between the 300 and 400 levels. Since the accident included locomotives, it must have occurred on a haulage level. The haulage levels in the Czar mine were the 200 and 400 levels

"James Critchley is Killed at Czar" Bisbee Daily Review 8 October 1909 page 8

"Unavoidable Accident Verdict of Jury" Bisbee Daily Review 8 October 1909 page 8

"Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 692" Arizona State Archives Phoenix
October 13, 1909, Czar Mine
Author, Lew Wilson sought employment in the Bisbee mines to help him write a series of magazine articles about working in mines. He was working on the 400 level at the same area James Critchley Jr. had been killed five days earlier. The ladder he was climbing gave way. Wilson fell 30 ft. and broke two ribs from hitting the timber as he fell. A trap door that had been shut in the manway prevented him from falling the full 100 ft. Before becoming a miner, Wilson was reported to have worked as a playwright, author, actor, and composer and telegraph operator. While recovering he worked at Western Union office, filling in for a vacationing telegraph operator.

March 13, 1910, Czar Mine
“Cousin Jack,” T. H. Hocking and Frank Campbell, a Canadian were assigned to restart up a working in the “Southwest Country”. Unknown to the men, there was a misfire that had been left by the previous miners about 18 months before. While picking at soft ground, one of the miners struck the misfire. The force of the blast peppered their faces with small rocks and dirt. There was concern that Hocking would lose his eyesight. Hocking’s wife was living in Cornwall, England at the time of the accident.

April –May 1910, Czar Mine
Hoistman, Ruben (Rube) A. Davidson was caught by his jumper when he leaned over the gears of the Czar hoist. He began yelling, and Mr. Moon was able to rescue him before he was killed by the gears. His chest was ripped up with muscles and tendons severed. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Later, Oscar Johnson donated skin and in late May early June, Davidson received the first skin grafting operation in the Warren Mining District. On June 28, a second skin graft was performed. An unnamed young man was the donor of the skin. He was released from the hospital on August 14, 1910, after 106 days. Ruben was 50 years old and from Nova Scotia.

June 1910 Czar Mine
R.M. Irish stepped on a large nail and was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital.

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1910 – Aug. 30th 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
August 30, 1910, Czar Mine
A miner from the Isle of Man named William Henry Kewley was pulling No. 1 chute on the 400 level. The chute was filled with dry, but sticky muck. He had loaded a car and pulled up another car when the chute suddenly began to run. Kewley was rapidly buried by about five tons of muck and smothered. His partner, H.W. Price heard the muck fall and found Kewley buried. Price heard two groans from Kewley and noticed the chute door was open. Sadly, his wife had died six months earlier and with his death, their infant child was orphaned. He was also survived by a widowed mother.

“Miner Meets Death under Tons of Ore” Bisbee Daily Review 31 August 1910 page 8
“Death Accidental is Jury’s Verdict” Bisbee Daily Review 1 September 1910 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 778” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

September 3, 1910, Czar Mine
John Gallagher* was tamping dynamite into a blast hole, when it is believed a boulder of sulfide fell striking him in the face. Harold B. Mackintosh heard rocks fall and found Gallagher holding his face with his fingers working. Substantial blood was coming from his nose and head. Mackintosh left to get help to bring him down the manway. While he was gone, Gallagher revived for a time and climbed down the manway by himself. The rescuing men found him still alive at the bottom of the ladders and took him to the surface and the Copper Queen Hospital. Gallagher told the men that the machine bar had fallen and hit him in the face. This did not happen since, the machine bar was still mounted, and a loading stick was still in a partially loaded blast hole. Contrary to the newspaper report the blast hole had not detonated. The rock badly fractured Gallagher’s skull. Originally, it was hoped he would survive, but his condition worsened, and he died. Twenty-six-year-old Gallagher was survived by a widow and nine month-old child.* The accident explained in the newspaper is dramatically different than the one described in the inquest.

“Man Injured at Copper Queen Properties Dies” Bisbee Daily Review 6 September 1910 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner's Inquest No. 779” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

October 11, 1910, Czar Mine
English Miner, J. Weber was hit in the back by a falling timber. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he remained until the 18th with a bruised back.

“Injured in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 13 October 1910 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Oct 11, 1910 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum Bisbee

November 5, 1910, Czar Mine
W. McGraff was stuck by a falling boulder. His right arm suffered a compound fracture. His injuries were dressed, and he was sent home.

“Injured in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 6 November 1910 page 5
January 4, 1911, Czar Mine
A cage gate became caught on an undetermined object while a cage with nine men was being lowered. The gate was torn off and the cage continued to descend another 50 ft. before it was stopped. John Morris was taken to the hospital with minor injuries.

“Accident at Czar Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 4 January 1911 page 5

January 14, 1911, Czar Mine
About 3:00 pm, Mike Bello fell into a manway and injured his head and back. Remarkably, Shift Boss Smith, who weighed 200-pounds lifted 198-pound Bello’s back up the manway ladders. After carrying Bello to the level, Smith was exhausted from the effort and had to be revived. Bello was Italian by birth and had been in Bisbee only eight months.

“Mike Bello is Hurt at the Czar Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 15 January 1911 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1910 – Aug. 30, 1911, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

January 23, 1911, Czar Mine
Jack Greener was working at 2:00 am when a brace holding back gobbed waste rock was knocked out. Around five tons of muck fell and partly buried him. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and released the same day. Confusion between this accident and the fatal accident of Santiago Ranteria at the Oliver Shaft on the same day led to the rumors that Greener had been killed.

“Miner is Killed Instantly at Oliver Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 24 June 1911 page 8

February 18, 1911 Czar Mine
Dick Helberg, who is believed to have worked in Bisbee under the alias Frank Rinehart, was killed in an undescribed fall underground that punctured his small intestine. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he died on February 21. The only paper found in his possession was a lapsed insurance policy made out to his brother Frank He lb erg in Shellville, California. His brother Fred Helberg was contacted to pay for the burial, but he refused. Stating that he had loaned his brother money several times and had never received any back. He also noted that his brother had been in trouble a number of times. The paper felt that Dick Helberg was the “black sheep” of the family. Positive identification of the body was never made as the brother never came to Bisbee.

“Body of Rinehart Still Held Here” Bisbee Daily Review 5 March 1911 page 4
“Refuses to Pay for Funeral of Brother”. Bisbee Daily Review 24, February 1911 page 5
“County Will Bury Unidentified Body” Bisbee Daily Review 7 March 1911 page 8
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Feb.18, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum Bisbee

July 17, 1911, Czar Mine
Sam Brown sprained his back in the Czar. He was taken to his home.

“Injured at Czar” Bisbee Daily Review 19 July 1911 page 8
August 15, 1911, Czar Mine
At 9 o’clock at night, George Murdock was caught in a cave-in on the 400 level. His right leg was broken and he complained of pains in the breast. It was feared he may have suffered internal injuries. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital where he remained 132 days.

“George Murdock is injured at Czar” Bisbee Daily Review 16 August 1911 page 1
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Aug 15, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum Bisbee

October 7, 1911 Czar Mine
German, Harry Collings broke his leg in accident on a Saturday night. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where it was reset. He had been in Bisbee only two months

“Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 10 October 1911 page 2
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register October 7, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

November 8, 1911 Czar Mine
George Davis was struck in the back by a small rock, which injured his back. The injury was minor.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 9 November 1911 page 5

December 30, 1911 Czar Mine
Miner, Charles Tramp was caught in a cave-in. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he died from a fractured pelvis on December 31. He was 31 years old and survived by a wife and four daughters of ages 9 and younger.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 31 December 1911 page 3
“Charles Tramp Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 3 January 1912 page 6
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register December 30, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

April 12, 1912, Czar Mine
Italian Miner, Jerry Rolle* was injured in a cave-in. He received a cut on the head and bruises. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital for 16 days. His injuries were not severe.* Listed as Charles Rolly in the newspaper.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 13 April 1912 page 2
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register April 12, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

June 17, 1912, Czar Mine
M. Cavanaugh had his arm broken when a boulder fell while he was fixing overhead lagging.

“Miner’s Arm Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 18 June 1912 page 6

November 23, 1912, Czar Mine
Canadian, Simon Jacques was struck by a falling boulder. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he died from a fractured pelvis and internal injuries on December 4th.

“Personal Mention” Bisbee Daily Review 25 November 1912 page 3
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register November 23, 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee
June 6, 1913, Czar Mine

Two miners, Albert Hodge an Australian and William T. Menear a “Cousin Jack’ from Cornwall, England began working in a drift on the 200 level. They were pulling out the supporting timber to be reused. The men continued this work for most of the day. At noon, they ate lunch and at around 2:00, shift boss Cass Benton checked on the two men. He left at 2:15 pm about 45 minutes before these men would head off shift. They stopped work 30 minutes before most crews because William helped gather man checks for the 200 level. This was the last time anyone saw the men alive. It is believed that between 2:15 and 3:00 pm the drift collapsed completely filling the opening from the track to the back. At 11:00 at night Mrs. Menear contacted her brother-in-law, Henry Menear a miner at the Holbrook mine to check up on her husband. He checked William’s locker at the Czar Change House and discovered that his brother had not changed into his clean clothes. Henry informed the timekeeper, and it was also determined that William had not turned in his man check. Soon, the cave-in was discovered and rescue organized. Captain Hodgson, mine superintendent, took charge of the rescue. After working for one hour, the body of Albert Hodge was found. It appeared that he had suffocated as there were no broken bones. At the time, there was hope that William Menear might have been trapped alive, but after working nine hours, his body was also found. It appeared that he also had suffocated. William was 28 years old and survived by his wife, daughter, son, and brother. Albert Hodge was about 26 years old and unmarried. He had a mother and sister who were dependent on him. Although, Hodges was from Moonta, Australia, Fellow Bisbee miner, John Truscott had met him at Harteon Tower in South Queensland.

“This accident reinforced to Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company the importance of man checks. Menear and Hodge went missing eight hours before the mining company recognized this. It was felt that part of the problem was that it was payday Friday and the crews of miners were in a rush to leave the mine. Since both of these men were considered good miners the coroner’s jury had difficulty in assigning blame for the accident. Part of this was probably due to the nature of the work the men were doing, removing the supporting timber. To someone who is not familiar with underground could cause them to question the logic of this. Removing timber can be done safely as the witnesses called to testify agreed. Not noticing missing man check is more problematic. Five man checks had not been turned in, and it was assumed because it was a payday Friday the men were in a hurry and had forgotten to turn in their checks.

“Two Killed under Cave in the Czar” Bisbee Daily Review 8 June 1913 page 1

“Inquest of Death of Menear and Hodge is Prolonged by Questions” Bisbee Daily Review 10 June 1913 page 1

“Inquest is Prolonged” Bisbee Daily Review 10 June 1913 page


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1015” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
December 12, 1913, Czar Mine
A timber fell onto the ankle of Mike Keefe and sprained it. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.
“Broken Ankle” Bisbee Daily Review 13 December page 8
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Dec 12, 1913, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum Bisbee

December 18, 1913, Czar Mine
James Critchley* was pushing a mine car, when a timber fell smashing his right hand between the mine car and timber. His middle finger was amputated, and the others were badly smashed. After the accident, he went into town and found an automobile ride to the hospital. While talking to friends, he said “It did not bother him much.”* believed to be the father of James Critchley Jr. who was killed in the Czar Mine on October 8, 1909
“Jim Critchley has the Grin” Bisbee Daily Review 19 December page 8
January 7, 1914 Czar Mine
Around 9:00 am, Edward A. Gidley was working in a raise about 30 feet above the 300 level. He was installing a “Safety First” lagging. The night shift had set up two posts and a cap, and he wanted to finish the timbering. Suddenly, a rock of about two tons fell rolled and crushed Gidley to death. Miners had to use jacks to remove the boulder from the body. After the accident, Will Gidley,* brother of the deceased and a shift boss in the Southwest mine was called. Edward Gidley had only worked as a miner for one year. He was survived by a wife and a son Edward who for a time was the leader of the orchestra at the Orpheum Theater until he took a position as an electrician for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company. Gidley was also survived by his brother Will and sister Adina of Bisbee and two other brothers, one in New York and the other in Louisiana. * This may be the same Will Gidley that became the Safety inspector for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company.

February 23, 1914, Czar Mine
February 1914, was not a good month for the Copper Queen Band. First, Dick Rich of the Czar Shaft and Dave Truscott of the Holbrook Mine were injured and unable to perform in a Valentine’s Day Performance. Then on the 23rd, the band’s leader Pat McCusker was crushed between timbers in the Czar Incline. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital began recovering. He was released, but later was readmitted. Around May 17, he began to be seen around the town of Bisbee. McCusker was able to resume his position as a band leader on June 20, 1914.

July 6, 1914, Czar Mine
At 3:00 pm, George A. Love was cutting a hitch to install a timber near the ore chutes on the 400 level in the main haulage drift. While, he was working approximately a ton of broken rock fell carrying down the high voltage trolley line, a bare ½” copper wire. Love was pinned to the ground with the wire contacting his shoulder and electrocuted. He was 32 years old and survived by his wife Mrs. Marie J. Love, two small children and his mother Mary Love of Grand Rapids Michigan. George was buried in his wife’s hometown of Grottoes, Virginia. Interestingly, his body was escorted from the Palace Undertakers to the Episcopal Church by both the Copper Queen Band and the Calumet and Arizona Band. He had worked for both companies during the three years he had lived in Bisbee.

*George Love was in the stope when the fatal accident of Arthur Poquette occurred on May 9, 1911, at the Oliver Shaft. “Live Wire is Cause Death of Geo. Love” Bisbee Daily Review 7 July 1914 page 1
“Inquest Held over Body of George Love Yesterday Morning” Bisbee Daily Review 8 July 1914 page 2
“Love Internment is Awaiting Word from Mother of Deceased” Bisbee Daily Review 9 July 1914 page 5
“Love Funeral Sunday” Bisbee Daily Review 22 July 1914 page 8
“Funeral Services Held” Bisbee Daily Review 26 July 1914 page 6
July 18, 1914, Czar Mine
George Paprika, a carman, working on the 400 level was injured when he was “caught and squeezed”. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital. (It is likely that he was either wedged between a timber and a mine car or caught between a two mine cars.)

August 21, 1914, Czar Mine
Avery Sheer was pinched between a loaded mine car and a timber. His injuries were felt to be minor, and he was expected to return to work after a day off.

August 26, 1914, Czar Mine
A carman, named Joe Miller broke his index finger on his left hand while dumping a mine car. When he lifted the car to dump into a chute, his finger was caught on the car, and his finger was bent towards the back of the hand. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where the cut and fractured finger was treated. The Safety First man determined the accident had occurred at “Eleven minutes of Eleven.”

September 3, 1914, Czar Mine
Canadian Miner, Thomas C. McBurney, was timbering on the 300 level. He was repairing a drift set that had was taking weight. The set had dropped and was no longer the proper height of the drift. McBurney had removed muck from behind the back lagging of the lower end of the set and had blocked this timber. After this, he began to remove the side lagging. At this time, the back lagging slipped, and dirt rushed in and buried McBurney suffocating him. His partner, Howard Curnow was a few feet away and uninjured. Thomas was 51 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by a brother in Los Angeles and a wife (Agnes Manson McBurney ?)(This accident is an example of the mining superstition that accidents occurred in groups of three. McBurney’s death in the Czar was considered the first, followed by an Irish Miner James F. Conway, who was killed in the Gardner Shaft on September 15, 1914. The third fatal accident occurred in the Cole Shaft when Andy Sterberg was killed by a falling rock on September 23, 1914)

Shift Boss, John Cochlan broke two ribs when he was crushed between a mine car being pulled by a mule and a timber.

“Miner is Crushed in Mine Accident” El Paso Herald 18 September 1914 page 1
Around 1916, Czar Mine  
Avery E. Shearer lost five teeth in an accident. He later tried to sue the Copper Queen Consolidated mining Company for $10,000. Shearer decided that he had been given bad advice in suing the mining company and settled for a job back in the mines, and the company would pay for his dental work.

“Shearer Suit” Bisbee Daily Review  12 January 1916 page 8

December 7, 1918, Czar Mine  
Joe Pycklick was fatally injured in a fight on the 400 level. Around 12:45 pm, Francisco Velardo, and Joe began arguing over a detail of their work. The argument became so fierce, they left the raise they were working and enter a drift that had several other men in it. Joe referred to Francisco with a term that upset him. Francisco challenged Pycklick to say it again and he did. The Francisco struck Pycklick on the head with a short pipe that was used as a chute bar*. Francisco was arrested in the Czar Change Room and taken to the county jail. He was later found not guilty.  

*This pipe was likely placed over a chute door handle to give added leverage and distance from the chute.

“Quarrel Results in Fracture of Skull for Miner” Tombstone Epitaph  8 December 1918 page 1  
“Alleged Slayer of Miner Freed” Bisbee Daily Review  13 February 1919 page 3

January 22, 1919, Czar Mine  
A miner was barring down with shift boss, Harry L. Schofield a boulder fell and landed on a timber. The board shot up and struck Schofield in the face breaking his nose and giving him a black eye.

“Meets Peculiar Accident” Bisbee Daily Review  23 January 1919 page 6

August 14, 1919, Czar Mine  
A little after 7:00 pm, new employee, Joe Romano a “one man car” (trammer?) was caught when the Rucker Slice (stope) caved in. Romano was protected under an arch of rock, and Superintendent Tollman had all available men work to get him out. Soon they were able to get an airline to him. After five hours he was rescued uninjured.

“Miner Buried under 5 Tons of Rock in Czar Shaft as Result Cave-in; Is Uninjured” Bisbee Daily Review  15 August 1919 page 1  
“Southwest News” Casa Grande Valley Dispatch  29 August 1919

March 28, 1920, Czar Mine  
James E. Whisand and Alex Blinman were working on the 400 level at 10:00 pm. The drift was in heavy ground, and the timber was crushing. The height of the drift had dropped 13 inches in three months from ground movement, and the trolley wire was only six feet and five inches above the track. A string of empty mine cars had been parked in the crosscut and Whisand need to walk by them. He reached a point where the space between the wall and the mine car was too tight for him to fit. He decided to crawl across the top of the mine car. While doing this, he contacted the live trolley wire and was electrocuted. He was survived by his widow, three daughter’s ages seven, fourteen and a married daughter, Mrs. Hoff.

“Fall from Car Kills Worker” Bisbee Daily Review  30 March 1920 page 3  
July 18, 1920, Czar Mine
Dell M. Dursham was loading from a chute when a boulder rolled out and struck him on the left thigh. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 20 July 1920 page 8

November 22, 1920, Czar Mine
Around 10:30 pm, motor swamper, R.P. Yarbrough and Scottish motorman, George Sutherland were hauling ore on the 400 level and had just dumped at the Sacramento shaft and were about 600 ft. from the Gardner shaft, when a timber holding up the trolley wire fell. It hit Yarbrough and knocked Sutherland off the locomotive. The locomotive’s light went out after the trolley wire broke and Sutherland’s lamp was knocked out. Yarbrough struck a match and found that Sutherland had been crushed between the locomotive and the rib of the drift. He was critically injured and was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he died.


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1436” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 10, 1921, Czar Mine
Roy Smith was working on the 400 level and picked into a missed hole. He was cut up by the blast.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 11 May 1921 page 6

August 4, 1921, Czar Mine
A man with the surname Taylor and Dan Hearch were gassed, but survived. (They were most likely, exposed to powder smoke and not fire gasses.)

“Miners are Gassed” Bisbee Daily Review 5 August 1921 page 5

December 16, 1921 Czar Mine
Joseph Besil and William Higgins were installing timber at the top of a chute on the 200 level. Higgins was giving tools to Besil who was above him on a platform when a boulder fell and knocked Besil into the 140 ft. raise. A hole was cut through the chute lagging and Besil’s broken, and bruised body was recovered. He was survived by a widow and two children.

“Miner is Killed at Czar Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 17 December 1921 page 4


April 5, 1922, Czar Mine
C.H. Horstmeyer had his foot struck by a boulder. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.
“Foot Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 6 April 1922 page 3

August 5, 1924, Czar Mine (Wheeler & Hargis Lease)
While working on the 100 level, a boulder fell and broke the leg of Harry C. Wheeler.

August 14, 1952 Czar Mine
Charles William Teel was electrocuted in an undescribed accident. The mine had been shut down a few years before, but was maintained until at least 1946. He was 27 years old and from Oklahoma. (Note, this accident is often attributed to have occurred in the Lavender Pit.)

Dallas Mine

March 1, 1913, Dallas Mine
H.B. McIntosh went down the shaft to get samples. It appeared that about 12 ft. about the 1300 level his head contacted the shaft timber, and he was killed. Initially, the hoistman reported to C.C. Finlayson that he had felt resistance on the cage and had stopped it. He
was concerned that a guide was broken. Finlayson took another cage down, and when he approached the 1300 level, he found McIntosh lying dead on the bottom deck of the cage. A piece of confusing evidence was that McIntosh’s candlestick was found on the top deck indicating he was riding there, but there were no signs that he was dragged to the bottom deck from the top deck. McIntosh was survived by a wife and child.

November-October 1916, Dallas Mine
Harry Hellon suffered a bruised leg in an undescribed accident.

February 26, 1917, Dallas Mine
On the surface, a fight broke out between Barney Williams and Lee Hinkle. One man armed himself with an axe handle and the other a wrench. Soon these weapons were discarded, and the men were locked in combat. Unaware or not caring of their location the men fought themselves over the edge of the dump. Both men survived the fall, but were beat up from the descent.

June 9, 1920, Dallas Mine
Paul H. McOsker was killed around 10:30 when he was hit by a cage coming to the surface. McOsker’s profession was listed as an engineer. This was probably a hoisting engineer, not a mining engineer. His body was shipped to Lowell, Massachusetts.

October 13, 1921, Dallas Mine
P.J. Tucker stepped off the cage on the 1100. The cage suddenly was lowered “virtually doubling him up like a jack-knife.” Men nearby rang the cage up and freed Tucker, who luckily, had not fallen into the shaft. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he was treated and had X-rays taken.

December 16, 1953, Dallas Mine
Motorman, J.L. Parten was working with Motor Swamper, Paul John Tonkyro loading mine cars at 193 raise located in 424 crosscut on the 1000 level. They were loading waste rock into a train. The chute was around a corner in the drift, and the motorman could not see Tonkyro as he was loading. Communication was done with a whistle. This was standard procedure. One whistle meant to stop, three whistles to move the train forward or backward. After the seventh car was loaded Parten was given the signal to move the train forward. He pulled the eighth car into place, but never got the stop signal. Quickly he suspected something was wrong, and he found Tonkyro crushed between a mine car and the timber. Tonkyro was killed instantly.


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1881” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 987” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

“Hellon is About” *Bisbee Daily Review* 5 October 1916 page 8

“Narrow Escape” *Bisbee Daily Review* 27 February 1917 page 6

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 987” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix


“One Killed Three Injured in Peculiar Series of Accidents in Bisbee District Yesterday” *Bisbee Daily Review* 14 October 1921 page 4
Before 1967 Dallas Mine
Richard W. Graeme III was working with Pancho Yguado on the 1400 level hauling waste from the slusher scram with granby cars. The muck was sticky and would hang inside the cars. At the 1400 level pocket, Graeme would stop a mine car on the camelback (dumping mechanism). This would leave the car’s tub tilted with the door open and as he loosened the muck stuck in the car with an air hose, it would fall into the pocket. He then proceeded to blow out the muck stuck in the cars. After this was complete, Richard need to pass by the train and moved between a timber post and a granby car. At this moment Pancho moved the train. Caught between the car and the post, the motion rolled Richard between the post and the car. His spine was crushed against the timber. At the time he reported to the Copper Queen Hospital and was X-rayed and released. Years later it was determined the accident had fractured two vertebrae with a number of vertical cracks.
Richard W. Graeme III Personal communication July 19, 2016

June 7, 1971, Dallas Mine
Antonio Figeroa went down two ladders and passed underneath a boulder that was supported by an 8”X 8” timber. The boulder fell and killed him.
Pete Olier Personal communication May 27, 2014

April 17, 1974, Dallas Mine
R.S. Romero, a mucker was working shoveling up spilled rock from behind the spill doors on the 1800 level station. He was pushing an H car and became caught between the mine car and a post. His chest was bruised. It was not until Romero was mucking out a water ditch on the 1400 level on April 24th that he began to have trouble breathing. He suspected that the injury on the 17th was the cause.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 5-1-74

March 11, 1974, Dallas Mine
In 74 crosscut on the 1000 level, Miner, T.A. Murray was helping the motor crew who had turned over an H car while pulling the train off the super switch. He assisted them in trying to upright the car with a block and cable. When he reached for the cable, a frayed wire punctured his left index finger.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-12-74
May 20, 1974 Dallas Mine
When Motorman, G.G. Chavez was coming off the cage at quitting time at the shaft collar. His lamp cord was attached to a chain. As a result, he strained his back. It was suspected that someone had hooked his lamp cord on the chain as horseplay.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 5-20-74

August 27, 1974, Dallas Mine
Write-in Motor Swamper, F. B. Romo was a rider on the tail E car of a train in 73 crosscut on the 1400 level. He was holding the handle, and his little finger of his right hand was smashed against a post when the car leaned to the side.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 9-5-74

September 23, 1974, Dallas Mine 1
Motorman, C.R. Gamblin was working in 15 crosscut on the 1550 level to bring to B.O. Koppel (K) cars to the shaft to be hoisted. After he had hooked up the K cars, he ran a cable from the drawhead on the K cars to two B.O. H cars that he wanted to move as well. While he was between the K cars and the H cars his partner D.L. Havercamp moved the train Gamblin was caught between a K car and H car. He suffered a bruised right shoulder from the accident. The accident resulted in 76 days lost time.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 9-24-74
Annual Report Safety Department January through December 31, 1974

October 29, 1974, Dallas Mine
M.I. Marusich, a motor swamper was working pulling 87 general chute. His partner began to blow out the G cars at the 1400 level ore pocket to clean them out. While Marusich was watching, dirt struck him in his right eye.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 10-30-74

January 7, 1975, Dallas Mine
Hoist Engineer, B. Rodriguez was walking inside the rails between the shaft and the change room when he slipped and fell dislocating his right elbow.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 1-7-75
January 15, 1975, Dallas Mine
John W. Sanders, a shift boss was walking down three crosscut on the 1500 level to collect water samples. At the time of the accident, he was wading in mud and water about 18 inches deep. Unknown to Sanders a roof bolt had fallen out of the back of the crosscut and was lying sharp point up about four inches above the plate. When Sanders stepped over a boulder in the mud, he landed on the bolt, which cut through the boot and about one inch in his right foot.

Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 1-16-75

February 19, 1975, Dallas Mine 1550 level 46D stope
Miner, J.S. Garcia was mucking with a Finlay in 46D stope on the 1550 level when he stopped picked up a rock to put it into a K car. The rock slipped and caught his hand between the rock and the car. The boulder cut two fingers on his left hand.

Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 2-19-75

Eimco 12B “Finlay” Mucking machine.
The Denn Mine with the headframe of the Saginaw Shaft in the background.

Denn Mine

May 8, 1906, Denn Mine
Shift Boss, John Flannigan rang the cage on the 1000 level to go up. After the cage had ascended 100 ft. the hoist malfunctioned, and the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft. Originally, it was thought that Flannigan had suffered only a severe cut on his side. Later, he claimed that he was crippled by the accident and sued the Denn & Arizona Mining Company for $40,000.00. He felt that the company knew the hoist was defective. The case was heard on July 23, 1907.

“Miner Falls Down Shaft and Lives” Bisbee Daily Review 10 May 1906 page 3
“Wants $40,000 in Damages from Denn-Arizona” Bisbee Daily Review 26 September 1906 page 2
“Court Cases are Given Dates for Trial” Bisbee Daily Review 3 July 1907 page 2

January 6, 1918, Denn Mine
Around 11:00 am, M.B. Davis and Jack Morgan drilled into a misfire. The blast struck the men in the face and arms. It was thought that each man would lose an eye. Morgan was released from the Calumet and Arizona Hospital on January 19th in “good condition.” Davis wasn’t let out until May 18th and was considered in “improved condition.”

“Were Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 8 January 1918 page 8
http://www.mycochise.com/hospcalco2day.php (June 2, 2012)
July 24, 1918, Denn Mine
41-year-old John Lorang, was killed in a cave-in. The falling rock broke his sacrum and other pelvic bones in a compound fracture. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery a few hundred feet from the headframe of the Denn Shaft, where he worked. Lorang had lived in a house located near the Denn Shaft.


October 29, 1918, Denn Mine
A mine car struck the foot of Frank Kren and injured his ankle.

November 8, 1918, Denn Mine
Peter Popvich Badich, Andrew John Johnson and Theodore Mattson were working in a crosscut on the 1600 level. They loaded 14 holes with 40% Hercules Gelatin dynamite. Around 1:00 am, the partially spit (ignited) round detonated. The miners were having difficulty lighting the fuses because of the amount of water. Mattson warned the men it was time to leave, but they stayed cutting and spitting fuses. The holes exploded, and Badich and Johnson were killed. Mattson an 18-year-old miner went to the station with his face covered with blood to get help. His eyes were injured and suffered bruises. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on November 12, 1918. Both of the men killed were buried in Evergreen Cemetery a few hundred feet from the headframe of the Denn Shaft. Badich was 30 years old and was from Austria-Hungary. Johnson was 42 years old. The state mine inspector felt that a quick burning fuse was to blame. Only the two center holes and one hole in the upper right hand corner detonated. The others did not appear to have been lit.

“Two Dead and One Man is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 8 November 1918 page 1
Dugan Mortuary Records July 19, 1918 – March 27, 1920 Accession 2010.10.14 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1344” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 10, 1918, Denn Mine
Joe Meighan had his left hand broken and cut up after a rock fell on it while he was drilling.
December 12, 1918, Denn Mine
George Tomlanovich was hit in the head by a falling rock.

May 19, 1919, Denn Mine
Emil Haggblom picked up a lit fuse and seriously burned his hand. (Also, injured June 6, 1918, in Shattuck Mine)

September 16, 1919, Denn Mine
William McCormick was struck by a boulder, which broke his leg.

October 23, 1919, Denn Mine
Working on the surface, Earnest Miners caught his hand between two miner cars. He suffered a cut finger.

March 11, 1920, Denn Mine
C.G. Tobakovich broke his foot when he dropped a lagging.

March 20, 1920, Denn Mine
Taylor L. Perry had a drill fall against him cutting his leg.

June 7, 1920, Denn Mine
Chauncie Hines, a mucker, was hit by a rock falling from the back of the drift, injuring his back and a finger. He was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on June 13, 1920.

September 9, 1920, Denn Mine
While, Pete Kraker was drilling and a piece of steel struck him in the left eye.
January 17, 1927, Denn Mine
Richard La More was killed, when an air compressor exploded. The blast knocked him through the east wall of the compressor building. Parts of machine were scattered through the hoist house and compressor building.

“Explosion of Air Compressor at Shattuck-Denn Plant” Engineering & Mining Journal, 1927 Vol 123 p. 255

November 16, 1928, Denn Mine
William Matta and Ramon Veliz were working on retimbering the Denn Shaft at 30 ft. above the 1100 level station. They cut out a water-soaked 12-inch by 12-inch post, which was heavier than they could handle. This post fell into the shaft, passed through an opening in a bulkhead and landed on a hurricane deck on a cage. Robert S. Lampi was instantly killed and a miner named Kempton was injured. Lampi was helping retimber the shaft at the 1200 level when he was killed.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1681” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 20, 1936, Denn Mine
Arthur Kaneaster fell to his death.


July 10, 1935, Denn Mine
Timber was being lowered to Italian Miner, Thomas Benny when he fell into a raise and broke through a 2” X 12” lagged bulkhead. Benny landed in No. 21 drift on the 2100 level. The fall was fatal.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1737” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 29, 1940, Denn Mine
Electrician’s Helper, Henry R. Gerdes was working on a tower 400 ft. from the Denn Shaft when he contacted a live wire and was electrocuted.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1790” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 13, 1942, Denn Mine
George Andrew Page and N.C. McDaniel had lowered a mucking machine from the 2100 level and pulled it off on the 2200 level. Then they put a locomotive on the middle deck of the cage to be lowered to the 2300 level. Page rang the cage down and boarded the top deck with McDaniel. After giving the bell signal 3-2, Page reached his head too far out into the shaft, and his head was crushed between the station floor and the cage. He died instantly.
Chester Merrill was one of the witnesses to the accident. He was later killed on September 1, 1944 at the Denn Mine.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1807” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

September 1, 1944, Denn Mine
James Watson and Chester Henry Merrill were driving No. 3 raise on the 2800 level. They had loaded and began spitting the round, when a shot detonated. Merrill was knocked into the chute, but Watson was able to get under the bulkhead protecting the manway and down to the level. When the rest of the blast detonated it shot about 18 ft. of muck on top of Merrill. It took four hours to uncover his body by drawing muck out of the chute.

* The accident occurred around midnight and there was some question if the fatality happened actually on August 31.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1823” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 7, 1946, Denn Mine
Miners, David Soliz Flores and Manuel Serrano, were cleaning up the seventh floor of No. 10 stope on the 2800 level to install timber. Serrano climbed down to the sixth floor to get an axe, and the area caved on Flores. When Serrano found Flores, he had two 100-pound rocks on him and a 50 lb. boulder on his feet. Flores died soon after the accident.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1830” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Gardner Mine

November 25, 1902, Gardner Mine
Edward. M. Norton & Fred Stone were 670 feet down at the bottom of the Gardner Shaft. They were working on sinking the shaft. Above, this shaft was being used as a hoisting shaft from the 600 ft. level to the surface. A cage was being lowered to the 600 level. The hoistman watched the cable looking for the indication tag* to appear. Suddenly, and unexpectedly, the cage struck the bottom of the shaft. Norton was bending over at the time, and his head and back was hit by the cage. Stone received lesser undescribed injuries since he was in a safer location when the cage hit. The hoistman was quoted as exclaiming “The cage has struck the bottom. I hope to God there is no one hurt.” It was later determined the indication tag for the 600 level had come off, and the hoistman had not known when to stop the cage. Fred Stone was helped to his home on School Hill by a friend, and Norton was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Eventually, Norton, his wife, and Stewart McGregor a steward at the Copper Queen Hospital went to Los Angeles to seek treatment for Norton’s back injury. There his condition worsened, and he died in Los Angeles on March 30th. His body was taken to Texas and at his request, he was buried in his uniform for Redmen League. He was survived by his wife, Maggie and a sister in Bisbee. This was the first serious accident to occur in the Gardner, and it was eventually to become a fatal accident.

*Normally, hoist have an indicator dial which has an arrow that pointed to marks or metal tags indicating which level the cage or bucket was located. Another method to determine the location of the cage was to tie on an indication tag of colored cloth to the cable. When the section of cable with the colored cloth tied became unwound and was free of the hoist drum the hoistman would know he had reached a level. This method was often used when sinking a shaft since the shaft depth was changing and with a smaller hoist that had temporary placements.

“Narrow Escape Gardner Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 26 November 1902 page 5
“Norton Dies in Los Angeles” Bisbee Daily Review 3 April 1903 page 4
“Paid Insurance” Bisbee Daily Review 7 June 1903 page 6

December 8, 1903, Gardner Mine
At 11:30 pm, William Cooper was turning a mine car on a turnsheet on the 900 level when it rolled over his left foot. He was expected to be off work four days.

“Had leg Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 10 December 1903 page 5

October 26, 1906, Gardner Mine
A.B. Wyeth, a carman at the Gardner had his arm caught between mine cars. He was taken to the Copper Queen Dispensary, and they discovered that even though the wrist was badly bruised, no bones were broken. It was determined that he probably would not be able to use his arm for a couple of weeks.

“Hurt at Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 27 October 1906 page 6

October 28, 1906, Gardner Mine
A 22-year-old, pipe fitter named C.M. Putts* was told by the foreman to head to the 1000 level to repair pipes. Putts loaded his tools and pipe onto the cage. What happened next is not clear. C.M. Putts either mistakenly rang the signal* for the 900 level or the hoisting...
engineer misheard the signal and sent him to the 900 level. When Putts arrived at the station, he must have realized it was the wrong level. The hoist engineer was waiting to receive a single bell, which was the signal that the cage was released for other duties; instead, he received a signal to take the cage to the 1000 level. On the 1000 level, the hoisting engineer waited for an extended time and the cage was not released. Finally, a signal was given to raise the cage to the surface. At the collar, a group of miners carried the unconscious form of Putts off the cage. It was learned they had discovered Putts lying on the floor of the cage at the 1000 level. At the time of the investigation, C.M. Putts was in the hospital under opiates, recovering from a jaw broken on both sides and cuts around the left eye and scalp. A theory that was proposed was that Putts was leaning his head slightly out of the cage and looking down as it descended. His head struck the timbered station floor causing the injuries

*The name is spelled both Putts and Butts in the same article.
*In 1912 the bell signal for the 900 level was 4-1 and the signal for the 1000 level was 4-2. Since this accident occurred in 1906 before Arizona had adopted a state code of mine bell signals it cannot be assured that these were the signals in use at the time, but there was likely only one bell difference between these levels.

“Accident at the Gardner Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 30 October 1906 page 8
“Warren District Mines” Bisbee Daily Review 23 June 1912 page 4

December 13, 1906, Gardner Mine
Nelson Gart was caught in a cave-in on the 700 level. The falling rock broke his right leg below the knee. He was taken to the hospital.

“Hurt at Gardner Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 14 December 1906 page 5

December 13, 1906, Gardner Mine
Charles Nuquest broke his left foot when it was smashed by a 12” X 12” timber. This accident happened soon after Nelson Gart was injured.

“Hurt at Gardiner Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 14 December 1906 page 5

February 20, 1908, Gardner Mine
Ben Gerdes had just returned to work after recovering from a previous injury when timber fell on his foot. Then on his first day back to work in the Gardner, Ben was struck in the head by a cage and given a severe cut several inches long.

“Head Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 20 February 1908 page 3

May 5, 1908, Gardner Mine
Albert Harris and Alex Niglayson were in 3-1 stope on the 900 level. They had a boulder jammed up against the timber. At noon, they blasted and were working. Fred Benson was drilling on the set above them. They asked Benson to stop drilling, while they worked for about ten minutes. The men told Benson he could start drilling again. After about a minute of drilling, Benson heard the boulder fall. This slab fatally injured Harris and wounded Niglayson. Harris regained consciousness, but was unable to clearly communicate. Albert suffered a ruptured liver and bladder. Also, one of his legs was smashed. Harris was 30 years old and had married on March 21, 1908, a divorcée, Mabel Jeffries. She had divorced D’ Arcy Trezise a miner who had lost his eyes in a mine accident on April 27, 1907. He
was buried in the same plot with his father-in-law who had died in bed from a heart condition four months earlier.

“Caught by Cave-In a Miner is Killed” Bisbee Daily Review 6 May 1908 page 1
“Funeral services Sunday” Bisbee Daily Review 8 May 1908 page 5
“Narrow Escape for Young Man at Czar Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 28 April 1907 page 5
“Trezise-Jeffries” Bisbee Daily Review 14 April 1907 page 5
“Married Saturday” Bisbee Daily Review 24 March 1908 page 7
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 556” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

![Headstone of Albert Harris and his father in law, John Jeffrey.](image)
May 11, 1908, Gardner Mine
John Obertaxer was working on the 1000 level repairing an electric light wire that had been broken by blasting on the previous shift. The wire was too short for him to splice it directly together, so he spliced on a short piece of electric light wire onto the section he held in his hand. Then he asked M. Fitzpatrick to help him. Fitzpatrick held one end as Obertaxer tried to connect the wires together. Just as Obertaxer was about to make the connection, he shouted “Wire! Wire!” Fitzpatrick struck the wire with a shovel to break the circuit. Obertaxer fell in a sitting position. The men with him tried to revive him by rubbing his face and hands. Obertaxer groaned twice and likely died. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital by four men and a stretcher. It was later, revealed that Obertaxer heart had been giving him trouble since at least November 1906. He was from Canton, Austria where his parents still lived. John Obertaxer was 34 years old. At the inquest, George Sabin a miner who was 50 ft. away, from the accident, translated a letter from Obertaxer’s parents on March 11, 1906. He read, “Dear Son I write to you today about news. Mother is sick. She is so sick the priest think she will die. We received your letter and you told us you would come about Easter. I wish you would come at once as so that you can see mother alive for I let you know that I have been sick for three weeks that he was watching the bed and now he has to attended mother and I wished if it is possible to come right away. My Regards Mother and Father.”

“Touches Live Wire is Killed Instantly” Bisbee Daily Review 12 May 1908 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 558” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 15, 1908, Gardner Mine
George Kiser was struck in the right knee by a timber. Kiser was carried to the Copper Queen Hospital. He was operated on and released on August 31.

“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 16 August 1908 page 7
“Copper Queen Hospital Records August 15, 1908” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

December 2, 1908, Gardner Mine
John Riley fell bruising his back and left arm. He was released from the Copper Queen Hospital on December 9th. His wife was Zella Riley.

“Copper Queen Hospital Records December 2, 1908” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum
“Riley is Recovering” Bisbee Daily Review 12 December 1908 page 7

September 27, 1908, Gardner Mine
At 10:00 am, 23-year-old, William T. Johnson was working with Mike Gerrity in 9-9 raise on the 800 level. He handed Gerrity some wedges then shouted “Look out!” and a rock fell from the side of the raise and crushed his head. His mother, Mrs. A.E. Cromer, reportedly had a premonition of his death she was quoted as telling her son “My son, I have a premonition that you will be killed in the mines. Do be careful” She told this to her son before she left on a trip to Findlay, Ohio. Johnson was survived by his parents Mr. & Mrs. A.E. Cromer and a brother and sister. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

“Premonition Followed by Death” Bisbee Daily Review 28 September 1908 page 8
“Card of Thanks” Bisbee Daily Review 6 October 1908 page 6
September 27, 1908, Gardner Mine
Two hours after W.T. Johnson was killed in a cave-in, Michael Welch was also killed in the Gardner. He died in a similar manner as Johnson. His skull was crushed in a cave-in. He was survived by two sisters Mrs. H.A. Shuck of Oatman, Arizona and Mrs. Mary Griffin of Butte Montana. His brother Patrick Welch worked with the Heffern Mining Company in the Swisshelms.

“Premonition Followed by Death” Bisbee Daily Review 28 September 1908 page 8

September 22, 1909, Gardner Mine
At 10.00 pm, Cornish Miner, Thomas H. Trengove* was working on the 700 level at the top of 8-11-10 stope. Trengove was going to lower timber down a manway. He told Ed R. Murtha, who was dumping wheelbarrow loads of muck into the chute to stop for a while. When reached for the timbers, Trengove uttered, “Oh”, threw his arms up and fell into the chute. The young man died instantly. He was new to Bisbee and had arrived in the city on July 29th. Thomas was soon employed at the Gardner Mine. His brother Fred Trengove of Globe, Arizona was notified of the accident. His brother Fred and a good friend Fred Chinn attended the funeral. Thomas Trengove was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. (Note, the coroner’s inquest for Trengove is misnumbered and has the same number as the Inquest for William T Johnson another miner killed in the Gardner Mine.)


November 14, 1909, Gardner Mine
Urias W. Springer and Charles Jean were trying to free a hung up chute. They used a scaling bar and got it flowing. As Jean was cleaning up the area he looked and saw Springer had fallen and was holding the bar, which was touching the live wire. He told William Eldridge to knock the bar away from the wire, but Eldridge hesitated, and Jean struck the bar with his hand. Springer’s body was shipped to Pecos, Texas for burial. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

January 28, 1910, Gardner Mine
Mining Engineer, C.W. Evans fell 100-feet down a raise* He was working at the top of the raise when he stumbled and fell. Evans landed on his feet and was relatively unhurt. The
instruments he was using were destroyed by the fall. The engineer was expected to be able to return to work in a couple of days.

*The newspaper article states he fell into a new shaft, but this was a raise or winze
“Falls Hundred Feet and is Not Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 29 July 1910 page 5

February 22, 1910, Gardner Mine
Abram Leise had his hand smashed by timber and was taken to the Copper Queen Dispensary. He was expected to return to work in about seven days.
“Hurt at Gardner” Bisbee Daily Review 24 February 1910 page 7

March 19, 1910, Gardner Mine
A.E. Cromer fell into a manway and was knocked unconscious. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he was revived. A medical examination revealed he had suffered only a few scratches and was suffering from shock. He remained in the hospital until March 29th.
“Injured by Fall Mine Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 20 March 1910 page 5
“Copper Queen Hospital Records March 19, 1908” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

April 6, 1910, Gardner Mine
English Miner, Paul Arthur had his ankle broken by a falling rock. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. On May 21, 1910, it was reported that had returned to England.
“Man Found Dead in Lowell; Bisbee Accidents” El Paso Herald 21 May 1910 page 17
“Injured in The Gardner” Bisbee Daily Review 7 April 1910 page 5

April 27, 1910, Gardner Mine
Frank Oliver was caught in a cave-in. He was cut and bruised. Treatment for Oliver was provided, and he was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.
“Injured by Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review 29 April 1910 page 5

June 1910, Gardner Mine
A rock fell striking the head of A. Grim.
“Many Miners Injured; Local News” El Paso Herald 29 June 1910 page 9

June 26, 1910, Gardner Mine
A boulder struck the hip of W.R. Moss. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where it was determined his back was only bruised. Moss was released three days later.
“Many Miners Injured; Local News” El Paso Herald 29 June 1910 page 9
“Copper Queen Hospital Records June 26, 1910” Bisbee mining & Historical Museum Bisbee

October 1910, Gardner Mine
An Italian, Charles Mosea was slightly injured when he was hit in the head by a falling rock.
“Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 29, October 1910 page 5
October 24, 1910, Gardner Mine
Charles Myers, brother of Edward Myers the foreman of the Gardner Shaft was caught between a “motor car”* and a timber. His thumb was amputated during the accident. He stated that he did not hear the train coming towards him. Myers was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. There it was felt that he had not sustained any internal injuries. He was released from the hospital on December 12th.* The term “motor car” is used in a manner that it could mean a locomotive or a mine car being pulled by a locomotive.

“Workman is Badly Crushed in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 25, October 1910 page 1
“Copper Queen Hospital Records October 24 1910” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

December 7, 1910, Gardner Mine
William Cooper was working on the 900 level turning a mine car on a turnsheet, when it ran over his left foot. He was put on disability for four days.

“Had Leg Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 10 December 1910 page 5

July 14, 1911, Gardner Mine
William Bradley broke his wrist in an undescribed accident.

“Suffers Broken Wrist” Bisbee Daily Review 15 July 1911 page 5

October 5, 1911, Gardner Mine
Frank “Boswick” Blozevich* a 40-year-old single Austrian was working in 8-11-14 stope on the 800 level. He climbed 15 ft. to the 700 level drift to get an air hose. Two men were repairing the 700 level drift. This drift had settled from mining and was no longer large enough for a mine car to pass. Chris Gregovich and M.E. Fisher were cutting out and installing new timber and enlarging the drift. Fisher gave Blozevich the air hose and help him pull it down. Just as he was going to turn on the air for Blozevich he heard a crash as the stope collapsed. A mass of muddy earth and boulders buried his work area, trapping him. It was not clear whether he had been killed or was alive. Soon after the cave-in, Fisher crawled through a narrow opening to reach Blozevich, but falling dirt extinguished his candle, and he was never able to get to him. Three shifts of eight men spent forty-four hours trying to rescue him. The area continued to collapse hampering rescue attempts. At three o’clock, on October 7, his body was brought to the surface. Blozevich had been killed by the collapse. He was buried at Evergreen Cemetery and the Copper Queen Band played at his funeral. He was survived by his brothers, Anton and Gaspar. Anton lived in Calumet, Michigan.

* Sometimes referred to as Defwick in documents.

One Man is Buried in Gardner Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 6 October 1911 page 1
“Buried Miner’s Body Brought to Surface” Bisbee Daily Review 8 October 1911 page 1
“Funeral of Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 10 October 1911 page 2
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 869” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
A settling drift and chute. Note, how a post has been notched to allow a mine car to pass through.
c-1917

A band playing for a funeral at Evergreen Cemetery. The Denn Mine is in the background
(Courtesy of the Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum)

October 24, 1911, Gardner Mine
Burt Hurst was struck by an unknown object falling down the shaft while he was working on a cage. Three pieces of bone were embedded into his brain. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital by ambulance, where an operation was performed. By November 15, 1911,
he had largely recovered and was able to travel to Phoenix with his mother, but he was still unable to completely use his left hand.*

*The newspaper article describing this accident stated it was the third mining injury of a fractured skull and completed the mining superstition that mining accidents occurred in sequences of threes. The others were Joe Hall on October 19, 1911 in the Uncle Sam Mine and a man named Dennis in the Sacramento Shaft on October 18, 1911.

“Skull Fractured by Falling Object” Bisbee Daily Review 25 October 1911 page 3
“Burt Hurst Leaves” Bisbee Daily Review 15 November 1911 page 5
“Miner Injured by Falling Timber” Bisbee Daily Review 20 October 1911 page 3

December 31, 1911, Gardner Mine
An Italian Miner, Antonio Buffone was lifting heavy timbers and stained his back. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and was expected to be off work for several days.

“Suffers Injured Back” Bisbee Daily Review 1 January 1911 page 5

May 18, 1912, Gardner Mine
Perry Puckett was injured by a falling rock that fractured a rib.

“Stone Falls, Miner’s Spine is Fractured” Bisbee Daily Review 19 May 1912 page 2

March 7, 1912, Gardner Mine
John Frodin, a miner recently from Komo, Colorado, was killed about 10 o’clock in the morning trying to remove a loose sulfide slab. At first, he tried to pry it down with a bar when this failed he began to try to bring it down with a drill. After drilling a short distance, the slab fell striking Frodin on the head. The boulder crushed his head scattering his brains. The drill itself was broken in two by the impact of the rock.

“Caught in Cave-in Life Crushed Out” Bisbee Daily Review 8 March 1912 page 6


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 902” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 22, 1912, Gardner Mine
Louis Grabes fell and injured his back in an undescribed accident.

Two Miners Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 23 August 1912 page 8

January 20, 1913, Gardner Mine
Meade A. Welty was injured his hip in the Gardner Mine and taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. On December 1, 1913, Welty left Bisbee to go to Chicago to have an operation for his injury.

“Injured in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 21 January 1913 page 5

“Will Have Operation” Bisbee Daily Review 1 December 1913 page 8

“Copper Queen Hospital Records January 20, 1913” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

January 23, 1913, Gardner Mine
At 12:30 pm, William Vlacis, and John Strom were working on the 900 level in 8-23 stope. The men were cutting out room for a set of timber, when, a mass of rock fell. Vlacis was killed instantly, and Strom was trapped, but still alive. Miners were able to free Strom and recover Vlacis’ body by cutting out the lagging and digging them out. William Vlacis was survived by his wife, Magdalena and his brother George. (Note the newspaper article describes the accident details different than the inquest.)

“Ground Caves One Life is Lost” Bisbee Daily Review 23 January 1913 page 2
January 23, 1913, Gardner Mine
J.J. Rowell had his left foot crushed and a fractured skull. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he remained 321 days.

February 12, 1913, Gardner Mine
Joe Gallagher was injured in the Gardner Mine. He was sent to the Copper Queen Hospital, then allowed to return home.

February 22, 1913, Gardner Mine
At 1 o’clock in the afternoon, Joseph Reibuffo, George Gregovich, and Fred Lasso were working on the 700 level loading a mine car in 771 feet. This drift was being driven to connect to 1110 stope. Reibuffo was working at the end of the drift behind the mine car which almost blocked the drift. Lasso and Gregovich were on the other side of the car in the part of the drift which connected to the rest of the mine. Without warning, the gob in 1110 stope underneath the drift began to cave in. This caused the drift to cave in as well. Gregovich and Lasso shouted to Reibuffo and ran out of the unhindered drift to safety. Reibuffo started to leave, but the mine car blocked his way out, and he was buried by tons of falling waste rock. Lasso and Gregovich alerted other miners and formed a rescue team. They were able to uncover Reibuffo, but he was already dead. It was determined at Palace Undertaking, that since he was only bruised and no bones were broken, Reibuffo must have died from suffocation. The cave-in was so severe that an old drift had to be opened to access abandoned stopes to reach Reibuffo. The serious nature of this collapse prevented the Coroner’s Jury from visiting the site. He was 21 years old and a native of Italy. Before working at the Gardner, he was employed at the Spray Shaft. Mrs. John Caretto, his sister, was the only relative in Bisbee. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. In 1960, his sister was buried next to him. His close friend Dominic Papas was allowed to give his testimony to the Coroner’s Jury early, so he could attend the funeral.

March 10, 1913, Gardner Mine
A. Matzmacher slipped and fell while climbing a manway on the 200 level. He landed on the level and broke his arm both at the wrist and shoulder. Matzmacher was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he remained 344 days.
June 5, 1913, Gardner Mine

Italian Miner, Martin De Fillippi broke his leg in an undescribed mine accident. During his recuperation at the Copper Queen Hospital he contracted pneumonia. He died on June 19, 1913 from pneumonia.

“Copper Queen Hospital Records June 5, 1913” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum


“Pneumonia Victim” Bisbee Daily Review 20 June 1913 page 8

November 18, 1913, Gardner Mine

Patrick Donnelly had his right leg broken and cut up in a cave-in. The wound became infected and he remained at the Copper Queen Hospital 41 days. He filed a lawsuit against the mining company, but this case was dismissed in December 1916 by the federal court in Tucson.

“Had Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 19 November 1913 page 8

Case Dismissed” Bisbee Daily Review 19 December 1916 page 1

“Copper Queen Hospital Records November 18, 1913” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

Around 1913 Gardner Mine

An unnamed miner was seventy feet up a raise installing chute lining. He had taken a 2” X 12” lagging and placed it on a two 2” X 4” cleats nailed to the chute lining. The board was knocked out and the miner fell and only broke his ankle. This accident was brought up at a Safety First Meeting in January 1914. The company Safety Inspector Wallace McKeehan said “Owing to the fact that the Goddess who watches over all mud diggers was right on the job had arranged a soft pile of muck for him to land on, he was not badly injured, otherwise he would have been killed. This accident was caused by carelessness on part of the bosses and the men and the poor method of doing work. Both the bosses and the men think that a mud digger can work on a shoestring if it is tied tight enough, no matter how high up in the air he may be. If you fellows intend to follows this practice you should get a bunch of toy balloons and tie them onto a miners back so that he will come down more slowly”.

“Safety First Meetings Have Attendance of Wide Results” Bisbee Daily Review 20 January 1914 page 5

January 9, 1914, Gardner Mine

Around 11:00 am, Austin Scrimpsher was installing chute lining when he fell. Scrimpsher dropped 85 ft. and fractured ankle and sprained his back. He was expected to be in the hospital around three months.

“Miraculously Escapes Death” Bisbee Daily Review 10 January 1914 page 6

“Recovering Rapidly” Bisbee Daily Review 14 January 1914 page 8

February 28, 1914 Gardner Mine

J.B. Huff “Babe “was working on the 800 level when a small cave-in struck him and knocked him into chute. His arm, collar bone and ribs were broken. He died from internal injuries. Huff was survived by a brother J.A. Huff, a sister Mrs. C.A. Bennett and a half-brother J.R. Hill. (Died on March 6th)

“Injuries in Mine Fatal” Bisbee Daily Review 7 March 1914 page 3

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register February 1914 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
August 3, 1914 Gardner Mine
Frank Riley was injured by caught in collapsing rock. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and recovered after 21 days.
“Is Improving” Bisbee Daily Review 5 August 1914 page 8
“Copper Queen Hospital Records August 3, 1914” Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum

September 3, 1914, Gardner Mine
Ned White* had a block of timber fall onto his foot and broke his ankle. White was a well-known miner in the district. By September 12, he was able to get around town on crutches.
* This may be the local poet.
“Ned White Meets with Misfortune” Tombstone Epitaph 13 September 1914 page 4

September 14, 1914, Gardner Mine
Irish Miner, James F. Conway was working in 8-12-8 stope on the 800 level, cleaning up a corner set in a square set stope. This was a stope mining lead ore. When around 11:45 pm, a section of the hanging wall fell crushing him. The boulder broke and rolled off of him. But he was alone when the accident occurred. Later, Shift Boss, Harry L. Schofield discovered him and talked to him and had him taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. The 27-year-old died on September 15. Conway was from Ballyconelli County Slige, Ireland. He was survived by a brother Patrick from El Paso and a sister in Ireland. (This accident is an example of the mining superstition that accidents occurred in groups of three. Thomas C. McBurney’s death in the Czar Shaft on September 3, 1914 was considered the first. The second was James F. Conway in the Gardner Shaft and Andy Sterberg was the third when he was killed in the Cole Shaft on September 23, 1914.)
“James Conway is Dead from Injuries Received in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 17 September 1914 page 4
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1112” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

October 22, 1914, Gardner Mine
At 8:00 am, Leopold P. Pavlicich and Elmer Birtulla were working at the top of a chute. Unbeknownst to Pavlicich the grizzly had been loosed by a previous blast. Approximately, five tons of ore, fell knocking him by the grizzly into the chute which was 20 ft. deep. Blas Sky found Shift Boss Harry Lyons and told him to get men together and when Lyons asked him why he responded, “Good Bye Louie” Lyons immediately went to the chute. Charles C. King went down to the chute and began emptying it until the men above shouted that he had been uncovered. His skull was reported to be crushed. He was 48 years old and survived by a wife and child. Interestingly, Pavlicich was Croatian/Austrian and was expected to become a U.S. citizen the day after his death. Curiously, in December 22, 1914, Pavlicich’s mining man check No. 2057 was found on the body of Andy Neonan after he was struck by a street car and killed.
“Accident in Mine Cost Life” Bisbee Daily Review 23 October 1914 page 5
“Accidental Death is Verdict of Jurymen” Bisbee Daily Review 24 October 1914 page 5
“Finlander Killed When Street Car Runs over His Body” Bisbee Daily Review 23 December 1914 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1118” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
The grave monument for Leopold P. Pavlicich.
April 10, 1916, Gardner Mine
Motorman, Albert Hassen while heading into the mine, became caught between a mine car and the wall and smashed his back. It was a while before the accident was discovered. Hassen was alone at the time of the accident, so the details are unknown. He was expected to recover.

“Mine Motorman is Crushed at Bisbee is Recovering” El Paso Herald 18 April 1916 page 9

May 6, 1916, Gardner Mine
M.D. Manix was inside a chute* when a mine car of sulfide ore was dumped into the chute and buried him. His screams were heard and his partner unburied his head so he could breathe. It took over two hours to completely uncover him. He was cut up, but not seriously hurt. (The reason for this is not entirely clear. It was reported that he was either repairing the chute or trying to free the rock that was hung up. The latter would be extremely dangerous and does not make sense.)

“Escapes Serious Injury When Buried” Bisbee Daily Review 9 May 1916 page 5

January 28, 1917, Gardner Mine
A rock fell on the left leg of R.H. Rocky. He was transported to his home at the Lockie House by the Brown and Hubbard ambulance.

“Miner injured” Bisbee Daily Review 31 January 1917 page 8

March 19, 1917, Gardner Mine
On the 200 level, Michael McEnroe and his partner Herbert Hall were working in No.225 crosscut and were only about 320 ft. from the shaft station. These men worked on Friday night and nobody worked in the crosscut until Monday night when McEnroe and Hall returned. They pushed in a drill and hose on a timber truck and McEnroe began digging with a pick. He struck a misfire, and it detonated. Hall made it towards the shaft and saw the station lights and realized he was not blinded by the blast. Although, injured he made his way to the shaft and rang the call bells several times. Concerned by the calls the hoistman sent Charles M. Pert to see if anything was wrong. Pert found the injured Hall lying in front of the shaft. He informed Pert that Mike was still back in the crosscut and there had been a missed hole. The injured man was taken to the surface. On the 1000 level, Pert asked, John Pickering to help him and that there had been an accident. They returned to the 200 level and walked back and found McEnroe. They took the drill and hose off the timber truck and placed lagging on the truck and then put McEnroe on the truck and took him to the surface. McEnroe asked Pert “What Happened?’ “Who he was?” and ask him to take off his shoes. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he died. He was survived by a wife and daughter living in Denver. Hall remained in the hospital for 35 days.

“Miner is Fatally Injured as Pick Hits Powder Pocket” Bisbee Daily Review 20 March 1917 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register March 19, 1917 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1263” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
July 11, 1917, Gardner Mine
Frank Hagen was drilling in 8-25-18 stope on the 800 level to install timber and had a heart attack. Before his partner, J.G. Lee could get to him he had died. Hagen had been suffering from trouble from his heart before his death. He died from natural causes and not a mine accident. Interestingly, Hagen’s funeral had to be changed to 3:00 pm because of the funeral of Orson McRae. McRae was killed during the Bisbee Deportation, and his funeral was widely attended.

“The Gardner Miner is victim of Sudden Seizure of Heart” Bisbee Daily Review 12 June 1917 page 2
“The Frank Hagen Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 15 June 1917 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1286” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 30, 1917 Gardner Mine
Joseph Pawlowski* and G.P. Maybry were working in 38-13 raise on the 600 level. This area was right up against the Irish Mag side line and the stope connected to the Irish Mag Mine. The Irish Mag Stope was being mined by leasers, and this sometimes made it difficult to count the shots from blasting. The misfire board on the surface indicated that there were three missed holes in the raise. Each hole had 18-20 inches of unburned fuse sticking out of it. Mabry and Pawlowski noted that they never had been burned and felt they may have never even been lit. Maybry suspected there was a fourth missed hole in the opposite corner because the rock had not blasted out of that section. He pointed this out to Pawlowski. Soon after, Mabry left the raise to get powder to shoot the misfires and about four small holes Pawlowski was going to drill. Against company rules, Pawlowski began drilling plug holes with a jackhammer “plugger” and he drilled into an unseen missed hole. The detonation broke an arm, a leg and destroyed one of his eyes. He died from shock and his injuries on May 31. Pawlowski was 28-years-old and from Austria Galicia. During the coroner’s inquest, Night Foreman, James McGary mentioned that a year earlier, Pawlowski had climbed into a raise to soon after blasting, and the gasses knocked him out, and Pawlowski’s partner had found him hanging head down from a foot caught on a ladder.

*The newspaper spelled his name Poliski
“Bisbee Miner Killed Picked into Missed Hole” Tombstone Weekly Epitaph 3 June 1917 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1281” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
October 8, 1918, Gardner Mine
Frank Smith was struck by falling rock. His shoulder was bruised
"Is Slightly Injured" Bisbee Daily Review 10 October 1918 page 6

October 10, 1918, Gardner Mine
William Woron suffered serious injuries to his back and shoulders when he was caught in a cave-in.
"Is Badly Injured" Bisbee Daily Review 11 October 1918 page 6

January 5, 1919, Gardner Mine
Gilberto Martinez broke his right leg and toe when a mine car loaded with steel overturned onto him. The car was probably loaded with drill steel.
"Leg is Injured" Bisbee Daily Review 5 January 1919 page 8

August 17, 1919, Gardner Mine
D. Galo was oiling a hoist when his foot became caught in the machinery. His foot was only severely bruised.
"Injures Foot" Bisbee Daily Review 17 August 1919 page 6
February 25, 1920, Gardner Mine
Motorman, Harry Gundy had his forefinger traumatically amputated while dumping a mine car.
“Loses Finger” Bisbee Daily Review 25 February 1920 page 6

**Georgia Tunnel**

July 18, 1916, Georgia Tunnel/Powell Mine
Austrian, Marco Sunara had his left eye destroyed and his right hand amputated after dynamite exploded in his hand. According to Sunara he had found a package on the road near the Powell Mine and when he opened it, the dynamite exploded. An investigation after revealed that Sunara had hired on as a miner to work at the nearby Georgia tunnel. Unfortunately, he was only a mucker and had had no experience with explosives. It is believed he went to the Powell Shaft to practice the use of explosives, so he would not be found out. After lighting the fuse in the Powell compressor and hoist house, it detonated. Blood and bone was found embedded in the wood of the building. A spent fuse was also found on the site.
“Miner Experimented with Dynamite, May Die” Bisbee Daily Review 20 July 1916 page 1

**Hendricks Mine**

February 9, 1904, Hendricks Mine
John Kickham, a leaser and a miner, C.F. Conrow entered the Hendricks Mine, and Kickham climbed a 15 ft. raise with a chute. The ground at the top of the raise was loose and probably was old gob from a stope they had accidently struck. Kickham knew the area was extremely dangerous and climbed to see how to proceed in mining. He intended to blast it down, while he was up there it is believed he poked at the loose ground with his candlestick, and it collapsed. The first cave-in partially buried him and he ordered Conrow to open the chute door, and let the muck out. When Conrow opened the chute door the rest of the rock caved-in, killing Kickham. His partner in the lease, Henry Kahrs was at the assay office when the accident occurred.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 869” Arizona State Archives

November 1, 1918, Hendricks Mine. Phelps Dodge Lease by Hunt & Zananoria
Aureliano Gomez was working in a stope when a half ton of dirt fell ten feet and buried him. Carletaho Raparous and Alfonso Gutierrez tried to unbury him, but could not, so they went to the home of one of the owners of the lease, Dominic Zananoria in Zacatecas Canyon. Zannoria had been at the mine most of the day, supervising the building of a corral and shed for the burros that hauled the ore down the hill. It was determined that Lee Hunt had wanted to install a 15 ft. stull, but they had to be special ordered, and the miner’s said it was safe enough. The location for the stull caved, killing Gomez.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1359” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Higgins Mine

May 30, 1903, Higgins Mine
During, blasting for the Higgins Shaft, a boulder was thrown into the air and crashed through the roof and floor of the home of the Black family. The boulder nearly hit the sister of Mrs. Black and her daughter. It was close enough to knock the hat off of one of the ladies. A four-foot square hole was left in the floor. Superintendent Parnell of the Higgins Mine made arrangements for the home to be repaired. The home was in Tombstone Canyon close to the road to the Twilight Mine*

*The Twilight Mine is a group workings mined for manganese on the hillside above the Higgins Shaft. They are considered part of the Higgins Mine.

“Dangerous Blasting” Bisbee Daily Review, 31 May 1903 page 5
September 18, 1907, Higgins Mine
John C. Krumlin, Sam Briscoe and A. Earl Braund miners of the Wolverine and Arizona Mining Company were in the Higgins Tunnel. Sam and Earl arrived at the drift they were working in at 7:00 am. Krumlin who was Braund’s partner arrived at 8:00 am. Briscoe started to push a mine car out of the drift and Braund informed Krumlin that he was going to set up the foundation for a small hoist. Krumlin began getting ready to start mucking and as he struck a rock with his pick it detonated a misfire. Braund was knocked to the ground. He got up and called to Krumlin who did not respond and ran to get Briscoe. He found Briscoe running back since he had heard the blast. They found Krumlin was still alive and Sam carried him 40 feet until they reached a mine car. Sam climbed into the car holding Krumlin, while Briscoe pushed the car to the surface. Krumlin died a few minutes after the explosion, but Braund was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary and treated for an injured right eye and other minor injuries. John C. Krumlin was 31 years old and was from California. His body was sent to San Miguel, California, the home of his family. He was survived by his father Charles Krumlin, brother J.H. Krumlin two sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Olney Mrs. Nellie Compton, half-sisters Katie, Rose and Isabel Krumlin and a half-brother William E. Krumlin.

“Missed Hole is Responsible for Death” Bisbee Daily Review 19 September 1907 page 5  
“Will Send Body Home” Bisbee Daily Review 20 September 1907 page 7  
“Probate Court Orders” Bisbee Daily Review 4 August 1908 page 8  
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.492” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 14, 1908, Higgins Mine
Four miners of the Wolverine & Arizona Mining Company entered a winze 1,200 ft. from the portal. After 45 minutes George Jackson fainted from powder smoke. Two men began to take care of him and succumbed to the gasses. Joseph Cummings began to feel the effects of the smoke and climbed out of the winze and went for help. As he approached the mine entrance, the fresh air revived him a little, and he was able to reach the surface and get assistance. When Dr. N.C. Bledsoe arrived the men were being brought out, and he was able to revive them.

“Miners Have Narrow Escape at Wolverine” Bisbee Daily Review 15 February 1908 page 6

December 16, 1913, Higgins Mine
Dan Hanley was pushing a mine car when a rock from a nearby blast smashed his right hand. He was taken to the hospital and released the same day.

“Struck by Rock” Bisbee Daily Review 17 December 1913 page 5

June 30, 1914, Higgins Mine
George Haigler, a miner, working on the Higgins Lease broke his foot when a boulder fell on it. The foot was later amputated below the ankle He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and stayed there until July 25, 1914.

“Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 1 July 1914 page 8  
May 21, 1914, Higgins Mine
A massive cave-in occurred in the main stope that was being mined by the Higgins Leasing Company. The miners had opened a large amount of ground and had little timber support. A foreman entered the stope and gave the order to evacuate the stope. Quickly, after the order was given, hundreds of tons of broken rock and ore fell. The ore fell and flooded a drift fifty feet below. The five men had sought safety against the far wall of the stope. Even there, some of the broken rock flowed over and buried some of the men up to their knees. The men only received scratches and bruises. James Letson, who was in charge of the Higgins Leasing Company operations, stated later that none of the men were in danger during the collapse and the cave-in was “unavoidable.” The Higgins Mine was small in 1914 and employed only nine men underground and produced around 200 tons of ore per month.

December 4, 1915, Higgins Mine
William H. Arnold had been told that the sinking bucket was hitting near the bottom of No. 2 winze and the foreman wanted him to blast it out. He began to drill and detonated a misfire. The subsequent blast killed the 23-year-old and mutilated him beyond recognition. Arnold had just returned to work after being off a couple of weeks. His body was taken by his brother Homan to Animas, New Mexico.

November 28, 1919, Higgins Mine
Bert White picked into a misfire that exploded, puncturing his face shoulders and arms with small rocks.

July 29, 1920, Higgins Mine
Elwin J. White was drilling in a “bonus drift” on the 200 level about 175 feet from the shaft station. He had set up his Leyner to drill down at an angle and when he started drilling, he detonated a misfire. Miners, Julius Wickman and John J. Brown at the shaft station heard the explosion and Wickman ran to discover the mutilated body of White. He was 33-years-old and the half-brother of M.F. Ryan the superintendent of the Higgins. White was
survived by his half-brother a wife and three children. His family was living in Michigan. Elwin J. White was buried in Hancock Michigan.

“Explosion in District Mine Kills Worker.” Bisbee Daily Review 20 July 1920 page 2
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1424” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

September 21, 1920, Higgins Mine
Guillermo Holguin (Alguien?) was struck by a cave-in. His skull was fractured, and the nose was broken. He died at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on September 21.


Hoatson Mine

June 11, 1905, Hoatson Mine
William Pope was working in the bottom of the Hoatson Shaft. This shaft was only 133 ft. deep at the time. Angus Hector McDonald was working on the subway, a concrete tunnel from the shaft to the waste dumps about 20 ft. below the shaft collar. He was loading center pieces (timber) into a sinking bucket to be lowered. One fell, and McDonald was unable to catch it, and the timber fell the shaft. He yelled “Look out below!” and the men at the bottom of the shaft to get under what cover was available. Pope was under timber when the center piece struck him and threw him to the ground. Originally, it was thought he was
only injured in the stomach and right hip. Later, it was discovered that he had internal injuries, and he died on June 16, 1905 from Peritonitis. Pope had just fixed up a home and sent for his wife in England. His wife arrived on June 17 and was met at the Lowell train station by a group of her late husband’s friends and a few ladies of the town. Her first question to those that greeted her was whether her husband was working the night shift. The ladies present broke the news of her husband’s death to her. The young bride was devastated and almost collapsed after she was told. William Pope was 23 years old and had been married seven months and had been in Bisbee five months. Mrs. Emmeline Pope was expected to return to England* shortly after her husband’s funeral.

*She actually left Bisbee, but remained in Canada.

“Hurt by Falling Timber” Bisbee Daily Review 14 June 1905 page 3
“Wife Comes to Dead Husband” Bisbee Daily Review 17 June 1905 page 5
“Deeply Pathetic Incident Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 18 June 1905 page 1
“Cochise County Inquest No. 277” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Gravestone of William Pope.
July 17, 1908, Hoatson Mine
William B. Reed’s candle went out while underground and in the darkness, he stepped into an open hole. He fell 40 feet and broke his back. Reed was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he died on August 29, 1908, from his spinal injuries. He was 36 years old with a wife and daughter in England.

“Has a Chance” Bisbee Daily Review 18 July 1908 page 7
“Died of His Injuries from Accident in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 30 August 1908 page 7
“Original Certificate of Death” Arizona Department of Health Services

August 20, 1908, Hoatson Mine
James Shea and Jim Baughi were installing timber in No.21 stope about 32 ft. below the 1100 level. A post broke and hit Shea knocked him down and burying him under tons of broken rock. Miners were not able to uncover the 55-year-old’s body until September 8
over two weeks after the fatal accident. Even though the cave-in was massive, miners expected to recover the body quickly. At one point rumors were spread that Shea’s candlestick had been found indicating they were close. Those rumors were untrue. When Shea’s body was found it was in such a state of decomposition that the palace undertakers took the body immediately to Evergreen Cemetery for burial. The deceased had no relatives outside of England.

“Body is Buried Neath Tons of Earth” Bisbee Daily Review 21 August 1908 page 5
“Body Still Buried” Bisbee Daily Review 27 August 1908 page 7
“Body Not Found” Bisbee Daily Review 28 August 1908 page 7
“Body Not Found” Bisbee Daily Review 29 August 1908 page 7
“Decomposed Body James Shea Found” Bisbee Daily Review 9 September 1908 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.591” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

November 9, 1908, Hoatson Mine
Watchman, Ben Johnson was caught by falling timber.* The timber broke his left foot and his left leg in three places, twice below the knee. He was a married man and 68 years old. Johnson was released from the Calumet and Arizona Hospital on March 15, 1909.

*This accident probably occurred on the surface, not underground.

“Sustains Severe Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 10 November 1908 page 7

December 11, 1908, Hoatson Mine
On the surface at the Hoatson, a man signaled the hoistman to lower the cage while the cage was still resting on landing chairs. With the cage not dropping the cable coiled on top of the cage. Then someone released the landing chairs and the cage fell until it reached the end of the cable. The resulting jerk on the cable damaged the top of the headframe. For several days Hoatson ore had to be hoisted out the Junction Mine.

“Gallows Frame Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 13 December 1908 page 4

August 1909, Hoatson Mine
Ira A. Blalack was injured by falling rock. He suffered a 3-1/2 inch scalp wound.

“Falling Rock Injures” Bisbee Daily Review 11 August 1909 page 7

August 9, 1909, Hoatson Mine
Adolf Anderson was hit in the face by a bar from a rock drill column set up. He was struck on the head and face. It took 13 stitches to sew him up.

“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 10 August 1909 page 7

August 16, 1909, Hoatson Mine
William Carlise had a finger crushed between two timbers. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.

“Finger is Mangled” Bisbee Daily Review 17 August 1909 page 7
November 27, 1909, Hoatson Mine
Twenty-year-old Tom Fisher was working in a drift when a rock fell from the back (roof) of the drift and smashed his left hand. His index finger was broken, and the thumb had to be amputated.

“Hand Badly Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 30 November 1909 page 7

January 28, 1910, Hoatson Mine
Frank Emil Johnson a 31-year-old, Finnish Miner was laying track with William Mihelich and two other miners. The work needed to be completed. They had stayed after the shift to finish the job. Johnson and Mihelich were spiking down the rail when a boulder fell and struck them. Mihelich received minor injuries, but the impact resulted in a compound fracture of Johnson’s left leg, along with internal injuries. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he died on January 28 from shock and internal injuries. Johnson was survived by a Hilda, who lived on Youngblood Hill in Bisbee. He was from Vasa, Finland and had three sisters and a brother in Michigan, including Jenny Berg and Johan Perkiomaki.

“Johnson Dies from Injuries at Hoatson” Bisbee Daily Review 29 January 1910 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.719” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 8, 1910, Hoatson Mine
Albert Fassel, a mule driver, was raced through a drift by a mule. Fassel was driving the mule with a string of empty mine cars. The mule became startled began to gallop through the drift. The wind generated by the speed blew out his candle. Pulling the empty mine cars in an upgrade direction of the drift finally slowed the mule and it eventually stopped on its own. Luckily, he suffered only bruises on the right arm. Surprisingly, all of the cars the mule was pulling remained on the track during the mad race through the mine.

“Runaway in Mine Jars Alfred Fassel” Bisbee Daily Review 10 June 1910 page 5
“Mexican Laborer Drops Dead of Heart Failure” El Paso Herald 13 June 1910 page 7

August 2, 1910, Hoatson Mine
Mule Driver, Nick Jerosovich sprained his foot when it was caught between two mine cars. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.

“Had Foot Sprained” Bisbee Daily Review 3 August 1910 page 5

August 3, 1910, Hoatson Mine
About 10 o’clock in the evening, James Hawthorn was working in a stope on the 1300 level of the Hoatson Shaft when he fell four sets, about 30 feet. He was taken to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital. Originally, it was thought he may have received internal injuries that may lead to his death, but by the following day he had recovered. The 24-year-old miner was released on August 10, 1910 in “cured” condition.

“Hawthorn is Injured at the Hoatson” Bisbee Daily Review 4 August 1910 page 1
August 6, 1910, Hoatson Mine
Victor Keckman was struck by falling rock. He suffered cuts on head and face. Treatment was provided at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.

August 16, 1910 Hoatson Mine
M.D. Vanhulen fell 30 ft. and received several injuries including a broken foot. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. On August 28 the 46-year-old was sent home in a cast.

January 18, 1912 Hoatson Mine
A.C. Smith lost his right eye in an explosion. The eye was removed by doctors at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

November 9, 1912, Hoatson Mine
John Hunt was installing timber when a boulder fell hitting his right leg below the knee. The leg suffered a compound fractured. Hunt, a 38-year-old mucker remained in the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until December 30, 1912.

June 24, 1914 Hoatson Mine
Alex Hemmaler, a 28-year-old mucker and Sam Vujacich* a 23-year-old miner were working in a stope on the 1200 level. Around 1:00 am the stope caved in. The collapse broke Hemmaler’s collar bone and buried Vujacich completely. Ground conditions prevented the recovery of Vujacich’s body until 5:30 pm the following day. The rescuing miners had to work from underneath the caved area to recover the body. Interestingly, the miners were mining on the property line with the Copper Queen’s Sacramento Mine. The miners in the stope could hear the blasting in the Sacramento Mine. Joseph P. Hodgson Superintendent of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company attended the Coroner’s Inquest, to provide information on whether workings inside the Sacramento could have contributed to the cause of the accident. Vujacich was from Montenegro and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by his cousin, John Vujacich. Hemmaler was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on July 14, 1914. * Vujacich name was spelled multiple was in the documents Sam Vuich State Mine Inspectors report, Sam Vukavich Bisbee Daily Review and Spiro R. Vijagich Evergreen Cemetery Records

February 15, 1915, Hoatson Mine

Charles Fairclough was making repairs on an idler pulley at the Hoatson Shaft hoist. When the cable was being raised from the 1400 level it had a tendency to bunch up on the drum rather than wind straight. A pulley had been added to help the cable wind properly at the request of the hoistmen. Fairclough had been asked to repair this pulley. At the shaft, he had waited for an hour and was becoming impatient with the hoistman, William J. Cocking, and he tried to remove the pulley while the hoist was running. He became entangled with the hoisting cable and was crushed as he was wrapped around the hoist drum. He was survived by a brother Allen, a wife and two children.

April 16, 1915, Hoatson Mine

Michael “Micky” Breen was working in a raise that had just holed through into a stope. The survey was five feet off, and the raise had unexpectedly struck a crosscut below the stope. Inside this crosscut, he started to dig with a pick and a post in a crosscut slipped out. Muck on top of the set fell and buried him completely in soft dirt. Shift Boss, J.A. Swanson, and Mucker, A.J. Phillips were next to him. Swanson immediately went for help, and they were able to unbury him. Dr. N.C. Bledsoe soon arrived underground and administered morphine. The Doctor wanted to perform surgery because he suspected a punctured bladder. Breen refused the operation and died the next day.

April 12, 1915, Hoatson Mine

Chris Midzor was digging into a misfire with his candlestick. The hole detonated and mangled his hand to the extent that it was felt the hand would need to be amputated. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on April 17th. (Note, that this is a late year for candlesticks to be used underground in Bisbee)

Hand Blown Off” Bisbee Daily Review 13 April 1915 page 8
Holbrook Mine

March 1892, (around the 10th) Holbrook Mine
Will Munch* a “tool boy” was injured after being struck in the arm by a falling tool. * He is likely the Willie Munch, who attended Bisbee’s first school in 1881, with Clara Stillman as the teacher.

“Bisbee Column” Tombstone Epitaph 27 March 1892 page 4

February 4, 1898, Holbrook Mine
E.C. Clark and W.S. Young were getting ready to blast two holes at around 5:30 pm. They lit the first fuse which began to burn, but the second fuse proved difficult to ignite. While they continued trying to light the second fuse, the first hole detonated. Clark was instantly killed by the blast, and one of Young’s legs was broken. With his fractured leg and other wounds he crawled out of the drift. He was found about an hour later by Charles Warner* who was taking a visitor, Harry Brown, on a tour of the mine. Warner could not recognize Young, but he was able to speak and told him who he was. Quickly, Warner asked Brown to stay with the injured man and returned to the Dividend Stope and called, John Belle, Bill Pritchett, Henry Kahrs and Jack Wickstrom to help him. As they moved Young, he said, “Boys if I die send me back to my dear old mother, in Lynn, Massachusetts.” Young was lowered down the 400 level and taken out the Holbrook Shaft. He was taken to the hospital, but died later. The body of Ed Clark was also lowered to the 400 level but was taken out the Czar Shaft. The area of the accident appears to have been midway between the Czar and Holbrook Mines.

*Charles Warner was later killed in the Holbrook No.1 Shaft on June 15, 1904
“Fatal Accident” The Arizona Republican 10 February 1898 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 352” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix
April 5, 1898, Holbrook Mine
John Dolan was walking with William P. Scott into the South Drift on the 400 level. After walking 1,200 ft., Dolan stopped to light candles and climb down a winze to an intermediate level. Shift Boss, Charles Warner saw Dolan start to descend and slip. Dolan fell 36 ft. to a landing. Warner climbed down while Scott went for help. James Harrington and Martin Nolan assisted raise Dolan out of the winze. At the Copper Queen Hospital a steward asked Dolan if he was hungry. Dolan responded “Yes”. This was the only word he spoke after falling. He died three hours after the accident from shock and internal injuries.

“Bisbee Miner Killed” The San Francisco Call 6 April 1898 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 359” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 11, 1898, Holbrook Mine
J.B. Benton fell 100 ft. down a stope and landed on E.H. Wittig. Benton suffered two broken ribs and an elbow. Wittig received minor injuries.

“Town Tattle” The Weekly Orb 11 December 1898 page 4

December 14, 1898 Holbrook Mine
Price Farrier called the north cage to the 400 level and boarded a cage with a mine car and tools. He rang the bells to be hoisted then 40 ft. below the 200 level, it appears Farrier fell from the cage and caused the cage to crash when he was caught between the cage and timber. Immediately, hoistman F.J. Bailey stopped the North cage. He received a signal from S.W. Clawson on the south cage, who took the cage to the site of the accident. Clawson found tools and a smashed mine car on the cage, but no persons. After investigating he rang the cage to the surface and talked to the hoistman, who told him, he thought someone had been on the north cage. Clawson with Ed Scott, John Ambrose, Albert Watkins* and Fred Davies continued the investigation and found Farrier’s body on the 500 level possibly in the shaft sump.

*Watkins was later killed in the Southwest Mine on December 29, 1915

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 385” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

May 22, 1899, Holbrook Mine
Usaui Daoust and R. Polglaze were working in Stope No. 29. They had set up timber and Daoust wanted to put in a tenant block and tighten it up with a wedge. Polglaze cut a six-inch block and gave him a wedge. As Daoust was driving the wedge between the rock wall and the block, a 300 lb. rock fell and landed on his face. Still alive, Polglaze, Aug Wetterau and an Italian nicknamed “Joe” helped get Daoust to the surface. He was still breathing and was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Polglaze did not go immediately to the surface but, returned to the accident scene to gather Daoust’s belongings. Daoust died from a compound fracture of the skull.

June 28, 1899, Holbrook Mine
Close to 3:00 pm, P.A. “Paddy” Cunningham loaded an empty mine car on the cage at the 100 level. He forgot to put down with the bar designed to hold the car in place. Right after he gave the three bell signal to hoist the car rolled and pinned Cunningham between the mine car and the side of the shaft. When the hoisting cable began to tighten D.R. Hancock the hoist engineer stopped the hoist and sent R. Stewart Hunt, John Ambrose and Foreman Scott Turner down to investigate. They found him crushed up against the timbers, but alive. The men returned to the surface for lanterns and an axe. At the accident site, they constructed a platform and then had the cage lowered six inches and removed Cunningham to the surface. Still alive, Cunningham asked to see his wife and baby. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained conscious until right up until he died. “Paddy” died twenty minutes after reaching the hospital. Unfortunately, he died before being able to see his family. Cunningham had been a partner with Martin Costello in the purchase of a group of mining claims including the Irish Mag Claim. After the death of Martin Costello, the Patricia Julia Cunningham and Mary Aileen Cunningham, daughters of Cunningham filed a lawsuit against the estate of Costello to recover their late father’s share of the profits. This suit was settled in favor for the daughters in 1915.

August 7, 1899, Holbrook Mine
Near the end of his shift, Louis Junney* fell while trying to cross a stope. He fell almost sixty feet and hit his vertebrae and received a cut on the scalp. Junney was found unconscious and taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. The cut was closed up with ten stitches, but he has been unable to move the lower part of his body. It was feared that he was paralyzed. A week later the sense of feeling and circulation had returned to his legs. It is unknown whether he regained use of his legs.

November 9, 1899, Holbrook Mine
Charles Anshutz was killed on “B” level at 3 o’clock, when a box of Giant powder exploded. He was “blown to atoms”. His partner John Hughes was not with him at the time of the explosion, and what caused the detonation is unknown. He was last seen by Ed Alexander climbing a manway to “B” level. After about four minutes Alexander heard an explosion and then the blasting smoke flowed into the work area and Alexander, Tom Constable and James Rogers climbed to the 100 level to get away from the smoke and then by a different route back to “B” level to see what happened. The drift was filled with smoke, timber and debris. Constable stated that “I noticed lots of dark pieces of dark colored stuff that looked like flesh, and I saw a piece of it hanging over on the wall over above where the powder stood.” Samuel Grant helped recover the remains from the drift. Little was left. He found a miner’s candlestick, part of a watch, one ear, part of a foot and two-inch piece
of the scalp. These were the only recognisable remains found. It was never determined what caused the explosion and the coroner’s jury was interested to know if foul play or suicide could have been the cause. Charles was survived by a wife and two children. (Note, Anshutz was one of the earliest residents of Bisbee and had owned parts of several important mining claims in the district.)

“Copperings” Tombstone Epitaph 12 November 1899 page 1
“Bisbee News” Tombstone Prospector 9 November 1899 page 3
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 417” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix
November 25, 1899, Holbrook Mine
Ed. Stifler was climbing the manway to No. 32 raise with a canteen of water into 32 stope on the 300 level. As he was climbing, he thought he heard someone dump a wheelbarrow load of rock down the chute side. When he got to the top, he found his partner Frank Littlejohn calling for timberman, William P. Long. They found Long’s candle burning at the top of the raise and decided he must have fallen in it. Littlejohn took a piece of paper and set it on fire and dropped it down the chute. The paper went out before they could see anything, so they tried it again. This time, the flames illuminated a pair of legs sticking up.
The men climbed down and opened the chute door and removed Long’s body. It was felt that he had accidently walked into the raise.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 418” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

January 5, 1900, Holbrook Mine
Norwegian, George Stone was on the 400 level, clearing the ground to place a post for a drift set. He was standing a post, when suddenly, a boulder fell from three feet above and struck him in the right temple. He was killed instantly. His partner, Peter Johnson Bruseth was working on installing the opposite post. Bruseth heard the ground fall from the rib of the drift, and then George groaned. Quickly, Bruseth found J.C. Carpenter and Robert Caywood and they began to take him out on a mine car, but he died before reaching the surface. It was a relatively small amount of muck that killed Stone, as it would barely even fill a wheelbarrow.

“Accidently Killed” The Arizona Daily Orb 6 January 1900 page 4
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 424” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

May 8, 1900, Holbrook
Jack Oder was caught in a cave-in. He received contusion on his head and shoulders, and one arm was fractured in two places.

“May 9, 1900 Copperings” Tombstone Epitaph 13 May 1900 page 1

January 16, 1901, Holbrook Mine
Harry Holland and Patrick Spillane had blasted seven holes in a stope off No. 5 raise between the 200 and 300 levels and Holland and Spillane noticed that the seventh had not detonated. Ignoring words of caution, Holland entered the blast area to relight the fuse. Soon after he arrived at the blast area, the remaining hole detonated killing him. Spillane told H.L. Cameron to get help while he went back and found Holland. He was survived by a wife, two young children and a grown son in Rivervleet, Michigan.

“Killed in the Mine” Cochise Review 19 January 1901 page 2
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 463” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

February 2, 1901, Holbrook
Ed Megs and John Huoit received injuries in 27 stope. At the end of the shift, they were bringing lagging into the stope when boulders fell striking Ed Megs on the side of the head and hitting Huoit’s left shoulder.

“Copperings” Tombstone Epitaph 3 February 1901 page 1

March 7, 1901, Holbrook Mine
U. Conklin was in 21 stope on the 500 level in the Spray Country, hauling ore with a wheelbarrow and dumping it into the chute. After, he emptied his wheelbarrow he walked in front of it and fell into the manway. Conklin fell 50 ft. and fractured the base of his skull killing him. A man following him with another load found Conklin’s wheelbarrow lying in the passageway. He started to take Conklin’s wheelbarrow back, when he learned that Conklin had been killed. Initially, it was suspected that he had reached into the manway.
to get a canteen. Miners would hang canteens in the manway to keep the water cool.* This was later proven not to be true. Conklin was around 50 years old and was a widower. He was survived by a daughter going to school in Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. (Note the Coroner’s Inquest gave little information.)

* Greater airflow would be expected in a manway and by wetting the canvas or burlap wrapping around the canteen, evaporation would cool the water.

“Killed in the Mine” Cochise Review 9 March 1901 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

March 10, 1901, Holbrook Mine

R. Coughran and John Keiler were working 50-feet up a raise in No. 21 stope on the 500 level. A cave-in occurred, and Keiler was injured, but Coughran was knocked into the raise and fell the 50-feet to his death.

“Killed in the Mine” Cochise Review 9 March 1901 page 1
“Bisbee Jotings” Tombstone Epitaph 17 March 1901 page 2

October 3, 1901, Holbrook Mine

J.S. Stewart was installing timber on the 500 level when dirt and rock fell injuring his back.

“Stewart Injured his Back” Bisbee Daily Review 6 October 1901 page 5

May, 1902, Holbrook Mine

Jack Harris was injured while using a saw. It was thought he may lose at least one finger.

“Hand Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 9 May 1902 page 4

May 12, 1902, Holbrook Mine

At 10:30 in the morning, a Slavonian miner named Anton Koff drove a pick into a misfire. Anton had been informed of the misfire before he began work on the 500 level. He intentionally walked up and drove his pick into the misfire, which instantly exploded throwing him onto his back. Fine dust particles penetrated his eyes and flying small rocks cut up his face. His eyes were severely damaged. There were several miners working twenty feet away, they were uninjured. Later, Anton Koff headed to Los Angles to see if one of his eyes could be saved.

“Sticks His Pick in Dead Blast” Bisbee Daily Review 13 May 1902 page 1
“Koff in Los Angles” Bisbee Daily Review 20 May 1902 page 8

July 6, 1902, Holbrook Mine

N. M. Askel was working on the 200 level installing timber. A blood vessel ruptured in his lung and he was taken to the surface where he died. It was determined he died of natural causes.

“Miner Dies” Bisbee Daily Review 7 July 1902

October 6, 1902, Holbrook Mine

Jay Stolenberger was helping handle a turnsheet in “Block” 31 on the 200 level. Suddenly, the turnsheet fell against the wall of the drift. This tore Jay’s ear, broke his jaw and knocked out a few teeth. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Hospital Notes” Bisbee Daily Review 7 October 1902 page 5
December 8, 1902, Holbrook Mine
Jay Wilmuth was working in the Neptune Stope on the 300 level. A boulder fell, striking and dislocating his shoulder. He walked to the Copper Queen Hospital. Jay was expected to be off work a few days.
“Shoulder Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 9 December 1902 page 8

June 7, 1903, Holbrook Mine
John McDonald was injured when he fell 10 feet. He was taken to the hospital, and it was determined that he had no serious injuries, but was badly bruised.
“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 7 June 1903 page 6

August 19(?), 1903, Holbrook Mine
James Harris was moving a windlass to another stope when a timber slipped. He fell twenty feet and was knocked unconscious. His lip and nose were stitched by Dr. Baum.
“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 20 August 1903 page 5

September 22, 1903, Holbrook Mine
A rock fell and struck William Huley on his Achilles’ tendon. He was taken to the hospital.
“Rock Fell on Huley” Bisbee Daily Review 24 September 1903 page 5

September 23, 1903, Holbrook Mine
George Stewart had his hand caught between a mine car and a shaft timber. His hand was cut and bruised.
“Crushed his Hand” Bisbee Daily Review 24 September 1903 page 5

September 23, 1903, Holbrook Mine
A.M. Johnson was loading a mine car onto a cage on the 300 level. He smashed his middle finger between the car and the cage. It was determined the finger was not broken.
“Crushed his Finger” Bisbee Daily Review 24 September 1903 page 5

October 6, 1903, Holbrook Mine
Around 7:00 am, M.J. Nolan was being lowered on the cage down from the 400 level. A rock fell from the 400 level and struck him on the head. He was taken to the Copper Queen Dispensary and treated by Dr. Dysart.
“Rock Fell on Him” Bisbee Daily Review 7 October 1903 page 5

October 6, 1903, Holbrook Mine
James Cowling was expected to be off work four or five days, after he was injured on the 400 level station. A rock fell from the 300 level station and struck him on the right hand causing two deep cuts.
“Cut Hand with Falling Rock” Bisbee Daily Review 7 October 1903 page 5
October 7 (?), 1903, Holbrook Mine
A rock fell into the eye of N.S. Peck while he was drilling in a raise on the 400 level. The small rock was broken free during the drilling. His cornea was cut and was expected to cause him considerable pain.
“Rock Cut his Eye” Bisbee Daily Review 7 October 1903 page 5

October 22, 1903, Holbrook Mine
Between the 300 and 400 levels men were working on a cage finishing a new shaft compartment. A scaling bar was protruding from the stationary cage into the next compartment. As Bob Campbell was descending on a cage in the adjoining compartment the bar hit him tear a gash into his back. He was expected to be able to return to work after a few days.
“Bob Campbell Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 23 October 1903 page 5

January 5, 1903, Holbrook Mine
Around 3 o’clock in the afternoon, Martin Eiting had loaded a hole with Giant powder and then decided that he needed to drill it deeper. He removed the powder from the hole. Unknown to Eiting had left a small amount of dynamite in the hole. As soon as began drilling in the hole again, it exploded, spraying him with a small amount of dirt and rock. Luckily, his face was hit, but his hands were severely cut and minor cuts on his arms and chest.
“Three Miners injured” Bisbee Daily Review 7 January 1903 page 1

January 6, 1903, Holbrook Mine
Reuben Davidson was climbing a ladder out of a stope. As he reached the fourth set, he missed a rung and fell 30-feet and landed on his back. He was taken immediately to the Copper Queen Hospital. He suffered a sprained back and a severe scalp wound.
“Three Miners injured” Bisbee Daily Review 6 January 1903 page 1
January 6, 1903, Holbrook Mine
H.L. Fenner and his partner M.A. Stewart had blasted on the 500 level of the Holbrook Mine. They returned to their work area, and Fenner tapped on rock overhead to check if it was loose. As he was checking a boulder broke free and fell on top of him. It hit him in the left shoulder breaking his clavicle and landed on his knees pinning him to the wall. A cut on his scalp resulted in blood pouring onto the boulder. Stewart with the help of two other miners removed the rock, but had thought Fenner had been killed. They actually, told the superintendent that he had been killed. When water was splashed on Fenner’s face, he revived.

“Three Miners injured” Bisbee Daily Review 7 January 1903 page 1

June 7, 1903, Holbrook Mine
John McDonald fell ten-feet and suffered bruising.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 7 June 1903 page 6

July 31, 1903, Holbrook Mine
A miner with the surname of Brown was barring down a loose boulder when it unexpectedly fell. The rock struck Brown, bruising him and scraping his knee.

“Miner Hurt his Knee” Bisbee Daily Review 2, August 1903 page 5

September 29, 1903, Holbrook Mine
William Strawn was loading timbers at the Holbrook Shaft when another miner dropped a timber off the cage. This timber struck Strawn’s left foot, cutting it. He was treated Copper Queen Dispensary and was released home. Strawn was expected to be off work a couple of weeks

“Timber Fell on Him” Bisbee Daily Review 2 October 1903 page 5
October 29, 1903, Holbrook Mine
J.W. Isom was struck by a rock falling out of a chute. The resulting cut on the forehead required four stitches.
“Local Personal” Bisbee Daily Review 30 October 1903 page 5

December 6, 1903, Holbrook Mine
James Sutherland was repairing the shaft between the 200 and 300 levels when he placed his feet on the wall plates of the shaft compartment. A cage being lowered in the next compartment struck his right leg breaking it. The accident occurred around 1:30 am. He was transported to the hospital.
“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 8 December 1903 page 5

January 30, 1904, Holbrook Mine
Irishman, Michael Thomas O’Neill* was working with J. H. Q. Dye in a drift in the Hayes Country. They were mucking out the drift and Dye pushed up, an empty car and O’Neill moved to the side of the car to reach for a candlestick. This candleholder had a wire attached to it to hook to the side of the car. As Dye was handing the candlestick to him, a 1,000 lbs. of rock fell from the rib of the drift and smashed him into the mine car. Dye uncovered him and used a bar to free one of his feet that was caught between the fallen rock and the car. He laid him down and went to the 200 level station for help. O’Neill was survived by a brother Patrick J. O’Neill, also a miner in the Holbrook Mine. * There working two Michael O’Neills working in the Holbrook Mine in 1904. They were given the nicknames Michael O’Neill No. 1 and Michael O’Neill No. 2 It is not clear if No.1 or No.2 was killed.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 187” Arizona State Archives Phoenix.

January 30, 1904, Holbrook Mine
Charles Gustofson had his back bruised and his knee injured by a falling rock.
“Knee Badly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 31 January 1904 page 5

February 4, 1904, Holbrook Mine
Miner, John True was working on the 500 level when a timber fell smashing his foot.
“Had Foot Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 5 February 1904 page 5

February 17, 1904, Holbrook Mine
Frank Tremain a native of Cornwall, England had begun to work his third shift in Bisbee inside the Neptune Stope between the 300 and 400 levels. Tremain was clearing an area to install timber in a stope with treacherous ground. Sterling J. Shaw was next to him when the area caved. He was covered with 75-100 tons of fine sulfide. The ore poured out like sand. This accident occurred soon after the shift started The shift began at 6 o’clock in the evening and by 6:15 the area caved-in. It had been reported to the surface at 6:15 that stope had collapsed and that a miner was buried. Men were brought from all parts of the mine in an attempt to rescue. A little after 8 o’clock his body was uncovered and taken to the surface. His death was determined to be caused by suffocation.
“Two Miners Killed Accident Last Night” Bisbee Daily Review 18 February 1904 page 1
“Results of Inquests” Bisbee Daily Review 19 February 1904 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 189” Arizona State Archives Phoenix.
May 30, 1904, Holbrook Mine
John Rule was injured in 37 stope when a square set timber fell on his foot and mashed off two toes.
“Injured at Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 31 May 1904 page 5

June 15, 1904, Holbrook Mine
An empty cage arrived on the surface and Assistant Mine Superintendent Charles C. Warner wanted to go down to the 400 level. He had Richard Todd put a mine car full of wedges on the cage then Jack Taylor, John Metcalf, Richard Todd and Charles Warner rode the cage to the 100 level. On this level Metcalf got off the cage. They proceeded to the 200 level, and then rang the bells to the 300 level. On the 300, Warner got off the cage thinking it was the 400 level. When he realized he was on the wrong level he tried to get back on. Todd cried out a warning, but Warner fell and was caught between the side plates and hood (bonnets) the cage continued to the 400 level dragging Warner along was caught by the cage. Taylor tried to ring a stop bell, but the hoistman, William Campbell never received the bell. The cage continued to the 400 level and stopped. Warner was on and dying. At the 400 level the cage was stopped and then he was discovered top of the cage and alive, but mortally injured and was hoisted to the surface where he died a little over half hour later. Some believed he fainted on the cage. Charles Warner had been suffering from pleurisy which had chest pains dizziness and fainting spells. James Jones testified at the inquest that when the bell ropes were pulled too hard, they would not ring the signal bell. He believed this was why the cage was not stopped.
“Caught in the Shaft in the Copper Queen mine” The Arizona Republican 16 June 1904
“Cochise County Inquest No. 206” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 8, 1904, Holbrook Mine
W.T. Reynolds was cut up by debris flying from a blast. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.
“Hurt by Blast” Bisbee Daily Review 9 July 1904 page 5

July 20, 1904, Holbrook Mine
Emmett Gannon was working in a drift placing timbers when a boulder fell, breaking his back. He was immediately raised to the surface. Dr. Dysart examined him and determined his lower body was paralyzed. On July 26 an operation was performed to remove bone that was putting pressure on the spinal cord. The spinal cord was discovered to be severely damaged. He recovered from the operation, but remained paralyzed, but generally healthy.
“Two Men Injured Perhaps Fatally” Bisbee Daily Review 21 July 1904 page 1
“Emmitt Gannon Undergoes Operation” Bisbee Daily Review 27 July 1904 page 8
“Is Doing Well” Bisbee Daily Review 29 July 1904 page 5
“Continues Helpless” Bisbee Daily Review 8 February 1905 page 6

September 16, 1904, Holbrook Mine
E.H. Wittig was working in No. 48 stope on the 400 level. He began to help dump a mine car when it overturned and landed on top of him. He suffered bruises on the head and body.
“E.H. Wittig Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 17 September 1904 page 5
November 6, 1904, Holbrook Mine
James Matson was working in No. 45 stope on the 300 level. He was bent over using a pick, when boulders fell from the ceiling and striking him. The nearby miners found him up against a post with his head near his feet and one foot caught in a wheelbarrow. He was quickly unburied by other miners. It was determined that he suffered a severe spinal injury and was paralyzed from the waist down. Matson died at the Copper Queen Hospital on November 20, 1904. His body was shipped to San Francisco.

“Miner is Injured at Holbrook Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 8 November 1904 page 1
“Cochise County Inquest No. 231” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 13, 1905, Holbrook Mine
Thomas Walton had his right leg broken when rock fell on it. He had just recovered from another broken leg that had laid him up for several weeks. Both accidents occurred underground.

“Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 14 January 1905 page 5

February 10, 1905, Holbrook Mine
John Deck was the eighth man to board the cage on the 200 level. Near the 100 level. H.E. Cornish felt a jerk that knocked his lunch bucket and candlestick out of his hand. The lunch boxes of the men rattled.* As the cage reached the surface a miner stated that they had lost a man. Deck was killed instantly. Although, it was reported that not a single bone in his head had not been broken. His left arm leg and foot were. Broken. His left side was torn open exposing his heart, liver and intestines. He was survived by a wife children and a brother.

Note, that the cage trip to the surface would have been done in darkness. The miner’s candles would have been extinguished to prevent them burning each other. Only the electric lights at shaft stations would have illuminated the cage for a second as they were passed.

“Stolen Horse Recovered” Bisbee Daily Review 14 February 1905 page 5
“Cochise County Inquest No. 250” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

April 16, 1905, Holbrook Mine
At 2:30 am, Joe Williams and W.H. Sexton were working preparing six holes for blasting. Close to blasting time and before the last hole was completely drilled an explosion occurred injuring them with flying rock. Both men were taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Sexton was expected to be able to return to work the next day, and Williams was likely to remain in the hospital for nine days.

“Short Personal Notes” Bisbee Daily Review 18 April 1905 page 5

June 13, 1905, Holbrook Mine
E.D. Johnson was struck by a cave-in and was seriously injured. A few days earlier he had fixed up his house and sent for his wife to live with him in Bisbee. She was expected to arrive on the June 14th. He was cared for at the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Miner Seriously Hurt.” Bisbee Daily Review 14 June 1905 page 8
July 6, 1905, Holbrook Mine
Steam-Fitter, J.W. Kelly was headed underground to work a stope. He boarded a cage loaded with timber. When the cage began to drop, a timber slipped and fell on Kelly. One of his legs was knocked out of the cage. This leg was crushed between the cage and the wall plates. Fortunately, the accident occurred near the shaft collar, and they were able to remove him quickly. Kelly’s thigh was broken, and he was badly bruised. His broken bone was set at the hospital, and the doctors were not able to determine the extent of any internal injuries.

“Possibly Dangerous Injuries Sustained” Bisbee Daily Review 7 July 1905 page 5

December 24, 1905, Holbrook Mine
Albert A. Branson, a miner, who was reported to be sick and was dizzy and faint. He had taken medication frequently during the shift. Following the tradition of the Copper Queen Company, the shift had ended three hours early on Christmas Eve. When he boarded a cage at 11 o’clock the station tender, Wm. A. Beaton noticed that Branson appeared to be acting near-sighted and made sure he was given a secure position on the cage. While, the cage was being hoisted to the surface Branson collapsed and fell out of the cage. He was crushed between the cage and the shaft timbers. His mangled body fell 330 feet to the bottom of the shaft. The signal was given to stop the cage immediately. When a cage was lowered to the shaft bottom, Beaton had already recovered Branson’s body. He placed it on the cage for hoisting. Albert Branson had worked in Bisbee for only ten days. A letter from a lady in Hornitos, California was found in his pocket, who is believed to be his cousin and $102.35. The rumor that the cage had hit a crooked passage* which, caused him to fall was dispelled by the other men riding the cage.
March 21, 1906, Holbrook Mine
Robert Cagel boarded the cage on the 200 level. Just as the cage reached the 100 level, he fainted. Miners quickly came to help him. Later that day he was able to walk home. He was extremely lucky. The newspaper reported that if he had fainted moments sooner, he would have suffered the gruesome fate that others in Bisbee mines had. He would have been dragged out of the cage, crushed against the timber and his body would have fallen 400 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

“Narrow Escape of Robt. Cagel” Bisbee Daily Review 4 December 1909 page 7

July 6, 1906, Holbrook Mine
Jack Nelson was pinned to the ground by caving rock and dirt in a stope. Nelson tried to continue working, but the pain became too great, and he was taken to the hospital. The majority of the rock and dirt hit his left knee.


Holbrook No. 2 Shaft
On July 8, 1906 the Holbrook No.1 Shaft began caving in between the 100 and 200 levels. On July 16th another cave-in occurred and the No.1 Shaft was abandoned. On August 3, 1906, work began on raising the new Holbrook No.2 Shaft. The No.1 Shaft had been had been caving for a couple of years previously. Close to three years before the shaft had caved blocking access to two levels and actually trapping three miners, had to be rescued. The No.2 Shaft was completed by December 8th 1906, and was ready to put into service late January-Early February. Lack of timber may have prevented the shaft from going into service earlier. In February 14, 1907, all major Copper Queen mines were shut down because of a timber shortage.

August 20, 1906, Holbrook Mine
Ellis Miller was injured when a rock fell from the top (back) of a drift fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Hurt at Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 22 August 1906 page 3

September 1906, Holbrook Mine
James Fulmare had his feet pinned under a turnsheet. He suffered severe bruising of both feet and was expected to be better in about ten days.

“Improving Steadily” Bisbee Daily Review 5 September 1906 page 3
April 25, 1906, Holbrook Mine
George C. Hall died at 7:00 pm of heart failure in a stope. This was his first shift in the mine and the only natural death to have occurred in this mine. According to Mrs. Geary, he ate a hearty supper at 4:30 pm at the Black Hills Café, where he boarded. He left for the mine a little later with a full dinner pail and high spirits about his new job. Letters found in his trunk failed to reveal the addresses of his relatives.

“Hall Well Known and Claimed Many Friends” Bisbee Daily Review 27 April 1906 page 3
“Hall Inquest has to be postponed” Bisbee Daily Review 27 April 1906 page 3
“First Shift Fatal for George C. Hall” Bisbee Daily Review 26 April 1906 page 4

December 14, 1906, Holbrook Mine
At 2:30 in the morning, Timberman Jacob Curtain was caught by the cage and pressed up against the shaft timber. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital with internal injuries. That night the hospital reported he was doing well and was expected to be released soon.

“Hurt at the Holbrook Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 15 December 1906 page 7

December 18, 1906 Holbrook Mine
William Foreman was walking along a drift on one of the lower levels of the Holbrook Mine when he fell into a manway. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where it was learned that his right hip was bruised. Foreman was expected to be able to return to work in a few days.

“Hurt at Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 19 December 1906 page 7

April 12(?), 1906, Holbrook Mine
John L. Stanger was pushing a mine car, which rolled back at him knocking him down. He received a four-inch cut on the thigh. Stanger was expected to be off work several days.

“Leg is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 13 April 1906 page 3

March 11, 1907, Holbrook Mine
Herbert Taylor was working on a deeper lever when a boulder fell bruising his foot.

“Sustains Slight Injury” Bisbee Daily Review 12 March 1905 page 7

May 13, 1907, Holbrook Mine
John L. Mauser, a German was caught in a cave-in. His head was cut, and his legs and arms were bruised. Luckily, the majority of the rock falling from the ceiling missed him.

“Was Caught in Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review 15 May 1907 page 7
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jun. 30, 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

June 11, 1907, Holbrook Mine
J.A. Reyburn was working on the 500 level when a rock struck him after rolling down a muck pile. The rock punctured a varicose vein He was taken to the hospital and was released on June 13.

“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 12 June 1907 page 7
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jun. 30, 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
June 12, 1907, Holbrook Mine

Charles Huber, son of Ella and Joseph H. Huber was killed 2 days after his seventeenth birthday. Even though he was a junior in high school, who was an honor student and captain of the track team, he asked his father if he could get a job underground. Huber began working in the Holbrook Mine about a week before he was killed. At 9:00 am, the young man was working on a deeper level placing lagging over a manway raise. He placed one lagging then Huber proceeded to set in the next lagging he stood on the first one he had placed. The lagging he was standing on turned and Huber fell head first into the raise. Huber fell 100 ft. to the next level and his head impacted the side of a mine car sitting at the bottom of the raise. Miners soon found him. Huber was brought to the surface and carried him to the Copper Queen Hospital. He lived for two hours in the hospital before dying from a broken back and skull fracture. His father Joseph Huber was a blacksmith at the Holbrook Mine. (Joseph Huber died just two years after his son from a gunshot wound in a hunting accident.) (A photograph of Charles Huber on the track team can be found in the Bisbee Daily Review June 17, 1906, on page 9)

“Boy Falls to His Death in Mine Man Hole” Bisbee Daily Review 13 June 1907 page 5

“Huber Victim of Accident is the Belief” Bisbee Daily Review 26 January 1910 page 8

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jan 30, 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.


June 13, 1907, Holbrook Mine

Alvin Heebee, a miner from Shafter, Texas was starting his shift with J.R. Briggs a schoolmate. Briggs had helped Heebee get a job as a miner in Bisbee. Heebee had come to Bisbee on May 31, and Briggs had introduced him to Foreman Temby. They were working in a drift on the 300 level when a shift boss sent Briggs to work on an upper level and went to look for another partner for Heebee. In the meantime, Foreman Temby checked in on Heebee and learned that 30 feet of the drift was sloughing off rock. Temby inspected the area and told Heebee not to work at the face of the drift, but rather work around the opening and when his partner arrived to install a set of timber. Later, Thomas Rogers and W.W. Dexter came to talk to Heebee and found him working about ten feet beyond the protection of the timber. They talked a couple of minutes when a boulder fell at Heebee’s feet. The miners yelled for him to jump, but instead Heebee looked up to examine the area where the rock fell from. At that instant, two tons of rock fell on top of him burying all but one of his feet. Quickly, Dexter began to uncover him and discovered Heebee was unconscious. Two other miners, H.N. Bunel and John Hughes, arrived about the same time. Heebee opened his eyes, asked for water and told them he was severely injured and that he needed to be placed on a timber truck and taken to the surface. He was brought to the Copper Queen Hospital, where Dr. F. E. Shine tried to save him. His injuries consisted of a fractured skull and internal injuries. These wounds were too great, and he died a half hour after reaching the hospital. J.R. Briggs contacted Heebee’s adopted mother, and his body was shipped to his former home of Marfa, Texas.

“Hesitates and Loses his Life” Bisbee Daily Review 14 June 1907 page 1

“Body will be Sent” Bisbee Daily Review 15 June 1907 page 7
June 14, 1907 Holbrook Mine
Hiram E. Klinger* and Charles McGinty gathered timber and lowered it to the 300 level, where they were repairing timber in a drift. They had installed a false set so they could replace a damaged drift set. Around 5:00 pm, Klinger was driving a wedge under a lagging. The lagging fell and fine, loose muck began pouring out. Earlier, while he was working Klinger had placed his tools near his feet so they could be conveniently reached. It was believed that these buried tools became entangled with his feet and prevented his escape. When the muck reached his knees, he tried to get away and fell. The flowing earth rapidly buried him. McGinty, who was three feet away when this occurred, immediately, realized that he could not help Klinger until the running muck was caught up. He shouted for help. Foreman Temby was notified by telephone of the accident and quickly arrived at the scene. The area was timbered up in twenty-five minutes, and Klinger unburied in a couple of minutes, but he had already suffocated. Klinger had no sign of injuries except that his face was purple from being suffocated by the earth.** He was 40 years old and was survived by a brother A.R. Klinger and an elderly father in Los Angeles, Ca. Hiram Klinger was buried in the Elks section of Evergreen Cemetery. The inquest mentions a sister in California, Missouri.

*Spelled Hirman Clinger in June 15 Bisbee Daily Review article
**There was a superstition that mining accidents always occurred in groups of three. The newspaper reported Hiram’s was the third consecutive accident in this completing this superstition J.A. Reyburn was injured in the Holbrook Shaft on June 11, Charles Huber was killed in the Holbrook Shaft on June 12, and Hiram Klinger was killed, also in the Holbrook on June 14.

“Old Time Miner Loses Life in Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 15 June 1907 page 8
“Coroner’s Jury Investigates Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 16 June 1907 page 5
“Klinger is Buried” Bisbee Daily Review 18 June 1907 page 7
“Cochise County Inquest No. 464” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 21, 1907, Holbrook Mine
M. Grimes tried to lift and carry a large boulder. A blood vessel burst in his right arm. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and was released on June 24.

“Bursts Blood Vessel” Bisbee Daily Review 21 June 1907 page 7
“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 12 June 1907 page 7
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jun. 30, 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

July 10, 1907, Holbrook Mine
Orlando Robbins, a miner from the Spray Shaft was unloading timber from the cage at the Holbrook Shaft when he slipped on a turnsheet and injured his hip. After spending a few hours at the Copper Queen Hospital, he was released to go home.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 11 July 1907 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jun. 30, 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

July 12, 1907, Holbrook Mine
Stope No. 75 caved-in. It was located between the 300 and 400 levels. Men working in the stope notified the Night Foreman Ernest Hughes, that the ground was moving. After examining the area, the foreman evacuated the five men from the stope. Soon after reaching the drift the entire stope collapsed, and the air blast hit the men with such force it knocked everyman in the drift off his feet. Foreman Hughes was thrown against the side of the drift
and badly contused. A miner named John Sanderson had his leg broken an his kneecap torn off. The other men were bruised.

“Cave-in Occurs with Serious Results” Bisbee Daily Review 12 July 1907 page 5  
“Cave-in Occurs In Bisbee Mine” Tombstone Epitaph 13 February 1907 page 1

August 8, 1907, Holbrook Mine
Charles A. Miller died at 1:30 in the afternoon at the Copper Queen Hospital. Miller had been installing lagging inside the shaft with John J. Jeffries. He had a lagging standing on end and was bent over when a descending cage caught the end of the board and threw him up. The accident signal was rung on the call bell (7- bells) and Jeffries removed the side lagging from the shaft to get Miller onto the dinkey cage. On the surface, he was carried by stretcher to the hospital. He arrived at the hospital unconscious with a broken sternum, nose and a scalp wound.* He was survived by a son, a daughter and his wife Mrs. Mary Miller, who was the propietress of the Grandview house on School Hill.

*The newspaper claimed that he had walked to the hospital from the mine ignorant of how seriously he was hurt. Hospital records show he was comatose when he arrived.

“C.A. Miller Dies” Bisbee Daily Review 10 August 1907 page 7  
“Miller laid to Rest” Bisbee Daily Review 11 August 1907 page 7  
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jun 30, 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

“Cochise County Inquest No. 478” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 9, 1907, Holbrook Mine
Matt Comsso had the main artery in his right arm cut open by a falling rock. They were unable to stop the bleeding at the mine. Fortunately, he was taken quickly to the Copper Queen Hospital. The bleeding was stopped, and he was released to return home later that day.

“Nearly Bleeds to Death” Bisbee Daily Review 10 August 1907 page 8
August 10, 1907, Holbrook Mine
Francis Thomas was working on fixing a pump column. He was lifting an iron pipe that slipped and caught his small finger on the rim of the pipe and cut his finger almost completely through. He was taken to the hospital where the finger was amputated. Thomas was released after his wound was dressed.
“Loses Finger” Bisbee Daily Review, 11 August 1907 page 7

November 20, 1907, Holbrook Mine
F.W. Wood was killed at 8 o’clock in the morning. Wood and his partner Paul Sampson were working on a drift on the 400 level. Sampson saw a mass of dirt break free and shouted, “Look out!” When Wood’s stepped back a mass of about 100 lbs. of dirt hit him on the thigh and leg. He called out “For God’s sake get me out of here!” The dirt mass had crumpled when it hit Wood and it was easy to extricate him. L. Downs arrived at the site immediately, discovering Wood, had a compound fracture. Part of a leg bone was sticking out of his leg and bleeding profusely. Downs used a handkerchief to make a tourniquet. F.W. Wood was rushed to the hospital, where he died four minutes after arriving.
“Miners life is Ended by Fall of Earth” Bisbee Daily Review 21 November 1907 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 508” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

February 5, 1908, Holbrook Mine
John Wood had been taking timber down into the mine. On a return trip to the surface, he stopped on the 100 foot level to put a timber truck onto the cage. As he ascended to the surface he became caught between the timber truck and the wall plates. This crushed his leg severely enough it was thought it may need to be amputated. He was released from the Copper Queen Hospital on February 17. His leg and knee were only severely bruised.
“Man is Crushed in Shaft of Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 6 February 1908 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1 1907 – Jun 30 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

March 1908, Holbrook Mine
Joseph Winsley, a cager, caught his head on the wall plate while riding a cage loaded with timber. His nose was broken, and his face was cut.
“Cager is Better” Bisbee Daily Review 21 March 1908 page 7

June 10, 1908, Holbrook Mine
Around 2:30 am, a man was struck in the head with a boulder. After reaching the hospital, the newspaper reported that he knew his last name was Jenkins but had no clue what his first name was. Hospital records reveal his name was in fact, E.C. Andrews and was released on June 11.
“Couldn’t Remember His First Name” Bisbee Daily Review 11 June 1908 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register June 1908 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
April 1, 1908, Holbrook Mine
Tom Hargis was taking a load of timber down the dinky compartment of the shaft, when the ends of timber jutted out of the cage and caught the wall plate. His feet were caught between the wall and the timber. Luckily, the timber jammed the cage in the compartment its descent was halted. The cage in the adjacent compartment was lowered with workman and Hargis was freed.

“Had Narrow Escape from Death in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 3 April 1908 page 7

August 15, 1908, Holbrook Mine
John O’Donald fell in a manway several sets on the 300 level. He was bruised. His fellow miners helped him to the hospital.

“Falls Down Manway” Bisbee Daily Review 16 August 1908 page 7

September 3, 1908, Holbrook Mine /Holbrook No.1 Shaft. *
Pipefitter, George Boyd was working on the 400 level at the “Old Holbrook Station” with Stewart Grant. Boyd leaned a ladder up against a timber to thread on a pipe. He slipped when Grant handed him a wrench and fell. One foot touched the trolley wire. The electric current held him about ten seconds and violently thrashed his head back and forth. Grant helped him down in a sitting position. Boyd groaned and was not able to speak, then died. Immediately, Grant rang the emergency signal (7-bells). Sam Boyd, brother to George, was killed in the Junction Shaft on February 2, 1906.

*The use of the term “Old Holbrook Station” in the September 4th newspaper indicates they were working 400 level station of the Holbrook No.1 Shaft. The Holbrook No.2 Shaft. was barely two years old at the time of the accident.

“George Boyd Meets Death in Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 4 September 1908 page 1

“Electric Bolt Caused Death Jury’s Verdict” Bisbee Daily Review 5 September 1908 page 1

“Miner Killed at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 4 February 1906 page 1


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 589” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

September 15, 1908 Holbrook Mine
At 6:00 pm, C.L. Knucky was climbing down a manway to the 500 level. After he was about half way down, it is believed he fainted, losing hold of the ladder and fell between 6 and 7 sets (forty-fifty feet.) He was hoisted to the surface, but died before he reached the Copper Queen Hospital. His back was broken in two places, his skull was fractured, and he suffered other minor injuries. Knucky was an older miner about sixty years old He was survived by a wife, and stepchildren, who live on Youngblood Hill. This older miner had experienced fainting spells at work before the accident. He was born in Cornwall, England.

“Falls to Death in Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 15 September 1908 page 5

“Funeral Services Knucky Today” Bisbee Daily Review 17 September 1908 page 7

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 595” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

November 28, 1908, Holbrook Mine
At 1:00 pm, a cave-in inside a raise* suffocated Joe Vershay**. The raise continued to collapse, and it was not until 2:45 pm that miners were able to recover his body. According to Shift Boss C.W. Moon, Vershay was Austrian and spoke English well. He was 22 years
old and had a cousin living in Bisbee. The young man’s sister resided in Joliet, Illinois and his mother still lived in Austria-Hungary. His mother was the beneficiary of his accident insurance.

*The location of the raise was stated as 50 No.3 This likely means the accident occurred in 50 stope, but No.3 could refer to a crosscut or raise
**Was spelled both as Vershay and Vershea in the Bisbee Daily Review.

“Cave-in Smothers Man at Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 29 November 1908 page 7
“Inquest Held” Bisbee Daily Review 1 December 1908 page 7

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 606” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

July 4, 1909, Holbrook Mine

Percy Robinson was run over by a mine car and trapped under the car for about five minutes. The car broke his leg between the knee and ankle. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. On July 25, he went home against the advice of Dr. Miner.

“Injured Man Improves” Bisbee Daily Review 10 July 1909 page 7

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jan 30, 1908, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 6, 1909, Holbrook Mine

At 3:00 pm, John Keton and W.C. Hurlbut were installing a blower on the 500 level. Hurlbut was standing on a timber truck when Keton called him a couple of times. He noticed Keton holding an electrical switch being shocked. Quickly, Hurlbut knocked Keton down but, he was already dead. He was 48 years old Texan. Keton is survived by a brother Matt Keton and a sister Mrs. Cowsert of Bisbee.

“Territorial Items of Interest Condensed” Tombstone Epitaph 15 August 1909 page 3
“Electric Shock Kills John Keton” Bisbee Daily Review 7 August 1909 page 8

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 671” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

November 19, 1909, Holbrook Mine

Canadian, Frank L. Mankin was blowing out a blast hole when sulfide dust was blown into his eyes. Originally, it was thought that he would be blinded by the accident, but it later appeared that his eye sight would recover after several weeks. Quite a commotion was created when he was transported to the hospital by ambulance. The rumor circulated Main Street that a miner had been seriously injured in an explosion.

“Eyes are Damaged by Sulfide Dust” Bisbee Daily Review 20 November 1909 page 2

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1907 – Jan 30, 1908, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

September 21, 1909, Holbrook Mine

Around 2:30 am, an electric wire came in contacted with the A.E. (Ernest) Palmer’s head leaving him a serious burn and temporarily insane. He fell to the ground and when the miners tried to help him he fought them off “with the fury of a demon”. It took seven men to bring Palmer to the surface, and he had to be strapped down to the stretcher to be taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. On September 24 he was released from the hospital recovered except that he had spells of dizziness. Saturday, September 26, Palmer was walking on the Brewery Gulch, when he sat down in front of B. Blunt’s Cleaners. He sat there for a while, then as he got up fell and started into a fit. He was carried into the cleaners and the Palace Ambulance was called. While waiting, Palmer began an insane outburst and
had to be calmed by about six men. He was taken back to the Copper Queen Hospital. After he was released again on October 5, 1909, Palmer found he was unable to work. On February 3, 1910, A.E. Palmer and his attorney W.P. Miller sued the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for $30,000. They stated the electric wire had not been properly insulated. This was the first time the Copper Queen had been sued by an employee in 25 years they had operated in Bisbee. The case was heard in Tombstone, Arizona on July 25, 1910. Fifteen Employees of the Copper Queen were subpoenaed to appear in Court. These included, the Holbrook mine foreman Harry Barkdoll, Shift Boss James Hilaman, Timberman Ed. Dickerson, Carman George Phillips, John Dye, James Farrish and nine other employees. The jury quickly, decided on a verdict and rejected Palmer’s claims for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company.

*The hospital records initially registered him as Richard Parmer on September 21 when he was readmitted on September 25th they listed him as A.E. Palmer and made a note of the mistake.
**Palmer was 23 years old and had lived in Bisbee 7 years. Mrs. Bessie Sullivan, who lived in the back of the Broadway Rooming House, was related to him.
“Unbalanced by Shock in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 23 September 1909 page 8
“Palmer Fully Recovered” Bisbee Daily Review 25 September 1909 page 6
“Palmer Becomes Maniac Once Again” Bisbee Daily Review 28 September 1909 page 8
“Advertisement” Bisbee Daily Review 19 August 1909 page 7
“Miner Sues Copper Queen for $30,000” Bisbee Daily Review 4 February 1910 page 1
“Witness Summoned in Damage Action” Bisbee Daily Review 24 July 1910 page 5
“Jury Finds for Company Shortly” Bisbee Daily Review 25 July 1910 page 1
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register July 1, 1908 – Dec. 31, 1909 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

January 12, 1910, Holbrook Mine

John Moore and his partner were sitting eating lunch at noon. Above in a stope, a miner lit the fuses on two blast holes. The first hole detonated and blasted out the dynamite in the second hole, scattering it. The stick containing the blasting cap fell several sets and with a sputtering fuse landed between Moore and his partner and detonated. Even though the powder landed closer to his partner, Moore was bent over and took the force of the blast. His partner was uninjured, but Moore was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where Dr. Downs from Douglas, Arizona, an eye specialist examined him. It was of Dr. Down’s opinion that he would lose one if not both eyes. Later, it was reported that he was likely to regain the sight in one eye.

“Dynamite Accident May Blind Moore” Bisbee Daily Review 13 January 1910 page 5
“Moore Improves” Bisbee Daily Review 15 January 1910 page 7

January 26, 1910 Holbrook Mine

A falling boulder hit Scottish Miner, Robert Fergus on the head, then broke his ankle in two places. He was expected to be off work three months and as a member of the Bisbee Reds Football Team, he was out for the season.

“Ankle Broken in Two Places” Bisbee Daily Review 30 January 1910 page 7
“Today” Bisbee Daily Review 26 January 1910 page 1
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 26, 1910 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
January 29, 1910, Holbrook Mine
Mike Sullivan was hit by a falling rock that left a two-inch cut on his head. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Struck by Rock” Bisbee Daily Review 30 January 1910 page 7

January 29, 1910, Holbrook Mine
W.T. Bunch slipped while dumping mine cars, causing him to fall through the grizzly bars and into the raise. He continued to fall a distance of four sets. The grizzly bars were set eight inches apart how he fit through was quite a matter for contemplation. When men arrived to rescue him, they asked if he was injured he responded, “Don’t know whether I’m hurt or not.” “But I know I’ve seen several kinds of comets in the last few minutes.” He was reported to have suffered the loss of one eyebrow and a few bruises. He was off work until February 14. The Bisbee Daily Review stated “W.T. Bunch who holds the record for falling through chutes without sustaining injury returned to work at the Holbrook shaft yesterday.”

“Falls Four Sets and Sees Only Stars” Bisbee Daily Review 30 January 1910 page 5
“Goes to Work” Bisbee Daily Review 15 February 1910 page 7

March 1910, Holbrook Mine
Foreman, James Temby was badly bruised when he fell two sets. Quickly, miners were able to help him, and he was able to walk home where he stayed under a doctor’s care until healed.

“Timby’s Narrow Escape” Bisbee Daily Review 30, March 1910 page 5

March 24, 1910, Holbrook Mine
John Quill, a carman, was loading a mine car at a chute, when another mine car came and crushed him between itself and the chute. He was knocked unconscious and severely bruised.

“Injured at Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 26, March 1910 page 5
April 3, 1910 Holbrook Mine
Finnish Miner, Oscar Kytola fell and broke his collar bone. He was released on April 6.

“Fall Breaks Collar Bone” Bisbee Daily Review 5 April 1910 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register April 4, 1910, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
April 5, 1910, Holbrook Mine
After working the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for nearly 20 years, James Rogers a Cornish miner 43 years old was killed in a cave-in. He was working on the 300 level in 54-12 stope, three sets above the level with Ernest Henry Waters. Rogers saw a sulfide boulder hanging and told Waters that he probably could pry it down with a scaling bar. After they had cleaned up the area and were getting ready to measure for timber, Rogers stooped down with his candlestick. The rock fell pinning him to the ground. Two boulders landed on Rogers, quickly Waters removed the smaller rock from Waters foot, but the larger boulder weighed about 600 lbs. and he couldn’t move it. He went and got help. Three men were able to roll it off. Rogers asked his brother Thomas be notified. He was transported to the hospital by ambulance with his brother and Dr. L.L. Miner. During the trip, Dr. Miner mercifully administered anesthetic and told his brother that James would die soon. He died at 3:00 pm, about ten minutes after reaching the hospital. Rogers’s body was covered in cuts and bruises. His back, pelvis and six ribs were broken. His funeral was delayed a few days so his children, daughter Annie May age 18 and son James Rogers Jr. age 16 could arrive from their home in San Jose, California. They stayed with their Uncle “Tommie” Rogers. Mrs. Rogers had predeceased her husband by several years. Rogers parents were Thomas Rogers who was born in England and his mother Elizabeth May, who was born on a ship three miles out of New York. Annie May Rogers, James Rogers Jr. and Thomas Rogers, his children and siblings attended his funeral at the Palace Undertaking Parlor.

“James Rogers is Crushed to Death in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 6 April 1910 page 8
“Funeral Date Undecided” Bisbee Daily Review 7 April 1910 page 5
“Accidental Death” Bisbee Daily Review 7 April 1910 page 5
“Rogers Funeral Tomorrow” Bisbee Daily Review 9 April 1910 page 5
“Rogers Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 10 April 1910 page 11
“Big Events of a Year in El Paso and Vicinity” El Paso Herald 2 January 1911 page 10
“Card of Thanks” Bisbee Daily Review 13 April 1910 page 3
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 734” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

April 14, 1910, Holbrook Mine
English Miner, Dick Liddicote was stuck in the ankle by a large boulder on the 400 level. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where it was determined it was broken.

“Miner is Mangled by Buried Shot” Bisbee Daily Review 15 April 1910 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register April 14, 1910 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

June 20, 1910, Holbrook Mine
Chester Moon lost a finger on his right hand. He had placed his hand on the edge of a mine car when a rock fell out of a chute and struck his hand cutting off the finger.

“Moon loses Finger” Bisbee Daily Review 21 June 1910 page 4
“Three accidents at Bisbee; Notes from the Arizona Town” El Paso Herald 23 June 1910 page 4
July 1910 Holbrook Mine
Thomas Keenan was struck by a falling rock.
“Several Miners Slightly Injured in Bisbee Shafts” El Paso Herald 16 July 1910 page 3

July 24, 1910, Holbrook Mine
A Cornish Miner, Henry Warmington was working under loose rock, when part of the rock fell and hit his leg. The leg received a compound fracture below the knee. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital by ambulance. He was released on October 8, 1910.
July 24, 1910, Holbrook Mine
T.H. Cochrane * slipped and fell a distance of five or six sets. He did not break any bones, but was bruised. Cochrane was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and was released around July 28, 1910, and was expected to return to work a few days later.

*His name was originally stated in The Bisbee Daily Review as Crockett and later as John Cochran. The hospital records state the name as Temprence (?). Cochrane. Which name has not been determined definitely.

October, 1910, Holbrook Mine
Angelo Bertol was working on the 300 level when a falling boulder broke one of his ribs.

October 10, 1910, Holbrook Mine
Flying rock from a blast severely injured the left elbow of Charles Keller. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and treated for a bruised back and arm.

June 6, 1911, Holbrook Mine
Irishman, W.E. Morgan’s arm was injured from a fall of earth. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. His wife was living near Burnley Lancashire, England

September 11, 1911, Holbrook Mine
B. A Henderson received a bruised left hip and a cut on the scalp in a cave-in.

October 30, 1911, Holbrook Mine
Ed Mitcherson dislocated his shoulder on night shift. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital.

November 30, 1911, Holbrook Mine
At 3:00 pm, John Alexander Green was killed in the cave-in of a stope between the 200 and 300 levels. He was working with William Smitham and W.H. Labell. They had measured for a new post and were cutting it. The gob underneath them suddenly dropped, and Smitham jumped clear but, Green fell with it. Green was buried under 22 feet of muck, and it took 11 ½ hours to recover his body. No bones were broken, and it appeared that he died from suffocation. Miners on the rescue team claimed to have heard him groaning, but doctors rejected this notion and believed he died within a few minutes of being buried. The
coroner’s jury found in a rare decision against the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company that he was killed “in an accident due to the negligence of the company.” Green was a 41-year-old, native of Tennessee and was survived by a wife, Mary and four children. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

January 3, 1912, Holbrook Mine

Mine Repairman, John Warne was timbering 30 ft. off the 300 level station. He was putting in lagging and repairing timber, when at about 2:00 pm a small section of dirt, rock and timber fell. He was caught between timber and fallen rock. The rescuing miners had to install stringers before they could get Warne out. A crippled miner, Charles Henderson helped out by handing lagging to the rescuing miners. The dirt and rock continued to flow as they tried to free him. The trapped miner talked while the men dug him out, but he died soon after reaching the surface. It is believed, Warne must have died from internal injuries and not suffocation. Albert Reynolds, Warne’s partner, had been sent away to get timber out of 54-15 crosscut and was a long distance from the accident. This likely saved his life. Angus W. Gillis was the first person to reach Warne. The deceased had been in Bisbee four years and lived on School Hill. He was survived by a wife and two young sons and a brother Sam Warne.

January 6, 1912, Holbrook Mine

Austin “Boston” Henderson was working in a stope on the 500 level. After lunch, he planned to install a blower pipe that had arrived a day earlier. He was last seen alive heading to a mule barn to retrieve bailing wire to hang the blower pipe. His body was discovered in the stope, by John Campbell. Campbell was working one set above him and about 50 ft. way. He climbed down to get a hammer and found Henderson lying on a turnsheet. After getting slightly shocked himself, Campbell shut off the blower and went to get help. It appears that even though the electrical wires were too far apart for Henderson to have touched them both, he may have contacted them with the bailing wire he was using to secure the blower pipe. Henderson was supposed to have had a sister living in a camp near Bisbee. His body was sent to Henry Henderson in Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

February 8, 1912, Holbrook Mine

Robert Sanderson was overcome gas and taken to the hospital and released the same day.
May 4, 1912, Holbrook Mine
Irishman, Patsy Leacey fractured his skull around 3:00 pm. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital by ambulance and released after 24 days.

“Miner’s Skull Fractured” Bisbee Daily Review 5 May 1912 page 6
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register May 4, 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

May 4, 1912, Holbrook Mine
Finnish Miner, John Maak was on the 200 level and was carrying a steel over his shoulder. He came across a stopped train with a motorman putting a new wheel on the trolley pole and a miner Angus Gillis. As he went by Gillis told him “Be careful, Don’t strike the wire with the steel you’ve got there.” Maak just looked at Gillis and went on. After he passed along and needed to cross over a train of mine cars and began to climb over the couplings between two cars. When he did this, the steel bar he was carrying contacted the trolley wire. He was stuck to the wire three to four seconds and “The fire was flying from the wire all the time.” F.E. Barnes a miner, who also had just passed through cars, heard a holler. Barnes ran back through the cars and found Maak crawling. Barnes gave him first aid, but he died after five or six minutes He was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, a union. Maak’s brother had been blinded in a mine accident in Colorado and returned to Finland. John Maak had come to Bisbee from Park City, Utah. 1,050 shares of Utah mining stock was found among his possessions. The coroner’s jury found the mining company was at fault for his death.

“Company is Blamed for Miner’s Death” Bisbee Daily Review 5 May 1912 page 8
“Funeral of John Maak Found” Bisbee Daily Review 9 May 1912 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 919” Arizona State Archives.

May 18, 1912, Holbrook Mine
At 10:30 pm, J.M. Byrns was stuck in the back by a falling rock. It fractured a vertebra but, the spinal cord was not severed, and he was able to move the muscles in the lower part of his body. He was released from the hospital after 533 days in “improved” condition.

“Stone Falls, Miner’s Spine is Fractured” Bisbee Daily Review 19 May 1912 page 2
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register May 18, 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

October 5, 1912, Holbrook Mine
Robert Black was hit by a flying rock from a blast. The impact gave Black a compound fracture of the right leg. He was a key member of the Tombstone Canyon Stars Soccer Team and his loss from the team was attributed to having been an element in the team’s defeat by the Lowell United Team on October 6th. He remained at the Copper Queen Hospital 156 days.

“Mexican’s Leg is Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 6 October 1912 page 6
“Canyon Stars Lose to Lowell Soccers” Bisbee Daily Review 8 October 1912 page 8
“Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector” (Arizona) Board of Control 1913 p. 23
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Oct. 5 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
November 24, 1912, Holbrook Mine
Joe Baines was severely bruised at the Holbrook Mine. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he remained 15 days.

“Personal Mention” Bisbee Daily Review 25 November 1912 page 3
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Nov. 24 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 22, 1913, Holbrook Mine
Franklin Silas Simpson was working with Martin Mitchell catching the back (ceiling) of 3-81stope on the 200 level when at 11:30 at night. A hidden rock slipped dropped a few feet and knocked out a supporting stull The stull fell and continued to knock out the surrounding stulls. This collapse killed him. The fatality was one of the early accidents examined by the Safety First Organization of the Copper Queen Mine Workers. Silas had worked in western mines for about 20 years. He was 40 years old and left a wife and three children ages 3, 6 and 10.

“Silas Simpson Killed in Cave-In at Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 23 August 1913 page 1
“Found Death Due to an Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 24 August 1913 page 3
“Simpson Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 26 August 1913 page 8
“Care Is to Be Ever Taken” Bisbee Daily Review 2 September 1913 page 3
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1041” Arizona State Archives. Phoenix

October 13, 1913, Holbrook Mine
At 11:00 am, Charles Pelot was caught in a cave-in. The area collapsed without warning. Pelot suffered a bruised side and a smashed left foot. His fellow miners did not understand how he survived the accident. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital for ten days.

“Miner Severely Hurt When Ground Caved” Bisbee Daily Review 14 October 1913 page 3
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Oct. 13, 1913, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
November 10, 1913, Holbrook Mine
L.P. Moore received minor injuries from falling rock. He was taken to his home and was expected to be off work a few days.
“Miners Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review, 11 November 1913 page 8

December 9, 1913, Holbrook Mine
John Madigan was preparing to blast when the blasting caps he intended to use, detonated. The explosion cut his legs and face severely.
“Caps Explode; Madigan Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review, 10 December 1913 page 4

February 14, 1914, Holbrook Mine
Dick Rich was bruised on the arm and side when he was struck by a falling rock. He was off work for several days. Rich and Dave Truscott members of the Copper Queen Band were unable to play at the February 14 concert (St. Valentine’s Day) because of injuries from accidents underground. Truscott was injured in the Holbrook. The newspaper reported that Rich was to be seen around the town of Bisbee on February 19.
“Band Members Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review, 15 February 1914 page 8
“Able to Be Out” Bisbee Daily Review, 20 February 1914 page 8

February 14, 1914, Holbrook Mine
Dave Truscott was struck in the back by falling rock and was bruised. He was a member of the Copper Queen Band and was unable to play at the St. Valentine’s Day concert. His fellow band member Dick Rich also could not perform as he was injured in Czar Mine on February 14th.
“Band Members Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review, 15 February 1914 page 8

September 24, 1914 Holbrook Mine
H.E. Henderson was working in a raise that continued to the surface near the supply house when a guide* being lowered fell and struck him on the head. He remained at the Copper Queen Hospital for ten days.
*It interesting to note that this raise was going to be used at least for some hoisting, probably for timber and materials. Ironically, this shaft later would be known as the Henderson Shaft on the Sanborn maps.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Sept. 24 1914 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 7, 1914, Holbrook Mine
D.C. Williams was driving a small locomotive on the 400 level between the Sacramento Shaft and the Holbrook Shaft. As he crossed a switch on the main haulage drift a larger locomotive crashed into his, throwing him 15 feet.
“Man Injured When Cars Bump Together” Bisbee Daily Review, 8 August 1914 page 6

May 17, 1917, Holbrook Mine
Joe Frank was struck by a locomotive. It was believed that his injuries were minor.
October 20, 1917, Holbrook Mine
Around 11:00 pm, Edward Dickerson was working in a raise between the 200 and 300 levels when a boulder broke free and struck him in the head. Dickerson suffered a deep cut.
“Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 21 October 1917 page 6

October 7, 1918, Holbrook Mine
P.M. McCool was struck in the back by falling rock. He suffered bruises.
“Is Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 8 October 1918 page 6

October 29, 1918, Holbrook Mine
George Tokic, a miner from Austria-Hungary, was caught in a cave-in. One leg was injured. He was taken to the hospital, where his wife was being treated for pneumonia,
“Leg Badly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 30 October 1918 page 8

November 14, 1923, Holbrook Mine / Hughes, Shields Merrill & Sharon Lease
Four men were injured when one of the picked into a misfire. The two most seriously injured were William Hughes and Jed Prater whom both had an injured eye along with other injuries. Bentero Valence and Jose McAguire both had only minor injuries, consisting of bruises and cuts.
Irish Mag Mine

1901, Irish Mag Mine
J.P. Shea was blinded when he was caught when a blast detonated early. He remained blind until February 1913. He was operated on by a Dr. Carpenter at Rawston Hospital in El Paso. By June 1913, he was released to return to Bisbee. After his sight returned, he planned to get a job back underground.

“Sight Restored Shea is Happy” Bisbee Daily Review 11 June 1913 page 2

August 5, 1902, Irish Mag Mine
E. Dickinson was struck in the area of the kidneys by a falling rock.

“Injured at Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 6 August 1902 page 8

October 1902, Irish Mag Mine
McFarland and W.B. Brown were installing landing chairs on the 950 level station. Brown looked up, and the cage stuck him and knocked him out. Unconscious, he fell into the shaft and miraculously landed on top of the same cage that hit him. This cage had dropped only a short distance. Luckily, Brown survived this accident.

“Recovering from Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 7 October 1902 page 5

January 17, 1903, Irish Mag Mine
Joseph Walker narrowly escaped death. He was about 1100 ft. below the shaft collar and was reaching for tools lying on the bottom of the shaft. A descending cage hit him on the head.

“Narrow Escape” Bisbee Daily Review 18 January 1903 page 8

June 2, 1903, Irish Mag Mine
Charles Williams was working in 14 drift on the 1050 level when he was pinned to the ground by falling rock he suffered a broken right foot.

“Cave-in at C&A Crushes Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 3 June 1903 page 1

July 1, 1905, Irish Mag Mine
Australian Miner, Louis Eppich had his back broken in an accident at the Irish Mag Mine. Around July 11, 1905, an operation was performed on Eppich to relieve pressure on his spine. It was expected that he would regain the ability to walk. (Eppich died on May 12, 1909, of Bright’s disease.)

“Eppich Successfully Operated On” Bisbee Daily Review 11 July 1905 page 8
“Louis Eppich Dead” Bisbee Daily Review 13 May 1909 page 7
July 9, 1905, Irish Mag Mine
A mine car smashed the ankle of E. L. Jones, as he was unloading the car off a cage. It was expected that he would be unable to work for a few weeks.

“Severely Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 11 July 1905 page 8

October 20, 1905, Irish Mag Mine
On the 950 level, Sam Malcovich (Malcovich?) began arguing with Mike Stefano. Stefano picked up a lagging and smashed, Malcovich in the side of the head. He left the mine ahead of Malcovich and went to hide in his house on Chihuahua Hill. Malcovich pressed charges against Stefano. The Bisbee Daily Review initially reported this as a mine accident in which the victim had been struck by a mine timber.

“Attempted Murder” Bisbee Daily Review 22 October 1905 page 1
“Struck on Head” Bisbee Daily Review 21 October 1905 page 8

October 27, 1905, Irish Mag Mine
20-year-old Basil Baslcanoff was caught in a cave-in. At the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, it was determined his back was broken. His wife distraught over her husband’s injuries and believing they were mortal, she attempted to commit suicide, by drinking carbolic acid. Her neighbors, Mr. & Mrs. W.J. Slack, heard her screams as the chemical burned her throat and lips. Doctor Edmundson was called, and he pumped her stomach. On October 31, the Bisbee Daily Review reported that Mrs. Baslcanoff regretted her decision and that both were doing well. Her husband was released from the hospital on November 25, 1905.

“Woman Attempts Taking Her Own Life” Bisbee Daily Review 29 October 1905 page 5
“Both Man and Wife Better” Bisbee Daily Review 31 October 1905 page 5

January 3, 1906, Irish Mag Mine
Nicholas Vulich was working on the 1050 level when boulders fell striking him on the head. The 30-year-old miner spent the night at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and was released on January 4, 1906.

“Mine Accidents” Bisbee Daily Review 5 January 1906 page 2

June 11, 1906, Irish Mag Mine
John Aglish and Tom Bristol were caught in a cave-in. Both men received minor injuries and were expected to be at home a few days.

“Two Miners Hurt at Irish Mag Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 12 June 1906 page 3

August 14, 1906, Irish Mag Mine
James Cain was climbing a ladder when he slipped and fell into a chute. The 20 ft. fall bruised the 29-year-olds back and arms. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on September 5, 1906.

“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 15 August 1906 page 5
November 1906, Irish Mag Mine
Timberman, Jerry McNeil’s was loading timber onto a timber truck, when a timber slipped and amputated the first joint of the index finger on the right hand.
“Sustains Severe Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 10 November 1906 page 7

December 21, 1906, Irish Mag Mine
Peter Popovich boarded the cage and began to descend to his workplace. Just above the 650 level, the hoisting cable jerked, and the hoistman stopped the cage. A man was sent down to investigate using another cage. The man discovered Popovich crushed into the shaft timbers, his head was smashed, and his body was terribly disfigured. It appeared that Peter’s lunch bucket had snagged on a timber and was dragged out of the cage, taking Popovich with it. The deceased was 21-years-old and from Montenegro, Austria-Hungary.
“Miner is Killed at Irish Mag Shaft” Bisbee Daily Review 21 December 1906 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.408” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 19, 1907, Irish Mag Mine
At 4:00 pm, Fred L. Johnson a 25-year-old mining engineer was going up on a cage after spending the greater part of the day working on a deeper level. Right after he rang the shaft bells to be hoisted to the surface he screamed. His foot had become caught between the shaft timber and the cage. Doctors at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital operated on him to repair a compound fracture of the left leg. He was released from the C& A Hospital on August 2, 1907.
“Engineer Hurt at Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 20 January 1907 page 7
“Is Improving Steadily” Bisbee Daily Review 1 February 1907 page 7

January 22, 1907, Irish Mag Mine
Edward Ryan was hand drilling in a stope when he missed the hand steel and struck his left knee. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released to go home.
“Strikes Himself with Hammer” Bisbee Daily Review 23 January1907 page 7

May 16, 1907, Irish Mag Mine
Chris Miller a “Slavonian” whose surname was actually Millkervich or Millervich was working in a stope No.53 on the 1050 level. Chris and his partner were going to install timber, and Chris inspected the area for loose ground. When he believed it was ok, he and his partner began to timber. While his partner held up a timber, Chris bent over to pick up a tool and was struck by a boulder on the shoulders and was pinned to the ground. He died instantly. His remains were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
“Miner Killed Instantly While at Work” Bisbee Daily Review 17 May 1907 page 1
“Arrangements for Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 18 May 1907 page 7
June 6, 1907, Irish Mag Mine
A.M. Thompson was loading a mine car at a chute when a rock fell and smashed his hand against the car. His hand was not broken.
“Hurt in C&A Mine” Bisbee Daily Review June 1907 page 7

August 12, 1907, Irish Mag Mine
John Harnick was working in a drift on the 950 level when a rock fell and struck him in the head. He was not hospitalized.
“Is slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 13 August 1907 page 7

October 6, 1908, Irish Mag Shaft
Two men were repairing the shaft and were using the dinkey cage as staging when the cable broke. The cage fell and became jammed between the 750 and 850 levels. No one was injured.
“Narrowly Escaped Death” Bisbee Daily Review 7 October 1908 page 7

November 1, 1909, Irish Mag Mine
Charlie Kankaala, a Finnish miner, was on the 850 level when he fell in manway. He hit his head and shoulders. Kankaala was believed to have a suffered concussion and was cut up on the head. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on November 3, 1909. (Kankaala died from pneumonia at the C&A Hospital on November 1, 1918. Exactly nine years from the date of his accident underground.)
“Is Seriously Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 3 November 1909 page 5
July 9, 1909, Irish Mag Mine
Murdock McKenzie was struck by a falling boulder that broke his leg. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released July 27, 1909.

“Leg Badly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review, 10 July 1909 page 7

September 3, 1909, Irish Mag mine
Francis Segen was a riding on top of a mine car when he was knocked off by a timber. There was concern his injuries were life threatening, but it does not appear he was admitted to a hospital.

“Hurt at the Mag Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review September 1909 page 6

April 5, 1910, Irish Mag Mine
Fifty-three-year-old, Charles Stevens broke his shoulder in the Irish Mag Shaft. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and was released on May 6, 1912.

“Has Fractured Shoulder” Bisbee Daily Review 6 April 1910 page 5

May 28, 1910, Irish Mag Mine
John Charon, a 43-year-old miner had his jaw cut, and several teeth knocked out in a mine accident. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and remained there until June 8, 1910.

“Jaw Lacerated” Bisbee Daily Review 29 May 1912 page 7

August 1910, Irish Mag Mine
Henry Watson was caught in a fall of ground. He received cuts on head and shoulders. Watson was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.

“Had Head Cut” Bisbee Daily Review 7 August 1910 page 5

September 24, 1910, Irish Mag Mine
Finnish Miner, Tovio Pasnenan* was timbering inside the Irish Mag Shaft near the 650 level. He leaned out into the shaft from behind the lagging to locate the cage, just as the cage passed. The cage cleanly decapitated him. His head plummeted to the bottom of the shaft while his body remained in position behind the lagging. Pasnenan’s body was removed and taken to the surface as soon as the cage was available. The water filled sump had to be pumped out before the head could be recovered. This took around an hour and a half. Pasnenan was 26 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by his parents and his betrothed in Finland. Tovio had been saving his money and had over $4,000.00 in bank accounts. Remarkably, this was the first fatal accident to occur in the Irish Mag Mine in three years.

*The newspaper articles list him as Tovio Caanenan

“Miner Meets Awful Death at Irish Mag” Bisbee Daily Review 25 September 1910 page 1
November 19, 1910, Irish Mag Mine
Angelo Delgado was unloading a flat car of timber on the surface when the side supports failed and the lumber dumped onto him. He was expected to recover.

“Buried under Lumber” Bisbee Daily Review 11 November 1910 page 5

January 12, 1911, Irish Mag Mine
Adolph Anderson fell and broke his leg. He was taken to the hospital by ambulance.

“Has Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 13 January 1911 page 5

March 3, 1911, Irish Mag Mine
Miner, R. Greenwood was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary after he received a cut on the head injury while laying track. He was treated by then, Mayor of Bisbee, Dr. C. L. Edmundson.

“Miner And Fireman Injured at Bisbee” El Paso Herald 7 March 1911 page 10
“Accident at Irish Mag” Bisbee Daily Review 4 March 1911 page 5

March 23, 1911 Irish Mag Mine
At 9:00 pm, a 31-year-old, Finnish Miner, Tsak “Isaac” Yokinen* was crushed in a cave-in. He was working on the 850 level in 25 raise. The ground was heavy and moving. Shift boss, John K. McRae wanted to put a stull in to hold the ground. Dust was falling, and McRae told the men to leave, but Yokinen said “Oh, catch the stull.” They took a wedge and a two inch board and drove in the wedge to “catch” the stull. McRae heard the area start to crack and said “Isaac, better get out!” Then the area collapsed burying Yokinen under rock and a mass of fallen timber. The timber caused difficulty in recovering his body. The rescuing miners were forced to retimber the area before the collapsed timber and the rock could be removed. Yokinen was known as an excellent and contentious miner, after 18 hours his body was recovered. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

*This man’s name was listed as Isaac Yokinen in the Bisbee Daily Review. The death certificate has his names as both Tsak Jokinen and Tsak Yokinen

“Finnish is Victim of Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review 24 March 1911 page 5
“Life Extinct When Miners Find Comrade” Bisbee Daily Review 25 March 1911 page 7
“Miners Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 26 March 1911 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 820” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

September 29, 1911, Irish Mag Mine
L.S. Davenport injured his leg in a mine accident. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released September 30, 1911.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 30 September 1911 page 3
February 7, 1912, Irish Mag Mine
Twenty-seven-year-old Mule Driver, John Fox, broke his leg in an accident at the Irish Mag Shaft. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and was released on February 26, 1912.
“Gets Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 9 February 1912 page 6

January 30, 1925, Irish Mag Mine
While working for Irish Mag Leasing Company, Antonio M. Cota fell off the mine dump and was killed. He was about 39 years-old and survived by a wife, Anita Cota.

Junction Mine

February 14, 1905, Junction Mine
H.B. Mabry and William. Whitford were working on the pumps when rocks fell from about 30 feet above them. The men were knocked down and received cuts on the scalp about two inches in length. The injuries were minor. Interestingly, the men were both struck down at the same moment and received identical injuries as to type and location.
“Hurt at Same Instant” Bisbee Daily Review 15 February 1905 page 5
*May 21, 1905, Wm Whitford died from fractured skull this may be related to his mine accident.
May 18, 1905, Junction Mine
William Mass was riding up on a cage when at the 770 level a spray of steam hot water from the pump column hit him burning his back and shoulders. He was expected to be off work a few days.
“Miner Severely Burned” Bisbee Daily Review 19 May 1905 page 1

January 1906, Junction Mine
C.E. Gerry had his hand smashed between two mine cars. His hand was only bruised.
“Mine Accidents” Bisbee Daily Review 5 January 1906 page 2

July 8, 1905, Junction Mine
Wilson Percy Grier a pipe-fitter was being hoisted on a cage when the hoist malfunctioned at the 1000 level. Grier thought he had arrived at his station and stepped out of the cage. At the same moment, the hoist was fixed, and the cage moved to continue its journey. After the cage moved it cut him in half. Men nearby ran to help him but it was all over. The parents of the deceased had recently moved to California from Bisbee returned on July 11. When their train arrived in Lowell, Grier’s grief-stricken mother had to be carried away from the train. The deceased was 28 years old and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. This was considered one of the most “horrible” accidents in Bisbee at the time.

March 3, 1906, Junction Mine
John Caine was working on the 900 level. At around 9:30 am, he was on his knees digging with a pick when a 250 lb. boulder fell and hit him in the neck. Nearby, miners quickly put him on a cage and hoisted him to the shaft collar. On the surface, he was still alive, but he had died before Dr. Elliot arrived. He was 23 years old and native to England. Caine was survived by a wife and a baby living in Cleator Moor, Cumberland, England*

October 10, 1906, Junction Mine
George Daniel Earthal, a jigger boss/timberman who was commonly known as “Tom” was working to timber the 1100 level station. He called for a double deck cage to be lowered so he could use it as a staging to work on. Earthal gave orders to the men on the station that the cage should not be moved. As he was working two men boarded the cage and did not realize Earthal was working on the top deck of the cage. They signaled the cage to go up to the 1000 level, and the engineer responded to the signal and moved the cage. The timberman was crushed between the cage and the shaft timber and as the cage continue to

*It was spelled Clearormoore in the Newspaper
“Miner is Killed by Falling Rock” Bisbee Daily Review 6 March 1906 page 5
“Funeral Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 7 March 1906 page 6

move his body was freed and fell to the bottom of the shaft. In a rare decision the inquest jury found that G.D. Earthal’s death was caused by the negligence of the Superior & Pittsburg Mining Company. George’s brother, Albert Earthal, an employee of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company accompanied his brother’s body to Winchester, Ohio, the home of their mother and father.

“Miner Killed at Junction Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 11 October 1906 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.373” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

A view of the upper deck on a pair of double deck cages at the Shattuck Mine.
February 2, 1906, Junction Mine
At 9:20 in the evening, Spencer B. Boyd, a cager, was killed. Denver D. Legget, the hoist engineer, said that he received a signal from Boyd to hoist the cage. He raised the cage to the 200 level when he realized something was wrong and stopped the cage. Denver waited for a signal from cage to either raise or lower it when this did not come he sent a man down to investigate. The exact circumstances of Boyd’s are unknown since he was alone on the cage. Somewhere between the 300 and 200 levels, Boyd either slipped or fainted. His head was caught between the cage and the shaft. timbers and he was jerked out of the cage. Skull fragments and one leg was found at the 300 level. The rest of the body was found at the 1000 level, the bottom of the shaft. All his clothes had been torn off except a leather belt, one arm was gone, the other was broken in multiple places and both legs were gone below the knees. Spencer was known as an excellent cager, one of the best in the district. On September 3, 1908, his brother George was killed in the Holbrook No.1 Shaft. Another brother; J.J. Boyd was employed at the C&A shaft. (Irish Mag) at the time of Spencer’s death.

“Miner Killed at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 4 February 1906 page 1
“Body sent Away” Bisbee Daily Review 7 February 1906 page 7
“George Boyd Meets Death in Holbrook” Bisbee Daily Review 4 September 1908 page 1
“Electric Bolt Caused Death Jury’s Verdict” Bisbee Daily Review 5 September 1908 page 1
“Miner Killed at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 4 February 1906 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.323” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 27, 1907, Junction Mine
J.C. Farrell, a 38-year-old shift boss was riding a sinking bucket down the shaft when the bucket began swinging. His left leg was smashed between the bucket and the shaft timber. The leg suffered a compound fracture. Farrell quickly grabbed the bell rope and signaled the hoistman to bring him to the surface. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and remained there until March 11, 1907.

“Suffers Painful Injury” Bisbee Daily Review 28 January 1907 page 7

Around 1908 Junction Mine
Jack Neenan damaged his right eye when a blasting cap exploded. He was expected to be able to return to work and he would not lose the eye.

“Will Not Lose Eye” Bisbee Daily Review 1 March 1908 page 7

February 10, 1908, Junction Mine
Louis Burkovich, a miner who was called Louis Novick at the mine, was lighting fuses to blast on the 1200 level. To ignite the fuses he lit a short piece of fuse and began using this to ignite the rest of the fuses. He did not realize a blasting cap was attached to the short fuse. The cap detonated blowing off part of the index finger and his middle finger and thumb completely. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary for treatment.

“Cap Explodes Miner Loses Part of Hand” Bisbee Daily Review 11 February 1908 page 3
February 27, 1908, Junction Mine
Joseph Miller was hit by falling lagging. The lagging had slipped free from a rope that was being used to help place it. His injuries were minor, and he was seen around town later that day.
“Hurt at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 27 February 1908 page 3

February 28, 1908, Junction Mine
About 6:00 am, Frank Slater was hit by rocks falling from a stope. He was taken to his home by livery rig. His wounds were minor.
“Hurt at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 28 February 1908 page 3

March 16, 1908, Junction Mine
Forty-year-old Peter Gates was working below the 1400 level in the bottom* of the Junction shaft when a sinking bucket was lowered on top of him. The bucket stuck his head and dislocated his hip. The newspaper reported that he nearly “kicked the bucket” He spent four days in the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

*The Junction shaft was sunk from the depth of 1348.5 ft. or below the 1300 level to 1,555 ft. deep or to just below 1500 level in 1908. (C&A annual report)

March 31, 1908, Junction Mine
John Spikes (Spiks?) a “Slavonian” miner had his finger smashed under a bucket. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where the finger was amputated.
“Loses Finger” Bisbee Daily Review 3 April 1908 page 7

April 23, 1908, Junction Shaft
A jack* fell and smashed the hand of Charles Miller. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where his wounds were treated.

*This was probably a timber jack.

June 4, 1909, Junction Mine
The cable broke on a cage. The cage plummeted 60 feet into the sump. No one was injured.
“Cage Drops” Bisbee Daily Review 22 March 1906 page 8

November 26, 1909, Junction Mine
Three repairmen from the Junction machine shop, William P. Wycoff*, William McDougal and Thomas H. Lindsey boarded a cage loaded with three turnsheets. (Plates of steel ¼ inch thick and 60 by 28 inches.) The turnsheets were believed to be firmly secured to the cage. As the cage rapidly descended, the turnsheets broke free and fell on Wycoff and McDougal crushing them both against the side of the cage. The Lindsey was uninjured. When the cage stopped on the 1000 level, the injured men were lying unconscious on the bottom of the cage bleeding. The accident was reported to the surface by a telephone underground, and the men were transported to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. All of the
turnsheets were dragged from the cage. Two fell and landed on the cage bonnets. One
turnsheet was found hanging on the shaft timber, about 200 feet from the surface. Also
found in the shaft timber were the men’s lunch buckets, hats a shoe belonging to Wycoff
and part of McDougal’s hand. William P. Wycoff died two hours later from internal
injuries, a broken right ankle, crushed left leg and broken right shoulder. McDougal died
that night from a compound fractured skull and an amputated left hand. Wycoff’s remains
were sent to Kansas City, Missouri by his widow and a nephew Earl Wycoff for burial. Mc
Dougal was taken to Humbolt, Nebraska for burial.

*Spelled Wykoff in the newspaper articles

“Death Claims 2 in Mine Crash” Bisbee Daily Review 27 November 1909 page 8
“Accidental Deaths” Bisbee Daily Review 28 November 1909 page 7
“Wykoff to Kansas City” Bisbee Daily Review 30 November 1909 page 7

June 21, 1910, Junction Mine
John Illen and three other unnamed miners were on the 1500 level entered a sulfide stope
soon after a round had been blasted. The powder gasses had filled the stope. Illen was the
first of the men to collapse. He was soon followed by two of the other miners. The fourth
man was able to reach the shaft station and muster help. It was originally, thought that the
men would quickly recover, but later Illen had to be admitted to the Calumet & Arizona
Hospital. He remained there until June 26.

“Miner Overcome by Powder Fumes” Bisbee Daily Review 22 June 1910 page 5

July 10, 1910, Junction Mine
Robert Blum was on the 1300 level and caught in a cave-in and was “literally flayed alive”
by the falling rocks and dirt. Much of his skin from his back, arms, hands and face was
peeled away.

“Blum Suffers Flaying” Bisbee Daily Review 12 July 1910 page 5

July 1910 Junction Mine
A rock drill fell on the left hand of David Mitchell. His hand was so badly smashed the
small finger was amputated.

“Machine Injures Man” Bisbee Daily Review 5 July 1910 page 5

August 6, 1910, Junction Mine
John Takask was struck in the head by the bar falling on a rock drill bar and column setup.
He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.

“Struck by Falling Bar” Bisbee Daily Review 7 August 1910 page 5
December 8, 1910, Junction Mine
Charles Salo, a 39-year-old miner had three fingers amputated when a blasting cap exploded. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Salo was released from the hospital on December 19, 1910.

“Supposed Slayers of Two are Caught” El Paso Herald 14 December 1910 page 13

February 4, 1911, Junction Mine
During construction, Harry F. Cook was installing a roof over the trusses on the new compressor building. He needed to move the scaffolding over to the next set of trusses, and he slipped and fell head first to the floor and then “flopped” onto a flywheel. He died from a fractured skull.

“Accidental Death is Coroner’s Verdict” Bisbee Daily Review 7 February 1911 page 8
“Cochise County Inquest No. 808 Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 27, 1911, Junction Mine
J.W. Gordam, a 26-year-old, mule driver broke his leg at the mine. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and kept there until September 15, 1911.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 28 July 1911 page 6

October 17, 1911, Junction Mine
Eli Chupeck fell 20 feet down a manway. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released the next day.

“Injured at Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 17 October 1911 page 5

April 1, 1912, Junction Mine
Mike Mellon received minor injuries at the Junction Shaft.

“Miners Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 2 April 1912 page 6

May 24, 1912, Junction Mine
John Houston, a 37-year-old miner lost two toes in an undescribed mine accident. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and remained there until June 13, 1912.

“Miner Loses Toes” Bisbee Daily Review 25 May 1912 page 6

August 17, 1912, Junction Mine
Peter Hozich, a mucker fell into a chute. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital by buggy. Surgery was performed on him and he was released from the hospital ten days later.

“Injured in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 18 August 1912 page 6
October 18 1913 Junction Mine
Clifford Ware, a 22-year-old mucker. He slipped and fell on to of a pick. The sharp point penetrated his leg. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he stayed until November 13, 1913.

“Was Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 19 October 1913 page 8

June 26, 1914, Junction Mine
Cousin Jack and Mine Foreman Frank Melville Juliff and Shift Foreman William Drury entered No. 19 stope on the 1500 level. The stope was caving, and they were trying to determine whether the stope could safely mined. Unlike many of the stopes in Bisbee it was not a square set, but rather was mined supported by “T” stulls*. At 10:30 am, when they were in the north end the stope caved. Both men were instantly crushed to death by the same “immense boulder.” It was not originally, understood that men had been caught in the collapse. The miners on the level had been accounted for, but one miner had stated that he had noticed lights** in that part of the stope. It was later determined that the two foremen were likely in the stope when it caved. The bodies of the two men were found next to each other under the boulder that killed them at 7:30 pm. Juliff was 49 years old and sent on the Golden State Limited Train for burial in Los Angeles, California. His widow returned after his burial to live in Bisbee. He was survived by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Compton of Bisbee. Drury was 39 years old and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery next to his eight-year-old daughter Audry May Drury who had died ten months earlier. He was survived by his widow Mary M. Drury. *** The funerals of these men were the largest Bisbee had seen and the coroners’ report was supposed to be a largest written up to that time 36 pages.

* Probably, mined by cut and fill or a top-slicing method.
** In the darkness the mine, lights would have been distinctly noticeable even at a distance.
*** Maiden name was Alexander.

“Side by Side, Frank Juliff and William Drury Killed Instantly in the Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 27 June 1914 page 1
“Thongs Attended the Funerals of Frank Juliff and W. Drury” Bisbee Daily Review 30 June 1914 page 2
“Much Evidence Compiled” Bisbee Daily Review 7 July 1914 page 8
“Mrs. Juliff Returns” Bisbee Daily Review 10 July 1914 page 8

The gravestones of William Drury and daughter.

July 25, 1914, Junction Mine
Finnish Miner, Erick Hoffman and his partner Blozo Somozich were drilling on the 1500 level Junction. They took a lunch break in 66 crosscut and ate their lunches then laid back on a lagging to nap until it was time to work. Six to eight tons of sandy sulfide fell and broke through the timber above Hoffman and killed him. Somozich was received only minor scratches. Hoffman was 33 years old, and his only relative in the U.S. was his brother John Hoffman a miner at Superior Arizona. His parents were living and in Finland.

“One Killed When Rock Falls from Roof of Working” Bisbee Daily Review 26 July 1914 page 3
“Air Slaked Ground Causes Hoffman’s Death is the Verdict” Bisbee Daily Review 28 July 1914 page 3
“Funeral Occurs Today” Bisbee Daily Review 31 July 1914 page 8
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1104” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

November 20, 1914, Junction Mine
John Tylke and Thomas Lerwell were working in the Junction Mine. Lerwell was mucking into a shallow inclined chute, when he fell nine feet to the bottom and was killed by fracturing his skull. His partner Tylke initially thought Lerwell was playing a practical joke on him. Lerwell had been seen by Tylke and a couple of minutes later had disappeared. Yet, his candle was still burning in its place. Tylke called out to his partner and began searching with other miners, until his body was found in the chute. Shift Boss E. J. Williams
stated that he felt that a fall of rock likely knocked Lerwell into the chute. James Lerwell, brother of the deceased traveled to Bisbee to escort his brother’s remains to Ishpeming, Michigan. Thomas Lerwell was 28-years-old and survived by his brother James and an unnamed sister who lived in Michigan. (Note, the late use of candles for illumination.)

“Thomas Lerwell a Mucker, is Killed in Fall Shute at Junction Shaft of C&A” Bisbee Daily Review 20 November 1914 page 1
“Death of Lerwell was Sad Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 21 November 1914 page 5
“To Escort Remains” Bisbee Daily Review 24 November 1914 page 8
“Lerwell Remains Shipped” Bisbee Daily Review 25 November 1914 page 5

November 27, 1915, Junction Mine
At 3:00 pm, Cager J.J. Dennis brought the cage to the 1300 level, opened the cage bar and called “Going up!” William Roberts, a mule skinner, started to get on, and the cage moved crushing his head and nearly decapitating him when he tried to board cage. The Hoist Engineer W.A. White and an Oiler, J.W. Earhart were painting the marks on the cable for each deck position. They had painted the 1400 level marks, when the call came to raise the cage to the 1300 level. The 1300 level mark for the bottom deck on the cable was faint, and the oiler who was running the hoist missed the mark by about 18 inches and White told him he was off about 18 inches. Earhart moved the cage and Roberts was killed. He was 37 years old and from Texas. His mother and three brothers lived in Houston and one brother lived in San Antonio, Texas.

“William Roberts is Killed at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 28 November 1914 page 8
“Coroner’s Jury” Bisbee Daily Review 30 November 1914 page 8
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1180” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

April 7, 1916, Junction Mine
Michael Denne, a 30-year-old miner was killed when he fell into a chute. It was thought that he was pushing a loaded mine car to a chute on the 1300 level. After reaching the chute, he removed the lagging covering the hole and somehow fell. His remains were sent to Portage, Pennsylvania.

“Carman is Killed at Junction; First Since January One” Bisbee Daily Review 8 April 1916
Dugan Mortuary Records 1914 – 1917 Accession 2010.10.8 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

June 5, 1916, Junction Mine
A mine car derailed and bruised and cut the left leg Phillip Munch, a mucker. He was allowed to go home after a six day stay in the hospital.

August 17, 1916 Junction Mine
Assistant Chief Engineer and Harvard graduate, James A. Lewis Jr. was on the 1300 level with two assistants. He stopped to fill out a sample card on top of a pile of broken muck and a 50 lb. boulder fell crushing his vertebrae. His assistants quickly removed the rock and he was transported to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital. He survived but was paralyzed.
“C&A official is Mortally Injured by Cave-In” Bisbee Daily Review 18 August pages1&2

October 14, 1916, Junction Mine
Eli Atelovich fell and broke his arm after being “overcome” by gasses. He was allowed to return home after a 13 day stay at the hospital.

October 23, 1916, Junction Mine
Jack Hill, a 26-year-old mucker was hit in the head by a falling rock. Several stitches were needed to close the wound. He was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on the same day he was admitted.
“Miner injured” Bisbee Daily Review October 24, 1916 page 8

February 10, 1917, Junction Mine
On the 1300 level, a miner with the surname of Fox (first name unknown) fell eighty-feet down a chute. The chute was had both inclined and vertical sections. The largest part of the raise was vertical. Miraculously, he received only a scratch the head. He stayed at work and completed his shift against advice of his fellow workers.
“Bisbee Miner Falls Eighty Feet; Works out Shift.” Tombstone Epitaph 11 February 1917 page 1

March 8, 1917, Junction Mine
Mule Driver, James Murray was crushed when he became trapped between a mine car and a timber. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he died from a ruptured spleen on April 6, 1916. The Irish miner was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
May 24, 1917, Junction Mine
Leonard B. Cary detonated a misfire while digging with a pick. He was cut up, bruised and temporarily blinded by dirt in his eyes. He was sent to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital, where he was expected to recover.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 25 May 1917 page 8
“Miner is Injured” Tombstone Weekly Epitaph 27 May 1917 page 8

July 18, 1917, Junction Mine
Cager, William “Buck “Liggett was riding a cage with Charles Massey and Howard Dillaway. These men were electricians. For an unknown reason, the skip attachment came unlatched and caught on 1200 level station. Liggett was thrown to the cage floor, and his neck was broken. He died on July 20. The cager was 30 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery. William was survived by three children and his wife. The electricians were only bruised up.

“Buck Leggett Dies from Broken Neck” Bisbee Daily Review 19 July 1917 page 3
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1284” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 4, 1917, Junction Mine
It appeared that someone dropped a 140 lb. boulder down the shaft from the 1400 level. The rock bounced against the sides of the shaft barely missing a cage holding 8 men riding the cage up from the 1800 level.


October 26, 1917, Junction Mine
Percy Anstess and Sidney Halverson got on the cage on the 1300 level. Buck Anderson was in the middle of the cage full of men. Around 70 ft. from the surface, the men on the cage heard what sounded like a carbide lamp being dropped then followed by a smashing sound. When the cage arrived on the surface, Anderson discovered Antess scrunched up dead, in the corner of the cage with his scalp hanging from a piece of steel. He was 24 years old and born in Michigan. Antess was the son of Cornish parents. Note that the cage ride was in total darkness. The miners would have extinguished their carbide lamps to prevent burning each other on the crowded cage. Only when shaft stations were passed with electric lights would the total darkness been broken.

“Cochise County Inquest No. 1296” Arizona State Archives

December 30, 1917, Junction Mine
Matt Sloutz was pinned between a mine car and timber. This resulted in a compound fracture of the sternum and four broken ribs he died at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Dies from Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 1 January 1918 page 8

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February 28, 1918, Junction Mine
G.M. Patterson fell in a raise. He suffered a broken right leg and a compound fracture of the lower jaw. He stayed at The Calumet & Arizona Hospital until March 25, 1918, when he left in the same condition he had entered it.


August 7, 1918, Junction Mine
Motorman, Daniel T. Thayer had been employed running a motor at a smelter in Douglas, Arizona. After he was hired at the Junction Mine, he was made a motorman on the 1600 level. He was assigned Phillip R. Schumacher as a motor swamper. The locomotives underground were different than those at the smelter and Thayer did not understand the controls. They had loaded nine cars of low-grade ore at No. 25 chute and were headed towards the station. Along the route were a pair of air doors. At the first Thayer tried to trip the lever and missed, but Schumacher was able to pull the lever. About the time they reached the second the train being pushed by the heavy load it was carrying was moving quickly. Thayer again missed the lever and, this time, Schumacher was unable to trip the lever, because of the speed. Schumacher yelled at Thayer to stop, but Thayer turned the brake wheel the wrong direction and loosened the brake. The motor crashed part way through the door. Blood frothed at Thayer lips as Schumacher tried to free him, but after realizing Thayer was lifeless he went to the station for help. Thayer was 39 years old, and
his body was shipped to Evansville, Indiana. He was survived by a wife and married
daughter, Mrs. E.D. Maher.


August 30, 1918, Junction Mine

Muckers, Ralph Elliott and H.T. Cobb, were working together, and Cobb picked into a
misfire. Elliott’s left eye and left arm were shot-full of fine rocks. His partner took the
brunt of the blast. Cobb’s left eye was ruined his right eye filled with rock. Also, his collar
bone was dislocated, and his right lung was damaged.


October 10, 1918, Junction Mine

George C. Fulton derailed while driving a mule train. He was cut on his left heel. The 34-year-old was a shift boss and stayed in the hospital until November 8, 1918.


April 27, 1919, Junction Mine

Italian Miner, Frank Balma was working on the 1500 level in No.127 stope, which was
commonly, called the “Box” stope. Sulfides were being mined at this location. He was a
timberman and had gone with L.C. Price to get some timber from a pile. They had retrieved
four 2” X 12” lagging and were getting a fifth when a boulder fell crushing Balma’s head
against the ground. Samuel Horlick tried to stop the bleeding from Balma’s ear, but this
only caused his nose to bleed. He died from a fractured skull at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Balma was survived by a wife and three children living on Opera Drive.


May 27, 1919, Junction Mine

At 5:45 pm, Theodore Pesikan was killed in a by a rock falling in No. 211 stope on the
1500 level. He was working with G.E. Williams and was barring down. Pesikan was
checking a boulder. Suddenly, a shaley slab weighing about one ton fell and crushed
Pesikan. At the time of his death, he was 36-years-old and from Herzegovina. His cousin, Roy. M. Paken lived in Bisbee.

“Miner Killed by Falling Boulder.” Bisbee Daily Review 29 May 1919 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1387” Arizona State Archives
Dugan Mortuary Records July 19, 1918 – March 27, 1920 Accession 2010.10.14 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee

July 7, 1919, Junction Mine
Eugene Allen was struck by a rock falling and breaking his leg. Later on July 13, he died at the Calumet & Arizona from a fat embolism that traveled to the brain. He was buried in Memphis, Tennessee.


July 19, 1919, Junction Mine
Mine Foreman, Thomas Wade Wright, was killed by a falling rock. Inspecting the work in No.16 stope on the 1600 level. The miners had blasted out a corner to install a post and had three post standing. The miners were lifting a cap into place, Wright came in and said “Boys, you are doing fine.” At that moment, the sulfide ground collapsed catching miner, Tony Bolen, Timberman, William Whitehead and Wright. Tony received a cut to the head, and Whitehead was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Wright was killed. He was survived by a wife and three-year-old girl. The man was 30 years old and buried in Los Angeles, California.

Dugan Mortuary Records July 19, 1918 – March 27, 1920 Accession 2010.10.14 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1386” Arizona State Archives

September 13, 1919, Junction Mine
Lester R. Moyer, a 21-year-old miner was struck by falling rock. His pelvis was broken, and one ankle was dislocated. He died at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on September 14. Moyers remains were taken to Three Rivers, Michigan.

Dugan Mortuary Records July 19, 1918 – March 27, 1920 Accession 2010.10.14 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee
June 14, 1920, Junction Mine
Tom Dillaha was drilling with a stoper, and the drill steel broke. His hand was cut up when it became caught between the broken steel and the stoper.

September 11, 1920, Junction Mine
The partner of Al Garland accidently struck him in the back with a pick and injured his spine. He was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on September 14, 1920.

October 26, 1920, Junction Mine
At 8:30 pm, English Miner, John H. James and J.P. Carlisle were removing lagging to allow gob to flow into other parts of the 556 stope on the 1400 level. E. M. Stephens was nearby drilling three holes under a stringer. Stephens went to get a drink of water and then a boulder fell and broke a stringer above James and Carlisle. Carlisle was knocked backward, and his light went out. He called for James, who did not answer. Confused that James would leave him in the dark, he called again, and James responded. He had been buried. Stephens returned and the two men tried to unbury James by following the sound of his voice. As the men dug to rescue James the gob kept pouring in. Finally, they had to go below James and chop out the lagging and let the loose rock drain out. And then after 30 minutes they were able to pull him out from above, but he had already died.
Dugan Mortuary Records 1918 – 1922 Accession 2010.10.12 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1433” *Arizona State Archives Phoenix*

January 31, 1921, Junction Mine
Tom Dillaha was caught an explosion and was injured on the face neck and throat. The 45-year-old miner was taken to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital, but on February 1 he was sent to El Paso for treatment. (Note: Dillaha was in another accident on June 14, 1920.)

October 13, 1921, Junction Mine
August Schlant, and William Rhoades were welding a casting, unknown to them a defect in the casting had trapped moisture and the casting exploded. The explosion threw Rhoades 30 ft. and out the doorway of the shop building. Schlant was struck in the head by a
fragment of the casting, and three men outside were barely missed by a flying piece. (Note, this did not occur underground.)

“One Killed, Three Injured in Peculiar Series of Accidents in Bisbee District Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 14 October page 4

April 5, 1922, Junction Mine
J.C. Tucker fell in a small stope He was treated for head and back injuries at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Tucker lived on Mason Hill.

“Injured at Junction” Bisbee Daily Review 6 April 1922 page 3

June 23, 1923, Junction Mine 2500 level
Around 8:30 pm, James H. McDonald was moving a steel beam into place when it touched high voltage wire. All the men were knocked down, and McDonald fell 15 ft. At the time, it was felt he may have broken his neck, but his death certificate states electrocution as the cause of death. He was 42 years old and buried in Denver, Colorado.


“Body of McDonald Will Be Shipped to Denver Colo.” Bisbee Ore 27 June 1923 page 1

September 8, 1923, Junction Mine
Motorman, Frank Campbell with swamper Freeman Crouch had loaded their train with ore at No.15 chute and were hauling it to the ore pocket. Campbell mentioned to Crouch that the brake on the locomotive was not working. As they approached an air door on the 1800 level, Campbell pulled the lever, but the door did not open. Campbell threw the motor into reverse to slow down and the trolley pole jumped off the wire. The locomotive crashed into the door killing Campbell. His was survived by his wife Lottie and his remains were shipped to El Paso, Texas.


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1526” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 19, 1926, Junction Mine
John E. Williamson and Newton J. Velarde were installing a 16 ft. six by eight inch stringer along broken muck pile in a stope right on the level. The stope was heavy and caving and they were trying to catch up the caving ground. This would have made the drift that cut through the stope safe. Velarde considered the stope too dangerous to bar down. As the men began moving the stringer up the 45 degree muck pile a 400 lb. boulder broke free and hit the stringer broke it and impacted Williamson. Later Velarde said, “looked as if he had his arms around the boulder, that is the boulder come down and he was rolling with the boulder”. Williamson fatally ruptured his colon. He was survived by T. Williamson a brother in the Sulphur Springs Valley, Arizona, a sister and his mother and father.

“Workman Hit by Timber Dies this Morning” Bisbee Ore 20 January 1926 page 1
September 27, 1926, Junction Mine
Casper Herr, a sampler was going off shift and at the 1600 level station, when told the men he was with that he had forgotten to shut a door. He went back to do this while the other men took a cage to the surface. Shift Boss William Sharpe was on the 1700 level and saw something fall the shaft that he did not believe was a block of wood, but he still did not think initially it was important. After the day shift was completely out it was discovered Casper was missing. His body was not located until around 8:00 on the morning of the 28th. His body was found in a 100 ft. of water at the bottom of the Junction Shaft with both arms and legs broken. The miners made a hook and fished for his body in the water filled sump. The sump was flooded to four feet below the 2200 level. After a weight was added to the hook, the miners were able to locate and retrieve Herr’s body. Rumors in town told that Casper had sampled one row of mine cars parked on the shaft station then when he went to sample the second row of mine cars he slipped on a turnsheet, fell into the shaft and drowned. Shift Boss, Walter B. Haile felt it may have been a suicide and disagreed with the idea he may have slipped. Other men underground were concerned because Herr and seemed very nervous during the shift.

October 13, 1926, Junction Mine
Charles N. Smith and Edward A. Miller were working in 317 stope on the 1600 level. Smith climbed to the 1500 level and gathered a pick and a shovel. He wanted to drill with a plunger and needed to pick down a rock. As he was picking the boulder fell smashing his head and killed him. The boulder had fallen from about two inches from his hanging carbide lamp. It was felt he had been able to move about 12 inches, the boulder would have not killed him.

February 28, 1927, Junction Mine
On the 1600 level, Alfred Ramsen and August Orton built a bulkhead in a raise and blasted. The dynamite exploded poorly, filling the raise with carbon monoxide gas. A group of men entered the soon after they blasted and were overpowered by powder gasses Alfred Ramsen
was the only man not to be revived. Four shift bosses, Basil Wollman *, Lee Lambert, Earl Skinner and Thomas Mathews were caught in the powder gasses along with miners, Dan Seed, Tom Mason and Harry Hoover. * Basil later died in the Sacramento Mine in 1939.


“Gas Takes One Miner’s Life; Others Suffer”. Bisbee Ore 1 March 1927 page 1

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1652” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 8, 1928, Junction Mine
Vere Monroe “Tex” Crawford was asphyxiated by gas from a blast on the 2000 level. Crawford and his partner Thomas F. Hudson had spit the fuses for a round. When they around 50 ft. away a hole detonated and threw the men to the ground. Hudson got up and got out of the area. Crawford remained in the area about 15 minutes before he was recovered. Doctors determined that he was suffocated by the gasses and not fatally injured by the blast. He was survived by his father A.E. Crawford. He was one of the early miners at the Campbell Mine. There are records he was working there by 1919. Interestingly, Hudson only knew his partner as “Tex Rickerson” and did not learn his real name until after he was killed.

“Blast Gas Kills Man at Junction” Bisbee Ore 9 January 1928 page 1


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1665” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

April 5, 1928, Junction Mine
Riley Lawrence and John Henry Dean were breaking boulders over two grizzlies that were not far apart. A three foot by four foot boulder of ore rolled from above the grizzly and smashed his leg. For the first 15 minutes, Dean told the men instructed the miners on how to free him. They drove wedges under the boulder to lift it. It took 45 minutes to get the boulder off. Dr. Darragh, who had arrived by this time, stated the leg had been reduced to pulp, and he had never seen anything like it. Dean’s leg. Dean a 50-year-old widower died from blood loss and shock.


April 30, 1928, Junction Mine
Patrick Murphy was working in a square set stope on the 1600 level using a pick to clean an area for a set of timber. A 1,000-pound boulder fell and broke his back. His injuries were fatal.
May 27, 1929, Junction Mine

Armando Di Paolo was killed when he has caught between a locomotive and a timber. The accident broke his neck. He was only 17 years old and was one of the youngest men killed underground in Bisbee.

July 14, 1929, Junction Mine

Reyes, Valdez and Phillip Arthur Short were working in a cut and fill stope on the 1800 level. Short was drilling a boulder to cut out for a new set, when the rock fell. Reyes ran over to help him and turned off the air to the drill. He was spitting up blood from his lungs and a leg was broken. Short died soon after arriving at the Calumet and Arizona Hospital. He was buried in nearby Rucker Canyon.

July 12, 1929, Junction Mine

Finnish Miner, Fred Lifman, and J.L. Bradshaw were working in 21 stope on the 2000 level. This was a square-set stope, but it had a few stulls placed. The miners were measuring to put in a new stull when another ten by ten-inch stull fell hitting Lifman. He was also buried with about one foot of muck except for one hand and his head. He was wearing a hard hat, but it was buried under the muck. Lifman died from a fractured skull, but it was never determined whether the falling stull or rock had killed him. Lifman was 48 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

March 27, 1933, Junction Mine

George Poole and Y.W. Buchanen were installing an electrical box on the 2200 level. Pole was not pleased how the box was hanging and was trying to fix it. They were using a mine car loaded with sacks of lime that were covered with paper as an insulated staging with a ladder. Poole asked for a rule and stood up on the ladder and contacted a live wire. He fell the ladder onto the car dead.

January 29, 1934, Junction Mine

At 11:30 am, Manuel Garcia ate his lunch. Then close to 12:00 he filled his carbide lamp and told the other men he had about eight or nine cars to muck out. Garcia brought a mine
car into his work area and just as he hung his lamp on a limestone boulder, the 500 lb. rock fell and crushed him.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1729/Arizona State Archives Phoenix

April 18, 1936 Junction Mine
Robert Rawley, W. Norman Harris and Charles A. Hamilton were in 231 crosscut on the 1800 level. Harris was working in 197 raise and had come down to help Rawley spit the holes. Hamilton was a mucker and not allowed to light fuses. They had drilled 60 holes and were using carbide lamps to spit the fuses. These men were going to detonate the first blast of what was going to become 196 raise. Rawley and Harris each decided to light 30 fuses after Harris ignited his he told Rawley he was going to ignite seven holes in his 197 raise. Harris climbed down and did not see Rawley and Hamilton, so he called for them, and Rawley answered from the smoke filled drift. Then the first hole detonated from the 196 raise and knocked down Rawley and extinguished Harris’ carbide lamp. Harris began running, but slowed down because he was soaked, and his boots were filled with water. He slipped fell and had to relight his lamp. Near the station Harris had to work his way by two man cars parked in the drift. One of which was loaded with automatic drifters (rock drills). At the station, he was able to give the accident signal. Rawley was rescued, but Hamilton had been killed by the blast. On April 22, 1936, Robert Rawley died from his injuries.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1749” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

1939-1940 Junction Mine

The Justrite, Copper Queen carbide lamp, c-1917
Richard W. Graeme II was caught in a cave-in. The broken timber punctured his lung and he was sent to the Copper Queen Hospital. At the hospital one of his nurses was Josephine Keeler. The two later married. (Note, there is a possibility that this accident occurred at the Cole Mine.)

February 27, 1948, Junction Mine
The water pressure was low on the 2200 level and a pipe and trackman, Frank Alfred Ham wanted to check the valve in No. 4 crosscut close to the Campbell Mine. Sometime later, Mining Engineer, Jack Schissler found a hard hat in No. 4 crosscut and noticed some smoke. Then as he walked about 50-feet further, he found the body of Ham lying on the track of 96 crosscut who had been asphyxiated by gasses coming from a mine fire in the Campbell mine. Schissler stopped a train, and they opened the air doors to ventilate the 96 crosscut. After breathing the fire gasses, Schissler was overcome and passed out. He was taken out of the mine and recovered.

Schissler, Jack Personal Communication 1985
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1848” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

A 2200 level map, showing No.96 and No. 4 crosscuts in the upper left corner. This is the area that Frank Alfred Ham was asphyxiated.
October 6, 1952, Junction Mine
Floyd Elmo Hatten was killed when he was crushed between a locomotive and a timber.

October 6, 1955, Junction Mine
Lester Hiram Henry Fogelson was transporting a bundle of wedges on the surface with a forklift. The forklift overturned on top of him and fatally fractured his skull.
Graeme, Richard W. III Personal Communication May 22, 2013

May 29, 1958, Junction Mine
Motorman, Timothy Stanley Dugie sr was electrocuted when a trolley wire fell and landed on him. The wire’s hanger had been eaten away by copper water.
Graeme, Richard W. III Personal Communication May 22, 2013

March 12, 1974, Junction Mine
On the 2700 level, electrical sub-foreman, P.M. Silva was walking down No. 3 crosscut and slipped in the mud and twisted his right ankle.
Phelps Dodge Corporation Copper Queen Branch Accident Report 3-12-74

Lake Superior and Pittsburg No. 3 Mine

July 26, 1907, Lake Superior & Pittsburg No.3 Shaft *
George Petrovich, a 22-year-old was working in 73 stope on the 1000 level, with a miner named Ojang. The miners had inspected the stope and found it to be in good condition. Around At 11:00 am, two tons of rock fell, crushing and instantly killing Petrovich. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
*It is possible that he was actually killed in the Cole Shaft which at times was called the Lake Superior & Pittsburg No. 2 Shaft. “Big Rock falls Crushes a Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 28, July 1907 page 2
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.471” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 17, 1923, Lake Superior and Pittsburg No. 3 Mine (ColeNo.3)
George L. Stalley was killed around 11:30 pm. The information about this accident is confusing. It appears that he probably knocked out of a cage and crushed against the wall plate.
Lavender Pit*

October 22, 1954, Lavender Pit
Eugene Donald Stringer was working on 52-50 bench near the top bench on Sacramento Hill. R.B. Hodges was operating a shovel on the bench and stated the bench was hard rock on the bottom but was broken up and loose and at the top. A one-ton boulder broke free and rolled over Stringer. Truck driver, Francis Beach witnessed this accident in the mirror of his truck. Stringer was killed by the rock.


*Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1886* Arizona State Archives Phoenix

*Note, William Teel was electrocuted at the Czar Mine, but in the State Mine Inspector reports it is attributed to the Lavender Pit.*
Lowell Mine

January 1, 1902, Lowell Mine
Charles Bolton and Frank Bandenberg were hit by a boulder of sulfide ore. Both men were taken to the hospital.
“Local Happenings in Brief” Bisbee Daily Review 4 January 1902 page 4

December 6, 1902, Lowell Mine
Loose rock caved-in on top of R.C. Coler inside a drift. The rock impacted his head and shoulders. He was dazed for a short time. After recovering, he walked to the shaft station and was taken to the surface. Coler reported to the physician’s office. He was seen later the same day walking in town. It was felt he was fortunate, since if more of the rock had hit him, it could have given him a more significant injury.
“Painful Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 6 December 1902 page 6

January 9, 1903, Lowell Mine
Oscar Johnson and his brother Frank Johnson were working to enlarge the 1000 level station of the Lowell Shaft. They had completed about eighteen inches of digging when Frank left for a few minutes. When he returned, Oscar was covered by a couple of hundred pounds of dirt and a small boulder, except his head. Foreman Parker Woodman heard the collapse and came immediately to assist Frank. In minutes, they had uncovered Oscar, who told them he was alright, but his back was causing great pain. Oscar soon lost consciousness
and was taken to the surface, where he regained his senses. At the Copper Queen Hospital, Dr. Sweet determined that he had suffered a broken back and collar bone. His skull was thought to be fractured. Foreman Woodman felt that Oscar must have been stooping over when the dirt hit him. The force of the impact threw him into a nearby post. The small boulder was believed to have caused the skull fracture and falling rock or impacting the post, broke his collar bone. A few days later he was recovering well. His nurse was impressed with him and stated “He was one of the grittiest patients to have ever been brought to the hospital” Both of the Johnson brothers were experienced miners and the accident was not to been caused by carelessness.

“Miner is Badly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 10 January 1903 page 1
“Has Much Grit” Bisbee Daily Review 13 January 1903 page 8

June 14, 1905, Lowell Mine
Two miners one with the surnames of Miller and Carnell were caught in an explosion. The nature of the blast was not understood as both men were not able to discuss the events. Miller’s thigh had a compound fracture as did Carnell’s arm.

“Two Men Badly Hurt in the Lowell” Bisbee Daily Review 15 June 1905 page 5

October 6, 1906, Lowell Mine
Timberman, G.J. Perry was on the surface using a planer on a piece of timber. The machine threw the timber back and broke his nose and bruised his face.

“Hurt at Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 7, October 1906 page 35

December 18, 1906, Lowell Mine
Frank E. Billing was starting his first shift underground. He took the cage to the 1200 level, which was the wrong level. Billing got onto the cage for the dinky hoist with Mike Hannon and headed up to the 1100 level. At the 1100 level Hannon rung the bell for the 1000 level and told Billing that the men were waiting for him and asked him to release the cage after he got off. Somewhere on his journey up he was caught on the shaft timber and killed. The actual details are unknown as Billing was alone on the cage when he was killed. His right leg was broken multiple times and the bone had been splintered, and there were signs that he had received a strong blow over the heart. The accident occurred an hour after the shift had started and Billing had been underground around 15 minutes. He was initially reported to the newspaper as an unknown man as the timekeeper had several new men starting that shift and his paperwork had not been delivered to the mine. His body was shipped to Denver Colorado.

“Miner Killed at Lowell Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 19 December 1906 page 1
“Frank Billing was Name of Dead Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 20 December 1906 page 8
“Two Funerals Held” Bisbee Daily Review 22 December 1906 page 7
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.407 Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 27, 1906, Lowell Mine
Frank Dorsey was on a lower level when he detected a small cave-in. As he turned to see what was happening when a rock struck him in the face. He was taken to the Copper Queen
Hospital where he was treated for cuts on the chin and face. Dorsey was expected to return to work in a few days.

March 26, 1908, Lowell Mine

Roy G. Gardner was struck in the head on his first shift underground in an undescribed accident. After that time he built himself a reputation as the “Smiling Bandit.” Eventually, he was caught and sent to prison. Gardner was represented by the media as a daring, handsome fellow. While in prison, he received hundreds of notes from admiring women. On September 5, 1921, he escaped from the McNeil Island Prison in Washington State. To escape, he ran away during a prison baseball game, but was hit in each leg by gunshots fired by the guards. His two accomplices were shot and fell. Wounded he hid in a barn and drank milk from a nearby herd of cows. After five days he swam to the mainland. During his 23 days of freedom he called one of the women who sent him a letter in prison and met her, but said he was one of Gardner’s friends. He had been serving a sentence for mail robbery. On November 16, 1921, Gardner learned that $15,000 was going to be sent by mail and tried robbing a mail car on Phoenix–Los Angeles run of the Santa Fe Railroad, but was overpowered by a mail clerk. Earlier on November 3, he had taken sacks of mail from an Arizona Eastern Railroad mail car at Maricopa, Arizona. The money had in fact had been sent a night earlier than the robbery. Several girls attempted to visit Gardner in at the Maricopa County Jail, but only his wife, Florence was admitted. Marshall J.P. Dillon was surprised by her appearance, which was described as “Mrs. Gardner is an unusually attractive and pretty blonde, but her features are regular and her complexion is of the real peaches-and-cream type. Her 24 years-five of which have been spent with Gardner-rest easily on her.” A cake, flowers and a fine meal were sent to the jail by admirers. During an interview, his wife stated that Gardner was “a little over-balanced mentally.” Soon even the newspapers began to question his mental state. He filed an insanity plea stating that his insanity was a result of the mine accident. X-rays were taken of his head, and Copper Queen Hospital records were examined. The actual records note that a R.G. Gardner was carried from the Lowell mine suffering from a compressed fracture of the skull. He was released from the hospital on April 6, 1908. The X-rays taken by Dr. L.H. Goss of Phoenix revealed a bone scar that could be pressing on the brain. On December 12, he withdrew his insanity plea and was sentence to 25 years and taken to Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1922, his wife wanted to pay for an operation on her husband to relieve the pressure of the bone on the brain. She had earned the money as a motion-picture actress “Dolly” Gardner. It is unknown whether the operation was ever completed. During his criminal career he stole $350,000 in cash and securities. Also he successfully escaped, four times and attempted two other times. In one attempted escape, he was digging a tunnel out of the Atlanta Prison. Gardner built an infamous reputation as a hardened criminal and a dangerous inmate. In 1934, he was moved to Alcatraz Prison. Where he remained until he was released in 1938. He tried to earn a living from his infamous exploits and wrote the
book “Helcatraz”. Two movies were made about his crimes, "You Can't Beat the Rap". and "I Stole A Million" in 1939. Gardner died in 1940.

March 14, 1909, Lowell Mine
Walter F. Dykeman was being raised on a cage with a few pieces of lagging from the 1200 level. Near the 800 level, the lagging became caught on the shaft timber. When the cage reached the surface, Dykeman was discovered to be horribly mutilated. His right foot had been torn off and the bones in the leg crushed, and his side was smashed in. Dykeman was rushed to the hospital, but he died soon after arriving. Only one two foot piece of lagging was found caught in the shaft. The rest must have fallen into the sump. When Albert Wittig went down the shaft the next day, he found only two marks on the shaft timber six sets and the one short lagging. There was timber floating in the sump, but it was impossible to tell how old it was. The 29-year-old’s parents* lived in Nova Scotia, he was related to A.M. Colwell of Lowell, Arizona. * The inquest stated that his parents were dead, but inquest are sometimes not as accurate as newspapers in these details.

"Caught in Cage Miner is Killed" Bisbee Daily Review 16 March 1909 page 5
December 1, 1909, Lowell Mine

A.L. Annis was caught in a cave-in and the falling rock and fractured vertebrae. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital by the Palace Ambulance. He remained in the hospital until January 7, 1910.

“Injured by Cave in” Bisbee Daily Review 2 December 1909 page 8
“Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 2 December 1909 page 8
(Both articles are on the same newspaper page)

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register July 1, 1908 – Dec. 31, 1909 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

March 19, 1910, Lowell Mine

Finlander, Peter Hirgo was knocked unconscious by gasses* He was taken to the hospital where he was revived and later sent home.

*Probably it was powder gasses which are produced by blasting, less likely, but possible it could have been gasses from a mine fire.

“Injured by Fall Mine Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 20 March 1910 page 5
“Miner is Mangled by Buried Shot” Bisbee Daily Review 15 April 1910 page 5

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register March 19, 1910 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

April 13, 1910, Lowell Mine

On a lower level in the Lowell shaft, a misfired charge was buried and forgotten. Frank Edwards began digging with a pick when the powder detonated. The flying rock cut him and partially buried him. One eye was damaged, and it was felt that it might be lost. Also one leg was cut up and broken. There was a concern, whether the leg would need to be amputated. The leg was saved, and he was released from the Copper Queen Hospital on May 20.

“Miner is Mangled by Buried Shot” Bisbee Daily Review 15 April 1910 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register April 13, 1910 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

June 4, 1910, Lowell Mine

Hugh Jones* was killed in a premature explosion. Jones had drilled five holes in a drift and had loaded most of them. He was tamping the dynamite in one of the lifters. A hole detonated. Only one hole exploded, and that detonated with enough force to break the ten-inch by ten-inch post next to him in half. This also gave evidence that he must have been stooping down as the miners believe he would have been cut in half if he was standing. He was so badly mutilated by the blast it was challenging to identify the 24-year-old. Foreman Mike Hannon, had the drift cleaned up carefully after the accident. The miner doing this work suspected there could be blasting caps in the debris from the explosion. The pieces of unburned fuse that were found, were tested to see if the burned normally. They did, and a “fast fuse” was eliminated as being a cause of the explosion. Hannon felt that maybe Jones had caused the explosion with his candle. According to the newspaper Jones had written to his mother stating that he intended to return to his home in Missouri. * The name on the Inquest is Evart Jones, but later refers to him as H. Jones.

“Explosion Kills Miner at Bisbee” El Paso Herald 7 June 1910 page 4
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.751 Arizona State Archives Phoenix
June 17, 1910, Lowell Mine
On his first shift at the Lowell Mine, Joseph Kultanen*, a 25-year-old Finnish miner was working with John Richards, Bob Lucas, George Hunn, Ben Matson, William Whalen, Robert Mallory and George Simpson in a 13-1-3 stope on the 1300 level. Around 1:00 am, he needed to remove one boulder, to install timber. After lunch, he tried to remove the rock with a pick and the slab fell and smashed him to the ground. Death was nearly immediate. He was a recent resident to Arizona and had been there about three months. The deceased was survived by a wife and child in Finland. His wife’s address in Finland was Uusi Kirkko, Asema, Pamppala, Finland. *It was noted in the inquest that Kultanen had and extremely limited knowledge of English.

July 1910, Lowell Mine
Joe Eldon was injured by a cave-in and taken to the hospital.

September 3, 1910 Lowell Mine *
English Miner, Thomas Taylor was crushed by a falling rock. John Rainey thought that Taylor was trying to knock down a boulder with a pick. The rock fell striking him and breaking the lagging he was standing on. When the lagging broke, Taylor fell four feet to the set below. It initially appeared that a foot was his most critical injury. By September 9, Taylor’s condition worsened and on the 11th he died from broken ribs and internal bleeding. The 35-year-old miner was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by a wife and two boy’s one ten and the other 14 years old in Pennington, England.

November 7, 1910, Lowell Mine
Irishman, James Jennings was caught in a collapse of ground. The falling rock exposed the bone of his skull in a small area, tore off part of his nose and fractured his frontal bone. The right eye had been punctured by rock particles. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital in an unconscious state. He recovered at the hospital. It was felt he may lose sight in his right eye.

*The Bisbee Daily review states the mine was the Holbrook Shaft.

Cochise County Coroner's Inquest No.754 Arizona State Archives Phoenix
January 12, 1911 Lowell Mine
Thirty-four-year-old, Irish Miner John P. Boyle was working with his partner Matthews in a stope on the 1200 level. A previous round that had been shot had destroyed a cap (timber). Boyle’s partner climbed to the level to get a new timber. Around 1:00 pm, just before sending down the new cap Matthews called down notifying Boyle’s the timber was coming down. “All right.” replied Boyle “I am ready.” “Those were the last words which Boyle uttered before he was killed. Almost at the same instant, it must have been, he was called into eternity and the answer so closely did his death follow his words” “I am ready.” Matthews climbed down after the timber and found his partner sitting on a block with his head in his hands. He soon discovered his partner was dead. The cause of death was a matter of debate. He had a minor wound on the top of his head and bruising on his right shoulder, right leg and forehead. This gave the impression that he had been thrown to the ground. The wound that killed him was triangular and continued into the skull and was located at the base of his nose. A pick with a bloody point was found in the area. This developed into the theory that he had accidentally killed himself while using a pick. It was felt by others that a falling rock had caused the fatal wound. His death certificate hints that there were still people not convinced of the manner of Boyle’s death. Justice of the Peace, Owen Murphy held the inquest for the accident and wrote on the death certificate “Killed accidently supposed by fall of rock in Lowell shaft of C.Q.C.M.C Lowell A.T.” Before coming to Bisbee, Boyle had left Ireland to become a miner in the Transvaal. He was in South Africa when the Boer war broke out, and Boyle joined the Dutch to fight against the British under General Piet Cronje. After the Boer’s had lost the war, he left for America and eventual made his way to Bisbee, where he was for a time before his death a foreman at the Lowell Mine. When the belongings of the deceased were examined letters to his mother in Ireland and a brother, Peter Boyle in Philadelphia were found. His brother was notified by telegram, and it was arranged that Boyle would be buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Peter Boyle requested that a letter be sent to him giving the full details of his brother’s death.

“Meets Death far from His Loved Irish Home” Bisbee Daily Review 13 January 1911 page 1
“Boyle, Dead Miner is to Rest Here” Bisbee Daily Review 14 January 1911 page 5

February 1911, Lowell Mine
S.S. White, a cousin of Captain John Greenway Manager of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, was injured when his leg was smashed. He was cared for at the Greenway residence.

“Will Stop Night Work” El Paso Herald 3 February 1911 page 3
February 19, 1911, Lowell Mine
An argument began underground the Lowell mine between Tom Carter and A. Oddo* over the placement of a set of timber. Oddo a large German ended up holding down the Carter, a relatively small man. At this point, Carter took his miner’s candlestick and stabbed Oddo twice. One puncture penetrated just below Oddo’s heart and the other pierced right above it. Oddo was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Initially, Tom Carter was arrested and was eventually charged with “assault with intent to murder.” On February 21, Tom Carter posted a $1000.00 bond and was released. Around February 25 in the court of Judge Owen Murphy, the charges against Carter were dropped. It was decided that the assault was self-defense. Oddo was released from the hospital after three days. * Also spelled as Otto

“Candlestick used with Serious Effect” Bisbee Daily Review 21 February 1911 page 8
“Carter is Released on Bond of $1000.00” Bisbee Daily Review 22 February 1911 page 5
“Carter is Acquitted” Bisbee Daily Review 26 February 1911 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Feb. 19, 1911, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

February 20, 1911, Lowell Mine
A miner was carrying a case of dynamite and accidentally dropped it down the Lowell Shaft. The case fell 259 ft. It landed on a station where the wooden case burst part near men waiting for the cage. The dynamite did not explode.* No one was injured or killed only startled.

*Actually, dynamite is difficult to detonate without a blasting cap and these men would have likely known this. But it still would have been unsettling.

“Dynamite Fails and Men Escape” El Paso Herald 20 February 1911 page 6
April 8, 1911, Lowell Mine
Pat O’Donnelly was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital around 2:00 pm after his leg suffered a compound fracture.
“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review, April 9, 1909, page 7

November 20, 1911, Lowell Mine
Austrian Miner, John Mukavoc* was going off shift and had been hoisted up to the 1000 level of the Lowell Shaft, from there he was with a group of men without lights ** headed to the 1000 level Gardner shaft. At the Gardner, these men were to be hoisted to the surface. About, 100 ft. from the 1000 level Lowell station Mukavoc was seen contacting a 220 volt wire*** then falling. This wire must have had a section of wire exposed through the insulation. Mukavoc died as he was rushed to the surface. He was 36 years old when he died with a wife and three children in Austria. A few days after his death it was learned he had taken out three insurance policies a $800.00 policy with a group in Calumet Michigan, $1,000.00 with the Austrian Society of Philadelphia and $2,000.00 with miner’s insurance association in Bisbee. These totaled a value of 19,000 Austrian Krones a small fortune. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

*His name was spelled Mukavac, Mukavov, Vukavec, Mukayec and Mukavec in The Bisbee Daily Review articles.
**The 1000 level was a haulage level and would have likely been illuminated by electric light bulbs hanging every couple hundred feet. The distance between the Lowell and Gardner shafts was around 2,000 ft. along the haulage drift. It would have been difficult keep their candles lit while traveling in this drift and walk quickly.
***The wire was not a trolley wire, which are bare copper. Fatal Accidents involving trolley wire from 1908-1914 were published in Gerald Sherman’s “Tramming and Hoisting at The Copper Queen Mine”
A fire had broken out in abandoned square set stope between the 1000 and 1200 levels of the mine. The Lowell shaft at this time was exhausting fire gasses from the 800 level to the surface. For a time, the shaft was used to service levels below the 800 level. Later an air shaft was driven to ventilate the fire gasses, and the entire length of the Lowell shaft was used again.
“Touches Power Wire and Dies of Shock” Bisbee Daily Review, November 21, 1911, page 5
“He Left a Fortune to Austrian Family” Bisbee Daily Review, November 26, 1911, page 2
“Working for Safety” Bisbee Daily Review, November 22, 1911, page 4
“Cochise County Inquest No. 877” Arizona State Archives
The electrically lit, Queen Tunnel. This amount of illumination is about the same amount Mukovac would have had during his walk from the Lowell to the Gardner Shaft.
November 30, 1911, Lowell Mine
John Regnier boarded the middle deck of a cage on the 1200 level. As the cage approached the 1100 level, he became caught on the shaft timber. When the cage stopped on the 1100 level, he fell dead onto the station. It is possible that Regnier fainted.

“Regnier Funeral Today” Bisbee Daily Review 2 December 1912 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 707” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 17, 1912, Lowell Mine
A 19-year-old Swede named Edward Johnson* and Andrew Beckman were working in 14-9 stope on the 1400 level. The ground was soft and heavy. Regular drills could not be used and augers were used, to drill blast holes. The stope was strongly and closely timbered. Johnson was caught in a cave-in in at 8:30 pm. Initially, it was not believed he was seriously injured, but Johnson asked that his brothers in Wilkerson, Washington be informed. It was later learned that one brother, Richard Johnson was in Alaska. He was taken by ambulance to the Copper Queen Hospital, but he died before he could be taken into the accident ward at the hospital. It is believed he died from internal injuries from a crushed chest, since the external injuries bruising and a broken right leg were not severe enough to kill him. He was an unmarried man was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

*Three Edward Johnsons died in Bisbee mine accidents in a one year period. The others were Edward Johnson also Swedish, Dec.27 1913 Briggs Shaft and Edward Johnson from Finland, August 17, 1912 in the Oliver Shaft.
“Miner Dies from Hurts at Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review 18 June 1912 page 3
“Johnson Funeral Today” Bisbee Daily Review 20 June 1912 page 6
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 931 Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 19, 1912, Lowell Mine
At 1 o’clock in the morning, E.R. Miller received a scalp wound and a sprained ankle in a cave-in. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 20 June 1912 page 6
Hospital Patients Copper Queen Register June 19 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 22, 1912 Lowell Mine
August Kauffman had his foot crushed when a mine car overturned and landed on it.

Two Miners Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 23 August 1912 page 8

September 24, 1912 Lowell Mine
W.E. Cason received a bruised back while working. He remained at the Copper Queen Hospital five days.

“Personal Mention” Bisbee Daily Review 25 September 1912 page 8
Hospital Patients Copper Queen Register Sept. 24, 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
October 10, 1912, Lowell Mine
At 11:00 pm, Chris Marshall was injured, when he fell in the Lowell Mine. Marshall was the half-brother of the mine superintendent for the Copper Queen, Captain Joseph P. Hodgson.

February, 12, 1913, Lowell Mine
Belgian Miner, Oscar Rufflager attacked Willard Robinson with a miner’s candlestick. Robinson then struck Rufflager with a shovel possibly breaking ribs. Rufflager was released from the Copper Queen Hospital after six days.
“Injured in Fight” Bisbee Daily Review, 15 February 1913 page 6
Hospital Patients Copper Queen Register Feb. 12, 1913, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

March 6, 1913, Lowell Mine
At 7:00 pm, Ruford Powell fell 35 feet off a ladder. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and released the next day
“Miner Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review, 8 March 1913 page 6

April 19, 1913 Lowell Mine
Stanley Hunter was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital after receiving powder burns from a blast. He remained at the hospital five days and was released in “improved” condition.
(Note, this is likely the same person as Mark Stanley Hunter, who was killed in the Southwest Mine on October 26, 1923.)
Hospital Patients Copper Queen Register Apr 19, 1913 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

February 5, 1914, Lowell Mine
Bohemian Miner, Dan Radix broke his right leg in an undescribed mine accident. He remained in the hospital until April 6.
“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review, 6 February 1914 page 6
Hospital Patients Copper Queen Register Feb. 5, 1914 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 17, 1915, Lowell Mine
Pipefitter, Burt Purnell and his partner Albert Des Sulles* were severely burned when hot oil exploded. Both men were treated at a hospital and released home.
*Des Sulles is likely the author of “An Arizona Ranger” published in 1906
“Burned in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review, 18, August 1915 page 6

September 8, 1918, Lowell Mine
Thomas J. Compton was caught in a collapse. He died from internal Injuries
January 18, 1919, Lowell Mine
Around 10:30 pm, Charles R. Brandon was working at a chute when he heard a 200 lb. boulder roll. He moved, but the rock smashed his foot. He was taken to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital where two x-rays were taken. His foot was not broken.
“Injures Foot” Bisbee Daily Review 10 January 1919 page 8

March 7, 1923, Lowell Mine 1000 level
Frank Blackburn received minor injuries when he was struck by buried by ground. Miners nearby freed him quickly. He was treated at a hospital.
“Injures Foot” Bisbee Daily Review 7 March 1923 page 1

Manganese Workings
These are a number of small pits and underground workings that are scattered throughout the Warren Mining District. They were typically operated during the World Wars.

August 11, 1917, Manganese workings of Calumet & Arizona Mining Company
Benito Garcia had his arm broken when a fly rock from a blast hit him. He stayed at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until August 17, 1917.

August 6, 1918, Manganese workings above Cole Shaft
Juan Rodriguez had drilled a hole and the drill steel had become stuck. Unknown to him he had drilled into a missed hole from a couple of days previous, but it did not detonate. Reyes Somosa went to get a Stillson wrench to help get the drill steel out. While he was gone, Rodriguez kept trying to get the steel out, and the hole detonated. The blast cut up his chest and face, killing him. He was 37 years old and was survived by family in Tintown.
“Killed by Blast” Tombstone Epitaph 11 August 1918 page 2
Dugan Mortuary Records July 19, 1918 – March 27, 19206 Accession 2010.10.14 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1346” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Nighthawk Mine

June 7, 1923, Nighthawk Mine
Felipe Ybarra, a 46-year-old Mexican miner, was delivering blasting caps and fuse to miners, while he was waiting on a level and it is believed he decided to smoke. After he lit his pipe, hot ashes the fell into a tin of blasting caps. The resulting explosion blew off both of his hands and blinded him. The other miners were not initially concerned by the sound
of the detonation. They were working close to the Boras Mine and often heard blasts from the Boras. As he was being transported Ybarra told Alberto Acosto “I die with fire.”* Ybarra died at the Copper Queen Hospital.*Note that Spanish was the language typically spoken at the Nighthawk Mine, and this is likely a translation

“Explosion Today Takes Hands off Mexican, Dies” Bisbee Ore 7 June 1923 page 1


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1514” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 15, 1923, Nighthawk Mine

Miguel Esquibel was carrying a stoper (drill) in a stope. Manuel Gutierrez was working above him and saw some oxide boulders start to fall and yelled out “Cuidado Abajo” or look out below Esquibel was struck by a boulder. The rock broke his neck and crushed his chest. His left thigh was also broken. As he was taken to the hospital he commented that this was the first time he had been hurt in all of his years of mining. He died on July 16 in the hospital, and was survived by his father, Antonio Esquibel.

“Mexican Dies This Morning from Injuries, Dies” Bisbee Ore 16 July 1923 page 1

July 5, 1924, Nighthawk mine
An unnamed miner had his finger cut by a saw.


November 1, 1927, Nighthawk Mine
Sebastian Corona had spent one hour trying to bar down a four-ton boulder, and it would not fall. Giving up, he decided to start moving out ore, and the rock fell crushing him. He suffered a broken right tibia, a compound fracture of the left femur and cuts around the head. As he was transported to the hospital, he kept saying “Idios Marita.” Corona died at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital at around 7:00 pm.


Pittsburg and Hecla Mine (prospect)

September 6, 1903, Pittsburg & Hecla Mine
The Johnnie Jones, Paul Gireux and James Campbell were drilling blast holes in the bottom of the Pittsburg and Hecla Shaft. This double compartment shaft had been sunk to a depth just over 200 ft. They had been warned by the previous shift that a hole had misfired. As they began to work Johnnie reminded them again of the misfire. Johnnie Jones was drilling by the single jack method and began to work. Gireux and Campbell were a drilling as a double jack team. The missed hole was reported to be four feet deep and loaded with nine sticks of “Giant” powder. Ignoring the advice, they started with Gireux turning and Campbell striking. Campbell had hit the steel three times before the hole detonated. The full force of the explosion hit Campbell, who was directly over the hole. He was thrown into the air and then buried by the blasted muck. His skull was crushed, and nearly every one of his bones was broken. He was mutilated to such a point that the undertakers were ordered not to allow anyone to view the body. Gireux’s left eye was blown out and drained of its fluid and his little finger the left hand was blown off, while the hand itself was mutilated beyond repair. His skin was peppered with small rocks. He was cared for at the Central Lodging house by F. J. Hart M.D. and by September 9th he seemed to be improving. Jones was on the other side of the shaft when the explosion occurred, was knocked unconscious and received minor cuts and bruises. The top carman hoisted Jones out in the sinking bucket before recovering Campbell and Gireux. James Campbell was 29 years old.
and from Nova Scotia He was survived by cousins Henry, Stewart and Sam Grant and a brother Robert Campbell*. Oddly, his two sisters Sadie and Aldbert were not mentioned in his obituary. Evergreen Cemetery was his final resting place.

*Robert Campbell was later killed on July 17, 1908, in the Czar Shaft by a falling boulder.

“One Miner Killed and Two Injured by Powder Explosion” Bisbee Daily Review 8 September 1903 page 4
“The “Campbell Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 8 September 1903 page 5
“Gireux’s Condition” Bisbee Daily Review 9 September 1903 page 5
“Advertisement” Bisbee Daily Review 9 September 1903 page 3

July 27, 1904, Pittsburg and Hecla Mine

J.H. Goodwin, the diamond setter at the mine was in charge of all diamond drilling at the mine. He had hired an unidentified Mexican man that was described as well-educated and able to speak English. It was the Mexican man’s first day on the job and his name was known only to Goodwin at the mine. These men were riding down the on a sinking bucket, when for an unknown reason at a depth of 250 ft, the sinking bucket they were riding down the shaft tipped. Both men plummeted down the shaft. S. M. Richter was working ten feet off the bottom of the shaft or 550 ft. down, when he saw something fall. The miner climbed down to the water-filled sump to investigate. As he did this, he was struck by another falling object. Richter took shelter in the pump station and waited to see if anything else was falling in the shaft. After a time, the high temperature at the pump station began to bother him and he climbed the shaft up 40 ft. He realized he had left candles burning below and had to climb back down to extinguish them. After the fire hazard was eliminated, he climbed to 200 level and met W. Ross the hoistman climbing down the shaft to investigate. Quickly, they realized that the men had likely fallen down the shaft and sent to the nearby Houghton Mine for help. The rescuing men soon found blood and brains on the shaft timber. Upon reaching the sump, they fished out the bodies with an iron hook. At the coroner’s inquest, it was discover that one of the young men around the mine new the name of the Mexican man, but in the inquest he was listed as “John Doe.”

“Fatalities at Bisbee” The Arizona Republican 30 July 1904 page 4
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.216” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Portage Lake Mine

October 16, 1903, Portage Lake Mine
O.M. King, a champion hand driller and Bob Bowdish were getting ready to blast at the bottom of the Portage Lake Shaft. Bert Warner* was at the collar of the shaft awaiting the bell signal from the men below. Warner heard a single shot detonate and knew something was wrong. He then grabbed the hoisting cable and slid down a 150 ft. to a pump station. From the pump station he called to the men below. Not getting a response he again slid down the hoisting cable. On the bottom smoke and darkness prevented him from seeing the injured men. Fortunately, King was conscious and called to Warner to lift a rock off his shoulder. After the rock was moved King told Warner that seven shots still had not detonated. Carefully, Warner lifted King into the sinking bucket and rang him up to the surface. Once the bucket returned he gathered the unconscious Bowdish and sent him to the operating table. King told the story of Warner’s heroism to Reverend Harvey M. Shields. The Bisbee Daily Review started a subscription to award Bert Warner a gold medal. The paper asked 250 of its readers to donate 50 cents a piece to pay for the award. Later, at the request of Bert Warner himself, all the money raised for the medal was given to O.M. King, who was without money after getting out of the hospital. * Warner’s father C.C. Warner was killed in the Holbrook Mine on June 13, 1904

"Drillers Will Remain Here" Bisbee Daily Review 7 July 1902
"Bert Warner the Hero" Bisbee Daily Review 18 October 1903 page 2
"King and Bowdish" Bisbee Daily Review 18 October 1903 page 8
"Medal for Warner" Bisbee Daily Review 21 October 1903 page 2
"Untitled" Bisbee Daily Review 22 October 1903 page 2
"They are Improving" Bisbee Daily Review 23 October 1903 page 7
"Warner’s Fame Spreading" Bisbee Daily Review 6 November 1903 page 6
"Fund Being Raised for O.M. King" Bisbee Daily Review 6 March 1904 page 4
Oliver Mine

April 18, 1904, Oliver Mine
Owen Murphy was struck by a falling rock. The impact broke his leg below the knee. John Bowen of the Palace Livery Stable was sent for to take, Murphy to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Injured at Oliver” Bisbee Daily Review 19 April 1904 page 5

July 8, 1904, Oliver Mine
A resident of the Blair House, John Swanson was working cutting a new shaft station on the 1000 level. At the same time, E.A. Hodge was loading a full mine car onto the cage, and the landing chairs slipped. The dropped the cage about four inches. This caused ore to spill into the shaft. Hodge called down to warn the men. Swanson and his James Flannigan heard the call, and Swanson came up in a sinking bucket to the 900 level to see what was wrong. He saw the mine car and asked Hodge they could lift it up. They were unable to, so Swanson decided to use the cage to raise the car, which was half on and half off the cage. They had the hoistman raise the cage slowly. It appears that Swanson was on the cage and Hodge was on the station and as the cage rose it struck something. This knocked Swanson and some rock into the shaft. He fell to the 1000 level, which was the bottom of the shaft.*

Swanson was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

*The newspaper article and the inquest are poorly written this is an interpretation of the accident
August 17, 1904, Oliver Mine
John L. Casey was smashed between a sinking bucket being raised and a column for mounting a drill. He was cut up and had his jaw broken. (It appears he was employed in sinking the shaft. or possibly sinking a winze.)

January 4, 1905, Oliver Mine
A new miner to Bisbee, William A. Queen was killed on his second day of work at the Oliver Mine. Queen and his partner were working in a stope. His partner left and then a slab fell pinning Queen to the ground. Joseph Scrugham nearby heard him moaning and found him trapped under the rock. He was unable to lift the boulder off of Queen. The injured miner told him to break up the soft rock with a pick. He was removed to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital* where he died at 3:00 am on January 5. The deceased was 40 years old and from Granite, Montana. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by a brother in Queens Bridge, West Virginia and a wife. * The hospital records give his name as George Queen. Hospitals often had difficulty getting information from injured patients this would be likely if he arrived comatose and, of course, he was new to Bisbee.

January 21, 1905, Oliver Mine
Nicholas Vuckovich, Edward Walsh and Norman McKinsey were cleaning up muck on the west side of the shaft on the 1100 level. The shaft was undergoing repairs and the previous shift had been repairing shaft guides and the shaft was left open. Vuckovich went to get a pick and a shovel and tried to jump across the shaft and grab a guide and pull himself to the work area. He missed fell to a bulkhead about five sets above the 1200 level. D. Eyster was on the 1200 level standing on a sinking bucket when he heard something falling in the shaft. He jumped for cover under timber with the other men and they saw the cable shake. Eyster rang one bell and sent the cage to the 1100 level and soon McKinsey came down and informed them a man had fallen into the shaft. Victor Johnson, D. Eyster and Norman McKinsey went to the bulkhead and recovered the body which they hoist to the 1000 level. At the 1000 level, they removed the body from the bucket and raised it to the surface on a cage. Vuckovich was 22 years old and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
April 29, 1905, Oliver Mine
“Nelse” Zabrovich, a track tender was nearly killed in the Oliver Shaft. Zabrovich claims that he was lost in thought and stepped into the open shaft, thinking the cage was there. The cager told the story somewhat differently. He stated that the cage had been signaled to be lowered to the 1150 level from the surface. At this moment, Zabrovich ducked under the bar to get on the cage. The cage was already descending when Zabrovich came plunging in under the bar. A man grabbed by the collar and pulled him in. Zabrovich rode landed on the floor of the cage upside down with his body weight resting on his shoulders. He began kicking, and the other four men on the cage had to withstand the blows of his kicks without moving as any movement they made could have endangered themselves* The cager claimed that he had repeatedly warned Zabrovich not to hurry to the board the cage.
*Note, these cages had no gates and were open to the shaft. The men could not risk being caught by a passing timber or rock
“Frightful Experience of a Slavonian” Bisbee Daily Review 30 April 1905 page 5

June 9, 1906, Oliver Mine
Twenty-year-old Harry Stanton, a mucker at the Oliver was caught by falling rock. His left leg received a compound fracture. He remained at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until September 17, 1906.
“Cave-in at Oliver Catches Harry Stanton” Bisbee Daily Review 12 June 1906 page 3

September 12, 1906, Oliver Mine
On the night of September 10th, Joseph Zboray and George Love were working in a drift on the 1150 level. There was room for timber to be setup, but 17 car loads of muck were on the ground. Three muckers cleaned it up. Love and Zboray were told to drill. They drilled six holes. The shift boss told them to blast the bottom four holes. When Zboray and Love returned on the night of the 11th, Love noted that the area was 11 feet tall and there was room for installing timber. The pile of muck from the blast of the four holes was still on the ground. The area was problematic and had caved earlier. At this time stringers had been placed to catch the rock. The shift boss told them to set up and start drilling. While drilling with a bar and column set up, a small rock fell and hit Love on the head. The wound was bleeding profusely and he walked back to a pool of water and cleaned up the injury. They finished drilling and tore down the bar and column and began cleaning up to install timber. Suddenly a 700 lb. sulfide boulder fell about 2’ X 2’ and 14” thick struck Zboray. The boulder broke into four pieces. Love called to a young “Slavonian” to put jackets under Zboray’s head, while he went to get help. He told two miners in a nearby drift to get a timber truck and Love went to the shaft station and told the station tender to inform the bosses. Zboray was still alive when he was brought to the shaft but died soon afterward. Zboray was Canadian and his family lived at # 221 West 40th Street in New York City.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.364” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 25, 1906, Oliver Mine
On Christmas day, Nicholas Johnson was caught in a small cave-in. He noticed the ground was beginning to cave and quickly moved away. His right hand suffered a minor injury.
January 30, 1907, Oliver Mine
Victor Ritner was working on timber in the dinkey compartment of the shaft. The cage in the adjoining compartment was descending. A cage hanging from this cage stuck him in the face breaking his nose and sending him falling into the dinkey compartment. Luckily, he was only injured. Two sets below where he was a working there was a platform, which he landed on. The shaft continued a further 1,000-feet below the platform.

“Accident in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 31 January 1907 page 7

May 14, 1907, Oliver Mine
Miner, William Costley and William Lloyd, a Cager were descending on a cage. As the passed a station the cage struck a landing chair*. The chair was thrown into the cage and dislocated Costley’s right leg and Lloyd’s left leg. Both men were taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Costly’s injuries were minor, and he was released on May 17. Lloyd remained at the hospital until June 17.

* Landing chairs are braces that are extended underneath cages to provide extra support for the cage when loading heavy objects. When a heavy item such as loaded mine cars is loaded onto a cage the cable stretches and the cage drops a few inches. For example, this could cause the mine car to tip over spilling muck into the cage and shaft creating a hazardous situation and a difficult mess to clean up. To prevent this drop, the landing chairs are extended a support the cage preventing it from dropping down. Also, a stretched cable will cause the cage to jump when the weight is released.

July 1907, Oliver Mine
Fred Vangundy was struck by a piece of steel while working. At the end of the shift, his arm was still hurting, and he went to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he learned his arm was broken.

“Did Not Know Arm is Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 9 July 1907 page 7

July 7, 1907, Oliver Mine
Electrician, James A. Masterson was working in the shaft, when the cage was raised he was smashed between the wall plates and the cage. Miraculously, he suffered only a broken nose and scratches.

August 2, 1907, Oliver Mine
A Danish or Finnish miner named, John Keosker fell fifty feet down a manway. It was discovered that he was still alive and transported to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. The doctors were unsure that he would live. One difficulty that the doctors struggled with was that Keosker’s English was extremely limited, and they could not determine exactly where he was injured. He had serious injuries to his chest and spine. Keosker was released from the hospital on September 7, 1907, in an improved condition.
August 16, 1907, Oliver Mine
Austrian Miner, Samuel Dobovich was killed, when he tried to cross the Oliver Shaft rather than go around.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Transcript of Inquest No. 003” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 22, 1907, Oliver Mine
Peter Powell was installing a timber in a stope on a lower level when his axe slipped. The axe cut through the flesh into his bone. Powell was able to walk to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary, where he was treated.
“Is Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 23 August 1907 page 7

October 29, 1907, Oliver Mine
Robert Furrovich and his partner Nicholas Angelvich were working on the 1050 level. Angelvich was barring down the back of a drift. He was working on a half-ton slab that appeared to be loose. After trying to drop the boulder for several minutes, Angelvich moved to stand underneath the slab. It broke loose and struck him on the left shoulder breaking his ribs from his sternum and crushing his heart. Furrovich was barely missed by the falling rock. Robert rolled the boulder off of Nicholas, but he was already dead. The deceased was 30 years old and of “Slavonian” descent. He was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery.
“Stone Crushes out Life in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 30 October 1907 page 1

January 31, 1908, Oliver Mine
Harmon Hill was caught in a cave-in and his head was seriously cut.
“Miners Back Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 31 January 1908 page 7

January 31, 1908, Oliver Mine
Ollie Brune was caught in a cave-in. The falling rock bruised his shoulders and cut his head.
“Rock Strikes Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 31 January 1908 page 7

September 29, 1908, Oliver Mine
Finnish, Powder Monkey, Jacob Ojola, along with Victor Ritner, Fred Ptoh, Sam Barish Mat Anderson with Rastus Weese as cager and two unnamed men were riding a cage from the 1050 level to the surface. Between the 950 and 850 levels there was a sudden jerk of the cage. Hoistman Mike Richards noticed a jerk on the bell wire. When the cage reached the surface Ojola was missing. His body was found at the 1250 level. Ritner believed Ojola was sick and had fainted, when he was caught on the shaft timber and dragged from the cage.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 598” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
April 21, 1909, Oliver Mine
At the end of the shift, Elai Juraservich stepped on the top deck of a triple deck cage at the 1050 level. The cage stopped at the 950 level to let off a “Fire Bug” and then continued to the surface. At about 50 ft. above the 950 level, it appears that Juraservich dropped his lunch bucket. When he tried to pick it up his head and shoulders caught on the shaft timber. He was knocked out of the cage. His body fell passed the middle deck brushing George Middleton as it fell and landed on the bottom deck.

Cage Killed One; Falling Rock Another” Bisbee Daily Review 22 April 1909 page 5
Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.641” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

April 21, 1909, Oliver Mine
Matt Arola was working on the 1150 level near Fred Jacobson and James McEnroe. Arola was clearing out for a corner set while Jacobson and McEnroe were setting up a drill. Jacobson heard some rock fall, when he turned around he saw Arola on his back covered with only about 30 lbs. of muck. The two men grabbed Arola’s arms and lifted him up. The shift bosses were told a man was hurt. Initially, no one did not realize how serious Arola was hurt. He had been hit by only around 200 lbs. of soft, muddy, rock. Soon, blood began seeping out of Arola’s ears and within ten minutes died. Arola died about six hours after Elai Juroserovich. The young man was from the Aulu region of northern Finland. He was survived by an aunt in Vale, South Dakota

Cage Killed One; Falling Rock Another” Bisbee Daily Review 22 April 1909 page 5
Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.642” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 20, 1909, Oliver Mine
William. C. George, a 43-year-old miner and E.J. Hicks, had stayed overtime to put in a set of timber and blast in stope 55 on the 950 level. This was an oxide stope and Hicks had gone to get a block, while George was measuring the size they needed the ground fell. When Hicks returned, he found George on the ground. The falling rock broke legs, his collar bone and several ribs. One of the broken ribs penetrated a lung. He died at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital from shock. He was native to Aberdeen, Devonshire, England. A sister was notified about his death.

Cave-in at Oliver Causes One Death” Bisbee Daily Review 23 August 1909 page 5
William George Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 24 August 1909 page 7
Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.676” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 27, 1909 Oliver Mine
John Stijipcich,* a 32-year-old native of Austria was pushing a mine car, and his partner John Maki was pulling the car. A boulder fell striking Stijipcich. The back of his skull and the maxilla were fractured resulting in death. Two brothers, Krysto Stijipcich from Oakland, California and another unnamed brother from San Francisco came to Bisbee to
handle the funeral. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Stijipcich was from Bockdekattaro, Austria-Hungary. * In the mines he went by the name “John Stack.”

“Ore Slip Kills John Stack, Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 28 August 1909 page 8
“Brothers of Miner Come for Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 29 August 1909 page 5
“Funeral is Today” Bisbee Daily Review 31 August 1909 page 7
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.679” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 17, 1910, Oliver Mine
Martin Raill had a close call when he fell two sets and the six-shooter drill he was using landed on him, bruising his chest. His head suffered cuts as well.

“Miner is Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 18 January 1910 page 7

February 22, 1910, Oliver Mine
T.F. Estrada fell one set in a manway and dislocated his hip. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Dislocated Hip” Bisbee Daily Review 24 February 1910 page 7

May 1910, Oliver Mine
Peter Bodina had his foot smashed by a falling rock. He was expected to be off work a few days.

“Foot is Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 29 May 1912 page 7

May 14, 1910, Oliver Mine
At the sawmill, William “Billy” Speier and John Oliver Clement were preparing chute jaws* to be shipped underground. Clement was marking the boards, and Speier was cutting them with an electric saw. A board kicked back and hit Speier in the forehead. The force of the blow fractured his skull. He was survived by a wife, child and a brother working at the Denn Mine * The timber for chutes was precut and shipped underground in kits to be installed underground. Other mine timbers like posts and girts had the tenons precut in the sawmill before being sent underground.

“Sudden Death is Fate of Spier” Bisbee Daily Review 17 May 1910 page 1
“Miner Dies from Peculiar Accident” Daily Arizona Silver Belt 20 May 1910 page 6
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.749” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 1910, Oliver Mine
T. Cucovich injured his right foot.

“Mexican Laborer Drops Dead of Heart Failure” El Paso Herald 13 June 1910 page 7

June-July 1910, Oliver Mine
Erick Ericson had a hand crushed between two mine cars. It was thought that one finger may need to be amputated.

June 10, 1910, Oliver Mine
Sam Arnison was bruised up and injured his back in a cave-in.
“Suffers Severe Bruises” Bisbee Daily Review 10 June 1910 page 7
“Mexican Laborer Drops Dead of Heart Failure” El Paso Herald 13 June 1910 page 7

June 21, 1910, Oliver Mine
Steve Dabovich was struck by small rocks falling from the back (roof) of a drift and received a cut on the head.
“Falling Rocks Injure” Bisbee Daily Review 22 June 1910 page 5

July 8, 1910, Oliver Mine
Lee Vutovich was working in a stope when a timber block fell and barely missed killing him. The block impacted on his leg spraining his ankle and smashing his foot. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
“Sustains Painful Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 8 July 1910 page 5

July 30, 1910, Oliver Mine
Shift Boss, J.W. Fisher slipped and fell from a ladder while making his rounds in the Oliver Mine. He fell twelve feet and sprained his ankle. He was expected to be off work a few days.
“Sprains his Ankle” Bisbee Daily Review 31 July 1910 page 5

August, 1910, Oliver Mine
Victor Ritner fell off a ladder on the 1350 level. He was cared for at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
“Fell from Ladder” Bisbee Daily Review 7 August 1910 page 5
August 2, 1910, Oliver Mine
Peter Locovich dislocated his left shoulder after falling around 22-1/2 ft. or three sets. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
“Left Shoulder Dislocated” Bisbee Daily Review 3 August 1910 page 5

August 5, 1910, Oliver Mine
Cager, Pete Kroker dislocated his wrist while loading a mine car onto a cage at the 1250 level station. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
“Dislocates his Wrist” Bisbee Daily Review 6 August 1910 page 5

August 5, 1910, Oliver Mine
Paul Sulander was cut on the forehead by a falling rock. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Dispensary.
“Rock Gashes Forehead” Bisbee Daily Review 6 August 1910 page 5

September 3, 1910, Oliver Mine
John Rico, a 20-year-old carman at the Oliver Mine, had a mine car turn over on top of him. His left leg was broken. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on November 25, 1910
“Miners are Injured in Bisbee Shafts” El Paso Herald 6 September 1910 page 8
Caved ground, c-1910
(Courtesy of the Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum)
September 20, 1910, Oliver Mine
Joe Pelusti, a thirty-year-old miner was caught in a cave-in. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on September 22.

“Expenses Exceed Income of Board” El Paso Herald 12 December 1912 page 9

October 10, 1910, Oliver Mine
Moso Mihalevich* a 28-year-old miner from Montenegro and P. Lopez were working three floors up in a stope. Mihalevich was cutting a lagging above him to allow a boulder to fall. As he was cutting, both the lagging and the rock struck him. The impact of the timber punctured an intestine. He was taken to the Calumet and Arizona Hospital where he died at 7:05 am on October 12.

*given as actual name on death certificate other documents list him as Mike Milovich

“Blow Causes Death of Slavonian Miner” Bisbee Daily Review 13 October 1910 page 8
“Milovich Funeral Today” Bisbee Daily Review 14 October 1910 page 5
“Death Unavoidable” Bisbee Daily Review 14 October 1910 page 5

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.789” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 14, 1911, Oliver Mine
O.F. Larson was caught in a cave-in. His jaw was broken, and head cut. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and remained there until April 11, 1910.

“Suffers Broken Jaw” Bisbee Daily Review 15 January 1910 page 7


January 23, 1911 Oliver Mine shaft collar
Santiago Ranteria a crippled miner was working as a cleaner at the collar of the Oliver Shaft. At 8:00 am, the cage in the center shaft compartment arrived at the surface with a mine car loaded on it. The mining company rules stated that the men on the headframe’s toplander deck were supposed to come down and unload the cage. Ranteria needed an empty mine car for trash. He asked for the car and then noticed that the men were busy with other work and he decided to help them out and unload the car himself. As he got ready to enter the cage men underground signaled the cage and the hoistman responded to the call. Santiago was caught by the cage and dragged through the six-inch space between the cage and the shaft timber. The mangled remains of Ranteria caused the cage to stop 40 feet below the shaft collar at the subway level. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery and was survived by a mother in Mexico.

“Miner is Killed Instantly at Oliver Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 24 June 1911 page 8
“Came to His Death by Own Carelessness” Bisbee Daily Review 25 June 1911 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.843” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
February 6, 1911, Oliver Mine
Patrick Cunningham, a native of Ireland and a mucker in the Oliver Mine, was caught in a cave-in. The falling debris ruptured his intestines and broke his right leg in two places one below and one above the knee. He later died from shock at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Man’s Injuries Prove to be Fatal” Bisbee Daily Review 7 February 1911 page 1

February 10, 1911, Oliver Mine
Victor Libla, a 23-year-old miner fell four sets in 82 stope on the 1050 level. His skull was fractured at the base of the brain. It was originally, feared that he would die, but on March 21, 1911, the Finnish miner was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital in “improved” condition.

“Miner Falls in Oliver Mine: May Die” Bisbee Daily Review 11 February 1911 page 5
“Bisbee gets Rain and Raw Cold Wind” El Paso Herald 14 February 1911 page 6

March 6, 1911 Oliver Mine
Finnish Miner, Emil Linden was repairing a drift with Albert Drew. They need to change out a rotted drift set. The men had tried to bar down a boulder they suspected was loose, but it would not come down. Linden began shoveling muck from underneath the boulder into a mine car to get a solid footing to put in a stull supporting the rock. Suddenly the rock fell crushing Linden. The injured man was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he died on March 7. He was survived by his wife Martha and a child.

“Cochise County Coroner's Inquest No.816” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 9, 1911, Oliver Mine
Arthur Poquette*, his partner John Angius along with George Love* and G.E. Brown were working in 175 stope on the 1050 level. Joseph Horton, a timberman, came into the stope and told the men that the stope was shifting, and they needed to evacuate. Love, Brown and Angius left the stope, but Poquette remained. Angius called to his partner called back to Poquette to urge him to get out. Both times, Poquette responded, “I’ll be out in a minute.” Moments later, the stope collapsed in a massive cave-in. There was some hope that Poquette may have made it into a lower part of the stope where it was thought he could have survived the collapse and have enough air to breathe. After, nearly 24 hours of digging on double shifts the almost unrecognizable remains of Poquette were uncovered by the rescue crew. At around 40 years old, Arthur Poquette was French-Canadian and was survived by a wife, five children and a brother Charles Poquette, who worked in a Bisbee barbershop. The family left Bisbee for Michigan with the body to be interned there. They did not plan to return to Bisbee.

*Also spelled Paquette in the Bisbee Daily Review articles
** George Love was later killed in the Czar on July 6, 1914
“Mangled remains of Poquette Found” Bisbee Daily Review 12 May 1911 page 5
May 9, 1911, Oliver Mine
James Crilly a 35-year-old mule-driver was driving a string of mine cars when his foot became caught between the airline pipe and a timber. He was knocked off, and a mine car ran over his leg. Even though, his leg was broken. James freed himself and was able to unharness the mule before help arrived. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona hospital where he stayed until June 6, 1911.

June 16, 1911, Oliver Mine
Italian Miner, Bartolo Rossi was mucking, in 8 stope on the 1350 level. Two miners had barred down the area he was working in and felt it was safe. The two miners began drilling down holes in the set next to him, when the ground collapsed and buried Rossi caught in a cave-in. It took over 1 hour for 12 men to dig him out. He was critically injured with his jaw bone exposed one arm crushed, and a leg so badly smashed it had to be amputated. Although, the doctors at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital were optimistic, Rossi would survive, he died. Rossi was a veteran of the Italian Army and had been in Bisbee only five months. He was survived by his parents in Italy, five sisters and two brothers. His two cousins Joe Rossi and Bert Mozoni lived in Bisbee.

August 12, 1911, Oliver Mine
Nick Manovich was struck in the jaw by a falling rock. He was taken to his home in Dubacher Canyon.

August 16, 1911, Oliver Mine
Mijailo “Miki” Benderach was working in 2 crosscut on the 1300 level with Jon Pach and Charles Jamar. Pach left to push a mine car to the shaft station while the others continued working. The face of the drift had caved, and they were working back from it a few feet when rocks fell hitting Benderach. A rock landed on his neck, one on his side and rocks and boards covered his feet. He was killed instantly. His body was removed from the mine and taken to the Palace Undertaker’s Morgue before the coroner had viewed the body. This resulted in a dispute between the coroner’s office and the Palace undertakers. Officer L.R. Bailey was ordered to give notice to the Palace to turn over the body. The undertakers did this. Baily who had not the foresight to bring a wagon to carry away the body, wittily responded “I will be as generous as you are. I’ll give it back to you.” So the remains of
Benderach, although in legal possession of the coroner, remained at the Palace morgue. His was survived by his brother John Benderach, also an Oliver miner and his parents Sava and Zvana in Montenegro.

“Slav Killed at Oliver Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 17 August 1911 page 6
“Clash Occurs Over Remains” Bisbee Daily Review 18 August 1911 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.855” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

A safety photo showing a miner about to be caught between a mine car and a timber. c-1917
September 4, 1911, Oliver Mine
A 68-year-old miner, James Fulmar received injuries in an undescribed accident. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released on October 11.

“Two Slight Accidents” Bisbee Daily Review 5 September 1911 page 8

September 25, 1911, Oliver Mine
Chris Midzor, a 32-year-old timberman was caught between a mine car and timber. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where it was determined his pelvis was injured. He was released from the hospital on October 3, 1911.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 27 September 1911 page 5

November 22, 1911, Oliver Mine
Polish Miner, Martin Zelinski smashed his foot.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 23 November 1911 page 5

Timber truck at the 3rd Southwest station of the Copper Queen Incline Shaft
December 11, 1911, Oliver Mine
Gust Siltala, a 21-year-old Finnish miner and 27-year-old Arthur Wickerstrom were drilling in 25 crosscut on the 1350 level. During their work they drilled into a missed hole, which exploded. Both men were taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital for treatment. The blast inflicted Siltala with a skull fracture and other injuries. He died from shock on December 12. Wickerstrom’s injuries kept him in the hospital until December 24, 1911. It was noted that this type of accident was becoming rarer, now that the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company was posting notices of misfires in work areas.

“Missed Shot Hurts Two Miners Badly” Bisbee Daily Review 12 December 1911 page 5  
“Victim of Explosion Dies of Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 14 December 1911 page 3  
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.882” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 8, 1912, Oliver Mine
Charles Fisher broke his leg slightly above the ankle in an accident at the Oliver Shaft. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and was released on February 15, 1912.

“Slight Mine Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 9 February 1912 page 6  

February 13, 1912 Oliver Mine
Joe Peccolo, a 21-year-old track cleaner at the Oliver was injured. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital and released later the same day.

“Miners Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 14 February 1912 page 4

April 1, 1912, Oliver Mine
A 30-year-old miner, Charles Koik fell a distance of one and a half sets and was bruised. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he remained until April 28, 1912.

“Miners Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 2 April 1912 page 6

April 24, 1912, Oliver Mine
Italian Miner, Bert Tomaroni was hit across the forehead by a falling timber during a cave-in at 40 stope on the 1200 level. Pat Guerin and Chris Mitzor were repairing timber that had been blasted out by the night shift, and Tomaroni was mucking into a chute a few feet away. They had just installed a post and were lifting up a cap. Rock began to fall. Guerin and Chris moved out of the way and then all, but one candle was blown out. They called for Tomaroni, but when they heard no response, they lighted a candle and looked for him. They discovered him buried by fallen timber. The blow of a timber fractured his skull and killed him. One of his cousins had been killed in a mine accident at Bisbee roughly ten months before. He was unmarried and around 23 years old.

“Miner is Killed at Oliver Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 25 April 1912 page 8
May 6, 1912, Oliver Mine
A 26-year-old, Spaniard named, Benjamin Blanco* was on the 1150 level getting ready to drilling with a “Waugh” stoper in 137 raise. This raise was being mined through to the next level. It appears that he knocked out the staging he was working on with the drill. This probably happened when he set the machine down hard to let the stinger catch into the lagging. After his staging had failed Blanco and the stoper fell one set, then fell into the chute. Although, he was alive after the accident, Blanco died before he could be taken to the hospital. He was survived by four cousins in Bisbee, including Antonio Blanco. (Note, the inquest describes the accident differently than the newspaper reports.)

*The newspaper refers him as Benjamin Blanco

“Benjamin Blanco Killed in Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review7 May 1912 page 1

“Blanco Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review9 May 1912 page 8


“Cochise County Inquest No. 920” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 13, 1912, Oliver Mine
Robert Parker dislocated his shoulder in an undescribed accident.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 14 June 1912 page 6

August 17, 1912, Oliver Mine
B.T. Lake broke his jaw in a mine accident. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.

“Has Jaw Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 18 August 1912 page 6

October 4, 1912, Oliver Mine
Cliff Allred received minor injuries in the mine and was taken home.

“Personal Mention” Bisbee Daily Review 5 October 1912 page 5

April 13, 1914, Oliver Mine
Mace Morris was working in a stope on the 1450 level. Mace was drilling with a “Waugh” machine to blast out room for timber. Lyman Fischer a mucker was working nearby and heard the rock fall and found Morris with his face bloody, but still alive. He went to get water out of both his and Morris’s lunch buckets and washed his face to see if Morris could be revived. This did not work. His neck was broken, and he died soon after being brought down the manway. Morris was stuck by around a half ton of rock. He was survived by his parents and four sisters. The deceased was from Galena, Kansas.

“Body of Morris to be Shipped to Old Home This Evening” Bisbee Daily Review 10 January 1903 page 8

“Cochise County Inquest No. 1085” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 21, 1916, Oliver Mine
J. F. Branson suffered a cut on the head and a cut ankle after he fell through a grizzly.
He spent two days in the hospital

April 11, 1917, Oliver Mine
Mule Driver, James Vickers was badly bruised after he became caught between two mine cars. He was released from the Calumet and Arizona Hospital on May 1.
“Two are Injured” Bisbee Daily Review. 12 April 1917 page 8

June 4, 1917, Oliver Mine
Trackman, Matthew Grigg hit his hand with an axe and his amputated left index finger. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Matthew Grigg was later killed in the Cole Mine on October 3, 1921.

January 21, 1918, Oliver Mine
Brothers, Lee and Louis Hardt* were working in 230 raise on the 1050 level. They had almost finished their shift Louis had gone to get dynamite and capped fuses. After he had returned he handed the explosives to Lee, who loaded a single hole while, Louis waited below a the bulkhead. Lee needed someone to shine a carbide lamp so he could see and Louis climbed and sat on a timber. At that moment, a mass of dirt fell and struck Louis. Both of the carbides lamps were knocked out. After a short time Lee was able to get Louis in a place safe so he would not fall into the raise and called for help. Louis was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he died on January 24th from a broken back. Louis was 27 years old and married.
*Death certificate gives the last name as “Horat”. Carefully reading of the certificates reveals it is a poorly written “Hardt”
“Miner Killed by falling Ground” Tombstone Weekly Epitaph 27 January 1918 page 8
“Cochise County Inquest No. 1311” Arizona State Archives
July 9, 1918, Oliver Mine
Grady Vaughn and Bee Dobbins were injured when blasting caps exploded. Vaughn was injured in the face and shoulder. Dobbins was hurt in the legs and right arm. Both men were 24 years old and released from the hospital in the middle of July.

February 10, 1941, Oliver Mine
Eduardo A. Gomez was working to repair the 1050 level station with Pascal Salas. They were clearing the area for timber. The men began working near a large boulder, which began dribbling dust. Concerned the men moved away and worked in another area. An hour later they returned, and the area looked safer. They began working near the hanging slab again. The three-ton boulder fell striking a loaded mine car that had been left near the station and crushing Gomez. He was survived by a brother Frank Gomez. (Note Another miner, Michael R. Burgoss and felt the high ceiling and broad untimbered space had made the area dangerous.)
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1791” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Red Jacket Mine

January 18, 1904, Red Jacket Mine
William M. Evans and his son Seth were about 160 feet down at the bottom of the Red Jacket Shaft. They were getting ready to blast and wanted to load a hole that already had powder in it, likely a misfire. William tried to remove the charge with a copper spoon and could not, so he began pounding on the spoon. The pounding detonated the hole. His left hand was blown off at the wrist. The rest of him was severely bruised. Fortunately, Seth was only bruised. Doctor Caven was called to the mine to care for the injured men. William’s had need further amputation at the hospital to clean up the ragged tear.

“Left Hand Blown Off” Bisbee Daily Review 19 January 1904 page 1
Sacramento Mine

September 14, 1904, Sacramento Mine
A.J. Wadleton had his right foot caught between the sinking bucket and the shaft timber. He suffered two broken toes.
“Foot Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 15 September 1904 page 5

April 8, 1909, Sacramento Mine
Conveyor tender, John Conley was working on surface at the conveyor that brought ore down to load into rail cars, when his arm became caught and dragged over a roller. The ore weighing hundreds of pounds crushed the bones and tore up his arm. He was alone and some distance from any other worker. Finally, his cries were heard, and the belt was shut down. Conley instructed his rescuers on how to help him. After the accident, he walked to the Copper Queen Hospital and requested that the doctors do not amputate his arm. He stated, “Doctor if the limb must go, I want to go with it.” His fellow workers commented how much “nerve” Conley had. He was working his last shift, when the accident occurred. He was recently married to Miss Sadie Dyess and was planning to go to California on a trip. Later, Doctor felt they could save the arm, but it would not be usable.
“Man Prefers Death to the Loss of Arm” Bisbee Daily Review 10 April 1909 page 5
“Will Save Conley’s Arm” Bisbee Daily Review 13 April 1909 page 7
February 8, 1910, Sacramento Mine
John “Scotty” D. Clark was working on repairing a cracked airline at the 600 level station with Charlie Marshall and Willard M. Brown. They had installed on a pipe clamps over the crack and were going to measure the pipe to have a new one cut. Both Marshall and Clark were standing on a spreader that suddenly slipped out. Charlie fell about one set and grabbed a four-inch pipe. But the spreader and Clark fell. Brown and Marshall descended on the cage looking for him on the levels. When they reached the 1400, they found the shaft had been bulkheaded, about 30 ft. above the station and a second hoist was being used to hoist from the 1400 to 1600 levels. The hoistman told them to climb a ladder up to the bulkhead. Under the bulkhead Marshall shifted a board and felt Clark’s body. They found him badly mangled with the spreader on his head. They left the body as it was and it was later removed by other men. Clark fell about 770 ft. down to the bulkhead on the 1370 level. Clark was married with a son and daughter living in Magdalena, Mexico. His wife came to Bisbee to arrange the funeral.

September 16, 1910, Sacramento Mine
Skip tender, W.C. Green and his partner were working loading skips on the 400 level. They would draw ore out of a large transfer raise into a “cartridge”. The cartridge is a small section of a chute that holds just enough ore to fill a skip. When a skip arrived on the 400 level, the men would open the chute door at the bottom of the cartridge and fill the skip. This method prevents large quantities of ore from being dump down the shaft area* accidently or if the chute door on the transfer would get hung open. As the men worked, they did not put in place a board that would prevent someone from falling into the cartridge. Green fell into the cartridge. He grabbed onto a scaling bar that was laying across cartridge and held onto the chute door. His partner became paralyzed with fear and was unable to help Green. With his partner unable to help him, Green finally asked his partner to open the chute door and he would try to save himself. When the chute door, opened approximately, ½ ton of ore fell and knocked Green into the shaft Green fell 1,100 ft. to his death.* The skip tender was a broken, bloody, brainless mass when he was brought to the surface. He was 28 years old and survived by a brother Harry Green and a sister. His body was sent to Warsaw Missouri for burial. Note this of one of four fatal accidents that occurred in a two week period.

* The skip compartments at the bottom of the shaft were converted into an ore bin. Spilled ore was drawn from this bin and hoisted to the 1600 level ore pocket. On average a skip could hold 8,117 lb.s of wet ore (60 cubic ft.). Under good operating condition, a skip was loaded every minute.

Swept to his Doom in Fall of 1100 feet” Bisbee Daily Review 17 September 1910 page 1
“Relatives Claim Greene’s Remains” Bisbee Daily Review 18 September 1910 page 1
April 20, 1911, Sacramento Mine
Joseph H. Lamb was killed in the Sacramento Shaft at 1:15 in the morning. It was likely that Lamb was in a hurry, it was close to the end of shift and he wanted to take some drill steel from the 300 level to the surface. Lamb had chosen not to put the seven to eight drill steels he was carrying into boxes that were used to transport drill steel, scaling bars and the like, but rather carried them in his arms. His partner noticed had that he was carrying steel down in his arms. During the ascent, one of the steels became caught in the shaft and Lamb was thrown out of the cage. The dinkey hoist engineer, John Duncan Grant noticed the cable wobble and realized something was entangled in the shaft. He stopped the hoist and told the hoistman on the ore hoist there was a problem. Ed Taylor the skip tender was sent down with another man and went to the 300 level and found nothing. He rang three slow bells indicating he wanted to be raised up slowly. At five sets above the station, they found the dinkey hung up, but could not see because of the darkness. So they went up and got a lamp and with Mr. Kinney went down and removed the lagging between the compartments and discovered Lamb. His body was found twenty-five feet above the 300 level station wedged between the cage and the shaft wall. His neck was broken, and death was believed to be instantaneous. Mr. Lamb was 42 years old and single. Foreman Kahler stated that he was one of his best men. J.H. Lamb had worked at the Sacramento for about one year. Before working at the Sacramento, he had attended medical school. In Bisbee, he had been a bartender in saloons and excellent pastry cook at the English Kitchen.

“J.H. Lamb is Killed in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 20 April 1911 page 1
“Came to Death by Own Carelessness” Bisbee Daily Review 21 April 1911 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 826” Arizona State Archives

July 17, 1911, Sacramento Mine
John “Wildman” Weilderman was killed at 11:00 pm. A witness stated that he saw Weilderman carrying a keg of water on a mine car. The car stopped, and when he stood up to lift the keg, he fell over dead. It was initially felt that he died from electric shock but, later it was revealed that heart failure was the likely cause of death. The autopsy noted that his lungs were blackened probably from working in a coal mine. He was about 24 years old.

“Weilderman is Struck Dead” Bisbee Daily Review 18 July 1911 page 3
“Weilderman Died of Heart Failure” Bisbee Daily Review 19 July 1911 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 826” Arizona State Archives

September 23, 1911, Sacramento Mine surface
Antonio Espinosa had his arm caught in a conveyor belt. It was torn up and a piece of bone was broken off. There was fear that he may lose his arm. He spent 218 days at the Copper Queen Hospital. His arm was saved.

“Mexican Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 26 September 1911 page 3
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Sept. 23, 1911 Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum Bisbee
October 18, 1911, Sacramento Mine
John Dennis received a minor injury underground. While examining this injury, it was discovered that he had fractured his skull year’s earlier.* He was released from the Copper Queen Hospital on Nov. 13, 1911.

*The October 25, 1911 newspaper article describes this accident as the first fractured skull in a series of three. These were believed to be part of the mining superstition that mining accidents occurred in sequences of threes. The others were Ben Hurst on October 24 in the Gardner Shaft and Joe Hall on October 19, 1911, in the Uncle Sam Shaft. It is interesting to note that the fractured skull was discovered and had not been caused by this accident.

“Miner Injured by Falling Timber” Bisbee Daily Review 20 October 1911 page 3
“Skull Fractured by Falling Object” Bisbee Daily Review 25 October 1911 page 3
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1913 – Mar 24, 1914 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

April 6, 1912, Sacramento Mine
R.H. White was working alone as a loader at a transfer chute on the 1400 level. The chute was new and had just been completed two days before. This chute had become hung up, and White was trying to free it when rock fell into the manway and killed him. He was married with his wife in Ishpeming, Michigan and a brother in Iron River, Michigan.

“To Send Body Home” Bisbee Daily Review 9 April 1912 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 906” Arizona State Archives

June 8, 1914, Sacramento Mine
W.F Cone* was struck by falling rock and his right leg was broken above the ankle. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where he remained 198 days.

* His name was given as John Coine in the Bisbee Daily Review.


“Has Leg Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 9 June 1914 page 8
Hospital Patients Copper Queen Bisbee Mining and Historical Register June 8, 1914 Museum, Bisbee.

December 18, 1914, Sacramento Mine
The lights on at least the 300 and 400 levels were out and Daniel Clarence “Dennie” Hiatt an electrician was on the 300 level, trying to get them back on. He climbed a ladder up into the shaft, and it appears he reached over to a switch box to change a fuse. After changing the fuse, he was struck by a cage being hoisted to the surface. Hiatt was knocked into the shaft and fell to about 40 ft. below the 1600 level. He was survived by a brother O.G. Hiatt from Grand Junction, Colorado and a six-year-old son. His funeral was delayed until his brother arrived in Bisbee, He was buried on December 24 in Evergreen Cemetery.

“Hiatt Funeral Postponed” Bisbee Daily Review 24 December 1914 page 6


March 4, 1915, Sacramento Mine
William “Sharky” Horn was working with Bud Beem in a stope on the 1400 level. Horn, who had been off the previous day, began drilling. After about a minute, Beem saw a flash,
when a missed hole exploded. The roar of the drilled drowned out the sound of the explosion. Horn was caught in a blast that blew a hole into his throat. He was admitted to the Copper Queen Hospital. He died from shock on March 6th. The missed hole was the remnant of a small blast from the previous day. That round consisted of three holes that were drilled and loaded with one stick of 30% powder in each by Charles R. Kirk. Cracks in the rock were also loaded. Kirk had reported a misfire that Horn later drilled into and detonated. He was survived by a sister, Mrs. Mary Allie Sullivan of Manchester, New Hampshire

May 3, 1916, Sacramento Mine
English miner, Thomas Richard Williams was working in a stope with Leo Kelly. Williams was picking down the back in order to set up a drill, when a boulder fell from the top of a set of timber and crushed his skull. He was 39 years old and survived by a widow and two children living on Clawson Hill. His remains were taken to Ishpeming, Michigan. The Deputy State Mine Inspector felt that Williams had done everything he could to protect himself, but a crack behind the boulder was hidden behind a piece of timber.

October 1916, Sacramento Mine
Hoistman, Dan Twomey fell in the pit under the hoist drum and was off work several days.

Date unknown circa 1915-1917 Sacramento Mine
Cris (Chris) Kukich was struck in the head by a falling rock. According to Kukich after the accident, he began having epileptic fits and as a result permanently injured by the accident and unable to work. He filed a lawsuit against Phelps Dodge for $15,000. This suit was later dropped by Kukich.

February 26, 1917, Sacramento Mine
English Miner, Hamilton Walton was working with Everett Brizee in a sulfide stope on the 1200 level*. They need to cut out about five inches of rock to fit in a set of timber. Initially, they tried to dig it out with a pick. After a while, they realized they need to drill a short hole and blast it. Walton began drilling, and a 300 lb. rock fell and hit his arm and landed on his legs. Brizee had called out a warning, but Walton could not hear him over the noise.
of the drill. He was killed at 7:45 pm. * The inquest states the 400 level, but I believe it actually occurred on the 1200 level.

“Walton Funeral Thursday” Bisbee Daily Review 28 February 1917 page 8
“Jury Investigates Death of Walton” Bisbee Daily Review 2 March 1917 page 3
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1256” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 24, 1918, Sacramento Mine
Joseph Thomas was given a “premature burial” during a cave-in. He suffered only bruises. Although, initially it was thought his back may be broken.

“Injured in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 25 June 1918 page 8
“Much improved” Bisbee Daily Review 27 June 1918 page 8

August 1918, Sacramento Mine
E.S. Summers a resident of Laundry Hill injured his back putting a derailed mine car back on track.
“Back is Sprained” Bisbee Daily Review 28 August 1918 page 8

October 1, 1918, Sacramento Mine
Electrician’s Helper, John Patche trip over a rail and sprained his wrist.
“Wrist is Sprained” Bisbee Daily Review 3 October 1918 page 8

October 10, 1918, Sacramento Mine
Mucker, Bernard Connelly injured his back while lifting a derailed loaded mine car. He was expected to be off work a few days.
“Back Is Sprained” Bisbee Daily Review 11 October 1918 page 6

September 18, 1918, Sacramento Mine
A rock fell and struck J. Bowles on the neck. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.
“Bowles Injured at Sac” Bisbee Daily Review 20 September 1918 page 8

January 8, 1919, Sacramento Mine
Bernard Conley was smashed between a mine car and a timber. His left side was bruised.
“Is Slightly injured” Bisbee Daily Review 9 January 1919 page 8

April 30, 1921, Sacramento Mine
Shift Boss, Leonard Warmington climbed into 34 raise on the 1200 level, before the crew arrived and located the two missed holes reported by the previous shift. One was in the center, and the other was off in a corner. Both had fuses dangling from them. Alfred Peterson climbed the raise and Warmington pointed out the two holes and ordered Peterson to shoot them right away. Peterson argued stating that he had been gotten dizzy from powder smoke the day before. The argument continued with his partner Carl Schondelmeir, who wanted to blast the holes. Schondelmeir sent up a stoper and a hose but continued to tell Peterson they needed to shoot the holes. Finally, Peterson called down and told Schondelmeir to get powder. At that moment the efficiency engineer, L.R. Jackson arrived to measure the raise. Schondelmeir told him to call up and let Peterson know he was
climbing the raise. After he measured the raise he came down and told Schondelmeir it was 42 ft. to the back, Peterson started the drill, and before he could even get to full power the machine slipped into the bootleg in the corner of the raise, and it detonated. Jackson went and got Jack Rainy who was nearby, and Schondelmeir began bring Peterson down the manway. Peterson told Schondelmeir, “I am a goner – But it don’t make no difference, - I have to go one time or another, I am old enough to die. - Get me out of here- My stomach is paining me.” At the hospital, they determined he was cut up on the left arm, over the eye and there was hole in the wall of his abdomen with organs sticking through. They X-rayed him and discovered rocks had been shot into him on the left side and put him into surgery. They sewed up four holes in his intestines. At 4:00 pm he died. His family was from South Dakota, and Peterson was a Swedish-born naturalized citizen. He was survived by his wife Thelma and five children three daughters ranging from 24-34 years old and two son’s ages 26 & 24.

“Dies from Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 1 May 1921 page 7
“Cochise County Coroner's Inquest No. 1150” Arizona State Archives

June 11, 1921, Sacramento Mine
On the 900 level, Henry Claude Sommers was hit by a falling rock while installing timber to support the same rock. He died before he could be taken to the hospital.

“H.C. Summers Dies after Mine Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 12 June 1921 page 1

September 30, 1921, Sacramento Mine
Motorman, Charles F. Pelot drove a locomotive into a timber truck and broke his leg.

“Breaks Leg” Bisbee Daily Review 1 October 1921 page 6

October 13, 1921, Sacramento Mine
Around 9:00 am, Taylor Bentley Sessions was clearing out a section on the 1000 level to install timber when he was killed A cave-in occurred tearing out the timber. A timber struck Sessions fracturing his neck. He was 37 years old and buried in Thatcher, Arizona.

“One Killed Three Injured in Peculiar Series of Accidents in Bisbee District Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 14 October 1921 page 4

October 19, 1922, Sacramento Mine
Isidor Straussnig and Chris Prenovich Vucedalich were working in a stope on the 1600 level. Straussnig dropped down the manway to get timber. While he was gone, Vucedalich started to make room to install a cap. In the manway, Straussnig heard the “black sulfide” collapse for about ten seconds. Straussnig ran to get a motorman and told him to get the foreman. Originally, it was hoped he was only trapped. The location was still caving heavily, and the tangled mass of timber only allowed two men to work, at a time. After hours of work his body was discovered, but it took over 24 hours to recover the body. He was about 37- years-old and from Montenegro and was survived by a widow in the old country.

November 21, 1922, Sacramento Mine
Mike Hass had two fingers blown off his left hand when a blasting cap detonated.

November 16, 1923, Sacramento Mine
On the 1200 level, H. Leon McNeil, a motorman and his swamper, Ed Wright were loading the last mine car on the last trip of the shift. No. 1230 chute had become hung up, and McNeil stood up to free it, and his head touched the trolley wire. He had forgotten to turn off the power to the trolley wire and was electrocuted. McNeil was born in Sonora, Mexico and buried in Douglas, Arizona.

April 11, 1924, Sacramento Mine
Around 10:30 pm, Cager C.W. Moore sent a timber truck loaded with guinite from the 1500 level to William A. Taylor another cager waiting on the 1700 of the Sacramento Winze. Both cages were stopped at the 1700 level, and a release signal was never given for either cage, so the hoistman could not move the cages. During this time, pumpman J.O. Barnett heard what he thought was a boulder falling in the winze, but since this often occurred he was not concerned. Two miners above thought a timber truck may have fallen into the shaft. Finally, Shift Boss Tom Stetson and Bassett Watkins climbed down the manway. Watkins remained on the 1600 level, but Stetson climbed to the 1700 level and found the cages unattended. Taylor’s lamp was hanging on the 1700 station, but since cagers worked around brightly lit areas, they often used their carbide lamps largely for cigarette lighters.
more than lights. So this did not overly concern the men. Stetson went to the 1800 level and ordered Barnett to pump out the sump. At the sump on they discovered a bulkhead that had been under four feet of water and cover with muck had two planks broken. Watkins had previously recovered a body from a sump, used a track spike puller to fish out Taylor’s body. His neck and other bones were broken. It was felt that Taylor had tripped and fallen into the winze. He was survived by a married sister who lived in Texas and his father in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

“William A. Taylor Meets Death by Fall Winze” Bisbee Ore 12 April 1924 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1543” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 24, 1924, Sacramento Mine
German Miner, Martin N. Miller and Columbus F. Hicks were killed on the 1700 level when an entire round of blast holes prematurely detonated around 3:00 pm. It was reported that the explosion blew off Miller’s upper torso, head and one leg. Miller was survived by his wife, Josephine Miller.

“Two Killed On the Sac 1700 Level” Bisbee Ore 24 May 1924 page 1

September 22, 1927, Sacramento Mine
William David Orton and L.J. Wright had loaded 36 mine cars from a chute on the 800 level. They had pulled up another nine car train. The chute had become hung up, and Orton held open the door while Wright tried to free the clog with a blowpipe. Suddenly, 15 tons of mud poured out and buried Orton between a mine car and the chute platform. He was suffocated. His cousin was Cecil Orton was a shift boss at the Sacramento Mine.

He was survived by a widow Johnnie Ida Orton and was buried in Kentucky.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1660” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
February 9, 1928, Sacramento Mine
Perry M. Byerly was working with his brother J.R. Byerly at the 1400 level shaft pocket loading skips. While Perry was trying to load the cartridge, the chute hung up, and then suddenly mud poured out burying him. He was suffocated.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1667” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

September 9, 1930, Sacramento Mine
Swedish skiptender, Eric Erikson and Thomas Rascola had emptied the shaft pocket on the 1500 level. They needed to change levels, but the shaft bell rope had become caught on a skip the evening of the 8th and was torn out. The shaft bell rope could only be replaced on the weekend, so the men were using the call bells to signal the cage. The men would signal with the call bell, and the hoistman would give them 45 seconds to walk from the call bell onto the cage. Erikson rang the call bell and before he was completely on the cage it moved rolling him between the shaft timber and the cage. Rascola just kept ringing the call bell until the cage stopped, but Erikson was already dead. He was survived by his wife, Ida.

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Nov 13 1929- March 25, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1701” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

May 15, 1939, Sacramento Mine
German Miner, George Basil Wollman was working on the 1700 level when he was caught in a cave-in. 50-tons of fine dirt buried and suffocated him. It took miners seven hours to uncover his body He was survived by his wife Martha, two sisters, two brothers and his mother Mrs. Max Wollman.

“Bisbee” Evening Courier 16 May 1939 page 1, Prescott Az.

September 21, 1940, Sacramento Mine
Leon P. Dage and George Maczygemb a were on the 1000 level in 3-15 stope*. A.L. Ralph told the men that they needed to take to stull up a three-ton sulfide boulder hanging in the back of the stope. Dage decided to install the flooring first. The rock fell killing him.

*Can also be written 10-3-15 stope. The ten indicates the level. This often dropped if the level is known
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1785” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Sacramento Pit

March 8, 1917, Sacramento Pit
A flying boulder from a blast at the Sacramento Pit smashed through the house of Mr. and Mrs. Holland. It barely missed the Holland’s and their baby. The destructive rock “played havoc with their furniture.”

“Have Narrow Escape” Bisbee Daily Review 9 March 1917 page 8

December 10, 1917, Sacramento Pit
A section of railroad track fell on the leg of Miguel Gonzales and bruised his left ankle.

January 9, 1918, Sacramento Pit
It was a cold, miserable, windy, day, and the powder crew was loading three holes on the east end of the top bench. An engineering crew was also working in the area. Two holes were loaded and one hole containing 1,750 lbs. of explosives was two cases short of being loaded. The holes were loaded with both Trojan 40% bag powder, which was poured into the holes with a tin funnel. It had the consistency of oatmeal. Also, 40% Trojan stick powder was used. Each stick was cut into three pieces and dropped into the holes. The blasting caps were electric. Powder man, J.D. McBride was wiring the primer for a hole containing 1,300 lbs. of explosive.* Suddenly, a detonation occurred. A locomotive on the second bench near the base holes was knocked over. The burning gases escaping from the
blast burned men over 100 ft. from the blast. Sidney Drakenfield, a civil engineer, was holding the end of a surveying tape was killed instantly. Roger Pelton, the head of the engineering department was holding the other end of the tape was uninjured. Modesto Olibas Vastado was also killed instantly. Florenzo Vasquez and Carlos Calderon, a Spanish miner, were fatally injured and died at the Copper Queen Hospital. Eight other men were injured Juan Nunez suffered a broken nose, jaw and an injured eye. The left eye of Francisco Valenzuela was destroyed. His leg was also injured. Jose Monarres had his front teeth broken and face burned. Nat Anderson survived with a broken nose and cuts. Juan Villeneda had his eyes injured and burns on the face. J.D. McBride suffered only cuts. Frederico Esquer had his face and eyes burned. Jose S. Martinez, luckily, only had bruised shoulders. All the injured men were taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. This accident was the largest mine accident to occur in Bisbee; four men were killed and eight were injured. The actual cause of the detonation was never determined. On the 3rd level of the Southwest Mine on April 24, 1923, the largest underground accident occurred. In that accident three men were killed and one was injured.

*At the time, it was thought both holes had exploded, but it appears that only the larger hole detonated. The smaller hole containing 1,300 lbs. of explosive would result on another fatal accident that happened on January 19, 1918.

“Blast Takes Heavy Toll” Bisbee Daily Review 10 April 1918 page 1&8


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1309” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 19, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Men working in the Sacramento Pit were removing the rock that was blasted out by the disastrous premature explosion on January 9, 1918. These men uncovered a hole that had failed to detonate on that fatal day. The wires to the blasting cap were discovered intact. It was decided to try to detonate the hole. A string of rail cars was left near the hole to protect the Sacramento Shaft from rocks flying from the blast. A warning whistle was blown to notify people to take cover. The hole containing 1,300 lbs. of explosive was then shot. It exploded with an unexpected great force. A rock was thrown 1,300 ft. to the conveyor at the Sacramento Shaft. This rock hit Ephraim Patrick Crump on the head and knocking him to the ground crushing his head and killing him. Another rock flew in the opposite direction towards Johnson Addition. It broke through the roof of R.A. Wood’s barbershop and stuck the head of, Percy Rowland. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. He worked for the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company and was waiting to get a shave. W.E. Cobb was sitting next to Rowland was uninjured. Roofs of houses near the pit were “riddled” with rocks and a large number of windows were broken. The newspaper
reported that the property damage from the blast was the most significant since the start of
the pit. Crump had the reputation of being a devoted family man and was survived by his
wife Evaline and six children, including little Orville Crump, who was just over a year old.
Ephraim was 39-years-old and was buried in Bismarck, Missouri.

“E.R. crump Killed by Flying Rocks Thrown by Blast” Bisbee Daily Review 20 January 1918 page 5
“Another Man Killed by Sacramento Blast” Tombstone Epitaph 27 January 1918 page 5

March 25, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Juan Covarrvia and Francisco Castenada were trying to load a blast hole. The rock was
broken, and rocks would shift down in the holes and prevent the powder from loading
properly. Against company rules, they took a steel bar and began pounding on it, the
pounding must have crushed a blasting cap and detonated the hole. Covarrvia* and
Castenada were killed, and six men were injured. A nearby churn drill was knocked over,
and Pedro Ureas was critically hurt. Also, Francisco Avidrez and Pablo Manrojo were
admitted to the Copper Queen Hospital. Mike Hurley was one of the primary witnesses
and was only 16 years old and had been also close to the explosion on January, 19. He had
started working in the pit when he was 15. Although, both men had come to Bisbee from
Santa Rita, New Mexico, Covarrvia was 26 years-old and originally from Zacatecas,
Mexico. Castenada was 30 years old and also originally from Mexico.

*The reports spell his name as Covarrribas

“Another Explosion at Sacramento Hill” Tombstone Epitaph 31 March 1918 page 4

“Cochise County Inquest No.1318” Arizona State Archives

April 30, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Juan Salas had his hand caught the door of a steam shovel bucket. A finger was bruised
and cut.


May 7, 1918, Sacramento Pit
It was on the last day of work in the mine for Floyd. O. Frost. He had decided to head to
Southern California and marry Miss Mayme Lamore, a girl from Bisbee. A few miners
were joking with Frost about quitting the mines when he decided to sit down on a tool box
with sacks of powder next to it and fill out his final time card so that he could get his last
paycheck. Reynaldo Moreno believed he was smoking a cigarette. It was suspected he sat
the burning cigarette on the tool box, and it rolled in and detonated the powder. He was
killed in the explosion.

“Sacramento Hill Accident Claims F.D. Frost’s Life” Bisbee Daily Review 8 May 1918 page 1

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1328” Arizona State Archives
June 10, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Jesus Flores dropped a section of railroad track and bruised his right foot.

July 8, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Harry Anderson bruised his back and legs when he fell after pulling a rope for a water funnel and the rope broke.

August 10, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Florentino Delgado broke his jaw and lost four teeth when a rock fell on him.

August 28, 1918, Sacramento Pit
T.H. Chambers injured his back and bruised right hip while unloading a steam shovel bucket.

September 3, 1918, Sacramento pit
Jose Nunez, a trackman, was buried by a dumping car on the Sacramento dump. He died from suffocation.

September 29, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Jose Gutierrez broke two toes when he dropped a track tie on his foot while unloading ties.

October 23, 1918, Sacramento Pit
James Brooks sprained his left knee while climbing a bank.

October 25, 1918, Sacramento Pit
W. H. Whitaker bruised and sprained his right ankle jumping off a moving locomotive.

November 13, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Around 4:30 pm, Juan Salas need to blast four boulders in front of No.4 steam shovel. Three of the rocks he plastered explosives on, but the fourth he drilled an 18-inch deep hole he about two minutes after he finished the hole he placed a ½ stick of Hercules 40% dynamite in the hole primed with a Hercules No. 8 blasting cap. The hole detonated and Salas fell to the feet of powder Foreman, William Kuehn and began yelling “Mata me!” It was suspected that the high temperature of the freshly drilled hole caused the detonation. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he died. Salas was survived by a wife, a brother and grown children.

“Killed in Blast” *Bisbee Daily Review* 15 November 1918 page 8


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1352” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

November 20, 1918, Sacramento Pit
Locomotive Engineer, J. C. Cain pulled his train up to the dump. Brakeman, John Carretto jumped off the train to start dumping cars. He had noticed a large boulder in the last car and told Maximino Urrutia to get a chain to tie the car down before they dumped it. This was so the rock would not cause the car to fall off the waste dump. As Urrutia was placing the chain, the car dumped backwards onto him, crushing his skull. It was felt that leaking airline had caused the car to dump unexpectedly. It was believed, if safety chains to prevent dumping had been installed on these cars the accident would have been prevented. He was survived by his father, Luis Urrutia in Penjama Guanajuato, Mexico.

Dugan Mortuary Records July 19, 1918 – March 27, 1920 Accession 2010.10.14 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1351” Arizona State Archives
December 13, 1919, Sacramento Pit
A steam shovel bucket hit C.H. Williamson breaking his pelvis.

February 10, 1919, Sacramento Pit
Manuel Hernandez was removing the track and a rail fell amputating a finger.

March 6, 1919, Sacramento Pit
Pablo Sanchez was hit by a rock flying from a blast. He was bruised on the side.

May 3, 1919, Sacramento Pit
Ignacio Lara had his ribs bruised when he was struck by a fly rock from a blast.

May 9, 1919, Sacramento Pit
A churn drill ran over the leg and foot of T.L. Reed. He was only bruised.

June 16, 1919, Sacramento Pit
W.O. Steger suffered burns on his side and abdomen. He was working on a steam locomotive when hot water poured on him.
June 25, 1919, Sacramento Pit
Dan Goins broke a rib when he fell against a churn drill.

July 21, 1919, Sacramento Pit
B.L. Roberts sprained an ankle when he was thrown from a rail car that derailed.

October 3, 1919, Sacramento Pit
Ramon Acuna was hit by a boulder tumbling off an embankment.

October 23, 1919, Sacramento Pit
Serberiano Hernandez was cut in the calf when he was struck by a bolt from a steam shovel.

January 11, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Harry D. Miller, was fatally squeezed between a locomotive and an oil tank.

January 28, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Juan Miranda, a miner from Durango, Mexico and Bert Clement, the owner of the Ozark Rooming House, were loading a blast hole close to the top of a bench. A premature explosion occurred and both men were caught in the slide of broken rock. Clement’s arm was broken, but he was not buried. Miranda could not be located. It was hoped that he had been dazed by the blast and had wandered off. Late that night, most of the rock had been removed by steam shovel, and his body still had not been found. He also had not returned home. The next day his body was found buried at the bottom of the bench. He was 29 years old and buried in El Paso, Texas.

March 23, 1920, Sacramento Pit
J.B. Burns was bruised after a railroad car collided with a steam locomotive.
April 22, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Car Foreman, James D. Gresham was fatally injured by a rock falling out of a loaded car. Gresham and Roy Green were trying to unhook a safety chain from a waste car. The car slightly tilted and dumped rocks on top of the men. Green was bruised, but a large rock smashed Gresham’s skull. He was taken to the hospital where he died from pneumonia on April 30th. His widow was the acting secretary at the Y.W.C.A.

“Falling Boulder Injures a Foreman” Bisbee Daily Review 22 April 1920 page 6

April 27, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Jose Fuentez (Fuentes?) was injured after he was caught in a gasoline explosion after a lantern ignited the fuel.

April 29, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Locomotive Engineer, J.E. Jennings pulled up a train of five cars onto dump No. 9. The men began dumping the cars. Ricardo Reyes was dumping a car near Jose Munoz. Munoz was supposed to clean any spilled rock off the tracks after dumping. It is believed that after the car had dumped and began to right itself it caught Munoz on the chin, breaking his neck. He was buried in Bisbee.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1415” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
A lantern used in the Sacramento pit (marked C.Q.B.)

June 2, 1920, Sacramento Pit  
Antonio Yanez was burned by hot water from a steam shovel.  

September 3, 1920, Sacramento Pit  
Ray Dartee broke a leg when he jumped from a locomotive when it derailed.  
Two views of a derailed locomotive from the Sacramento pit.

September 13, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Rafael Cordova was struck by a steam shovel boom. He suffered a cut finger.

October 29, 1920, Sacramento Pit
Victor Morales had his foot broken when it became caught under a steam shovel jack arm.
June 7, 1922, Sacramento Pit
Rosendo Rodriquez was seriously bruised when a jack arm from a steam shovel dragged a boulder and caught him.

March 7, 1923, Sacramento Pit
C.K. Wood lost his small finger, and his arm was bruised when a “runaway” car hit a locomotive.

March 7, 1923, Sacramento Pit
Dewey G. Nowlin had his skull and right leg fractured when hit by a railroad car of ore. Nolan was admitted to the Copper Queen Hospital at 1:30 am and died at 3:25 pm the same day. He was survived by a brother De Witt Nowlin.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Dec 30, 1922 – Feb 26, 1924, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

May 18, 1923, Sacramento Pit
Desiderio Valenzuela smashed his thumb in a track jack.
May 21, 1923, Sacramento Pit
Porfirio Coronado was working on 5315 bench near No.7 steam shovel. A 55 ft. deep blast hole had been loaded by Albert E. Deegan the powder foreman. This hole did not have a blasting cap inserted as it was planned to not detonate it until later. Francisco Silvas and Coronado had prepare boulders to blast. After lunch, the No.7 shovel which was under repair gave the blasting signal. The small charges unexpectedly detonated and a bank fell crushing Coronado. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital, where Dr. H.J. French was informed there was a dying man in the elevator. By the time Dr. French came to him, he had already died.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1512” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 28, 1923, Sacramento Pit
Earl A. Conway, a brakeman, was killed when the rail spread apart derailing an unknown number of cars. He died from a broken pelvis and other undescribed internal injuries.


August 6, 1923, Sacramento Pit
Jose Gonzales cut up his fingers removing a drill steel.


September 1, 1923, Sacramento Pit
Alberto M. Mata bruised the back of his hand putting down a case of powder.


October 27, 1923, Sacramento Pit.
J.H. Atkinson lost fingers when they were caught in the gears of a churn drill.


February 14, 1924, Sacramento Pit
Pedro Cortez injured an eye while oiling a steam shovel.


February 16, 1924, Sacramento Pit
C.H. Martin lost an arm when it was caught in the gear wheel of a steam shovel.

June 9, 1924, Sacramento Pit  
Henry May Byerly was killed when he fell on a chain cable for a steam shovel. He was 21 years-old and buried in Rising Star, Texas.


**Saginaw Mine**

August 27, 1904, Saginaw Mine  
G. Clark Hudler* and Sam Mercier* were informed of a misfire and were told to reshoot the missed hole with the next round. When Hudler began to drill another hole next to the misfire, he accidently drilled into it. The force of the blasted impacted Hudler in the chest around his heart. Broken rock and dirt blasted up fell back on top of his body mutilating it. Sam Mercier was slightly injured and survived with only cuts and bruises. Three other men nearby were not injured. Mercier and Hudler were hoisted up in a sinking bucket and taken to the change house. Hudler died after 45 minutes. The other men at the Saginaw felt that Hudler had a premonition of his death, as he had told them to contact a friend in Nacozari, Mexico if anything had happened to him. His brother lived in Rockford, Illinois. Both men were contacted after Hudler’s death.

*He is named Carl Hudley, Guy Hudley and Charles Hudler in different Bisbee Daily Review Articles.  
*Sam is referred to as George Murphy and George Mercer in some Bisbee Daily Review Articles.

(This must have occurred while sinking the shaft around the 300 level. Thirteen days earlier the shaft had reached a depth of 280 ft.)

“Saginaw Development Co.” Bisbee Daily Review 14 August 1905 page 3
“Hurt at Saginaw” Bisbee Daily Review 27 August 1905 page 5  
“Tater” Bisbee Daily Review 27 August 1905 page 5
“Hudley’s Tragic End Due to his Own Fault” Bisbee Daily Review 28 August 1905 page 5
“Funeral Services” Bisbee Daily Review 31 August 1905 page 5
“Saginaw is Doing Good Work Quick” Bisbee Daily Review 18 December 1905 page 9
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 224” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 17, 1906, Saginaw Mine  
John T Hodges was working in a crosscut on the 350 level when a rock fell and fractured his skull. He was taken by Palace Ambulance to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he died on July 19.

“Miner Suffers Fractured Skull at the Shattuck” Bisbee Daily Review 19 January 1906 page 8
The Headstone of Clark Hudler

Shattuck Mine c-2010
Shattuck Mine

Unknown date, 1906 Shattuck Mine
Thomas Callaghan had his leg broken in an undescribed accident. At the time, L.C. Shattuck gave Callaghan $400 and told him to find a doctor and have his leg set. In late April 1912, Callaghan returned to Bisbee and saw Shattuck and told him to make a give him $1, 1000 by Wednesday, May 1 at 9:00 or he would kill him. He was arrested at the Legal Tender Saloon in Lowell and held on $2,000 bail. Callaghan served six months in a Tombstone jail. The court investigated his sanity and declared him sane.

“Life of Banker Shattuck Threatened by Miner Who Demand Money for Injury” Bisbee Daily Review 3 May 1912 page 1
“Believes Shattuck Owes Him Damages” Bisbee Daily Review 4 May 1912 page 1&2
“Callahan Found to be Sane” Bisbee Daily Review 9 November 1912 page 8

March 13, 1906, Shattuck Mine
Bozo Vucurovich was at the 500 level with another miner, Michael C. Burke. It appears they were raising the third compartment to the main shaft. After reaching the 500 level they decided to ride a sinking bucket with a crosshead up to where they were working. They also needed to cross the shaft to get to their workplace. His partner heard the rattling of a descended cage and Vucurovich jumped across the shaft and landed in the corner, just as the cage passed. The cage struck him on the head and knocked him into the shaft.*. His body fell 300 ft. to the bottom of the shaft. Vucurovich’s head was smashed, his left arm was almost torn off. He is believed to have been survived by a wife in Trebinga, Hercegovina, Austria-Hungary

* The information on this accident is confusing the men must have been working in the shaft itself. A third compartment was being raised at this time. In the Shattuck shaft unlike many shafts, the stations are cut only on one side shaft. There was a solid wall of rock on the other side shaft. The only reason to cross the shaft would be if they were working inside it.

“Careless Act is Cause of Death” Bisbee Daily Review 14 March 1906 page 8
“Jury Pronounces it Careless Act” Bisbee Daily Review 15 March 1906 page 8
“Cochise County Inquest No. 328” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 26, 1906, Shattuck Mine
Jake J. Rigler was working on top of a crosshead attached to a sinking bucket putting in bolts. Two other men were with him in the shaft on the 600 level, cutting bolts. They were installing pipe in the shaft. Suddenly, the clutch on the hoist slipped. The sinking bucket and Rigler fell the 200 feet to the bottom of the shaft. It is believed that Rigler’s head impacted the shaft timber as the bucket fell. His head was badly fractured. The hoist was brand new and had been purchased from the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company. The hoistman felt that because the Shattuck was using two small hoists the vibration from the one he was operating caused the pin to fall out and release the clutch. Rigler’s wife who was in the east at the time of the accident was initially informed that her husband had been only injured in the mine. It was felt that a friend of the family needed to tell her of her husband’s death. Mrs. Hattie Rigler, his widow, left Bisbee in August 1906 to return to
Parkersburg, West Virginia at that time she was not sure she would return to Bisbee. On October 20, 1906, she returned to Bisbee to live in the home, she had shared with Jake in Johnson Addition.

“Rigler is Killed in Fall Shattuck Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 27 July 1906 page 1
“Funeral Notice” Bisbee Daily Review 28 July 1906 page 1
“Widow Goes Home” Bisbee Daily Review 11 August 1906 page 3
“Returns from East” Bisbee Daily Review 21 October 1906 page 7
“Cochise County Inquest No. 365” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

October 21, 1906, Shattuck Mine
Nick Zoricic and his brother John Zoricic* walked into No.2 crosscut, better known as the “Cuprite Drift.” on the 800 level, when the ore in the back (roof) collapsed. The rock slightly hit Nick, but it completely buried John. Nick quickly, tried to unbury his brother. Soon he realized he could not do it alone and found William Kingston. The men could not remove a large boulder, but the attempted to dig a hole to provide air for John. Finally, men were able to uncover his body with digging and pry bars. (Note, the newspaper reports are highly dramatized and have only a slight resemblance to the coroner’s inquest.) * In Bisbee the brothers adopted the last name “Zork”.

“Buried Alive” The Arizona Republican 27 October 1906 page 10
“Cochise County Inquest No. 372” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 27, 1907, Shattuck Mine
Austrian, Louis Rossman struck a misfire while using a pick. The hole detonated, and the blast hit him in the face. There was concern he would lose an eye. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital, and he was able to regain partial sight. He was able to discern objects, but not clearly. He began to brood over his family in Austria and eventually tried to kill himself in the hospital with a pocket knife. He was taken to Tombstone, Arizona to see if a judge would commit him to an insane asylum. Rossman was 44 years old and had only been in Bisbee three months. His wife Marta Rossman was in Austria.

Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register February 27, 1907, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
“Is Doing Very Well” Bisbee Daily Review 1 March 1907 page 7
“Louis Rossman Violently Insane” Bisbee Daily Review 4 June 1907 page 1

August 5, 1907, Shattuck Mine
Around 2:00 pm, Robert Engle and John Cornish were timbering in a stope between the 700 and 800 levels, Engle went to lift a cap into place, when a boulder fell from the back of the stope struck his right leg and pinned him to the ground. The other miners working nearby freed him and rapidly transported him to the surface. Engle was still breathing, but unconscious on the surface. The Shattuck mine doctor arrived at the mine in under a half hour, but Engle was already dead. He was old Bisbee resident who had come from Michigan. Two of his brothers lived in Cochise County one ran the Calumet and Arizona boarding house, and the other lived in Tombstone. Robert Engle was laid to rest in The Evergreen Cemetery.

“Old Time Miner is Killed at Shattuck” Bisbee Daily Review 6 August 1907 page 1
“Inquest is Held” Bisbee Daily Review 7 August 1907 page 7
“Funeral of Robert Engle” Bisbee Daily Review 11 August 1907 page 7
“Cochise County Inquest No. 477” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
October 1907, Shattuck Mine
Austrian, John Brajovich was caught in a cave-in and severely injured. After an operation was performed it was believed he might survive, but on October 31, 1907, he died. He was 23 years old and survived by a brother, who was working as an interpreter in New York and a cousin in Los Angeles. (Note, the Shattuck & Arizona Mining Company had their own hospital for a short time. It is believed he was hospitalized at the Shattuck & Arizona Hospital)
“Injuries Finally Prove Fatal” Bisbee Daily Review 1 November 1907 page 5

December 11, 1909, Shattuck Mine
Robert Hunter Pattinson was working with his brother, John Pattinson, a Shattuck mine shift boss. They were just below the surface at the subway level. These men had unloaded a loaded mine car from the top deck of a cage and then pushed on an empty car. Then the cage was raised, and the cage rested about six inches below the station. The Pattinsons continued to load an empty mine car onto the car and as the mine car dropped the few inches onto the cage it tipped over as the weight of the mine car caused the cage to fall even more. The car caught Robert under the chin, killing him. The Bisbee Daily Review reported “When workmen found the body the mangled portion of his face rested upon his breast, while his brains were oozing out upon the floor.” This quote does not match the details of the inquest. He was survived by his brother and his parents in England.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 709 Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 31, 1909, Shattuck Mine surface
Michael Green was on the ore bins located at the terminal of the Shattuck mine aerial tramway when he fell into the bins and fractured his skull. He quickly died from his injuries. Green was buried in Patton, Pennsylvania.
“Green Verdict and Funeral” Bisbee Daily Review 4 January 1910 page 7

May 4, 1911, Shattuck Mine surface
Hoisting Engineer “Bat” Leary leaned too far out a window in the Shattuck hoist house. As a result, he fell through and broke his right leg. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he remained until May 18. At this time, he was sent home in a cast.
“With Broken Leg” Bisbee Daily Review 13 May 1911 page 5

September 10, 1913, Shattuck Mine
28-year-old miner J.T. Blalock had his foot crushed by a falling rock. He remained at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until September 30.
“Foot Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 13 September 1913 page 6
January 17, 1914, Shattuck Mine
Lee Byich fell 20 ft. and broken three ribs. It was reported that he was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital for treatment, but no records of his care were found. (Misspelled surname?)
“Had Ribs Broken” Bisbee Daily Review 18 January 1914 page 8

January 27, 1914, Shattuck Mine
J. R. Jones was working when around 2:00 pm he was struck by a boulder. The rock broke his right foot. He was treated at the Calumet & Arizona Hospital.
“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 28 January 1914 page 6

August 7, 1914, Shattuck Mine
Carman, Aaron Askew was overcome by gasses in a stope. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital for treatment. Note this was probably blasting gasses and not fire gasses.
“Overcome by Gas” Bisbee Daily Review 9, August 1914 page 6

August 22, 1914, Shattuck Mine
On Friday, August 22, George Moore was working in a crosscut. He was working bent over, when a slab fell at struck him in the back of the head cutting an artery. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital after losing a lot of blood. It was expected that he could return to work on August 25th.
“Shattuck Miner was Seriously Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 23 August 1914 page 5

December 9, 1915, Shattuck Mine
George P. Medigovich a cage bar fell and bruised his left hand.

August 16, 1916, Shattuck Mine
Michael Treyne,* a 26-year-old Irish miner and John Jackson were repairing a drift. The area they were working was considered relatively safe. It was thought that the work they were doing caused the ground to begin moving. Suddenly, a cave-in occurred, and Treyne was killed. His partner, Jackson received only minor injuries and went for assistance. Treyne’s remains were taken to the O.K. Undertaking Parlor and later shipped to Philadelphia for burial. It was believed he had a sister there.
“Repairman Killed by Cave-in at Shattuck” Bisbee Daily Review 17 August 1916
Dugan Mortuary Records 1914 – 1917 Accession 2010.10.8 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 18, 1916, Shattuck Mine
Charles Burgoon had set up a drill on a bar and column to drill in 134 drift on the 500 level. He decided to drill along a small “vein” of ore. Around 8:00 pm, when he was drilling his
second hole a two-ton boulder fell on him breaking his neck. His partner Thomas Webb, who was working about 50 ft. away, found him, when he went to get a hammer from Burgoon. Webb a mucker, ran to his aid and summoned assistance to remove his body. It was believed that the actions of the drill he was using caused the boulder to fall. He had lived in Bisbee for 14 years and had the reputation as being one of the best Shattuck miners. He was survived by a brother Ross Burgoon of Bisbee, an unnamed brother in Hayden, Arizona and family in Pennsylvania. His remains were taken to Ashville, Pennsylvania for burial. (Note, the newspaper article describes the accident details different than the inquest.)

“Charles Burgoon Killed When Rock Falls in Shattuck working, Breaking his Neck.” Bisbee Daily Review 19 August 1916 page 1

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1233 Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 5, 1916, Shattuck Mine
A rock fell and bruised the left foot of John McCloskey.

December 6, 1916, Shattuck Mine
William Daly was caught in a cave-in and bruised his side and back.

May 3, 1917, Shattuck Mine
Irish Miner, Martin Mulroe was killed between the 300 and 400 levels in an intermediate drift. Mulroe was installing bridging above the sets. For some reason he had decided to climb above the sets and work between the top of the timber and the back of the workings. He was using a scaling bar and a pick to make room when an 18-inch strip of siliceous ore slipped and pinned him to the timber. Sandy ore began to run and filled in the timbered sets. A rescue crew began working and after hours had almost released him from his entrapment. They talked to Mulroe and had given him water. Dr. N.C. Bledsoe felt that Mulroe was “suffering unduly” and climbed on top of the set and gave him a shot of anesthetic. They also tried to carry him out but one leg was caught firmly by the boulder. A second run of fine ore buried him, and the rescue workers could see his arms twitching as he suffocated. Before the accident, he had been talking about the Red-light District* with Domineck Chino. Chino went to load a wheelbarrow, and when he came back, he found that Mulroe had been buried. He was survived by a mother, three sisters and his brother Michael, who was also a Shattuck miner. *The presence of a U.S. Army camp in Lowell, Arizona was forcing the closure of the Red-Light District and it was a local news topic of the time.

“Shattuck Miner, Pinned Under Boulder Smothers to Death” Bisbee Daily Review 4 May 1917 pages 4& 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1275” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
May 15, 1917, Shattuck Mine
Alfredo Valenzuela was caught in a blast. His nose was broken, and one hand was cut.

May 23, 1917, Shattuck Mine
On the night shift, Marko Draskovich and Archer E. Olsen were working in 8 stope on the 600 level. This stope was mining next to a stope that had been mined about eight years earlier. The ground was treacherous. The stope collapsed trapping Olsen and killing Draskovich. Trapped, Olsen could hear the other crews blasting as they went off shift. There was no man check system at the Shattuck Mine, and these men were not missed. After seven hours, at the beginning of day shift the next crew entered the area. Olsen heard one of the miners comment that it appeared someone was already working there, because of the lunch buckets hanging. The trapped miner called to the other men and was finally heard. After nine hours he was rescued. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital for treatment and released from their care on May 28, 1917. It took several hours to recover the body of Draskovich. The deceased was 28 years old and from Austria-Hungary. Draskovich lived with his sister near Central School. (Note, the newspaper description varies distinctly from the information provided by witnesses at the inquest.)

“Bisbee Miner Killed in Cave-in” Tombstone Weekly Epitaph 27 May 1917 page 8
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1280” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

June 9, 1917, Shattuck Mine
Ed Coyne fell and bruised a leg. The 42-year-old mucker, remained in the Calumet & Arizona Hospital until June 18.


December 23, 1917, Shattuck Mine
Englishman, Robert Albert Ireland was working as a cager on the dinkey cage with W.H. Gohring as hoistman. Around 10:00 pm, Ireland was bringing up a broken ladder, a rope, and other items to the surface. He had stopped at the subway, a tunnel used to bring in supplies a short distance below the surface. Then he rang the bells to be brought to the collar. Gohring thought for a moment that the cage was on the 900 level and raised the cage expecting it to travel quite a distance. Quickly, the cage was on the surface, and the safety device failed to stop the cage, and it was pulled into the sheave wheel. Tracey Christo was the top lander and heard a crash. A gate was torn off the cage, and the ladder rope, and other things fell onto the hoist house roof. Christo caught a glimpse of something falling
into the shaft. On the 200 level, Swing Foreman, John Gilmore was waiting for Ireland to bring him a rope when he heard something banging as it fell down the shaft. Ireland’s hat fell onto the 200 level station, not realizing a man had fallen Gilmore called the surface to find out what happened. It was later learned Ireland had fallen to his death, down the Shattuck Shaft. After his death his name appeared on a list of men who had avoided the World War I draft. His niece, Mrs. Joe McGarry wanted to make it known her uncle had been killed and was not a “slacker” avoiding the war.


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1306” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

“Ireland not Slacker Bisbee Daily Review 23 February 1918 page 6

January 5, 1918, Shattuck Mine

John Mihelicia was barring down the back (ceiling) and a rock slid down the bar. It then fell off and hit his right foot. Rocks loosened by barring down often will slide down the bar after falling. In later years, a short piece of drill air hose would be wired onto scaling bars. This provided a bump to knock off rocks sliding down the bar.


June 6, 1918, Shattuck Mine

Emil Haggblom broke a ladder rung while climbing and injured his back. He was injured again later in the Denn Mine on May 19, 1919


August 18, 1918, Shattuck Mine

Earnest H. Foster sprained his wrist as he was dumping a mine car.


September 7, 1918, Shattuck Mine

Chris Rafailovich was breaking a boulder with a double-jack and a rock fragment flew and abraded his left eye.


December 21, 1918, Shattuck Mine

Tom Doherty was working in a stope when he was caught in a cave-in. His left leg was broken.

January 31, 1919, Shattuck Mine
D.B. Cota dislocated his right arm at the elbow, when a mine car derailed and turned over smashing him against the drift.

October 3, 1919, Shattuck Mine
Fernando Noriega was riding a mine car and was knocked off when it stopped.

January 1, 1920, Shattuck Mine
Amado Lopez had his hand smashed in the door of a mine car.

February 6, 1920, Shattuck Mine
John Vercellino fell “through timber” and injured the ribs on his left side.

April 10, 1920, Shattuck Mine
E.B. Stephens, a mucker wrenched his back assisting a timberman to stand a post. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where he stayed until April 16, 1920.
“Calumet & Arizona Hospital Records.” *My Cochise*.

July 19, 1920, Shattuck Mine
George Gudlj and Pat Powers were installing a set of booms. One had been installed, and Powers left to get the other. While he was gone Gudlj was hit by a rock falling off the end of a boom (part of the temporary timber designed to protect miners before permanent timber is installed) His neck was broken. Gudlj was 27 years old and from Tebinje, Serbia. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
“Original Certificate of Death.” *Arizona Department of Health Services*.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1423” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

September 24, 1920, Shattuck Mine
August Martinez injured his hand when he fell while emptying a can of carbide. (Note that cans of carbide normally weighed 50 lbs.)

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April 23, 1923, Shattuck Mine
A falling timber bruised the back of Jacob Hill’s head.

May 8, 1923, Shattuck Mine
Jim Carpena hit his elbow on a pipe while moving a mine car on a turnsheet.

November 1, 1923, Shattuck Mine
E.R. Martinez broke his toe when he rolled a mine car over it.

April 19, 1924, Shattuck Mine
Vaso Martinovich injured an eye while breaking boulders.

August 13, 1924, Shattuck Mine
A rock fell out of a chute and smashed a finger of Francisco Hernandez.

October 3, 1924, Shattuck Mine
John Planinich wrenched his wrist pushing a mine car.

January 13, 1925, Shattuck Mine
Around 2:20 pm, Fernando Gomez and Ezekial Atundo were working on the 600 level in a stope about 50 ft. from the station. Gomez needed to install two posts. He placed the first post when he was setting up the second, the area caved. Atundo was a set below him, but protected by timber. His carbide lamp tried to go out but stayed lit. The dust caused the light from his lamp to darken. He escaped from the caving stope. It took about four hours to recover Gomez’s body. He was survived by a widow Rosario Gomez and five children. Gomez was from Sonora, Mexico.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1584” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Southwest Mine

April 27, 1911, Czar Mine /Southwest Shaft.
John Brown loaded two holes about 25 ft. from the Southwest No.3 Shaft on the 4\textsuperscript{th} level. He used a six-foot fuse. Around 3:25 pm, he ignited the fuse and caught the cage down to the third level. On the third level, he walked over to the Southwest No.2 Shaft. Dave R. Riley* met up with him on the 3\textsuperscript{rd} level and talked to him about his shift. Brown replied, “Yes, I had a good shift, shot two holes.” Meanwhile, eight men going off shift boarded the third cage in the Southwest No. 3 Shaft to be lowered for the end of shift. F.J. “Steam Shovel” Wright tried to encourage his partner Davie to squeeze onto the cage, but Davie decided to wait for another cage. After the cage had descended 50 ft, rocks began falling into the shaft. Then after the cage passed the 3\textsuperscript{rd} level, the second shot detonated and more rocks began to fall the shaft. The bonnets initially protected the men, but more rock fell. M.C. Benton remembers hearing a man shout that his arm was broken and all the men were trying to squeeze to the center of the cage. When the cage stopped on the 200 level (2\textsuperscript{nd} level) Erick Sanberg fell over backward and landed with his head under the cage. Benton gave Erick water, but he died immediately. His skull was broken and part of the skull was pushing down on the brain. All of the other men were also injured. The two seriously injured were F.C. Webb and Dave Foster. Webb had his shoulder broken, cuts on his head
and his right hand was injured. Foster’s head had serious cuts on his head and shoulders.
John Edmonds and H.E. Henderson both suffered a broken finger and cuts about the head.
Both “Steam Shovel” Wright and Hugh Shaw had a bruised arm and also cut on the head.
M.C. Benton received only minor injuries, bruises, and an injured hand. On the surface,
the injured men were either treated at the Czar Shaft for minor injuries or taken to the
Copper Queen Hospital. Wright the miner who was next to Sanberg was drenched in blood
from his head wounds insisted on showering in the change house instead of going to the
hospital. Although, he was initially unable to give much detail about the accident, he later
was able to provide some details including that if his partner Davie had got onto the cage
he would have been killed. As news of the accident, a crowd assembled at the shaft. One
miner discovered his wife had come to Czar to see if he had been in the accident “as they
met they embraced silently and went to their home.”*** Shift Boss A.G. Watkins** along
with, Superintendent Gerald Sherman and Mine Superintendent Woodman went
underground to inspect the accident site. They found about “a car and a half” of broken
rock on the cage and 200 level station. The shaft timber had scars from falling rock and
two places in the shaft where rock had fallen into the shaft. One in the shaft close to the 4th
level station and the other was 3 sets (of timber) below the 4th level. The general agreement
was that the rock had fallen down the shaft was rock that fell from walls as a result of being
disturbed by the explosion. One miner, M.C. Benton felt that the rock had possibly been
shot into the cage by the blast. Erick Sanberg a Finnish miner was 25 years old and was
survived by a wife and child in Finland. His only relative in Bisbee was a brother-in-law J.
L. Johnson. He was buried at Evergreen Cemetery. F.C. Webb remained at the Copper
Queen Hospital for 46 days.

*Dave Riley may have been Brown’s partner he is quoted to have said “We had orders to blast at 2:30.”
***A.G. Watkins was later killed in the Southwest mine on December 29, 1915
*** lack of punctuation sic

This accident predates the Queen and Southwest adits (“tunnels”). The orebodies that were later developed into the Southwest mine
were still being mined from the Czar mine. Technically, this accident occurred in workings of the Czar Mine, although the accident
actually occurred in the Southwest No. 3 Shaft. It is also important to recognize that in the Southwest shafts the levels are numbered
based on elevation above sea level. The 6th level is at 5,600ft. elevation, the 4th level at 5,400ft. elevation. This gives the impression that
the levels are numbered backward to the 3rd level compared to most shafts in Bisbee. The 6th level is the top of the shaft, and the 3rd level
is in the middle. Below the third level the numbers reverse and the shafts bottom out on the 2nd level which is equal to the 200 level
Czar. It was important to number the levels differently, or the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company would have had two 600
levels, two 700 levels, two 1000 levels all at dramatically different elevations.

“One Killed 7 Others Injured in Czar Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 28 April 1911 page 1
“Jury sits on Mine Let Go” Bisbee Daily Review 29 April 1911 page 1
“Jury sits on Mine Let Go” Bisbee Daily Review 29 April 1911 page 4
“Funeral of Erik Sanberg” Bisbee Daily Review 2 May 1911 page 5


Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1910 – Aug. 30, 1911, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 827” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
November 30, 1911, Southwest Mine
Steve Cole and his partner, Herbert McCutcheon were working in a raise extending from the 4th level up to the 5th level. There was limited room in the raise, so McCutcheon waited at the bottom of the raise, to turn the air off and on while Cole drilled out room for timber. After 15 minutes, Cole fell seven to eight feet with an 800 lb. boulder. The rock landed on Cole’s leg pinning him to a cap. McCutcheon went up after Cole called him, but discovered that if they moved the boulder it would knock Cole down the raise or the boulder would roll onto him. Quickly, McCutcheon got Michael Hannon operator of the lease, Bob Tate and Southwest Mine Foreman, Albert G. Watkins*. They held up the boulder to keep it from rolling on Cole and cribbed it up with timber and were able to pry the boulder off him. He remained conscious as he told the men how to pry off the rock and remained so as he told friends to make sure his leg was not amputated. After the accident, Cole told that he had dreamed, he would die in the mine that day and had almost turned to go back home. Steve was better known as “Whippie” a nickname. He had received this nickname from a time he went to Mexico and left his horse in front of a store. When he came back out his whip was stolen He tried to explain it to a Mexican officer who responded “No sabe,
"Senor," so Steve tried to explain it by saying "Whippie, Whippie" He later died from shock and blood loss.

* Watkins was later killed in the Southwest Mine on December 29, 1915
"Dreamed of Death the Night before He Turned Back" Bisbee Daily Review 2 December 1911 page 2
"Crushed by Rock Dies from Shock" Bisbee Daily Review 1 December 1911 page 2
"Dreamed of Death the Night before He Turned Back" Bisbee Daily Review 2 December 1911 page 2
"Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.880" Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 8, 1913, Southwest Mine*
Irish Miner, C.H. Gordon had his foot smashed and bruised. He was released from the Copper Queen Hospital on February 1.

*Newspaper states Czar Mine. Hospital records indicate Southwest Mine.
“Foot Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 9 January 1913 page 2
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1913 – Mar 24, 1914 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

September 27, 1913, Southwest Mine
Ed Tribolet fell a 50 ft. raise. His unconscious form was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. He suffered a concussion and was released from the hospital after 20 days.

“Bisbee Miner Slightly Injured by 50ft. Fall” El Paso Herald 1 October 1913 page 8
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 1, 1913 – Mar 24, 1914 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

April 2, 1915, Southwest mine
Ham Daniels was caught in a cave-in. His hip was dislocated, and both ankles were sprained. He stayed at the Copper Queen Hospital 19 days.

“Miner Badly Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 3 April 1915 page 6
Copper Queen HospitalPatients Register April 2, 1915 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 1, 1915, Southwest Mine
Fred Nicholas had his left leg crushed by a falling boulder. He was sent home.

“Nicholas Improving” Bisbee Daily Review 4 August 1915 page 8

December 29, 1915, Southwest Mine
Shift Boss Rasmussen and Mine Foreman Albert G. Watkins* went into to inspect a short incline raise being driven off a large transfer raise that was being driven from the 200 level Southwest Mine up to the 5th level Southwest Mine. To inspect the raise Watkins and Ramussen had to cross over the waste filled transfer raise. Both men were aware of the danger and Ramussen warned Watkins that the motorman on the 200 level had been told to pull the chute. As Watkins and Ramussen were crossing the waste filled raise, F.N. Evans began loading ten “E” cars from the chute. It appears the chute hung up slightly then suddenly dropped 12 ft. Ramussen was buried up to his knees, and Watkins was buried completely. Ramussen had Mike L. Davis a miner in the raise above, drop him a rope so he could tie himself off on and then order Evans to order them to stop pulling cars on the 200 level and then climb the manway up from the 3rd level until he was to cut through the lagging on the side of the manway across from where Watkins was buried. Evans cut through the lagging and allowed the broken rock to flow into the manway. They recovered
Watkins body still standing straight up with his hat on and one arm covering his eyes. Watkins was an important and long member of the Bisbee community and had served on the Bisbee School Board. He eventually became school board president. While on the school board he worked to build a new high school. This school still exists today on school hill, but now serves as Cochise County offices. Albert Watkins had come to Bisbee in 1899 and during his years there he became an expert on minerals “Whose knowledge of various minerals and their occurrence is unsurpassed by anyone in this district.” One of his last important accomplishments was when he was assigned by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company to prepare and exhibit of minerals and ores from the district for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exhibition in San Francisco. For this exhibit he displayed the specimens in the orientation in which they had formed. This exhibition closed only 25 days before his death. At the time of his death Watkins was 46 years old and survived by a widow, his daughters Florence and Barbara Watkins, his father Christopher Watkins and six brothers. Six months after his death, the miners of the Southwest Mine presented to Mrs. Watkins a gold plate set in ebony, engraved with “To Mrs. Mary C. Watkins, in loving remembrance of Albert G. Watkins, from the boys of the Southwest Mine.” The money for this gift was paid for from donations of only regular miners, no supervisors.

* Albert Watkins was a shift boss for the Southwest area when Erick Sanberg was killed April 27, 1911, in the” Southwest country” of the Czar Shaft.
* “A.G. Watkins Killed in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 30 December 1915 page 1
* “High School Graduates will pass through Commencement into the World” Bisbee Daily Review 30 may 1913 page 8
* “In and About the Mines” Bisbee Daily Review 27 September 1914 page 1
* “Mine Foreman is Smothered” El Paso Herald 31 December 1915 page 2
* “Token of Esteem is sent Mrs. Watkins by Southwest Miners” Bisbee Daily Review 15 June 1916 page 2
* “Jury Sits on Mine Let Go” Bisbee Daily Review 29 April 1911 page 1
* Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1184” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 24, 1916, Southwest Mine
Shift Boss, Andrew Finety was supervising Jake Jacobson installing a chute lining in a raise between the 100 and 200 levels. A collapse occurred, and Andrew Finety was trapped. Jacobson quickly alerted Assistant Mine Superintendent, Emmett Finety, Captain Hodgson, and others. After three hours of digging by hand they freed the uninjured man.

March 7, 1917, Southwest Mine
Mike Kline was caught in a premature explosion. His nose was broken.

February 22, 1918, Southwest Mine
B. Boulden had his leg broken in an undescribed accident. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital.
August 17, 1918, Southwest Mine
At 11:30 pm, Walter Hall was working with J. W. Jones and Robert Fulton in a stope on “A” level* Hall was cleaning ore from around a four-foot diameter boulder in order to crib it up. While picking, it fell breaking his arm and the boulder pinned his broken leg next to a track tie. His nose was broken as well as several ribs. Jones rushed over to see what happened and called for help. Fulton, who was 15 ft. below saw Hall’s lamp fall and went up to see what happened. Fulton went to get help and the shift boss. Miner, Pete Andrews called for a man basket and then went to call for a doctor and an ambulance. Unfortunately, the lights were out in the town of Bisbee and the telephone operator could not see where to put the plugs in for the connection. Andrews ask her if she had a lamp, but she replied “No.” After a while, he sent men to get them, but finally, the operator reached the doctor and ambulance. They were unable to notify the mine officials. At the Copper Queen Hospital, Hall died at 7:00 am on August 18th. * The Southwest mine is not believed to have had an “A” level.
Technically, this accident may have occurred in the Copper Queen or Uncle Sam mines or on a sublevel equal to “A” level.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1337” Arizona State Archives

September 21, 1918, Southwest Mine
A. Rzabel Johnson* had his hand smashed by falling rock. * This name is possibly a misspelling.
“Hand is Smashed” Bisbee Daily Review 22 September 1918 page 8

October 12, 1918, Southwest Mine
J.R. Ferrell had his fingers smashed in an undescribed accident.
“Is Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 13 October 1918 page 8

March 27, 1920 Southwest Mine
Perry Riley Byrd was better known as “Pony, “was working in 5-15-1 stope on the 6th level to start gobbing. The stope was taking weight and Byrd was told to access the stope from No.18 drift and not through No.19 drift like normal. While he was removing lagging, a multi-ton boulder broke free smashing the timber and released muck that nearly completely buried Byrd. Over 100 tons fell. The rock and debris broke his back. His body was lowered and brought to the surface though the Queen Tunnel. He was 36 years old and survived by a wife and three children. Before coming to Bisbee, he had owned a ranch in Oklahoma. This ranch including the house, chickens, cattle and farm equipment had been destroyed by a tornado.

“Fall from Car Kills Worker” Bisbee Daily Review 30 March 1920 page 3
Dugan Mortuary Records Accession 2010.10.13 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
“Falling Soil Kills Miner” Tombstone Epitaph 4 April 1920 page 5
Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1408” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Map of area where Pony R. Byrd was killed on the 6th level Southwest Mine. The location marked caved is on the original map and possibly shows the exact area.

March 16, 1921, Southwest Mine
A boulder crushed and broke C. F. McGregor’s leg.
“Rock Breaks Leg” Bisbee Daily Review 17 March page 8

May, 1921, Southwest Mine
Roy Smith was digging when his pick struck a misfire and it exploded. It was believed he may lose one eye.
“Smith loses Eye” Bisbee Daily Review 14 May 1921 page 6

June 3, 1921, Southwest Mine
At 12:45 am, V.H. Cass was working on the 3rd level when he was caught in a premature blast and was injured.
“Pioneer Miner Hurt in Premature Blast.” Tombstone Epitaph 5 June 1921 page 4
May 29, 1922 Southwest Mine
Montenegrin Miner, Ilia J. Vuksanovich and John L. Regan were in a stope on the 3rd level Southwest Mine. At 11:45 pm a massive cave-in occurred in the stope. The resulting concussion blew out the flames on the carbide lamps of “scores of other miners” After recovering from being suddenly blanketed by darkness miners located the source of the collapse. “One old-time miner said the roar and concussion were the worst he had ever heard.” By 2:45 am the body of Regan had been located, but was still caught under fallen timber and rock. It appeared that the collapse had trapped him while he was running to safety. It was felt that if the cave-in had held off just a few seconds, Regan would have made it out safely. Crews of 15 men worked 8-hour shifts in an attempt to recover the body of Vuksanovich. Miners recovered Ilia’s vest with a watch still running in a pocket hanging on a timber. Five days after the accident the body of Vuksanovich was found and early in the next morning June 3rd his body was removed from the mine. Little hope must have been given for his survival. The newspaper reported him as killed days before his body was
recovered. Regan worked in the Southwest Mine only three weeks. He had returned to Bisbee around four months before the accident from service in the tank corps overseas. John was 25 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery with a military ceremony. Interestingly, Regan was listed as divorced. His brother and mother attended the funeral. Ilia Vuksanovich was a 49-year-old widower, his wife Ikei died March 21, 1917, when she was 30 years old. He was survived by three children who were all under 14 years old.

“Cave-in at 300 Foot Level in Southwest, Kills 2” Bisbee Daily Review 30 May 1922 page 1
“Unable to Find Body of Second Cave-in Victim” Bisbee Daily Review 31 May 1922 page 8
“Victim of Cave-In to be Buried with Military Ceremony” Bisbee Daily Review 2 June 1922 page 6
“Continue Search for Miner’s Body in Southwest Stope” Bisbee Daily Review 1 June 1922 page 6
“Victim of Cave-In to be Buried with Military Ceremony” Bisbee Daily Review 2 June 1922 page 6
“Body of Southwest Victim Recovered after Long Search” Bisbee Daily Review 3 June 1922 page 6
“Card of Thanks” Bisbee Daily Review 6 June 1922 page 6
Dugan Mortuary Records 1920-1923 Accession 2010.10.13 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee
Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1479” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
July 29, 1922, Southwest Mine*
Charles E. Johnson and his partner James Coughran were informed that there was a missed hole in their work area as they went on shift to the 7th level. Around 9 o’clock Johnson climbed into a raise to drill a thin section of rock. He began drilling and detonated the missed hole. The explosion punched a large hole in his chest and embedded a rock into his arm. His eyes were believed to be damaged. Johnson reported that he thought one eye was ruined.

“The Bisbee Miner Is Injured in Premature Blast” Tombstone Epitaph 30 July 1922 page 1
*The original article contained a couple of errors. It stated that the accident occurred on the 700 level of the Southwest Shaft. The Southwest Mine does not have a 700 level. It does have a 7th level, and 700 is a slang term referring to that level. Also, the Sunrise Shaft is the only shaft in the Southwest Mine that reaches the 7th level. Two 7th level tunnel entrances were also used to access the mine. One is in Uncle Sam Gulch and the other is in Hendricks Gulch. They are unusual that they form a tunnel and are not adits.

March 19, 1923, Southwest Mine /M.R. Gilman lease
On the 200 level, M.R. Gilman had his leg broken by a falling rock.

April 24, 1923, Southwest Mine
The largest fatal underground accident in Bisbee occurred, when Four Mexican miners were working on the Reese-Yutich lease on the 3rd level of the Southwest Mine. Around 8:00 am, Jose Lopez, Ramon Munoz, Victoriano Tanori, Blas Flores and Donaciano Casillas were working in an incline stope that reached the adit level. They were mining waste rock to be used in backfilling. Tanori and Flores were drilling. A boulder 20 ft. by 15ft. broke free and slid down the stope carrying rock and dirt, and Flores became completely buried by the flowing debris and killed. Ramon Munoz was working Casillas with cleaning up around a mine car. The car blocked Casillas’ escape path and he was buried and killed, but Munoz was quickly rescued and sent to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Jose Lopez was mucking near the chute, but was protected from injury by the edge of the stope. Tanori suffered a tragic death as stated “Another man was instantly killed when caught and crushed between a boulder and sidewall. His body is plainly visible according to reports pinned high up at one side of the stope.” The miners trying to uncover the two buried miners stated they could hear groaning until close to 11:00 am when they ceased. Although, a coroner’s jury did not place blame for the accident, the deputy state mine inspector James Malley disagreed. He stated that he had inspected the same stope on February 26, 1923, and had instructed Robert Yutich to back fill part of the stope and on how to correctly timber it. Malley concluded that the miners were killed because the lease operators William Reese and Robert Yutich had failed to follow his recommendations. All three men were buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Donaciano was 26, Blas was 38 and Victoriano was 52 years old.

“Big Boulder Traps Four Men” The Bisbee Ore Tuesday Evening, 24 April 1923 page 1
“Mine Inspector Blames Leasers for Fatal Cave In” The Bisbee Ore Tuesday Evening, 28 April 1923 page 1
May 26, 1923, Southwest Mine /M.R. Gilman lease
While working on the 200 level, a boulder fell on G.A. Edwards’ foot bruising it.

June 1, 1923, Southwest Mine /M.R. Gilman lease
During his work on the 200 level, a timber fell on George Johns injuring his ribs.

August 25, 1923, Southwest mine /Gilman, Hargis & Wheeler Lease
While working on the 100 level, Theodora Castillo’s hand was bruised after he was struck by a falling rock.
September 2, 1923, Southwest mine /Gilman, Hargis & Wheeler Lease
Juan Angel Luna had a rock roll on to his foot while working on the 100 level. His foot was only bruised.

October 26, 1923, Southwest Mine
Mark Stanley Hunter was working in a sill set and needed to cut out a piece of timber to lay rails. He borrowed a saw from Joe Knox and Joe McNelis. Hunter cut part of the way through the timber. Then he took a pick and began to pry on it to break it off the rest of the way. Suddenly, about one mine car load of rock fell and completely buried him. Gus Jaeger was nearby and began sawing timber in the next set to get to him. After a few minutes, other men arrived, and they chopped through the set and found his feet. He was already dead. Hunter had suffocated and suffered a broken neck in the cave-in. Records indicate this occurred in the Southwest Tunnel.* He was 27 years old and had lived in Bisbee 21 years. * The Bisbee Ore states the mine was the Czar. Funeral and Inquest records indicate the Southwest mine
Stanley Hunter Killed today in Mine Cave-in Bisbee Ore 26 October 1923 page 1
Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1530” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

August 5, 1924, Southwest 100 level (Gilman & Hargis Lease)
Juan Moreno injured his eyes when a carbide lamp “exploded”. * Note, it is likely the gasket separating the water chamber and the carbide chamber failed. This would have resulted in the lamp bursting out in flames around the middle of the lamp. Some calcium hydroxide would likely splatter and potentially entered Moreno’s eyes. The corrosive property of calcium hydroxide and the flames would have resulted in the injury. An alternative explanation is that less likely is that the acetylene reacted with copper present as brass parts lamp and formed copper(I) acetylide. When dry the resulting copper(I) acetylide is a shock sensitive high explosive. In the laboratory, copper(I) acetylide is created by bubbling acetylene through a solution of copper(II) chloride and ammonia. The copper chloride and ammonia react to form a tetraamminecopper(II)hydroxide complex and the addition of calcium carbide reacts to create acetylene, which reacts with tetraamminecopper(II)hydroxide to form copper(I) acetylide. Presently, it is a violation of Mine Safety and Health Administration’s (MSHA) regulation, AP2004-M105 to allow acetylene to contact pure copper or high copper content alloys, except in a torch. This is due to the formation of copper(I) acetylide.

July 11, 1925, Southwest Mine
A lessor in the Southwest Mine, George Washington Stewart had pulled a string of mine cars off onto a side track 300 hundred feet inside the Queen Tunnel he hung his carbide lamp at the “lease hoist” (Copper Queen Incline) then he went to throw the switch back to allow the trains to pass by. While he was bent down at the switch, a locomotive driven by Louis Voelkel went by and threw Stewart against the drift crushing the top of his skull. The trolley motor derailed and two of Stewart’s cars were knocked off the track as well. The motor swumper, Mose Unsel broke his leg. He was 67 years old and survived by a widow.

“Geo. Stewart is Killed in Mine Accident” Bisbee Ore 11 July 1925 page 1
May 18, 1926, Southwest Mine
On the 5th level, a 42-year-old Mormon miner named, Joseph Ben Jean was working 14 ft. above the track, pulling out cribbing and replacing it with lagging. The weight on top of the cribbing caused it to buckle, and Jean suffocated. He was survived by a wife and three daughters of six, four and one years of age.

Spray Mine

May 12, 1900, Spray Mine
Four miners were injured when they walked into a blast at ten o’clock on a Saturday night. The men had made an error when counting the shots and entered the workplace just as a delayed hole exploded. John Kronman was severely injured (possibly fatally) He was struck by a mass of blasted rock, and it was believed had internal injuries. Lee Borgstrom had his two front teeth knocked out and was cut up around the face. John Williams and Joe Ballinger escaped with only minor cuts.

“Four Miners Injured by a Blast at the Spray Shaft.” Cochise Review and Arizona Daily Orth 14 May 1900 page 1
“Four Miners Injured by Blast at Spray Shaft.” The Arizona Republican 18 May 1900

January 3, 1902, Spray Mine
Oscar Peters was injured, when he fell a chute. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Local Happenings in Brief” Bisbee Daily Review 4 January 1902 page 4

April-May 1902 Spray Mine
William O’ Brien had worked at the Spray Mine for seven months when he was struck by a seven-pound rock falling in the main shaft as he was loading a mine car (onto cage). The
rock broke two of O’Brien’s ribs. On the way home, William fainted and was treated by Dr. Edmundson. He was expected to be okay in a few days.

“Mining Notes” The Arizona Republican 2 May 1902 page 3 (another article specifies the time as happening at ten o’clock at night)

September 20, 1902, Spray Mine
At 7:30 in the evening, a carman named Page was barring down No. 4 chute on the 600 level when he slipped and fell a distance of two sets and hit a mine car. He was taken to the hospital, and his injuries were determined to be slight.

“Accident at Spray” Bisbee Daily Review 21 September 1902 page 8

March 5, 1902, Spray Mine
Sam French was clearing the ground to set up timber. He continued to work and dangerously exposing himself by working beyond the timber in place. While working in this area, he was struck on the back by falling muck. During the lunch break, that day it was discussed that they were working in a dangerous place. French at this time commented that if were pinned under a boulder he would rather be killed immediately, instead of suffering the remainder of his life. He survived the accident.

“Accident in Mine.” Bisbee Daily Review 8 March 1902 page 1

August 19, 1902, Spray Shaft.
James Critchley Sr. was working in a crosscut on the 600 level. He had shot seven holes, but one missed. After waiting awhile, he entered the smoke filled crosscut. When he reached the face, he discovered a burning fuse. James grabbed the fuse to yank it out, and the hole detonated. The blast injured his eyes, and it was initially thought he may lose one. This later proved not to be true. He was definitely one of the most experience miners in Bisbee. He had started working in mines when he was 11 and had approximately 50 years of experience at the time of the accident. On October 9, 1908, His son James Critchley Jr. was killed in a cave-in at the Czar Mine. He arrived at the Czar in time to see his dead son brought up. James Sr. had twelve children.

“A Slight Accident” Bisbee Daily Review August 26 1902 page 8
September 20, 1902, Spray Mine
A trammer with the surname of Page was trying to clear jammed up rock in 4 chute on the 600 level. He slipped and fell to sets and landed on a mine car. He was slightly injured.

“Accident at Spray” Bisbee Daily Review September 21 1902 page 8

November 29, 1902, Spray Mine
S.J. Harris, a carman was on the 500 level station. He hooked his candlestick to a mine car and began pushing it and heard a noise. He saw Joseph Netherlands, a carpenter falling backward into the shaft, and the dinkey cage descended pass the station and jammed up. Netherlands landed partly on a lagging in the shaft and the station. Harris telephoned to the surface to have a main cage brought down to bring Netherlands to the hoist house. It is believed Netherlands was working on the 500 level, when he looked up the shaft. The cage hit Netherlands and knocked him back onto the station. He died at the hospital.

“Series of Accidents” Tombstone Epitaph 30, November 1902 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 100” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

November 1902 Spray Mine
Bob Campbell fell into a raise about 40 ft. He injured his head and shoulders.

“To Recuperate” Bisbee Daily Review 5, December 1902 page 8

January 26, 1903, Spray Mine
Henry Tift slipped and fell two sets, breaking his arm.

“Tift. Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 27, January 1903 page 8

May 8, 1903, Spray Mine
Lewis Mons was being lowered on a cage when his arms were caught in the shaft. One arm was broken, and the other was injured.

“Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 9, May 1903 page 5

April 2, 1903, Spray Mine
Charles Kline was working near a wall of a stope when a 200 lb. boulder moved about two feet and smashed his ankle and shin. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where Dr. Sweet treated his bruises and his sprained ankle. The doctor kept him at the hospital for a few days.

“Slid Down a Slippery Trail” Bisbee Daily Review 4 April 1903 page 8

May 29, 1903, Spray Mine
Jake Preston was struck by a falling rock. His head was cut and required several stitches.

“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 31 May 1903 page 5
June 15, 1903, Spray Mine
Charles Flynn was installing timber, when a rock fell throwing him to the ground. His arm was broken and his head was cut. The broken arm was set at the hospital and he was sent home.

“Miner’s Arm Broken” Bisbee Daily Review, 16 June 1903 page 5

July 16, 1903, Spray Mine
Timberman, William Slattery was riding a cage down from the 700 level to the 800 level when he was struck on the head by an unknown object. He was knocked unconscious but was only bruised.

“Another Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review, 17 July 1903 page 5

August 1, 1903, Spray Mine
Two miners, Dan McDonald, and another named Fitzpatrick, had a disagreement that turned into a fight underground. Fitzpatrick a larger man than McDonald rushed at McDonald who put out his arm holding his candlestick. The candleholder’s point punctured Fitzpatrick’s jaw. He was taken to the Copper Queen Dispensary and treated. It was expected that the man who started the fight would be fired after an investigation by the mine bosses.

“Fought Underground” Bisbee Daily Review, 2 August 1903

August 25, 1903, Spray Mine
George E. Garver was working on the 500 level and noticed that the area was caving–in and tried to get to safety, but before he made it he was stuck by falling rock. The doctors felt he would recover but told him to rest at home a few days.

“Miner Caught by Cave-in” Bisbee Daily Review, 26 August 1903 page 3

September 5, 1903, Spray Mine
Dan O’Connell was climbing the manway of 43 stope from the 500 level to the 400 level to get nails when he slipped. He fell 30 ft. and was knocked unconscious. O’Connell received bruises and a serious cut on the hip. The cut required eight stitches.

“Miner Fell Thirty Feet” Bisbee Daily Review, 5 September 1903 page 5

October 26, 1903, Spray Mine
J.O. Gruell had a rock fall and lacerated his right hand.

“Brief City News” Bisbee Daily Review, 29 October 1903 page 5

October 29, 1903, Spray Mine
George Morrissey was hit on the right hand with his partner’s hammer. His index finger was possibly broken. (Note, Morrissey was likely part of a double jacking team.)

“Local Personal” Bisbee Daily Review, 30 October 1903 page 5

December 9, 1903, Spray Mine
G.G. Young was struck in the back by a boulder while working on the 600 level. He was seriously bruised.

“Personal Mention” Bisbee Daily Review, 10 December 1903 page 8
March 7, 1904, Spray Mine
E.E. Mattinson was working on the 400 level when a boulder fell and landed on his left shoulder. He was badly bruised and expected to be off work.

“Had Shoulder Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 9 March 1904 page 5

June 25, 1904, Spray Mine
A timber fell and smashed the left foot of Cal Mesner.

“Had foot Crushed” Bisbee Daily Review 26 June 1904 page 5

August 27, 1904, Spray Mine
George Morris miraculously survived a cave-in. George and his partners were working in a sub-level drift. They had been informed by the Assistant Superintendent Taylor to begin installing timber as soon as the ground conditions required it. After examining the area the miners decided the area, was solid enough to hold its own. Unbeknownst, to the men a thin veneer of strong rock camouflaged the weak rock behind it. As George was pushing out a wheelbarrow load, when the ground collapsed. “boulders the size of horses fell” along with an “avalanche of dirt”. The wheelbarrow was crushed, and George found himself trapped, but alive. A stull had fallen and had become wedged at an angle between the rib of the drift and the floor. In this cramped protected hole with barely enough room to breathe and unable to move, George waited for four hours as a crew of miners dug him out. The rescuers were surprised to find him alive. They had expected only to recover a body.

“Marvelous Escape of Miner at Spray” Bisbee Daily Review 27 August 1905 page 5

September 1904, Spray Mine
W.R. Sharp had his arm caught between a mine car and a timber. He suffered bruising and cuts.

“W. R. Sharp” Bisbee Daily Review 15 September 1904 page 5

March 20, 1905, Spray Mine
Electrician, J.R. Wall was repairing a light in a stope, when he slipped and fell. He was found unconscious and was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. Wall suffered back injuries and was expected to be off work three weeks

“Spinal Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 21 March 1905 page 3

March 18, 1905, Spray Mine
John Erickson was working in No. 2 stope on the 800 level when a timber fell and hit him on the head and shoulder. He was able to walk to the Copper Queen Hospital, where it was determined his shoulder was dislocated.

“Spray Miner Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 19 March 1905 page 1
February 1, 1906, Spray Mine
William Wright was working in stope No. 3 between the 700 and 800 levels of the Spray mine. The stope was closely timbered. At around 9:00 pm, 50-tons of muck unexpectedly knocked out the timber and fell on top of him. The rock crushed the ribs on his left side. The men nearby immediately began to uncover him, but he was already dead. He was about 35 years old and was survived by brothers Jacob and Ernest Wright, and also a sister Mrs. Barkdoll of Bisbee. His brother Frank Wright lived in Douglas Arizona, and his brother Tom Wright was the mine superintendent at Minas Prietas, Sonora Mexico.

May 5, 1906, Spray Mine
Jack Shepard was working in the Spray mine when his partner struck him just above the eye with a pick. If the tool had hit him a half inch lower, Shepard would have been blinded.

June 5, 1906, Spray Mine
Hugh Frazier, a foreman, slipped in a stope and twisted his wrist.

September 11, 1906, Spray Mine
Finlander, Lee Hanley was working on the 900 level when muck fell from the back of a drift. The miners nearby freed him, and he was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital. His back was broken and he was suffering from shock. He died from his injuries on October 27, 1906, and was survived by a wife and three children living on Opera Drive.

October 6, 1906, Spray Mine
James Bell was struck by a boulder falling from the back of a drift. The impact of the rock almost severed his hand from the arm.

December 7, 1906, Spray Mine
Miner, John Cox was placing a set of timber, when an axe fell from the timber above and struck his right arm. The ax cut two tendons. He was treated at the Copper Queen Hospital.

September 4, 1907, Spray Mine
Greek Miner, Chris Peper was working in a six-post raise. He had placed lagging over the chute side of the raise and began picking down loose rock. A boulder fell and knocked out
the lagging, and he fell 60 feet. His back and ribs were broken, and he had internal injuries. He died at the Copper Queen Hospital.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.491” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register September 4, 1907 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

January 12, 1907, Spray Mine

On Sunday morning, a hoistman noticed a bundle of clothes on a cage. He noticed this as being unusual and after a while when no one had claimed the clothes he reported it. It was determined a miner named Stephen Murich was missing, and a search was started that ended hours later when his gruesome corpse was discovered underwater in the shaft sump. The Bisbee Daily Review described it, “The body was horribly mangled, the top of the skull being cut clean off and the brains entirely gone. The back was broken and all the bones in both legs.” It was felt at the time that Stephen had tried to board a moving cage, and his head had been caught between the steel cage floor and the station timber. It was also believed he had been dead about 24 hours before his body was discovered. He was survived by a brother at the Hoatson Mine.

“Is Dead 24 Hours before he is Found” Bisbee Daily Review, 15 January 1907 page 8

March 24, 1907, Spray Mine

Jon Enright and J.C. Beals were cleaning debris off the shaft timber from the surface to “B” level, then to the 100 level. They had built platforms across the shaft on the 100 level to catch the debris. Below them John Sanders and Pete Swanson were cleaning shaft timber on the 200 level. Dave Dagleish a Holbrook miner was working on the 300 level station blasting to make room for telephone boxes. James Henry Pellows and Heber Taylor were removing old timber from the 300 station. It was after dinner time and Beals had finished mucking off his platform and was putting the lagging from the platform on the dinkey cage. Suddenly, he heard a noise like a board tipping. Beal looked at Enright’s platform and a lagging was missing. On the 200 level, John Sanders heard the noise of a timber falling down the shaft and called up to see if everyone was ok. Men from above and below the 200 called back that everyone was ok, but when Sanders picked up the shovel that had fallen with Enright, he discovered brains on the shaft timber. Swanson and Sanders realized a man had been killed. At the same time, Dagleish heard something falling down the shaft and found Enright’s body. position. Taylor and Dagleish took the body out of the shaft and placed it on the 300 station. Unusually the Taylor, Pellows and Dagleish had to wait 35 minutes before a cage was lowered to hoist the body. This was due to the fact that Foreman Kohler was at home and was sent for. This accident occurred during the first attempt of unionization of the mines in Bisbee. The mines were working with a reduced workforce and the Spray Shaft was shut down and repaired for seven weeks. Enright’s missing board was found broken at a knot on the 200 level. There was concern at the inquest that the concussion from the blast on the 300 level station may have lifted the lagging and the board settled into an unsafe. Others felt the lagging split at the knot. *The debris is believed to be from retimbering the shaft and wood have consisted of wood shaving and chips mixed with small rocks.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.424” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 17, 1907, Spray Mine

William Riley was struck in the chest by a falling pick. He was only bruised.

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September 4, 1907, Spray Mine
Pete Tetter was working in No. 87 stope on the 500 level. He was on a staging in a raise hand drilling. It is believed that the striking of the hammer to the steel caused the platform to move and fall taking Tetter with it. Other miners quickly found him and transported him to the hospital where he died.

December 16, 1908 Spray Mine
Henry Lauber was killed instantly. It appears he was working while standing on timber truck when he was shocked by the trolley wire causing him to slip and fall. His neck struck a rail and fractured a vertebrae killing him. Martin Gregory was the last man to see him alive and also the man to find him, stated that he was working on top of a timber truck when he was last seen alive. No relatives of Lauber could be located. A sort of mystery man J.J. Horace a friend of the victim stated he thought Lauber was a German from New York. The deceased had two and a half dollars in his pocket and among his possessions was a letter from a friend Fred Auld of Victor, Colorado. (Note, this accident was considered important, because a new trolley locomotive haulage system had been recently installed and the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company was examining it whether it could be safely and economically be used.)

March 14, 1908, Spray Mine
John Wetzel and A.W. Kerr were overwhelmed by powder gasses*. The men were quickly revived by one of the Copper Queen doctors.

June 3, 1909, Spray Mine
James Henry Christian and Ernest Thomas were in a sulfide stope on the 600 level. The ground began to collapse, and both men detected this but, Christian moved in the wrong direction and was caught under 50 carloads of falling sulfide ore. Thomas escaped unhurt and gathered a rescue party. They began digging Christian out and at one point they thought they heard Christian moan. A second collapse buried the area again and at that moment they increased the size of the rescue party. A cousin of Christian, James Skillcorn was part of the rescue team. The body of James H. Christian was recovered, and the coroner determined that his death was caused by suffocation, and no bones were broken. They coroner’s jury was divided on whether the accident could have been avoided. Thomas testified, that he felt the stope was not properly timbered, and four of the jurors agreed with this. Two other jurors disagreed and felt the accident was unavoidable. A shift boss testified but he stated that this was his second day that he was in charge of that stope. He commented

*These noxious gasses are produced from the blasts underground

**Inquest reveals Nothing New** Bisbee Daily Review 18 December 1908 page 5
**Personal Mention** Bisbee Daily Review 20 December 1908 page 7
**Lauber’s Funeral Yesterday** Bisbee Daily Review 22 December 1908 page 7

further that even though the timbering had been done before, he was in charge of the stope that it looked safely timbered to him. Christian was 25 years old and native to the Isle of Man. He was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery.

“Miner is Buried Alive” Bisbee Daily Review 4 June 1909 page 8
“Coroner’s Jury Divided” Bisbee Daily Review 5 June 1909 page 5
“Miner is Buried” Bisbee Daily Review 6 June 1909 page 7
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.655” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

July 22, 1909, Spray Mine
John McGreary was holding the chain connecting two mine cars, when the train of cars jerked. The movement amputate his index finger at the first joint.

“Loses First joint of One Finger” Bisbee Daily Review 25, July 1909 page 7

January 5, 1910, Spray Mine
Russian, Alex Laurinas a carman was coupling two loaded cars, when one car rolled and pinned his head between the cars until he was released by other men. He was taken to the Copper Queen Dispensary and the later to the Copper Queen Hospital. It was feared that he was seriously injured and had fractured his skull. It was later revealed that he suffered only a bad cut on his scalp.

“Miner’s Head is Caught between Cars” Bisbee Daily Review 7 January 1910 page 2
“Injuries were Slight” Bisbee Daily Review 8 January 1910 page 7
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 5, 1910 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
April 3, 1910, Spray Mine
Thomas Quigley had his arm broken by a falling rock. It was a compound fracture
“Boulder Breaks Arm” Bisbee Daily Review 5 April 1910 page 5

August 2, 1910, Spray Mine
Jodie C. M’Ewen a switcher/ swamper on an electric ore train was killed on the afternoon of August 2. Mr. M’Ewen was working on the 600 level of the Spray shaft in the haulage drift between the Spray and the Sacramento shaft. He had been working on motor trains for the Copper Queen for about a year and a half, but two days before he was killed he had been assigned to the 600 level. The exact cause of the accident was not determined, but it appears that after M’Ewen gave the motorman the “High Ball” (go ahead) signal he either contacted the trolley wire and shocked or was jolted from the train when it started. He then fell to the track and was crushed by the moving train. The motorman stopped the train and discovered him badly smashed and gasping for breath. He lived for only a few minutes
after the accident. When Dr. Ferguson of the Copper Queen Medical staff arrived, he had already expired. J.C. M'Ewen was survived by a wife and three children. The oldest child was nine years old. He was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

“Miner Killed on Ore Train in the Spray” Bisbee Daily Review 3 August 1910 page 1
“Funeral of J.C. M’Ewen” Bisbee Daily Review 5 August 1910 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.771” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 13, 1911, Spray Mine
Joe McGeary was caught in a fall of muck. He was transported to the Copper Queen Hospital by the Palace Ambulance. His was only bruised and spent four days in the hospital.

“Accident at Spray Shaft.” Bisbee Daily Review 15 January 1911 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 13, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum Bisbee

September 4, 1911, Spray Mine
Pipe Fitter, E.B. Matthews was injured while riding a cage with timber. A timber became caught on the side of the shaft and as a result, Mathews was struck by the thrown timber in the leg and pelvis.

“Two Slight Accidents” Bisbee Daily Review 5 September 1911 page 8
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Sept 4, 1911 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum Bisbee

January 7, 1912 Spray Mine
Frank Thomas, a miner from Lowell, Arizona, was caught in a cave-in. His back and both legs were broken by falling rock. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. His condition was considered serious and potentially fatal. After three days his condition was still critical and had not improved. He remained in the hospital 225 days He was thought to be the brother-in-law of Harvey Hughes, but this is unlikely, and he was probably confused for Frank Thompson.*

**At this time Harvey Hughes was on trial for the killing a miner named Ardley Mc Clymonds at the Hughes rooming house in Lowell. One of the primary witnesses of the killing, was Roy Jacobs, who was later killed in the Czar mine on October 8, 1912 ( note do not to confuse with another, infamous Harvie Hughes a competitive hand driller, who held the record for boys drilling in 1906. At 16 years old he drilled 19 ½ inches. He died in the murder- suicide of Margaret Matheson, a chorus girl at the Orpheum Theater on May 2, 1910, in Bisbee.)

“Suffers Serious Injuries” Bisbee Daily Review 9 January 1912 page 3
“Harvey Hughes Tells His Story” Bisbee Daily Review 14 July 1911 page 8
“Harvey Hughes Tells Story of Killing M’Clymons” Bisbee Daily Review 14 July 1911 page 1
“Harvey Preliminary Hearing This Morning” Bisbee Daily Review 13 July 1911 page 8
“Harvie Hughes without a Doubt was Out of his Mind When he Committed the Awful Deed” Bisbee Daily Review 5 May 1910 page 5
“Sel Tar’s Record” Bisbee Daily Review 18 August 1911 page 5
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register Jan 7, 1912 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

May 1, 1912, Spray Mine
Around 3:00 pm, a rock fell and knocked John D. Lowern unconscious. He had revived by the time a Copper Queen doctor had arrived at the Spray Mine.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 1 May 1912 page 8
June 13, 1912, Spray Mine
William Uren received injuries to his head in an undescribed accident.
“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 14 June 1912 page 6

October 9, 1912, Spray Mine
John Crowle received undescribed minor injuries.
“Personal Mention” Bisbee Daily Review 9 October 1912 page 3

November 10, 1913, Spray Mine
Albert Hall was struck by falling rock. He was taken to his home.
“Miners Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 11 November 1913 page 8

June 18, 1913, Spray Mine
Cornish Miner, Thomas Martin was fatally injured while working on the 400 level. He was bent over digging when a rock fell severing his spine and breaking two vertebrae. Martin was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he lingered until July 2 when he died. The deceased was survived by a sister in Cornwall, England.
“Thos. Martin is Badly Hurt” Bisbee Daily Review 20 June 1913 page 6

February 15, 1913, Spray Mine
English Miner, Charles Lobb Jr was working with V.L. Murray on the 700 level. They saw a boulder that needed to be taken down. The men used a pick to try to bring it down and sounded it to see how loose it was. They decided it needed to be blasted down. After filling a mine car, Murray reached for his lunch bucket to get a drink, and he heard a crash and saw the boulder on Lobb. The rock fell from the back of a drift and pinned him to the ground. It was large enough that the rescuing men could not move it on their own and had to pry it off Lobb. He was 43 years old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Ada, two children and sisters Mrs. Edward Dickerson, John W. Fisher and Mrs. Thomas Maddern.
“Charles Lobb Loses Life” Bisbee Daily Review 16 February 1913 page 8
“Charles Lobb Funeral will be Held Today” Bisbee Daily Review 18 February 1913 page 5
“Card of Thanks” Bisbee Daily Review 20 February 1913 page 3
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.984” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Uncle Sam Mine

February 1, 1895, Uncle Sam Mine
The shaft continued down 150 ft. At this point there was a trap door in the shaft. Beyond the door the shaft continued down at an incline for about 70 ft. Dominick Munio was working with Pat Devens. The powder gasses overcame Devens and Munio called to Andrew Johnson who was working nearby to help him get Devens into a sinking bucket. While helping get Devens into the bucket Munios also succumbed to the gasses. A request
for help was sent to the Holbrook Mine and Max Goodenstein was sent to assist. At the shaft, he descended the first 150 ft. After dropping below the trapdoor his light extinguished but he found Andrew Johnson on his back groaning. Fighting the effects of the gasses, Goodenstein put Johnson in the bucket and they went to the surface. Johnson later died from suffocation and powder smoke poisoning.

“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.298” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

October 19, 1911, Uncle Sam Mine
Joe Hall’s skull was badly crushed leaving a wound several inches across when he was struck by a falling timber. The injury a compound depressed fracture was considered to be serious enough to be fatal.* Hall was released from the Copper Queen Hospital on November 23, 1911 after an operation.

*The October 25, 1911, newspaper article describes this accident as the second mining injury of a fractured skull in a series of three. These were believed to be part of the mining superstition that mining accidents occurred in sequences of threes. The others were Ben Hurst on October 24 in the Gardner Shaft and a man named Dennis in the Sacramento Shaft on October 18, 1911.

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October 8, 1912, Uncle Sam Mine*
Roy C. Jacobs went to the 500 level, which was the bottom of the shaft to ask, Frank McCabe for a chute bar. When Jacobs was being hoisted to the 400 level, the chute bar caught on the shaft timber. He was knocked out of the cage and fell to the bottom of the shaft. It was determined he had broken his right leg, crushed ribs and had suffered other internal injuries as well. The accident occurred early that night. He died from his injuries at the Copper Queen Hospital at 2:00 pm on October 9th. Jacobs was 28 years old and was married to Miss Nora Hanley around a year prior to the accident. His son had been born on September 14th a few weeks before his death. He was survived by his father and his brothers, Kirk and Harry of Lowell, Arizona. The chute bar was found sticking out of the timber 2-1/2 sets above the bottom and there was blood on the timber 60 ft. above the 500 level.

Note, 14 months before Jacobs had narrowly escaped death when he was walking with Miss Anna Hanley (Mrs.?)* in front of the Hughes rooming house on main St. Lowell, Arizona. A stray bullet fired by Harvey Hughes narrowly missed him. Mr. Hughes was busily shooting a miner, Ardley McClymonds ten times. * The newspaper states that the accident occurred in the Czar mine, but the men at inquest testified it was the Uncle Sam Mine.

*His Mother-In-Law was Mrs. Anna Hanley.

*“Harvey Hughes Tells His Story” Bisbee Daily Review 14 July 1911 page 8
*“Harvey Hughes Tells Story of Killing M’Clymonds” Bisbee Daily Review 14 July 1911 page 1
*“Harvey Preliminary Hearing This Morning” Bisbee Daily Review 13 July 1911 page 8
*“Son Born” Bisbee Daily Review 15 September 1912 page 6
*“Roy Jacobs injured” Bisbee Daily Review 9 October 1912 page 8
*“Roy Jacobs Dies” Bisbee Daily Review 10 October 1912 page 8
*“Jacobs Funeral Today” Bisbee Daily Review 11 October 1912 page 8
*“In the Superior Court in the County of Cochise, State of Arizona” Bisbee Daily Review 27 October 1912 page 13
February 22, 1913, Uncle Sam Mine
Ben H. Brooken was sitting on a mine car and had signaled the motor to couple to the car. When the motor impacted the mine car he was knocked off the car onto the rails. The car was then pushed on top of him. He was pinned under the wheels of the car. Brooken received severe bruises and cuts on the neck and head.
“Falls Beneath Ore Car Wheels” Bisbee Daily Review 23 February 1913 page 9

October 14, 1913, Uncle Sam Mine *
Charles Pelot was caught in a cave-in. One of his ribs was broken, and his left foot was smashed. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.
*The El Paso Herald listed the mine as the Holbrook shaft.
“In the Hospitals” Bisbee Daily Review 19 October 1913 page 3
“Chas Pelot Badly Injured in Mine Cave-in at Bisbee” El Paso Herald 17 October 1913 page 7

October 29, 1913, Uncle Sam Mine
While installing timber, Vaugh Hunicke was struck by a timber and knocked unconscious. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he revived and was sent home.
“Struck by Timber” Bisbee Daily Review 30 October 1913 page 8

February 10, 1914, Uncle Sam Mine
Miner, John Ronchette fell onto a timber and broke a rib. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital and later released to go to his room at the Kinsey House.
“Miner Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 11 February 1914 page 8

The Kinsey House is large building with the double porch.
Unspecified Mines owned by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company

The name Copper Queen Mine was often used as a general term to represent any mine. Newspapers and other documents would refer to any mine operated by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company as the “Copper Queen Mine”. The actual Copper Queen Mine was short lived and was shut down by 1886 and thus had few recorded accidents.

1886-1887
Dan Hankins, a pioneer of Bisbee resident was working as a timberman and fell into a raise (ore chute) As a result he was crippled for the remainder of his life. As an invalid he was able to start the successful Malachite Cigar Store on Main Street which he operate until 1904. It was considered the “Headquarters of all the miners and cattlemen of this part of the territory” “a mecca (sic) for young and old” He was able to “amass a large fortune which enable him to educate his children” He died on July 11, 1907.

“Malachite Cigar Store Ad” Cochise Review and Arizona Daily Orb 9 May 1900 page 1
“Resort of the Past” Bisbee Daily Review 9 April 1904 page 5
“Death Angel has Called Dan Hankins” Bisbee Daily Review 12 July 1907 page 5
January 18-25 1890, Czar or Holbrook Mine
Fred Stone received injuries around the head and arms in an undescribed accident.
“Wholesale Accidents” Arizona Weekly Citizen 25, 1890 January page 4

January 18-25 1890, Czar or Holbrook Mine
An unnamed miner was carrying a group of picks when he fell and on pick point penetrated his ankle, and another entered near his heart. It was reported he almost bled to death from his injuries.
“Wholesale Accidents” Arizona Weekly Citizen 25, 1890 January page 4

June-July 1890 Czar or Holbrook Mine
An unnamed miner walked into a raise and fell 40-feet. It was unsure if he would survive.
“Local Notes” Tombstone Daily Prospector 2 July 1890 January page 4

May 12 1891, Czar or Holbrook Mine
Charles S. Nelson and John Torpey were spitting five fuses. The fifth fuse gave them difficulty and the men were caught at the site when the blast detonated. Nelson died from shock, but his partner Torpey recovered. The mines were shut down for Nelson’s funeral. Nelson was said to have supposed to be married a short time after the explosion ended his life
“Blown Up” Tombstone Epitaph 17 May, 1891 page 3
“Death at Bisbee” The Arizona Republican 17 May 1891 page 2

June 31, 1897
Angus Gillis was being hoisted in a cage when a mine car wheel fell from the surface and glanced off his arm breaking the bone.
“All over Arizona” The Arizona Republican 2 July 1897 page 4
August 12, 1899
A miner named Trevick had a foot smashed by a boulder. Doctors were not able to determine if any bones were broken.

“Useful Information” The Arizona Daily Orb 12 August 1899 page 4
“Arizona Day by Day The Arizona Republican 16 August 1899

May 29, 1900, (Rucker Division Copper Queen mine)
At 7:30 pm, while working in the Rucker division, Harvey Johnson was caught in a cave-in. His shoulders took the impact. The extents of his injuries were unknown.

“Painfully Injured” Cochise Review 30 May 1900 page 4

August 17, 1900
A cave-in during the afternoon left four men injured. The area was dangerous and was predicted to collapse. Superintendent Clawson had the foresight to have the lower set evacuated of men and the men working in the upper set were on the lookout for a collapse. The cave-in occurred suddenly catching the men in the upper set. Gibson was bruised around the hips. E.A. White had cuts on his face and back. C.M. Lee had his left leg broken above the knee and his right was temporarily paralyzed. The fourth man came from another workplace to rescue the men. While trying to throw them a rope he fell and dislocated his elbow.

“Cave In” Cochise Review 24 August 1900 page 1

Around 1904
Martin Carter was killed underground He was survived by a widow and three small children Lote, Goldie, and Wadie. Interestingly the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company cared for the family after Martin’s death. His widow died about four years after the accident, and the children were placed in the custody of Jesse B. Curtis.

“Mrs. Carters Funeral Today” Bisbee Daily Review 7 November 1908 page 5

April 30, 1904
Frank Wright was killed in an undescribed mine accident.

“Frank Wright Buried” Bisbee Daily Review 3 May 1904 page 5

August 1905
Frank Miller broke his leg in an undescribed mine accident and taken to the Copper Queen Hospital. On September 13, 1904, in a maniac state he cut his throat from “ear to ear” in the surgical ward in the view of 15 patients. The nurse arrived within a minute, but it was already too late. He was 30 years old.

“Frank Miller Dead by His Own Hand” Bisbee Daily Review 14 September 1905 page 5

November 17, 1916
Tom Decker burned his hand on a carbide lamp. The reaction of water and calcium carbide is an exothermic reaction, and the bottoms of lamps can become quite hot. Also carbide lamps, often leak acetylene around the gasket between the top and bottom and can burst into flames.

Unspecified Mines owned by Phelps Dodge Corporation

In 1917, the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company became part of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. At this time the term P.D. Mine or Phelps Dodge mine became popular general terms used to represent any mine in Bisbee operated by Phelps Dodge.

December 20, 1917
A division car loaded with steel (drill) fell on W.W. Aseltine. His chest, body, and right arm were bruised.

January 24, 1918
Motorman, George Eoff had his leg broken in a compound fracture. He later died on February 14, 1918.

February 20, 1918
“Copper water” went into John R. Ryan’s eye. His right eye became inflamed.

February 27, 1918
Ernest Hicks got sulfide ore into his eye. As a result, he lost vision in his left eye.

April 9, 1918
C. C. Sharp was caught in a cave-in. Both his ankles and his right leg were broken.

July 30, 1918, William Reese Lease from Phelps Dodge
Hoistman, Donaciano Cassias received three bells followed by one bell and began to hoist, Mine Foreman, Thomas Lee Thornberry. He was riding a sinking bucket, which was against mine rules. About 30ft. below the shaft collar, his head caught on a timber. Cassias stopped the hoist the moment it became hung. The impact fractured his vertebrae. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital, where he died. He was survived by his wife, Gertrude. He was 34 years old and a native to Arizona.


“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No. 1370” Arizona State Archives Phoenix
November 12, 1919
While operating a motor Bert Pierce had a head on collision with another locomotive. His chest was bruised, and two ribs were broken.

July 12, 1920
Robert P. Little was coupling two mine cars together and dropped his carbide lamp. When he reached to get it, he was caught between the cars and cut his ear.

July, 14, 1920 Probably Sacramento pit
Juan Villaneda was hit by a falling rock which fractured his skull. He was 36 years-old and buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

August 13, 1920
George Vasil decided to climb over an empty ore train. At the same time, the locomotive drive began to move the train. Vasil hit an overhead timber (cap) and injured his eye.

February 6, 1920, Probably Sacramento Pit
Jose Valenzuela had a jack (probably a track jack) slip, and it broke his big toe.

January 11, 1921
Richard George had his ribs bruised when he was squeezed between a mine car and a timber.

January 11, 1921
A collar brace (4”X6”x5’ timber) fell and broke the foot of Robert Maitland.

March 17, 1922
Aaron Kennwaugh cut his fingers when a chute door fell onto the track. (The chute door was probably not installed, and the door was being transported to the location it was needed.)
November 22, 1922
William Haas lost the fingers and part of one hand in an explosion. (Probably caused by a blasting cap)

January 9, 1923
Ben Dear broke a finger when it was crushed by a trolley pole.

January 29, 1923
B.J. Mc Pherson broke his leg when he was caught in a blast.

April 24, 1923
Ben Dear broke a finger when a rock fell out of a chute. Note that Dear had broken another finger three months earlier (Jan 9)

September 22, 1923
August Unwin bruised his eye taking an air hose of a drill. He most likely forgot to turn off or releases the air from the hose, and the hose flung back at him as soon as he took it off.

October 23, 1923
James McElroy lost a hand when dynamite exploded.
November 16, 1923
R. Radigan broke his collar bone when he was caught between a mine car and chute timber.  

February 3, 1924, Probably Sacramento Pit
Roberto Aguillar was struck by a boulder. His left leg was crushed and suffered internal injuries, including likely damage to his kidneys. He was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital where he died on February 4th. He was 21 years-old and from Cananea, Mexico.  

July 25, 1924
Vaughan Banta was caught between a mine car and a drift wall. He was hospitalized for three days.  
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register July 25, 1924, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

November 30, 1924, Hargis Lease probably 100 level Southwest Mine
Foreman, Jesus Romero picking down a drift and Francisco Pacheco Jr. was watching, when a rock fell striking him. Pacheco was rushed to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital. Initially, it was thought he was not seriously injured, but he died from shock the following morning. He was 19-years-old and from Mexico.  
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1582” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

January 21, 1925, Hargis/ Wheeler Lease probably Czar Mine 100 level
Jose Moreno was mucking off an area to install a set of timber. This stope was being remined by the lessees and had been originally mined about 40 years earlier. He moved a 1,500 lb. boulder and a timber slipped. Both Moreno and the boulder fell seven feet. One of his legs was caught by the boulder, but he was largely on top of the rock. The fall ruptured his intestines. He died at 11:00 am on January 22 from the operation to repair them.  
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1585” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

March 9, 1925 Hargis Lease probably Czar Mine 100 level
Jesus Acosta was caught in an undescribed blast and died from shock  
January 27, 1928
Jake Supancich was killed when he was crushed by two mine cars. His pelvis was broken, and he died of pneumonia on February 14th. He was 19 years-old.
Office of State Mine Inspector. 

July 25, 1929, Mardon lease possibly Holbrook mine
Working on the Mardon Lease, Antonio Gutierrez was caught in a cave-in. His pelvis and back were broken. Suffering from shock, he died at 5:25 pm.
Office of State Mine Inspector. 

August 23, 1930
W.G. Inglas, a shift boss from Nova Scotia was hospitalized for bruised ribs.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register August 23, 1930 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

December 3, 1930
Pumpman, John Yarcho spent four days at the Copper Queen Hospital for a cut cheek and bruising.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register December 3, 1930, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

December 11, 1930
Clarence Hallstead lost a finger on his left hand.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register December 11, 1930, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

February 21, 1931
English Miner, William Askew broke his jaw.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register February 21, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

March 30, 1931
Cager, Walter Pierce bruised his pelvis and was taken to the Copper Queen Hospital.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register March 30, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

April 21, 1931
E.J. Carnes, a miner, was hospitalized for a broken nose and cuts on his face.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register April 21, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

May 4, 1931
Herman Schieffler, a miner from Texas suffered a broken ulna and abrasions.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register May 4, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
May 29, 1931
Miner, Frank C. Reeves broke his 3rd vertebrae.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register May 29, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

June 1, 1931
George Forrey, a miner from Iowa dislocated his left shoulder and bruised his back.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register June 1, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

July 27, 1931
Swedish Miner, Ernest Bergman fractured a tibia.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register July 27, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

October 19, 1931
Motorman, Haywood Cunningham cut his left leg.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register October 19, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

March 22, 1932
John Foloy*, a motorman from South Wales was hospitalized for one day after receiving a cut eye and a concussion. (The spelling of his surname maybe incorrect.)
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register March 22, 1932, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

August 31, 1933
Cornish Miner, Edwin James was killed in a cave-in.

October 15, 1933
Autice Dickson, a miner was stuck by a loaded mine car. His lower back was severely bruised. He was released from Copper Queen Hospital after seven days.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register October 15, 1933, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

January 6, 1934
Henry Stewart, a motorman had a foreign object enter an eye. He was hospitalized for four days.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register January 6, 1934, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

January 18, 1934
Miner, W.B. Higgins was struck in the eye by a steel cable. He suffered bleeding into the anterior chamber of the cornea. Higgins remained at the Copper Queen Hospital for five days.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register February 14, 1934, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.
February 14, 1934
On St. Valentine’s Day, Italian miner, George Gardonia suffered a compound skull fracture. In remained in the Copper Queen Hospital 156 days.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register June1, 1931, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

December 12, 1934, McKenna Lease
Antonio Chavez spent 59 days in the hospital after being injured.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register December 12, 1934, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

December 19, 1934
Fred Mesa, a miner from New Mexico was hospitalized for one day after being exposed to powder gasses after blasting a missed hole.
Copper Queen Hospital Patients Register December 19, 1934, Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee.

July 1, 1941
Jose Antonio Perez fell between cars on a moving ore train and was killed. He was survived by a wife and children in Tombstone, Arizona.
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.1798” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

December 31, 1941 (42?)
Florian M. Pilarczyr had a mine accident that severed his spine. He died at the Copper Queen Hospital on May 26, 1943.

March 15, 1943
Manuel Guzman was injured in a cave-in. The accident was undescribed, and he died on March 21st.

February 9, 1963, Campbell Mine (probably)
Jose Valenzuela entered a drift filled with “bad air” and suffocated. The first men on the scene could see him lying on the track, but could not get close enough to help him.
Pete Olier Personal communication May 27, 2014

August 9, 1968
D.R. Bernal was killed while working with a machine.
Unidentified Mine belonging to Calumet & Arizona Mining Company and related companies.

The Calumet & Arizona Mining Company was the second major mining company in Bisbee in the earlier years it was common to call the Irish Mag mine the C&A Mine. Later this term was applied to the Oliver and other mines. Related companies such as, the Pittsburgh and Duluth and the Superior and Pittsburgh often had mines that were called by the company name or initials and not the actual mine name. These accidents are those in which the mine the accident occurred could not be conclusively determined.

May 15, 1899, South Bisbee Mining Company*
James McNeill was drilling in the center of the bottom of the shaft. Joseph O’Hara and Earl McCutcheon were drilling on either side of him, when McNeill drilled into and misfire that he was right above. The explosion blew off one arm and blasted out his eyes. A flying rock knocked out O, Hara. Earl McCutcheon was temporally stunned and soon had taken the body of McNeill to the sinking bucket. While holding O’Hara, he signaled James Williams the hoistman and brought his partners to the hoisted surface. Somewhat conscious, McNeill muttered unintelligibly about God and the Virgin Mary and was laid down on a cot and eventually into the bunkhouse to wait for a doctor. He died soon after the accident.

“Bisbee Miner’s Pick Strikes Dynamite” The San Francisco Call 4 May 16, 1899 page 4
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.399” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Around December 27, 1901, South Bisbee Mine (LS&P No.3?)
R.E. Daly and his partners employed to sink the shaft. They were down close to 1000- feet and rang the bells to indicate they were ready to blast. They spit the fuses climbed into the sinking bucket and rang the bells to be hoisted. There was a delay in the hoistman’s response, and the bucket had been lifted only about twenty feet when the round detonated. A rock flew and struck Daley right arm and wrist, breaking them. In December 1902 Daly filed a suit against the mining company claiming that the bell system was not functioning and that the hoistman was not only incompetent was also hard of hearing. He was asking for $10,000 for damages since he claimed he could no longer work as a miner and $500 in medical expenses.

“Files Suit for Damages” Bisbee Daily Review 28 December 1902 page 4
June 15, 1903, South Bisbee Shaft. (L.S. &P No. 3 or Cole Shaft.)
Sam Dickey was entered a work area to relight a fuse that had not detonated. The hole detonated, catching him in the explosion. One eye was destroyed, his right arm was broken, and they were powder burns on his body. The other eye was thought could be saved. Dickey traveled to Phoenix to undergo an operation on his remaining eye in August 1903.

Another Mine Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 17, June 1903 page 5
“Will Lose his Eye” Bisbee Daily Review 17, June 1903 page 5
“Mining Briefs” Bisbee Daily Review 21, June 1903 page 6
“Will have Eye Treated” Bisbee Daily Review 2, August 1903 page 5

July 21, 1904, (Irish Mag* or Oliver Mine)
J. McCarthy was working with Rouland Livesey. J. McCarthy was working in over a chute on two lagging that were nailed down. One end of a lagging broke near the nails, and he fell into the chute, and fell breaking bones as he struck the timber. His partner had gone to get sharp drill steels and was not present at the time of the accident. After Livesey return he found McCarthy’s candlestick and a shift boss looking for McCarthy. Finally, they lowered a man into the chute and he found McCarthy’s body partially buried by rock with only his hands and head exposed. According to Livesey, the area above the chute had not caved, but rather the chute was hung up and when McCarthy fell his impact freed the jammed up muck, it fell burying him. He was survived by a brother in New York City, who was a letter carrier and another relation in Madison, Texas. * This accident most likely, occurred in the Irish Mag Mine.

Three Fatal Accidents Occur” Bisbee Daily Review 22 July 1904 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.218” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 8, 1905, (Irish Mag* or Oliver Mine)
Michael J. O’ Sullivan was working on the 1100 intermediate level of a new double compartment interior shaft that extended from the 1050 to the 1150 level. On the intermediate level, O’ Sullivan was loading ore into mine cars from a chute. The procedure was that he was to load a car at the chute and push it about 200ft. until he reached the shaft. At the shaft, a cage would be waiting with an empty car on it, while the second cage was at the bottom or 1150 level. He would take the empty mine car off the cage and push on the full car he had brought. Then he rang two bells and the cage would be lowered and the second cage would be raised with an empty car. The station was illuminated by a couple of candles, and the floor was covered with turnsheets, but the shaft did not have a safety bar preventing anyone from falling into the shaft. It appeared that while pushing a loading car he forgot which shaft compartment had a cage waiting. He pushed the loaded mine car into the shaft and the car dragged him with it. The loaded mine car landed on a cage. His body was believed to have landed on the car and then slid down and rested against the empty mine car sitting on the cage. A gash in the side of his skull, running down to the jaw, leaked brains. The doctors hopelessly tried to save him, but after three and one half-hours he died. He was preceded in death by his wife and was survived by a son. Patrick Finn another miner had seen O’Sullivan pulling a mine car with his back to the shaft early that day. He had warned O’Sullivan never to do that, and O’ Sullivan showed him a spot where
he had stepped on a loose plank and had almost fallen in the shaft earlier that day. Finn believed that O’Sullivan had backed into the shaft rather being pulled. * This accident most likely, occurred in the Irish Mag Mine. The Oliver Mine was undergoing a renovation of the surface facilities and was used for limited work at this time.
  
“Miner Falls to Death” Bisbee Daily Review 9 February 1905 page 5
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.253” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

February 12, 1905, (L.S. & P. No. 3 or Cole Shaft.)
George Nelson shook a tin of blasting caps to loosen them up to make them easier to remove and they detonated. The explosion destroyed both of his hands and one eye. It was thought the other eye might be saved. From the waist up peppered with bits of copper from the blasting caps. Nelson was a recent graduate of the Michigan School of Mines and had been working in Bisbee to develop first-hand knowledge of mining.

*A Michigan paper indicated that this occurred in the Junction Mine, but Bisbee records state the L.S&.P, which is either the Cole Mine or the L.S.P. No. 3 Mine.

“A Frightful Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 14 February 1905 page 5
“Michigan Boy” Bisbee Daily Review 19 February 1905 page 2

February 19, 1906
Mike Medigovich was standing under a chute when another miner dumped a wheelbarrow load of rock on top of him. He suffered cuts to the head.

“Injured in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 20 February 1906 page 1

September 26, 1906, Irish Mag/ Oliver Mine #367
G.E. Ware better known as “Whiskers”* was killed when he picked into a missed hole in the Southwest “motor” drift. The bosses were confused by this accident, because Ware was working in the wrong drift. He was supposed to be working in the North Drift with Lou Medin. After learning Ware was in the Southwest Drift, Shift Boss W.J. Greenwood told Medin to get Ware and tell him to work in the North Drift. When Medin found Ware he was already dead and Medin went to the 1150 station and found Shift Foreman U.S. Ratterree and told him of the accident. (* Medin knew him only as Whiskers and only learned his real name at the inquest.)

*Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.367” Arizona State Archives Phoenix

Around March 28, 1907 (L. S & P. No. 3 or Cole Shaft.)
Cousin Jack, Ethelbert Hayes, and Frank Earl Allen were working in No. 2 sulfide stope on the 1000 level. A cave-in occurred killing Hayes and injuring Allen.

“Territorial Items” Coconino Sun 28, March 1907 page 8

August 25, 1907, (L. S & P. No. 3 or Cole Shaft.)
William Kranz, a timberman, was working on a new chute on the 900 level. While he was working a section of rock fell and knocked him to the ground breaking his leg just above the ankle. He was taken to the Calumet & Arizona Hospital where the 35-year-old Kranz stayed until September 13, 1907.

*Is Hurt in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 27 August 1907 page 7
November 23, 1907, Superior & Pittsburg Mine
J.H. Lee was injured on the 900 level when timbers fell and hit cutting his hand. He was expected to be off work two weeks.
“Fingers Lacerated” Bisbee Daily Review 24 November 1907 page 3

February 12, (?) 1908, Superior & Pittsburg Mine
A.C. Carter was pushing a car on a lower level when it derailed violently and crushed his fingers of one hand against the timber.
“Fingers Crushed in Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 12 February 1908 page 7

August 24, 1917
A blasting cap exploded in the right hand of Ben Critchley. The ends of his fingers were destroyed. He was 22 years old and was released from the Calumet & Arizona Hospital on September 6, 1917.

December 31, 1917, Cole Mine (probably)
A blasting cap exploded injuring the right arm and left knee of George Corris.

February 19, 1920
A pick fell on the head of Gus Jurich. The top of his head was cut.

March 20, 1920
Timberman, Victor Ritner had his leg broken when a boulder fell on it.

June 5, 1920 Junction Mine (probably)
George Bakota was drilling, and the steel broke cutting his hand.

June 27, 1922
Joe Parvin was caught between to mine cars and suffered a bruised pelvis.

February 11, 1923
L.F. Haggard broke a finger when it became caught between a chute and a bar.
June 6, 1922
B.K. Gillespie broke an arm and was generally bruised up when he fell a 100ft. down a stope.

February 27, 1923
Vic Ritner was bruised up had an arm broken after being caught by falling rock.

August 25, 1923
Henry Williams broke his elbow stopping a group of mine cars.

August 29, 1923
Hilmer Hanson was too close to a face being blasted when it detonated. He suffered puncture wounds on his back and arms

September 8, 1923
H.C. Neely was hit by a rock while barring down. The rock broke his shoulder.

October 19, 1923
Cleofos Baron smashed his hand when a cage bar fell on it.

February 18, 1924
Sherman Fellers wrenched his back lifting a turnsheet.

February 22, 1924
H.E. Neely broke a rib while lifting a box of powder (dynamite). At this time powder came in 50 lb. wooden boxes.

May 11, 1924
J.A. Anderson broke his hand when a rock hit his hand while using a chute bar.

June 20, 1924
John C. Perkins was gassed. The gasses could have been powder gasses left over from blasting or gasses from a mine fire that had leaked into active workings.

September 6, 1924
Robert Grant broke his arm when a cage jolted when he was being hoisted.
September 11, 1924
G.W. Bell broke two fingers when a drill steel broke while he was drilling.

October 21, 1924
Joe Mandarich broke his toes when a rock landed on them while he was barring down.

October 30, 1924
A.O. Smith was bruised and wrenched his hip when he fell while breaking a mule.

Unidentified Mine
May 7, 1888, Unknown Mine probably a C.Q.C.M.Co. mine
John Waters fell 65 ft. down a manway. The back of his head was cut, and both ankles sprained.
“Territorial Topics” The Arizona Silver Belt 12 May 1888 page 6

January 9, 1903
W.R. Smith was struck in the head by a handle from a windlass.
“Slightly Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 10 January 1903 page 8

May 5, 1905
Mike O’Brien was dragged behind a mine car by a runaway mule. He was cut up and bruised
“Injured Yesterday” Bisbee Daily Review 6 May 1905 page 6
July 11, 1912, Unknown mine probably a C.Q.C.M.Co. mine
Irish Miner, Michael Maguire was injured and taken to the Copper Queen Hospital on July 7th 1912. He died from a ruptured artery. He was survived by a brother Patrick Maguire in Bisbee and a sister living in New York. His body was shipped to New York for burial.

“Michael Maguire Dies” Bisbee Daily Review 12 July 1912 page 2

August 4, 1927
Ramon Morales* was killed while breaking a rock containing a misfire. It detonated crushing his face and skull.
* Name was also spelled Mirales and Mierales on documents


Whitetail Deer Mine

February 14, 1918, Whitetail Deer Mine
Hoist engineer, S. E Beden was working when the flywheel came off the hoist and smashed through the side of the hoist house and went off 150 ft. into the desert. Flying lumber struck Beden breaking his leg in a compound fracture and breaking his hand in three places. He also was seriously cut on the hand in the area of a tendon. The hoist was badly damaged, and one side of the hoist house was torn out.

“Flywheel Flies Engineer Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 16 February 1918 page 6

July 13, 1921, Whitetail Deer Mine
Tom Moat, employed in sinking the shaft was injured when he was struck by a rock.

“Miner is Injured” Bisbee Daily Review 13 July 1921 page 6

December 13, 1941, White Tail Deer Mine
Thomas Mason Jr. and Swedish miner Peter Harold Welander were working repairing the shaft when both men fell from their staging into the shaft both men suffered broken backs, necks, and skulls. Another different version was told by Glenn O’Leary, who was working on the surface at the Whitetail Deer. He said that the men were retimbering the shaft and had taken the cage down to the 200 level. They got off the cage and were standing on the station, but the timber was rotted and gave way. The two men fell into the shaft. Their bodies were found at the bottom of the shaft.*. Mason was survived by 14 month old daughter named Dorothy, his wife and his brother George. Welander was survived by his six children, Louise, Ruth, Arthur, Harold, Irene, Alice, and his wife.

* Note that the bottom of the Whitetail Deer shaft is the 500 level it is called the 500 level because it is equal to the 500 level in the other Copper Queen Mines, like the Spray. In this case the 500 level is actually 602ft. from the surface.

“Two Dead in Fall at Mine” Bisbee Daily Review 14 December 1941 page 3
“Thomas Mason Jr. Rites Today, 4:30” Bisbee Daily Review 16 December 1941 page 1
Richard W. Graeme III personal communication 2011
Wolverine Mine

August 27, 1903,* Wolverine No.1 Mine
Gilbert A. Phelps died from injuries received after a ten ft. fall. * Date of death, not of accident.
“Phelps is Dead” Arizona Republican 31 August 1903 page 6

February 17, 1904, Wolverine No.1 Mine
W.G. Mc Call was killed when he fell down the Wolverine Shaft. Three men and Mc Call were descending riding on a sinking bucket. When they reached the 500 level, McCall stepped off on the wrong side of the landing and fell through a trapdoor to the bottom of the shaft. eighty feet below. He appeared to have died instantly. His head was cut and bruised from striking the sides of the shaft. It was determined that even if he had survived the fall, he would have drowned since the shaft sump had several feet of water in it. The other men riding the bucket were Richard Nesbitt, Ed Botsford, and Arthur T. Bennetts
“Two Miners Killed Accident Last Night” Bisbee Daily Review 18 February 1904 page 1
“Cochise County Coroner’s Inquest No.190” Arizona State Archives

September 6, 1918, Wolverine Mine
Charles A. Coburn was caught in a cave-in. His nose received a compound fracture, and he died from meningitis on September 10th. He was 53 years-old.

July 25, 1921, Wolverine Mine
Enrique Terran and James Egan were being hoisted to the surface, riding a crosshead attached to a sinking bucket. At this time, a monsoon rain had started on the surface. The water flowed down the hillside and flooded the dump, then began to pour into the shaft. The water washed out a section of shaft. timber and released the muck it was holding. When Terran and Egan were about 50 ft. from the surface the falling muck struck the bucket knocking the men to the bottom of the shaft. The cable jerked when the muck struck the bucket and hoistman, Harry Simmers stopped hoisting and reported this to Foreman James Malley. The foreman inspected the shaft and noted it was too badly damaged for hoisting.
He went down the manway until he discovered the bodies of the two men at the bottom of the shaft. He placed the bodies on the station for the coroner to examine (most likely the 400 level station) (Note under most circumstances the bodies were supposed to be left. where they were killed for the coroner to examine. In this case Malley made the right decision and moved the bodies as the bottom of the shaft after an accident like this would be a dangerous place.)
“Two are Killed in Peculiar Accident” Bisbee Daily Review 26 July 1921 page 4
“Cloudburst at Bisbee Kills Mine Workers” Tombstone Epitaph 31 July 1921 page 4
Office of State
Dugan Mortuary Records 1918/22 Accession 2010.10.12 Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, Bisbee p443.
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“Controlling Mine Fires in Cananea” Bisbee Daily Review 25 July 1914 page 1

“Copper Queen” Weekly Arizona citizen. September 04, 1880, page 1


“Do You Have to Learn” Bisbee Daily Review., August 31, 1913, section 2

“First Smoker Dates” Bisbee Daily Review. December 10, 1913, Page 4

“Firefighters back from Cananea Mines” Bisbee Daily Review 8 August 1914 page 3

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Phelps Dodge Corporation (1919) The Copper Queen Practical Mining Course. Bisbee Publishing Company, Bisbee, Arizona,

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“Untitled” *Bisbee Daily Review* 3 May 1914 Sporting Section page 4

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1st level station of the Hargis Incline.
Appendix

30 crosscut, 3rd level Southwest Mine
Accidents
Listed by Mine

Holbrook No. 1 Buildings, Holbrook No.2 mine, Spray Mine Irish Mag Mine
(foreground to background)
**Bisbee Queen Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1904, 1926-1928  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Fall of Object (bolt)  
Total 1

**Bisbee West Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1899-1907  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Shaft Accident  
1 Fall of Object (timber)  
Total 2

**Boras Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1919-1975  
Fatal Accidents  
None  
Total 0

**Briggs Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1902-1948  
Fatal Accidents  
3 Shaft Accident  
2 Haulage  
1 Blasting delayed leaving  
1 Blasting Misfire  
1 Fall  
Total 8
**Campbell Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1917-1980  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Shaft Accident  
7 Fall of Ground  
3 Blasting Premature detonation  
1 Fall  
2 Haulage  
Total 14

**Charon Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1914-1935  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Fall of Ground  
Total 1

**Cochise Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1898-1907  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Shaft Accident  
Total 1

**Cochise & Calumet Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1905, 1917-1975  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Blasting Premature Detonation  
2 Blasting Misfire  
Total 3
Cole Mine
Fatal Accidents
4 fall
1 Blasting Misfire
1 Haulage
1 Haulage chute failure
2 Shaft Accident
10 Fall of Ground
1 Electrocution
1 unknown
Total 21

Congdon Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1906
Fatal Accidents
2 fire
Total 2

Copper Queen Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1880-1895
Fatal Accidents
1 Blasting Misfire
Total 1

Cuprite Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1905-1944
Fatal Accidents
1 Fall of Object (sheave wheel)
2 Blasting Misfire
Total 3
**Czar Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1885-1947  
Fatal Accidents  
9 Fall of Ground  
1 Collapse of Backfill  
4 Fall  
2 Haulage  
2 Haulage chute failure  
3 Electrocution  
Total 21

---

**Dennis Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1907-1975  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Shaft Accident  
2 Fall of Ground  
2 Fall  
2 Blasting delayed leaving  
1 Falling Object (Timber)  
1 Electrocution  
1 Machinery  
Total 10

---

**Dallas Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1902-1944  
Fatal Accidents  
2 Shaft Accident  
1 Fall of Ground  
1 Haulage  
Total 4

---

**Gardner Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1902-1944  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Shaft Accident  
9 Fall of Ground  
2 Electrocution  
2 Blasting Misfire  
2 Fall  
Total 16
Hendricks Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1881-1904
Fatal Accidents
2 Fall of Ground
Total 2

Hoatson Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1905-1919
Fatal Accidents
4 Fall of Ground
1 Fall of Object (timber)
1 Fall
1 Machinery (hoist drum)
Total 7

Higgins Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1944
Fatal Accidents
1 Fall of Ground
3 Blasting Misfire
Total 4

Holbrook Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1881-1944
Fatal Accidents
13 Fall of Ground
6 Shaft Accident
2 Blasting Misfire
1 Blasting Returning to Detonation
1 Blasting Premature Detonation
5 Fall
4 Electrocution
Total 32
Irish Mag Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1899-1928
Fatal Accidents
2 Shaft Accident
2 Fall of Ground
1 Fall
Total 5

Junction Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1980
Fatal Accidents
9 Shaft Accident
17 Fall of Ground
3 Fall
4 Haulage
3 Electrocution
2 Blasting Powder gasses
1 Blasting Delayed Leaving
1 Fire gasses
1 Machinery (forklift.)
Total 41

Lake Superior & Pittsburg No.3 Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1900-1922
Fatal Accidents
1 Shaft Accident
1 Fall of Ground
Total 2

Lavender Pit Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1950-1974
Fatal Accidents
1 Fall of Ground
Total 1
**Lowell Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1940  
Fatal Accidents  
2 Shaft Accident  
3 Fall of Ground  
1 Blasting Premature Detonation  
1 Tool  
1 Electrocution  
Total 8

**Manganese Workings near Cole Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1914-1918, 1940-1945  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Blasting Misfire  
Total 1

**Nighthawk Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1917-1938  
Fatal Accidents  
1 Blasting Premature Detonation  
2 Fall of Ground  
Total 3

**Pittsburg & Hecla Mine**  
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1905  
Fatal Accidents  
2 Shaft Accident  
1 Blasting Misfire  
Total 3
Portage Lake Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1904
Fatal Accidents
Total 0

Sacramento Mine (underground)
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1904-1946
Fatal Accidents
7 Shaft Accident
7 Fall of Ground
2 Haulage Chute failure
4 Blasting Misfire
1 Electrocution
Total 21

Sacramento Open Pit Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1917-1929
Fatal Accidents
10 Blasting Premature Detonation
1 Blasting Fly rock
4 Dumping Rail Car
1 Derailment
1 Machinery (Fell onto Steam Shovel cable)
1 Machinery (Caught between Locomotive and Oil Tank)
1 Machinery (Hit by Rail car)
Total 19

Oliver Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1941
Fatal Accidents
6 Shaft Accident
16 Fall of Ground
1 Blasting Misfire
1 Machinery (saw)
1 Fall
Total 25
Southwest Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1911-1944
Fatal Accidents
1 Shaft Accident
10 Fall of Ground
1 Haulage (chute)
1 Haulage
Total 13

Shattuck Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1904-1947
Fatal Accidents
4 Shaft Accident
9 Fall of Ground
1 Fall
Total 14

Saginaw Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1904-1913, 1929-1975
Fatal Accidents
1 Fall of Ground
1 Blasting Misfire
Total 2

Spray Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1889-1940
Fatal Accidents
3 Shaft Accident
5 Fall of Ground
2 Fall
1 Electrocution
1 Haulage
Total 12
Uncle Sam Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1881-1905, 1907-1944
Fatal Accidents
1 Blasting Powder Gasses
1 Shaft Accident
Total 2

Unknown Mine owned by Calumet & Arizona and related companies.
Period of Operation: 1880-1917
Fatal Accidents
1 Shaft Accident
2 Unknown cause
Total 2

Unknown Mine owned by Phelps Dodge
Period of Operation: 1917-1980
Fatal Accidents
1 Shaft Accident
8 Falling Ground
1 Fall
2 Haulage
1 Blasting unknown
1 Suffocation
6 Unknown cause
Total 20

Unknown Mine owned by C.Q.CM.Co.
Period of Operation: 1899-1931
Fatal Accidents
1 Shaft Accident
1 Fall of Ground
2 Blasting Misfire
1 Fall
Total 5
Unknown Mine
Period of Operation: 1880-1980
Fatal Accidents
1 Blasting Misfire
1 Unknown Cause
Total 2

Whitetail Deer Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1910-1945
Fatal Accidents
2 Shaft Accident
Total 2

Wolverine Mine
Period of Operation/Maintained: 1903-1931
Fatal Accidents
3 Shaft Accident
1 Fall
Total 4
List of Mine Fatalities

Shift of the Junction Mine Circa 1924
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acosta, Jesus</td>
<td>Hargis Lease probably Czar Mine 100 level</td>
<td>9-Mar-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aguillar, Roberto</td>
<td>Probably Sacramento Pit</td>
<td>3-Feb-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen, Eugene</td>
<td>Junction Mine</td>
<td>7-Jul-19</td>
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<td>Angelvich, Nicholas</td>
<td>Oliver Mine</td>
<td>29-Oct-07</td>
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<td>Anshutz, Charles</td>
<td>Holbrook No.1 Mine “B” level</td>
<td>9, Nov 1899</td>
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<td>Anstess, Percy</td>
<td>Junction Mine</td>
<td>26-Oct-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arksey, Wesley S.</td>
<td>Briggs Mine</td>
<td>7-Jan-15</td>
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<td>Arnold, William H.</td>
<td>Higgins Mine</td>
<td>4-Dec-15</td>
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<td>Arola, Matt</td>
<td>Oliver Mine</td>
<td>21-Apr-09</td>
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<td>Atkins, Charles</td>
<td>Cuprite Mine 500 level</td>
<td>10-Oct-24</td>
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<td>Badich, Peter Popvich</td>
<td>Denn Mine 1600 level 6xc</td>
<td>8-Nov-18</td>
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<td>Baker, John</td>
<td>Campbell Mine</td>
<td>1-Feb-44</td>
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<td>Balma, Frank</td>
<td>Junction Mine 1500 level 127 stope</td>
<td>27-Apr-19</td>
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<td>Barrett, C.T.</td>
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<td>29-Apr-22</td>
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<td>Beecroft., R.F.</td>
<td>Cole Mine</td>
<td>16-Jun-61</td>
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<td>Beers, Joseph</td>
<td>Cole Mine 1000 level</td>
<td>31-Mar-08</td>
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<td>Benderach, Miki</td>
<td>Oliver Mine</td>
<td>16-Aug-11</td>
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<td>Benny, Thomas</td>
<td>Denn Mine</td>
<td>10-Jul-35</td>
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<td>Bernal, D.R.</td>
<td>Phelps Dodge mines surface facilities</td>
<td>9-Aug-68</td>
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<td>Besil, Joseph</td>
<td>Czar Mine 200 level</td>
<td>16-Dec-21</td>
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<td>Billing, Frank E.</td>
<td>Lowell Mine</td>
<td>18-Dec-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blanco, Benjamin</td>
<td>Oliver Mine 1150 level 137 raise</td>
<td>6-May-12</td>
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<td>Blozевич, Frank</td>
<td>Gardner Mine</td>
<td>5-Oct-11</td>
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<td>Bowman, Frank</td>
<td>Bisbee West Mine</td>
<td>13-Dec-01</td>
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<td>Boyd, George</td>
<td>Holbrook Mine /Holbrook No.1 Shaft.</td>
<td>3-Sep-08</td>
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<td>Boyd, Spencer B</td>
<td>Junction Mine</td>
<td>2-Feb-06</td>
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<td>Boyle, John P.</td>
<td>Lowell Mine</td>
<td>12-Jan-11</td>
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<td>Brajovich, John</td>
<td>Shattuck Mine</td>
<td>31-Oct-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branson, Albert A.</td>
<td>Holbrook No.1 Mine</td>
<td>24-Dec-05</td>
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<td>Breen, Mike</td>
<td>Hoatson</td>
<td>16-Apr-15</td>
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<td>Brooks, Shelby Clay</td>
<td>Campbell Mine 1800 level 23 xc</td>
<td>19-Dec-36</td>
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<td>Brunas, Dominic</td>
<td>Congdon Mine</td>
<td>13-Feb-04</td>
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<td>Burgoon, Charles</td>
<td>Shattuck Mine 500 level 134 xc</td>
<td>18-Aug-16</td>
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<td>Burgos, Frank R.</td>
<td>Campbell Mine 2700 level</td>
<td>28-Feb-67</td>
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<td>Burks, S.D.</td>
<td>Campbell Mine 2833 level</td>
<td>2-Jan-45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byerly Henry May</td>
<td>Sacramento Pit</td>
<td>9-Jun-24</td>
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<td>Byerly, Perry, M.</td>
<td>Sacramento Mine</td>
<td>9-Feb-28</td>
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<td>Byrd, Perry Riley</td>
<td>Southwest Mine 6th level 5-15-1 stope</td>
<td>27-Mar-20</td>
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<td>Caine, John</td>
<td>Junction Mine 900 level</td>
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<td>Calderon, Carlos</td>
<td>Sacramento Pit</td>
<td>9-Jan-18</td>
</tr>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Mine/Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Campbell, Frank</td>
<td>Junction Mine 1800 level</td>
<td>8-Sep-23</td>
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<td>Campbell, James</td>
<td>Pittsburg and Hecla Mine</td>
<td>6-Sep-03</td>
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<td>Campbell, Robert H.</td>
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<td>17-Jul-08</td>
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<td>Carbajal, Richard</td>
<td>Campbell Mine 2966 level 42 A stope</td>
<td>11-Nov-68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carter, Martin</td>
<td>Unknown Mine</td>
<td>Around 1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carver, Edward Stanley</td>
<td>Cole Mine</td>
<td>24-Feb-47</td>
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<td>Casillas, Donaciano</td>
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<td>24-Apr-23</td>
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<td>Castenada, Francisco</td>
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<td>Christian, James Henry</td>
<td>Spray Mine 600 level</td>
<td>3-Jun-09</td>
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<td>Clark Edward C.</td>
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<td>4-Feb-1898</td>
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<td>Clark, John D.</td>
<td>Sacramento Mine 600 level</td>
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<td>Coburn, Charles A.</td>
<td>Wolverine Mine</td>
<td>6-Sep-18</td>
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<td>Cole, Steve</td>
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<td>Compton, Thomas J.</td>
<td>Lowell Mine</td>
<td>8-Sep-18</td>
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<td>Conklin, U</td>
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<td>Conway, Earl A.</td>
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<td>Gardner Mine</td>
<td>14-Sep-14</td>
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<td>Cook, Harry F.</td>
<td>Junction Mine Compressor House</td>
<td>4-Feb-11</td>
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<td>Corona, Sebastian</td>
<td>Nighthawk Mine</td>
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<td>Coronado, Porfirio</td>
<td>Sacramento Pit 5315 bench</td>
<td>21-May-23</td>
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<td>Cota, Antonio M.</td>
<td>Irish Mag Mine surface</td>
<td>30-Jan-25</td>
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<td>Coughran, R.</td>
<td>Holbrook Mine 500 level No. 21 stope</td>
<td>Mar 1901</td>
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<td>Covarrvia, Juan</td>
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<td>Coyne, Martin</td>
<td>Cole Mine</td>
<td>21-Oct-13</td>
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<td>Crawford Vere Monroe</td>
<td>Junction Mine 2000 level</td>
<td>8-Jan-28</td>
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<td>Critchley, James jr.</td>
<td>Czar Mine 400 level</td>
<td>8-Oct-09</td>
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<td>Crump, Ephraim Patrick</td>
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<td>19-Jan-18</td>
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<td>Cunningham, P.A.</td>
<td>Holbrook No.1 Mine 100 level</td>
<td>28-Jun-1899</td>
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<td>Cunningham, Patrick</td>
<td>Oliver Mine</td>
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<td>Dage, Leon P.</td>
<td>Sacramento Mine 1000 level 3-15 stope</td>
<td>21-Sep-40</td>
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<td>Daoust, Usaii</td>
<td>Holbrook Mine stope No.29</td>
<td>22-May-1899</td>
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<td>Davidovich, Nick</td>
<td>Briggs Mine</td>
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<td>Dean, John Henry</td>
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<td>5-Apr-28</td>
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<td>Deck, John</td>
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<td>10-Feb-05</td>
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<td>Denne, Michael</td>
<td>Junction Mine 1300 Level</td>
<td>7-Apr-16</td>
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<td>Dexter, Walter</td>
<td>Cochise and Calumet Mine</td>
<td>30-Jun-27</td>
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<td>Di Paolo, Armando</td>
<td>Junction Mine</td>
<td>27-May-29</td>
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<td>Dobovich, Samuel</td>
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<td>16-Aug-07</td>
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<td>Dolan, John</td>
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<td>5-Apr-1898</td>
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<td>Drakenfield, Sidney</td>
<td>Sacramento Pit</td>
<td>9-Jan-18</td>
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<td>Draskovich, Marko</td>
<td>Shattuck Mine 600 level 8 stope</td>
<td>23-May-17</td>
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<td>Mine/Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drew, Albert</td>
<td>Cole Mine</td>
<td>6-May-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drury, William</td>
<td>Junction Mine 1500 level 19 stope</td>
<td>26-Jun-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duder, Alex</td>
<td>Bisbee West Mine</td>
<td>13-Dec-01</td>
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<td>Dugie, Timothy S.</td>
<td>Campbell Mine 2700 Level</td>
<td>29-May-58</td>
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<td>Dykeman, Walter F.</td>
<td>Lowell Mine</td>
<td>14-Mar-09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthal, Daniel George</td>
<td>Junction Mine 1100 level</td>
<td>10-Oct-06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egan, James</td>
<td>Wolverine Mine</td>
<td>26-Jul-21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enright, Jon</td>
<td>Spray Mine 100 level</td>
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<td>Jacobs, Roy C.</td>
<td>Uncle Sam Mine</td>
<td>8-Oct-12</td>
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Note: Hanley, Lee died October 27, 1906 after being injured in a September 11, 1906 accident.
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Start/End</th>
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<tr>
<td>James, Edwin</td>
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**Abbreviations**

C&A = Calumet & Arizona Mining Company  
C.Q.C.M.Co = Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company  
P.D. = Phelps Dodge Corporation
Copper Queen Accidents from C.E Mills

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<td>Frequency/4 Million</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Man Shifts</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8.002</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>971</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>1285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12.14</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1432</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1704</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td></td>
<td>1672</td>
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<td>1943</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>19.79</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>20.38</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1327</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21.18</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>1946</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>18.69</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>24.77</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>1430</td>
</tr>
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<td>1949</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>18.33</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Safety Department organized in 1913.

Bisbee, Arizona
January 1, 1958
C. E. Mills
Example of Copper Queen Hospital Records

Copper Queen Hospital, c 1907

Interior of the Copper Queen Hospital, c.1908
(Courtesy of the Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum)
November 1907 Page 13, section 1

This sections shows the admitting diagnosis and personal information. It also reveals that the mines could refer patients to the hospital. Note, that ten men were sent from the Spray Mine, one from the Gardner Mine and one from the Holbrook Mine. In November 1907 a mine fire occurred in the Irish Mag Mine of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company. Gasses from this fire spread into Gardner and continued in to the Spray Mine from the 600 and 700 Levels. Teams of men were sent in to build bulkheads. The majority of the men in the document above were sent to the hospital after serious exposure to the poisonous fire gasses.
Examples of Funeral Records
Clark Hudley, William Vlacis, William Drury

### Certificate of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark Hudley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Father of Deceased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Mother of Deceased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation of Deceased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 27th, 1904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Wife of Deceased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Husband of Deceased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Cause of Death</th>
<th>Indirect Cause of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blastmiganow Shaft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Burial</th>
<th>Date of Burial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Long in U.S. if Foreign Born</th>
<th>How Long Resident Here</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last Place of Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attending Physician</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr., In</th>
<th>Residence of Physician</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# RECORD OF FUNERAL

**Name of Deceased:**

**Date of Death:** Jan 23, 1911

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Deceased</th>
<th>Charge to</th>
<th>Order Given by</th>
<th>Hour Secured</th>
<th>Date of Funeral</th>
<th>Place of Death</th>
<th>Funeral Services of</th>
<th>Time of Funeral Service</th>
<th>Clergyman</th>
<th>Certifying Physician</th>
<th>His Residence</th>
<th>Number of Burial Certificate</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Occupation of the Deceased</th>
<th>Single or Married</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Aged</th>
<th>Years, Months, Days</th>
<th>Body to be shipped to</th>
<th>Size and Style of Casket or Coffin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of Casket or Coffin</th>
<th></th>
<th>$1,000.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metallic Lining</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Box</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave Vault</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Vault</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Stoppers and Hides</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Engraving Plate            |         |           |
| Embalming Body             |         |           |
| Washing and Dressing       |         |           |
| Shrubbery                  |         |           |
| Keeping Body on Ice        |         |           |
| Disinfecting Rooms         |         |           |
| Use of Catafalque and Drapery |     |           |
| - Folding Chairs           |         |           |
| - Candelebrum              |         |           |
| Candles                    |         |           |
| Gloves                     |         |           |
| Cope                       |         |           |
| Number of Carriages        |         |           |
| Horse                      |         |           |
| Wagon Deliveries           |         |           |
| Death Notice in Newspapers|         |           |
| (House of Newspapers)      |         |           |
| Flowers                    |         |           |
| Outlay for Lot             | $1,500   |
| Opening Graves             |         |           |
| Lining Grave               |         |           |
| Shipping Charges, prepaid  |         |           |
| Removal Charges            |         |           |
| Cremation Charges          |         |           |

**Cemetery:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot or Grave No.</th>
<th>Section No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(Diagram of Lot):**

- Designate all graves in Lot, with Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and mark space for this Funeral with a cross (X).
- Designate place for Monument with a small square (D).
- See space in the right of Diagram for the names of those buried in Lot.

**To Funeral Charges**: Total, $1,000.00

**By Cash**: $1,000.00

**Total Costing of Bill**: $1,000.00

**Paid**: $1,000.00

**Balance**: $0.00

**Names of Pall Bearers**: William Jones, John Doe, Jane Smith, etc.
**Record of Funeral**

**No. 1274**

**Name of Deceased:** Jane Davis

**Date:** June 21, 1916

**Clergyman:** Rev. Dr. Anderson

**Certifying Physician:** Dr. Anderson

**Religion:** Protestant

**Widowed:** Yes

**Age:** 39 years, 6 months

**Cause of Death:** Disease

**Place of Death:** Johnathanville

**Date of Death:** June 21, 1916

**Occupation of Deceased:** Housewife

**Number of Burial Certificate:** 1231

**Size and Style of Casket or Coffin:** 6 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft.

**Price of Casket or Coffin:** $100.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metallic Lining</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Box</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite Vault</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urn</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Robe</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Slippers and Hus.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving Plate</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embalming Fluid</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing and Dressing</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping Body on Ice</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfecting Rooms</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Catholique and Drapery</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folding Chairs</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candelabra</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crape</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Carriages</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearse</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagon Deliveries</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death Notices in Newspapers</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flowers:**

**Coffin:**

**Opening Grave:**

**Shipping Charges, prepaid:**

**Removal Charges:**

**Cremation Charges:** $15.00

**Balance:**

**To Funeral Charges... Total:** $476.25

**By Cash:** $476.25

**Names of Pall Bearers:**

---

*Printed by P. J. Reineman, et al., in the year 1916.*
Examples of Coroner’s Inquests
Usaii Daoust and Chris Vucedalich
(Courtesy of Arizona State Archives)

Site of the Vucedalich accident 1600 level Sacramento Mine
County of Coconino, Jan 10 0

The Territory of Arizona

In the matter of the Inquest into the body of U. Doust, known or supposed deceased

Territory of Arizona
County of Coconino

County of Coconino

R. Padglae being by me first duly sworn deposes and saith: What is your name? R. Padglae.

If he do you reside? In Picacho District Co. Arizona

What is your occupation? Farm & miner.

Are you so employed at present? Yes sir.

By Whom? By the Copper Queen Lead Mining Co.

Did you know U. Doust during his life time? Yes sir.

Did he so employed, by said Company? Yes sir.

Did you of the deceased work together as partners, in the mine of the Copper Queen Company? Yes sir.
onto a truck and ran him to the station, and from the station he was taken to the surface. If so he still alive? Yes, the last I saw of him he was breathing. I did not go to the surface with him. I went back to where we were working & picked up his clothes, and I took them to the change-room on the surface. When I reached the surface the other man had taken him to the Company Hospital. So that's all that you know about this matter.

Yes sir. I was in another, the falling of this rock due to any carelessness or negligence of any person under the employ of the Company.

No sir, it was purely an accident. The only cause that I can see is due to the fact of his box which he was driving the wedge with. This is certainly the only way that I can account for it.
Were you working together as partners, today July 22 - 1879?

Yes Sir.

What if anything happened today which you would term unusual?

Well, we started to work, in what was commonly known as Slopes No. 29 & 30 Holbrook, we first put in what is known as a Cape-sill & Ice, for the hunters to rest on, and then hunters were brought to rest by Isaac Hubbard (the hunterman) at about fifteen minutes to 2 o'clock A.M. and Mr. Donet & myself.

Put up the hunters. After we followed me the pattern, we made a platform to stand on, and on that put up our Cape & trees, I surrounded him the blocks & wedges & he wedged the set, and after the set was wedged he told me "go & get him a tenant-block." I brought him a tenant-block & he told me to cut it just six inches long as it was too long. While I was cutting him the tenant-block...
He took the pick up & commenced to drive down the roof or rock over his head, and after I had the breast block out, I gave it to him, & he said, "It is all right & told me to give him a wedge to go between the block & the ground, so I gave him a wedge and while he was driving the wedge in, there was a large rock, which I should judge would weigh 300 lbs, came down, and the top of the rock falling put out one light, I went just one step back & where I had a candle burning & got a light from it, and when I came back, I found the platform which we had built, with one side broken down, Mr. Durst was lying on the ground, with the large rock lying on his face. I immediately pulled the rock off from him & called, to an Itzerman, who we call "Joe" & Aug. Westman, to come closer, that old Durst was killed. They came immediately and we lifted him and put him
If I had examined the rock overhead, when we came on this morning, I put my light on the end of my measuring stick, and held the light close to the ground, and decided that it was safe to work under.

Q. Polglaze

Subscribed to sworn before me this 22nd day of May 1879.

S. H. Williams

Crown ip office
We, the JURY summoned to appear before W. W. Williams, Coroner ex officio of the town of Bisbee, County of Cochise, Territory, at his office this 22nd day of May A. D. 1899, to inquire into the cause of the death of W. Gast, deceased, who was killed by a cave in the mines of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, in Bisbee, in said County and Territory, having been thereby summoned, sworn and qualified according to law, and having made oath thereon, after first inspecting the body, and hearing all testimony admissible in said action, upon our oaths each and all do say:

That we find the deceased was named Wm. Gast, was a native of Canada, aged about 30 years, that he came to his death on this 22nd day of May A. D. 1899, in the Mines of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, in Bisbee, in said County and Territory, and that his death was caused from the effects of injury sustained from falling and being crushed in a cave;

All of which we do hereby and certify to, by this Inquisition, in writing, by us signed, this 22nd day of May A. D. 1899.
In the Matter of the Inquisition
Into the Cause of the Death of
CHRIS VUCEDALICH,
Deceased.

---------------------------
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Coroner Ex-Officio, W. P. Craig, and testified as follows:

CORONER:

Q. What are your initials, Mr. Dugan?
A. John B.

Q. Just state here for the Jury, how you came to get the body, and the time, and where, and all about it.
A. Well, the body of the deceased, Chris Primevich was taken from the Sacramento shaft, - that was on Saturday morning, and taken to the Morgue; examination showed that the body was very badly decomposed, likewise, very badly swollen, - probably about at least twice the normal size. The face and head were badly crushed, likewise the chest. There was no close examination made, on account of the greatly decomposed condition of the body, and the swollen condition also, but it was very apparent at the first glance, what caused the man's death. The body was in such shape that no close examination was given, but the man's body and face and head were just crushed beyond recognition, - impossible to recognize him.

Q. By what means did you get his name; what did you understand his name was?
A. His name was given to us on the death certificate, as Chris Primevich Vucedalic; both names were given to us.

Q. The reason I asked that question, is, there seems to have been two different names used by the deceased here
by the two Companies, and to clear it up to the Jury, I wanted it brought out, if you knew. And, both names now are used on the deceased at your Undertaking Parlor?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And they were filled in on the death certificate?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Then, in your opinion, the condition of the body when you got it at the Sacramento shaft, was that of a man who had been suffocated by some means, - smothered?

A. Yes; the body showed that he not only suffocated, but life had just been squeezed completely out; the tongue and eyes were just squeezed out of position.

Q. (To the Jury)

Any other questions, gentlemen?

JUROR:

Q. Say, Mr. Dagan, did you examine the body close enough to know whether the legs were broken, or not?

A. Why, no, I did not; the hips were crushed, -

Q. That would extend one leg longer than the other, would it not?

A. The body was crushed, you know, pretty hard, - out of its natural shape.

Q. That is what I thought, in viewing the body.

A. The kind of position he was in when decomposition took place, -

Q. The reason I asked the question, - he was described to me as 5 foot 6 inches; the position of the body in the basket looked like a taller man.

JUROR:

Q. You think he was suffocated or crushed?
A. Well, he was crushed, — life was crushed immediately, you know, crushed out immediately, no question; no suffocation, I don't think; life was extinct right in the moment.

CORONER:

Q. The purpose of asking those questions formerly by me, was to get the immediate cause of his death. He would suffocate, though he might not have been instantly kill- ed by the concussion on his head and body anyway. It is a matter simply to get before the Jurors here, in your opinion, what would be the immediate cause of death.

A. Well, it would not be suffocation, because life was completely out of him before he had a chance to suffo- cate.

JUROR:

Q. As far as I am concerned, I am satisfied as to who it was, — this man. I think that is what you are trying to do, Judge?

A. Yes, simply trying to establish who it was, and how he met his death.

CORONER:

Q. Any further questions from the Jury? That is all, Mr. Dugan.

Witness Excused.
ISIDOR STRAUSSMIG, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Coroner Ex-Officio, W. P. Craig, and testified as follows:

CORONER:

Q. How, you can state here, for the benefit of the Jury, just what took place there at the time this man met his death.

A. Why, when we came down, he had not room on the bottom, so he was digging out on the bottom, and then I was working in my place, about fifteen feet apart from him, and he was, - had not room for his timber. I was not quite finished for my room, so he went down to the manway to get his timber; and then he come up and told me I should go down and hoist his timber up, and then I come up, and I heard him set up the post, and he had not quite room for the cap, - and we fixed the staging, - platform; he was working, and then he said I can go down and get my timber ready, - he make room for the cap, so I went down, got my timber to the manway, and got the stuff about halfway in, then I hear a cave; last about ten seconds, - not longer. Then I went up, and it quit right away. I called his name, - I see big muck pile where he was working, and I went down right away and get the motorman; I gues he run right away to see about it. In a very short time, Mr. foreman was there, and lots of men were there to start rescue work. That is about all I know.

JUROR:

Q. Was he stoping or drifting?
A. Stoping. He was working three days in the set; was blasting about thirty holes, hard ground there where he was working, and it was not looking bad. We was not expecting at all that anything would happen.

JUROR:

Q. You did not think the ground was dangerous then, at all?
A. It was not open so much; not quite three-quarters of a set was open.

Q. Are you a miner?
A. Yes.

Q. Was he a miner?
A. Yes.

Q. Able to protect himself?
A. Oh, yes, he was working good.

Q. Both getting miner's wages?
A. Yes sir.

Q. You was working in a stop, were you?
A. Yes; five sets off from the floor, - from the bottom, about five sets.

Q. And you had the post and sill up, did you?
A. We had the post standing, and platform, and he was only working for a cap, - not much ground to take out.

Q. Did you have your tie up?
A. No, we was not working for a tie, only for post and cap.

Q. The post and cap was up?
A. No, not the cap, - making room for the cap; had the post standing.

Q. The back seemed to be alright, did it?
A. Was looking not so bad.

Q. That is all.
CORONER:

Q. I think that is all.

Witness Excused.

LEONARD WARMINGTON,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Coroner Ex-Officio, W. P. Craig, and testified as follows:

CORONER:

Q. Now, Mr. Warmington, if you will tell the Jury just what you know about this affair, when your attention was called to it, etc.

A. The last time I was in this place was Wednesday night, Wednesday evening, probably eight o'clock, between seven and eight, I just don't know.

Q. On the 16th?

A. Yes sir, Wednesday night. Thursday evening, I got there about five minutes to eight, that was, I started in, in the thirteenth, and just got down to this place, this was the next place I would go into, and the motorman, Erickson, was there by the chute. He said, "I think this place caved in." I started up the ladder, met Mr. Straussner coming down. He said, "My partner is sure saved me", and Oller was around the corner making out his time book, so I run around and got
Jack. We went up and saw the situation. Celer walked over the pile on the inside, where Straussmig was working, it was alright. Then we rustled some men and started to rescue him. The dirt apparently had come from his own set. We worked there until I stayed until 7:30 in the morning; came back again 3:30 that afternoon, stayed until 7:30 next morning. Then he was released from where he was caught. He was working for a post and cap; this was to be the left side of lead set, I believe, the right hand side was waste. He was cutting out for a post and cap, intending to turn a lead to the left. There was black, hard sulphide there, and this was a top slice. All the way down, over where this fellow was working, had been iron waste; on this floor it made ore. This Chris Vucetich, he was working in this place.

Q. At what time now, would you place it, that the cave in took place?
A. Eight o'clock.
Q. On what date?
A. Friday night.
Q. Friday?
A. Thursday night, the 18th, - Thursday night.
Q. Not the 18th then; - Wednesday was the 18th.
A. Thursday, on the 19th.
Q. On the 19th?
A. Yes sir, Thursday.
Q. About what hour?
A. Eight o'clock.
Q. This all occurred in Bisbee, Arizona?
A. Yes sir; Sacramento Mine.
Q. I think that is all.

JUROR:

Q. What position do you hold there?
A. Night foreman.
Q. This ground was not considered extra dangerous, or anything of the kind, was it?
A. No sir, considered a good place, - very much surprised to find out that it had caved.
Q. In your opinion, what was the cause of this, - just a big boulder broke loose, or something of the kind?
A. The boulder we found when the body was first discovered, looked like nearly the width of the set. The boys told me when they came to break it up, it was not so thick as they thought it might be, - long and narrow. I had known this fellow about two and a half years.
Q. Good miner?
A. Yes, good miner.
Q. Able to protect himself?
A. Yes, he worked for me over at the Lowell. I worked at the Lowell two years ago last April.
Q. (To the Jury) Any other questions?
That is all.

Witness Excused.
J. B. RILEY,

called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Coroner Ex-Officio, W. P. Craig, and testified as follows:

CORONER:

Q. Mr. Riley, you can make a statement, if you will, here, for the benefit of the Jury, just what you know about this matter.

A. Well, I was at work in what is known as 16-6 D stope, right in the immediate vicinity, and I was called down by the Shift, and told to bring my partner. When I got down on the level, he told me there was a man buried. Well, I went up, and we commenced to lag over to keep the rock from going down the runway, first thing, so that we could get inside and lace the cave, so as to get into the man that was covered. We worked there until 7:30 in the morning, until relief came; worked from eleven the following day, on the 20th, until seven o'clock Saturday, - -

Q. Seven o'clock Saturday morning?

A. Yes sir. We had him free when I left there, all except his right foot, - -

Q. Alright, go ahead.

A. Well, that is all I know, - - as far as I know.

Q. Were you acquainted with the deceased during his life time?

A. I saw him the night previous to his death, first time. I had seen him before, but not in theSacramento.

Q. You recognized him as this party mentioned here in the Inquisition?
A. Knowing he had worked there, I came to the conclusion he was the same man. The night previous to his death he told me he worked there, - I met him down on the level.

Q. I think that is all, unless there is some question from some member of the Jury.

That is all, Mr. Riley.

Witness Excused.

LEONARD WARMINGTON RE-CALLED,

JUDGE:

Q. Say, was the Mine Inspector, or his Deputy, - did he come to the place of the accident and examine it?

A. Yes, he was notified right away; he stayed all night.

Q. (To the Coroner)

Judge, I would like to have him subpoenaed as a witness here.

A. Very well, that is your privilege.

RECESS TAKEN FOR TWENTY MINUTES UNTIL THE DEPUTY MINES INSPECTOR ARRIVED.
ED. MYERS,
called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined by Coroner Ex-Officio, W. P. Craig, and testified as follows:

CORONER:

Q. What official capacity do you hold?
A. Why, I am Deputy State Mine Inspector, by appointment.
Q. Now, you can answer any questions that the Jury may wish to ask, Mr. Myers.
A. Yes sir.

JUROR:

Q. Say, Mr. Myers, you was called to the place where this accident occurred?
A. I was, yes.
Q. Please state just exactly what you found?
A. Well, when I got there, — I was down at the Political Meeting when I got word; I got up home, and got there as quick as I could, — I presume it was about 9:30, —

CORONER:

Q. What date do you refer to?
A. The 19th. When I got there, why, I don’t know, — there was about eight or ten men working around there, getting everything ready to find out the extent of the accident, to see if they could find the man, — it was presumed at first they could get him alive. It was a very narrow place, — thought they could get him through the timbers. The ground had broken from above. Where the accident occurred, it was just in a narrow space, you know, right going off of the chute, presumably one set to work, and
they were trimming it down, - lacing it down to keep the ground from running, which is proper. When they got that done and cleaned out, about five o'clock in the morning, - had not found him yet. They were fixing up to see if they could find him underneath, - directly underneath. I left at five o'clock in the morning, - it was a question when they would get him; the place was so small only two men could work at a time, - just a mass of tangled timbers. After they would locate him, it would take some time to get him out. I did not see the nature of the ground before the accident happened, but it was good solid land all around the timber, - never moved a particle while I was there.

Q. You would consider that it was properly handled?

A. I would, yes; one of those accidents that you would consider safe, until it happens. I would call it a trade risk myself. Further than that, I know nothing about the ground. It wasn't looking bad, and even the post the man was standing at the time of the accident, was standing erect at the time they got it cleaned out.

Q. He was standing erect?

A. The post was. I understand he was getting ready to place the cap over the post; his partner started back to get something, - while he was out, the roof came in. That is the way I understand it.

Q. Mr. Myers, in your experience as a miner, you would consider it probably one of the unavoidable, - one of those things which occur, -

A. Yes, one you couldn't explain, nor look out for, - cannot guard against it; everything looks alright, - you go ahead and do this work, and, in this case, it came in on them.
Q. Treacherous, you would call it?
A. Yes, treacherous is as good a word as you could use for it.
Q. The only reason you were not here on time, was a misunderstanding as to the time?
A. Yes, absolutely; I understood it was four o'clock.
I intended to be here then.
Q. That is all.

CORONER:

Any further questions from the Jury?
That is all, Mr. Myers.

Witness Excused.
IN THE JUSTICE COURT OF PRECINCT NO. 2
COUNTY OF COCHISE, STATE OF ARIZONA.


In the Matter of the Inquisition
Into the Cause of the Death of
CHRIS VUCERDJICH,
Deceased.

VERDICT OF CORNER'S JURY.

We, the undersigned, having been duly summoned and sworn
by W. P. Craig, Ex-Officio Coroner of Cochise County, Arizona,
to act as jurors in the matter of inquisition into the cause of
the death of CHRIS VUCERDJICH, having viewed the remains and con-
sidered all the evidence presented, and being fully informed in
the premises, upon our oaths do say that from the evidence before
us we find the facts to be as follows:

That the name of the Deceased was CHRIS VUCERDJICH; that
he was of the age of about 39 years, at the time of his death;
that he came to his death in Bisbee, County of Cochise, State
of Arizona, at about the hour of 8:00 o'clock P.M., on the 19th
day of October, A. D. 1928, from, "AN UNAVOIDABLE CAVE IN, IN
THE SACRAMENTO MINE, WHILE EMPLOYED AT STOPING."

To all of which we certify by attaching our signatures
hereto this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1928.

Isaac Jacobson,
Othe Fowler,
F. Van Vost,
G. S. Huth,
Ed. Barnett,
O. D. Piper.
Examples of Phelps Dodge-Copper Queen Branch Accident Reports

Queen rocker & a timber truck, 6th level Southwest Mine.
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION—Copper Queen Branch
ACCIDENT REPORT

Answer All Questions Fully

Date of Accident: 1-8 1925
Location—Department or Division: MINE
Mine Level: 1180
Working Face: 3158C

Name of Injured Employee: R.W. Ervins
Residing at: 318 E. Carbon St.
Payroll: 1735
Occupation: Miner

Wage Rate: $1.10

Date: 1-9 1925
Hours: 10:00 A.M.

Is this a lost-time injury? No
Was blue card issued? Yes
Married: X
Single:

What was employee doing at time of accident? Putting unraveled Haulage Ties

Had he passed an examination on the procedure for this work? Yes
Was this his regular job? Yes
Was accident caused by violation of any rule or instruction? No

What instructions were given employee by boss concerning work being done? Mr. Newson told to service 3158C

Injured employee's statement as to how accident occurred: man was told that a man came off haulage car and asked him to check one of the tugs and he happened to push.

Was injury caused by fellow employees? No
Names of eye-witnesses to accident: none
Nature of reported injury: Snatch
Cause: (none)

Injuries sustained regarding accident: one tooth pulled and wasn't paying attention to what was doing

State fully how accident could have been prevented. By giving notice and covering a line

Accident investigated by: A.L. Pursinger
Shift Boss: F.E. Nordeman
Foreman: E.V. McCollum

The Following Data Is to be Furnished by the Safety Inspector

Exact nature and extent of injury: Strained lower back muscle

Classification as to:
Fault—Injured Employee: XE Fellow Employee

Causes:
I. Agency: 10. Haulage Path
II. Type: 13. Haulage
III. Supervisory: 5. Unsafe Practice

2. Employee

Designating Method

(Safety Inspector)
PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION—Copper Queen Branch
ACCIDENT REPORT

Answer All Questions Fully

Date of Accident 1-16-1975

Date 1-18-1975

LOCATION—Department or Division
Mine Level 1100
Working Place 339X6

Is this a lost-time injury? No
Was blue card issued? Yes

Name of Injured Employee J.D. Pursley
Payroll 952

Residing at Bisbee, Arizona
Married
Single

Occupation Miner
Wage Rate

What was employee doing at time of accident? Barrer Down

Had he passed an examination on the procedure for this work? Yes

Was this his regular job? Yes
Was employee experienced? Yes

Was accident caused by violation of any rule or instruction? No

What instructions were given employee by boss concerning work being done? To Bar Down Then Been Out

Injured employee's statement as to how accident occurred Was Barrer Down, Stuck Hand Out, Past Timber, To See The Back, A Small Rock Fell & Hit The Tooth

Was injury caused by fellow employee? No
If so, give name

Names of eye-witnesses to accident B.F. Stewar # 1798
Nature of reported injury Chipped upper front tooth

Bosses statement regarding accident They Had Blasted At Lunch Time & It Was Just Starting To Bar Down

State fully how accident could have been prevented By not Putting Hand Out From Under Timber

Accident investigated by J.D. Pursley #952—B.F. Stewar #1798—CH. Havemeyer
A.L. Havemeyer
C.G. McCallister

Foreman

Exact nature and extent of injury Chipped upper front tooth—Right side

Classification as to Fault: Injured Employee 
Faulty Equipment 
Direct Supervisor

Cause: II. Type 
I. Agency

III. Supervisory

Safety Inspector

(One Copy Each To: Min Superintendent, Safety Department, Foreman)
Examples of Discussions of Lost Time Accidents
D.A. Altamirano & L.A. Patscheck

Train hauling decayed timber on the 3rd level Southwest mine.
Discussion of a Lost Time Accident Occurring in June, 1968

Report No. 1


D. E. Altamirano, payroll no. 1542, motor scraper, was injured in a cable car at 59 general chute on the 800-foot level at 11:00 P.M. on June 6, 1968.

Nature of Injuries: Fractured right collar bone; right 1, 2, 3, and 4th ribs; punctured right lung.

Estimated Period of Disability: 6 to 8 weeks.

How Accident Occurred: Altamirano was caught between a cable car and drift post, rolled and pushed against the protruding end of the chute load-stand floor. R. Salazar, motorman, was pushing the car with Baldwin trolley motor no. 45 when he saw Altamirano caught between the car and timbers.

Investigation was held at the scene by the following committees:

- Unit Secretaries R. E. Brandt, Timberman, S. L. Butler and M. C. Martinez

Salazar and Altamirano were doing routine work when this accident occurred. They had already pulled two 9'-0" car trains of ore from 59 general chute and had started loading the 3rd train. Salazar, operating the motor, pushed eight cars of the train past the chute and spotted the car next to the motor under the chute. Altamirano got on the loading stand and had pulled approximately half of the car when according to Salazar, he called from the motor and told him they would not have time to finish loading the train, and take it out and dump it before the end of shift. Altamirano then turned off the air to the cylinder which opened and closed the chute door, dropped a muck off the loadstand floor and got down off the loadstand. He uncoupled the first car from the second car and signalled Salazar to pull down so he could clean the track under the chute. Salazar stated that after pulling the car down three or four feet from the chute he got off the motor and was helping clean the track when he noticed the chute door was not completely closed. He told the committee he instructed Altamirano to get back on the loadstand and that he would push the car back under the chute to avoid spilling muck when Altamirano closed the door with the cylinder. Salazar stated that he went back to the motor, heard Altamirano pounding on the chute door with a sledge hammer,
and then, without having received a signal, started backing the car under the chute. He had pushed approximately half of the 11-foot car under the chute when he saw Altamirano caught between the car and timber. Altamirano's statements in regard to details leading up to the accident were contrary to Salazar's. According to Altamirano Salazar did not leave the cab of the motor while the track was being cleaned and that he told Salazar he was going upon the loadstand to close the chute door. He stated he had climbed upon the loadstand, harnessed on the chute door to close it and climbed off the loadstand. While he was squeezing between posts of the chute out of timber and the car Salazar started backing the car toward the chute. The side of the car caught his left shoulder and shoved his right side against the ends of some lagging nailed onto and below the loadstand floor to deflect muck into cars being loaded. Measurements taken during investigation showed that the space between the car and timbers was eleven inches. The moving car rolled Altamirano in this space, jamming his right side against the timbers. Salazar became aware of what had happened when his attention was attracted by a red shirt Altamirano had on. He stopped the motor and tried to release the injured man. Being unable to do so he got back on the motor and pulled the car back, freeing him.

The committee investigating this accident decided that Salazar violated haulage safety rules by moving the motor and car without having received a signal to do so. Had he been paying attention and waited for a signal the accident would not have occurred. Recommendations were:

(1) Strict compliance with safety procedures regarding movement of trains.

(2) Attention to work being done.

This accident is classified as follows:

20. Haulage (Undge)
   A. Caught between train and wall

I. Agency
   10. Mine Cars

II. Type
   13. Haulage

III. Supervisory
   3. Poor Discipline
      a. Disobedience

IV. Physical
    None

G. J. Wright
Safety Inspector

Bisbee, Arizona
June 25, 1958

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PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION
COPPER COUNTRY BRANCH

DETOURISM OF A LOST TIME ACCIDENT OCCURRING IN MARCH, 1973
Report No. 1

UNEMPLOYED DEPARTMENT "DIV. 70" DALLAS

L. A. Pateckach, payroll 5988, miner, was injured in 272-B stopes on the 3000 level at 6:30 p.m. on March 21, 1973.

Nature of Injury: Fractured right ankle.

Estimated Period of Disability: 6 to 8 weeks.

How Accident Occurred: Pateckach was standing in a shallow trench, making adjustments on a slusher mucking pole, when some ground fell from the back in a newly blasted corner set. A sulphide lime boulder approximately 10" in diameter rolled down the muck pile, striking his ankle. R. J. Oiler, miner, was standing in a set nearby when the accident occurred.

Investigation was held by a committee of the following:

C. L. Hosteller and J. F. Kaderer, miners
C. W. Dillen, Shift Boss
R. J. Helson, Eight Foreman
C. S. Wright, Safety Engineer
R. J. Oiler, assistor.

Preliminary investigation was held shortly after the accident occurred by Helson, Dillen and Oiler and the following morning by H. H. Mann, General Mine Foreman, J. W. Mellen, Division Foreman and Wright.

A square set section, consisting of 8 X 8 timbers was being mined in sulphide ore on the stopes floor level above the Dallas 1000 foot level, terminating at the vaults contour in the back and on the right side. A row of corner sets were being driven along the right side of the section. The preceding day shift had blasted for the third corner set. At start of shift on date of accident Helson instructed Pateckach and Oiler to do the preliminary work of barring down and installing boxes when the crew arrived at the stopes Pateckach went down into the stope, wet soon, barred up the slusher and started mucking. Oiler remained on the mine level and rustled timber. After he entered the stope the slusher ock-up was changed and the mucking continued until it was decided to install a mucking pole at the top of the pile outside of the sets. Accordingly Oiler climbed the muck-pile and Pateckach carried the collapsible mucking pole to the bottom of the muck pile. He was using an axe to loosen the extension when the back started crumbling. As Oiler was returning to the safety of the square set an estimated 7500 lb of ground caved off the back. Pateckach was moving toward the adjacent set and struck on the bank of the shallow trench. He stated that the boulder struck him as he was falling down.

The committee was of opinion that Pateckach should have made adjustments on the mucking pole before taking it up to the muck pile. Had he done so the accident would not have occurred.

This accident is classified as follows:

9. Fall of ground
G. Stakes
Discussion of a Lost Time Accident
March 21, 1974

I. Agency
   2. Falling objects

II. Type
   5. Fall of ground

III. Supervisory
   2. Inability of employee
   4. Poor judgment

IV. Physical
   13. Improper working conditions
      f. Back not braced down

C. J. Wright
Safety Engineer

Bisbee, Arizona
3/26/73
CJV:5c
Accident Scene 3-21-73.  L.A. Patscheck, Miner.
279 E stopa 2000 Dallas.
Square 60t section one floor level high.
Pancho Yguado and 1300 Calyx Raise

By Richard W. Graeme III, May 27, 2014

The calyx system was a mechanically driven series of interconnected raises from the 1300 level to the surface at the Cole mine. It principle use was to bring in mine waste rock from the surface and various level in between to use as gob in stopes during the normal mining process.

While the raise was one long opening, transfer points were placed on all of the levels it intercepted to allow for the control of the flow of rock as well as to allow for waste rock developed on the individual levels to be introduced into the system. When there was no need for rock waste, the material dumped into the waste system on the various levels was pulled on the 1300 level and loaded into typically H-cars and transported to a waste system that fed into slusher scrams on the 1400 level for loading by slusher into Granby cars and then hauled to the Dallas waste pocket for hoisting to the surface.

Even though the calyx raises were smooth-walled, waste with a high content of clay or claylike materials and few rocks was difficult to get through the system. Much of the time, it was possible to get it moving using a long blow-pipe, but not always. Blasting the hung up muck using loading sticks wired together to reach the plug was the next resort, which was often successful. Lastly and though it was the forbidden, but occasionally used was the practice of running water on top of the hung muck to somewhat liquefy it and make it move. The danger here was that liquefied muck could move suddenly and was unstoppable. Ken Gill was killed on the 1100 at the calyx raise when liquefied muck flowed over the chute door and buried him, causing him to suffocate. This was caused by accumulated water during a long strike and was not intentionally introduced.

One graveyard shift, I was working as a motor swamper with Pancho Yguado as motorman on the 1300 Cole; trying to pull very sticky waste from the calyx. It was our first train of the shift and I had worked a blowpipe for several hours to fill the first seven of the nine car train, when Pancho said he would spell me. I should have been suspicious as it was not in his nature to work, much less take on such an arduous task or to cut me any kind of a break. As using the blowpipe for such a long time filled the air with mist, I had not seen the tiny light in the distance; our boss Harim Wright was coming and Pancho knew it. We changed places and Pancho was working the blowpipe, I was seated on the motor at the far end of the train when Harim arrive. The first thing he did was to chastise me for making “poor ol” Pancho do the dirty work; me covered from head to toe with mud blown back by the blowpipe. I said nothing. He then climbed on the loading platform, which was quite long in case of runaway muck, and talked to Pancho for a bit. I have always suspected he told Pancho that he had put a good bit of water into the raise from the 1200 level, as he knew it was difficult muck from the nightshift reports. Harim then left, but not before reminding me that loading cars was my job.

Moments later there was an air blast as the muck dropped, not uncommon, but Pancho’s scream could be heard over the running blow pipe and flowing mud. The dropping muck had blown out the chute door and flowed onto the loading stand; first covering Pancho’s feet and lower legs so he could not run, then washing him onto the track five feet below between the crosscut rib and mine cars, totally burying him.
I ran through the knee-deep, still flowing mud to his hardhat, now floating on the watery mass, but the cap-lamp was not burning, suggesting a broken cord, so I pushed on, now waist deep in mud and began a frantic search in another spot for my fat friend. Why I chose to dig where I did, I will never know, but within seconds I uncovered his face a foot or so down and struggled to keep it free of the flowing muck. I took off my Army field coat and encircled his head, forming a dam of sorts, while digging with my hands to take some of the weight off of his ample chest so that he could breath. Fortunately the flow of the muck had slowed substantially.

Once I had some of this chest uncovered and was sure that muck would not again cover his face I said I would go for help and he begin to plead with me not to go. He was terrified that the more mud would flow and cover him again. However, I knew that to delay could be fatal, as I had no idea of how badly he might be hurt. I ran the half-mile or so to the shaft,. sounded the seven bell emergency signal followed by the level bell code, called the cager on the mine phone and told him where I was, what happened and that medical help was needed immediately. I then ran back to Pancho, reassured him and uncoupled the cars behind of him and pulled the train completely out of the crosscut so the basket/stretcher could be brought in. I began to wash the mud from his eyes with water I had put into my hardhat, then slowly freed his arms. He was delusional with pain by this time and fought me as I attempted to uncover him.

Soon help arrived and we very carefully removed the mountain of mud several feet high from his lower body while supporting him as the very liquid mass, which was slowly flowing from underneath his body as he fought and squirmed; a great concern of mine if he had spinal injuries I wanted his back supported. Before we had completely freed him a doctor arrived and gave him something to calm him down. One leg was bent 90° to the right, clearly broken, and blood was oozing through his pant leg. Still, we had no idea what all might be broken or badly hurt.

Four of us slid him into the basket, along with copious amounts of mud, covered him with blankets, strapped him in and then placed him on the motor for the trip to the shaft, where the cagers and the doctor took over. Except for a badly splintered leg and assorted bumps and bruises, Pancho was OK. He would miss most of a year’s work recuperating.

The accident investigation revealed that substantial water had entered the raise – somehow – and when the muck fell, knocking out the chute door, it pinned Pancho’s feet and he could not run along the long loading stand built for just such an incident. The force of the flowing muck against his ample torso twisted his body while his feet were stuck in the thick mud, causing a rotational fracture to his one leg before completely washing him off of the loading stand to the space between the loaded mine cars and the stand. Had I not quickly uncovered and protected his face, he would have suffocated like Ken did on the 1100.

While Pancho was off, I worked the graveyard shift, swapping for his temporary replacement, a crazy, but likable Mexican called Indian Joe”, we got along very well. During this time, I would often stop and see Pancho as he sunned himself in the park at the old General Office. He never mentioned the accident and neither did I, but his slight limp said it still hurt a bit.

Foolishly, I figured that when Pancho came back to work he would be a changed man, a grateful person for being saved. Wrong! He was meaner to me than ever - abusive to the point that I cursed him on occasion, something I seldom did. Then reality set in as I realized that here he was – now with a limp and pain – forever to be the graveyard motorman, while
for me, this was just a passing, but necessary phase, as I spent most every day in school, preparing for a future that he never had. It wasn’t me he hated, it was the dead end he had built for himself that made him angry, something I saw in more than a few of my fellow miners as I worked nights to shape my tomorrows. Still, I was a little miffed that he failed to show any kindness. Years later he would thank me.

A train load of waste rock, 3rd level Southwest Mine.
Safety Rules of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, March 17, 1913

Retimbering the 3rd level station of the Southwest No.3 Shaft.
The following rules are copied as they were published including the questionable grammar. This should allow the reader to grasp the primitive beginning of the safety program of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company. These are the earliest known printed list of regulations, but in places it hints of rules that existed before the general safety program. These possible were passed from bosses to employees by word of mouth or were part of the mining tradition. These new rules were published in the Bisbee Daily Review.

**General Rules**

**Surface**
1. All employees should use the roadways provided for travel. Railway tracks should be avoided. Men should not use thoroughfares, where danger signs are displayed.
2. The change houses must be kept clean and in the best sanitary condition possible.
3. At all mines men shall be appointed by the superintendent, who shall have charge of all apparatus in case of fire. Rules shall be posted. Men shall be instructed in the use of firefighting helmets.

**Boiler House**
1. Never go into a boiler until you have closed all valves, the fireman in charge is notified and danger signs attached.
2. Safety valves shall be tested every three days.

**Engine House**
1. Men should see that all guards or protections are in place before beginning work in dangerous places.

**Shop Buildings**
1. All machinery must be oiled if possible, when not running
2. When you complete a job, never leave tools or material overhead. Tear down all temporary scaffolds, when you are through with them. Do not allow boards with nails sticking up to lie around anywhere.
3. After repairing machinery, always replace safeguards, before leaving the job.
4. It is the duty of oilers to know the condition of platforms and railings and if the same are not in safe condition, they should report the matter at once to their foreman.
5. Do not pile material so high it is liable to fall.
6. Use the guards, which are provided for safety at the machine or around the shop.

**Hoisting Machinery**
1. It shall be the duty of every master mechanic of every mine having a hoisting engine to appoint and designate one or more men, who shall be able to speak and read the English language readily to be known as hoisting engineers. At all shafts, where men are to be hoisted or lowered, such hoisting engineers shall not be less than twenty-one years of age and at shafts where men are not so hoisted or lowered. They shall not be less than eighteen years of age. It shall be the duty of every master mechanic to appoint hoisting as hoisting engineers men who are familiar with the details and workings of a hoisting engine and permit no
one, other than such duly appointed hoisting engineers to run such engine or hoisting machinery, except that by and with the consent of the master mechanic, specified apprentices may be taught the operation of the hoisting engine, at such times and under such restrictions as the master mechanic may determine to be free of risk to life and limb.

2. It shall be the duty of every hoisting engineer to keep careful watch over his engine and over all the machinery under his charge.

3. He shall at all times be in immediate charge of his engine and shall not at any time delegate any of his duties to any other person, except however, nothing herein contained shall construed to prevent any hoisting engineer delegating to or sharing his duties with any other duly appointed hoisting engineer or turning over the engine or machinery in his charge to any other engineer at the end of his shift.

4. He shall familiarize himself with and use the signal code for hoisting and lowering and a copy of the signal code shall be posted in the engine house and at the collar of the shaft and at all stations in the mine.

5. He shall not run his engine unless the same is properly provided with brakes, indicators and distance marks on the hoisting ropes or cables or drums.

6. It shall be the duty of the hoisting engineer to exclude every person from his engine room, excepting any person or persons whose duties require their presence therein and visitors authorized by the superintendent of the mine.

7. The man operating the hoisting machinery shall hold no with any one while his engine is in motion or while attending to signals.

8. He must run his engine with extreme caution whenever men are being hoisted and lowered.

9. He shall not hoist men out of or lower men into any mine or shaft, at a speed greater than 800 ft. per minute.

10. At all shafts where there are no cage riders, when cage has been rung off, the engineer shall hoist cage so that the bottom deck shall be in the shaft, out of sight and above the top of the station.

11. All hoisting machinery and safety appliances connected therewith, and all ropes and hoisting apparatus shall be inspected, when and as directed by the mine superintendent, and reports shall be made to him as to any defects found therein.

12. After any stoppage of hoisting for repairs, or for any other purpose exceeding in duration one hour, the official in charge shall have the hoisting engineer run a cage or other conveyance, unloaded up and down the working portion of the shaft, at least once, and shall not permit the cage or other conveyance to be used until the hoisting machinery and shaft are found to be in safe condition.

13. No hoisting shall be done in any compartment of a shaft while repairs are being made in the said hoisting compartment, excepting such hoisting as may be necessary to make such repairs.

14. He shall familiarize himself with and carry out the requirements of the company as they concern his duties.

15. The superintendent shall post a copy of the above rules in a conspicuous place in the engine house and copies of these rules shall be furnished all engineers and their receipts taken for them.

**Hoisting Ropes**

1. Worn or broken places in ropes shall be reported at once to the proper person.

2. All ropes must be inspected once in every twenty four (24) hours by the hoisting engineer in charge; when two shifts are working, by the engineer on day shift, and when three shifts are working by the engineer on the afternoon shift.

3. Ropes shall be treated with oil or rope compound only under the direction of the master mechanic.

**Cages, Skips and Buckets**

1. Cage doors must be closed when men are being hoisted or lowered, except when they are handling timber and the doors cannot be closed.

2. All safety catches on cages and skips must be kept well-oiled and in good working condition.

3. Cages must be inspected daily by some competent person appointed by the master mechanic and the safety catches shall be tested once each month.

4. At all mines where hoisting is done by cage or skips from two or more levels, a man shall be employed at the discretion of the Safety Committee whose duty shall be to load and unload the cage or skip and give all signals to the hoisting engineer.
5. No person shall ride upon any cage, skip or bucket that is loaded with tools, timber, powder or other material, except for the purpose of assisting in passing such material through a shaft or incline, and then only after a special signal has been given.

6. When tools, timber and other materials are to be lowered or hoisted in a shaft, their ends, if projecting above the top of the bucket, skip or other vehicle, shall be securely fastened to the hoisting rope or to the upper part of the vehicle.

7. In no case shall a cage, skip or bucket or other vehicle be lowered directly to the bottom of the shaft when men are working there, but such cage, skip, or bucket or other vehicle must be stopped at least fifteen feet above the bottom of such shaft, until the signal to lower further has been given to the hoisting engineer by one of the men at the bottom of the shaft, provided, however that this rule shall not apply to shafts less than fifty feet in depth.

8. When cleaning skips pits or other such work, where the men are working immediately under skips or buckets, timber shall be placed across the shaft and the skip or bucket rested thereon, while such work is being done, and not removed until the same is completed. Notice shall be given to the hoisting engineer and the skip only moved upon receiving a double signal.

Pockets and Conveyors
1. No person shall be near any car being loaded at a pocket or by conveyors, unless employed there. Warning is given that chunks of ore frequently roll over the sides of conveyors or cars being loaded, and it is an extremely dangerous practice to be around or near the same at such times.

Electrical Equipment
1. Every workman not duly authorized by the chief electrician, or his assistant, is forbidden to work on or tamper with any electrical wires or machinery.

2. It is possible to receive a fatal shock from any electrical circuit used about the mines under certain conditions; great care should be exercised by those handling the same.

3. The circuits in use in our plant, in order of their danger, may be grouped as follows: 2300-volt 3-phase 220-volt 3-phase, 110-volt 3-phase, 250-volts direct current.
   (a) With 2300 volt circuits no work should be done upon them or any apparatus connected to them unless you are absolutely certain that the power has been cut off. No one should ever work on poles of this circuit, or any of the apparatus, without special permission of the chief electrician or his assistant. In addition to foregoing, all linemen and electricians must take the following precautions.
   (b) Before doing any work on the line or apparatus connected to the same, notify the switchboard attendants in the powerhouse to cut all power off the circuit, giving him your name at the same time.
   (c) Wait for advice from the attendant at the powerhouse that power has been cut off from the circuit.
   (d) When the work is completed, notify the switchboard attendants at the power house that your work has been completed, masking certain that they clearly understand your name and which circuit you have been repaired; have them repeat your name and circuit to you, to be sure that they do understand.
   (e) When a circuit is ordered cut out by the chief electrician or his assistant, this circuit shall only be ordered closed and put in service by the chief electrician or his assistant.
   (f) Upon a circuit being opened in order to allow for repairs, a danger signal must be securely fastened to the switch, giving the name of the workman who is employed on the line. This signal must not be removed until notice is received from the workman.

4. The insulation on electric wires cannot be depended on to protect you from shocks.
All A. C. power feeders should be handled with great care; the pressure is sufficiently high to be fatal under certain conditions. An experienced man may handle these circuits while they are alive by using proper precautions, but it is much better to cut off the power when possible.

The 250-volt D.C. power circuits under normal conditions are likely to cause death by shock, the same precautions should be observed these circuits as in handling those of higher voltage.

Never look at an intense arc without adequate protection, such as heavy blue or black glasses. Intense pain results from exposure of the delicate nerves of the eyes to the intense light of an electric arc. As this pain does not manifest itself until several hours afterward you should immediately seek the advice of the doctor if you have so exposed your eyes to avoid suffering.

There are many special conditions which make electrical work dangerous. Even telephone or signal wires may become crossed with high tension wires and become charged with danger. It is not possible to explain in detail all such possible cases, but competent workmen are always “afraid.”

Avoid working on any live circuit as much as possible.

Where the power has been cut off by opening a switch, always place a sign, bearing your name on the switch, stating you are working on that line.

When work is completed remove the sign. No one except the man who placed it should ever remove such a sign.

Never close a switch without full knowledge concerning the circuit and why the switch was opened.

Never handle electric wires while standing or sitting in a wet place, without extra precautions to obtain insulation from the ground.

In handling any circuit known to be alive, use only one hand when possible. It is best to keep the other hand behind the back. The most dangerous shocks are those from hand to hand.

So far as possible treat all circuits as though they were live, even though you may believe them to be dead.

Be cautious and alert at all times and under all conditions.

You are directed to tape the handles of your tools, to prevent short circuits across them.

Linemen should always wear safety belts when working on overhead lines, secured above brace straps or cross arm to prevent falling in case of shocks or burns.

All persons not authorized by the chief electrician or his assistant, are forbidden to upon any electrical apparatus. You are warned against touching wires of any kind as it may result in death. Before doing any work where there is danger of coming in contact with electric wires, notify an electrician or other authorized person, who will make the line safe, or give instructions so that it may be done safely.

The trolley pole must follow instead of leading the motor, except in places where it is impossible. The motor must go slowly when it is necessary to have the trolley pole a head.

The trolley pole must not be turned while in motion

There must be a red light on the front end of all trains which are being pushed through the drifts.

No one except motormen and electricians are allowed to run a motor. No one except motormen and brakemen are allowed to ride on a motor, and all brakemen must ride either on motor or on rear end of the train.

No flying switches shall be made. Brakemen must always carry lanterns. Any violation of this rule will be sufficient cause for dismissal.

Motormen or men running motor shall report to the electrical foreman, mine foreman or shift bosses any defective condition of the electrical equipment underground.

All metallic covering or armor of cables and the frame and bed-plates of generators, transformers and motors, and the metallic switches, fuses and circuit breakers shall be sufficiently grounded.
27. Instruction shall be placed at the mine entrance and in every transforming and motor house for resuscitation of persons suffering electric shocks. All employees operating any electrical apparatus shall be required to acquaint themselves with these instructions. Would recommend the rules for resuscitation as adopted by National Electric Light association, subject to approval of Copper Queen Medical staff. In cases of unconsciousness the pulmotor must be immediately sent for.

28. All joints must be electrically efficient mechanically strong and, where practicable, should be soldered. All joints except in trolley wires, should be taped or otherwise suitably insulated to protect them from corrosion.

29. All trolley construction or repairs underground must conform to the State Laws of Arizona.

30. Every person appointed to operate any electrical apparatus shall be instructed in his duty by the chief electrician or his assistant, before taking charge of the apparatus and must follow these instructions.

31. All electrical apparatus and conductors shall be sufficient in size and capacity for the work they may be called upon to do and so installed, operated, maintained and safe guarded as to reduce the danger from accidental shock, or fire or overheating to the minimum and shall be of such construction and so operated, that rise in temperature caused by ordinary working will not injure the insulating material.

Shafts
1. When men are working in shafts suitable covering shall be provided to prevent material falling down the shaft.
2. No hoisting shall be done in any compartment of a shaft while repairs are being done in any compartment of a shaft while repairs are being made in that compartment, excepting such hoisting as is necessary in order to make such repairs.
3. In sinking a shaft a bell rope shall be provided, which can be operated by a man standing in a bucket at the bottom of the shaft.
4. The timber in all manways in daily use, shall be cleaned of all loose rock lodged upon them at least once in twenty four hours. Manways in daily use shall be kept clear of obstructions.
5. Operating shafts are dangerous places; all men must keep away from them except as imperatively called there by their duties, and shall stay near shafts only so long as such duties require. Where pipe or telephones are provided [particularly around incline shafts men must not approach the shaft. closer than necessary to use such telephone, until the skip has arrived at the level.
6. Keep the gate at the shaft. closed except when in use
7. If either of the two systems of signaling is out of order, extra care must be taken and report made at once.

Bell Signals
1 BELL---- STOP IMMEDIATELY IF IN MOTION.
1 BELL---- HOIST MUCK.
1 BELL---- RELEASE CAGE SKIP OR BUCKET.
2 BELLS---- LOWER MEN.
3-1 BELLS---- HOIST MEN. Note if bells rung
3-2 BELLS---- LOWER MEN. Slowly, move slowly
4 BELLS---- STEAM ON OR OFF.
5 BELLS BLASTING OR READY TO SHOOT SIGNAL. This is a caution signal and if engineer is prepared to accept it, he must acknowledge by raising the bucket or cage a few feet, then lowering it again. After accepting this signal, the engineer must be prepared to hoist men away from the blast as soon as the signal 1 BELL is given and must accept no other signal in meantime.
6 BELLS---- AIR ON OR OFF
7 BELLS---- DANGER SIGNAL. Followed by station signal, calls cage to that station. This signal takes precedence over all others except an accepted blasting signal.

Station Signals

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Station signals must be given before hoisting or lowering signal.
The engineer shall not move a cage, skip or bucket unless he understands the signal
One copy of this signal code shall be posted on the gallows frame, one at each station and one before the engineer.

Special signals in addition may be used at any mine provided they are easily distinguished by their sound or otherwise from the foregoing code and do not interfere with it in any way.

8. To go up or down shaft, make proper signals on an annunciator where same are provided, except the last or release bell, which must be given on the bell rope after you are on the cage, it shall be released by one bell on the bel rope. The hoisting engineer must not move the cage until the bell is given.
   a. In giving signals, make strokes on bell at regular intervals the bar (-) must take the same time as for one (1) stroke and no more.
   b. The engineer shall not move cage on release bell until it is clear that no other signal is intended. Cage must always be started slowly when men are on board.
   c. No person must get on or on the bucket or cage while the same is in motion. When men are to be hoisted or lowered give signal for men.

Mining

1. As all mining work is hazardous, extra care should be taken not only for your safety, but for the safety of men working with you.
2. Watch for danger signals; they are often unnoticed if there is not sufficient light.
3. Every manhole and place of refuge shall constantly be kept clear and no refuse shall be placed therein, and no person shall in anyway prevent access thereto.
4. The general condition of the timbering in the mine shall be safe. The men shall take all necessary precautions to insure safety to insure the safety of the timber in working places.
5. In all stopes where square sets are used, it shall be the duty of men working in stope to see that the floors are properly centered on the caps particularly after blasting and spiked whenever deemed necessary.

6. When working in heavy or untimbered ground care should be taken that there is plenty of room for a quick exit. All obstructions such as cars, wheelbarrows, etc., should be moved out of the way.

7. Existing winzes opening directly from the floor of the drift or stope must be kept covered by a substantial hatch, or planking except when in use, at which time the passage to persons other than those working at the winze, shall be barred off by a substantial rail across the roads of access to the openings.

8. The miners shall be responsible for the safety of the roof and walls of their working places.

9. In mining care must be taken in approaching workings thought to be filled with water, and boreholes must be kept at least twenty feet in advance of the drive.

10. Planking over sumps and ditches must be kept secure.

11. No candle or lamp shall be left burning in a mine when the person using the candle or lamp departs from his work for the day. Sconces must be positively be used, except when candlesticks or carbide lamps are employed. Lights must be placed so that the timber cannot catch on fire.

12. Employees shall as soon as discovered inform the foreman or shift boss of unsafe condition of any workplace.

13. Be sure that chutes are protected so that men cannot fall into them.

14. Men are strictly forbidden to carry tools upon their shoulders in any drifts where electric wires are installed. It is very dangerous and may result in death.

**Openings**

1. Two openings to the surface are provided by, except in cases of mines that are being opened.

2. Men should learn the different openings from their work place and their attention is called to signs at the intersection of drifts which direct them to shafts or outlets.

**Open Pits and Quarries**

1. Care should be taken to give suitable warnings before blast are fired, and if men are working underground are in dangerous proximity to the place of blasting, extraordinary care shall be used in giving all warning signals.

2. Walks or though fares in regular use leading into an open pit or quarry shall be kept free from obstructions which would make their passage dangerous, especially when not well lighted.

3. All raises to the surface, open pits and quarries shall be fenced or otherwise protected.

**Ladderways**

1. Defects in ladderways must be reported immediately.

2. It is a serious offense to remove a ladder that is used as an exit.

3. Use care in placing ladders before using them, if there is danger of a ladder slipping have someone hold it.

4. Any ladderways, raise or manholes found unprotected, or out of repair, shall be at once closed and kept closed until repair or temporary repairs shall be made and danger signals placed thereat until put in repair.

5. Suitable landings or platforms shall be put at the bottom or offset of all ladders.

6. In all raises, whenever possible ladders shall be put in on an incline with suitable landings.

7. In hoisting or lowering timbers or tools in manways, they shall be securely lashed and care taken that no one below is in danger.

8. Men are positively forbidden to throw tools or materials down manways.

**Sanitation**
1. Closets underground must be used and the men appointed by superintendent shall see they are kept in good condition.

**Explosives**

1. In view of the fact that so many accidents occur in the use of explosives, no person shall be permitted to handle the same without proper knowledge or instructions.
2. No explosives shall be used unless there shall be plainly printed or marked in the English language on every original package containing such explosives, the name and place of business of the manufacture of such explosives, together with its date of manufacture.
3. When explosives are delivered near the shaft of the mine of the mine, a representative of the company must receive the same and see that they are safely placed.
4. Detonators shall not be placed with explosives.
5. Detonators shall not be transported in the same vehicle or carried in the same case with dynamite or other explosives.
6. In tamping drill holes wooden rammers only shall be used. Tamping by strokes is forbidden and only direct application of pressure permitted.
7. No iron or steel tools shall be used for tamping.
8. No explosive shall be taken into any mine except in a securely covered case.
9. Miners about to fire shots shall cause warning to be given in every direction and all entrances to the place or places where charges are to be fired shall be guarded while such firing is going on.
10. The number of shots exploding except in case of electric firing, shall be counted by the miner firing the same.
11. If said miner be not certain that all the shots have exploded, no one shall be permitted to enter the places where such charges were placed for a period of thirty minutes after the fuses are lighted.
12. It is strongly recommended that miners do not extract or attempt to extract explosives from a hole which has missed fire, but in every such case insert a fresh charge above the missed explosive and then detonate the same; and that miners do not deepen holes or any part of holes left standing or abandoned and therefore charged with explosives. If for any reason a hole is missed and miners consider it necessary to remove the charge, the same shall be done with a picket, scraper and swab stick only, and a drill or another metal tool shall not be used in attempting such removal, but men are warned that there is danger in the practice of removing charges under any circumstances and are requested not to do so.
13. Skewers are furnished for the use of all miners handling explosives and no other instrument must be used for inserting the detonator.
14. Cap crimpers must be used in all cases.
15. When crimping detonators the greatest care must be taken not to squeeze the explosive composition, and they must never be crimped with teeth for there is enough composition in one of these small capsules to blow a man’s head off

**Underground Men**

**Special Rules**

1. Only miners are permitted to handle powder and other explosives in the mines. Blasting supplies shall be taken out of the powder house only in quantities sufficient for one round of blasting at any one time. All unused powder or other explosive must be promptly returned to the powder house.
2. All employees of this company, in coming on or going off shift, shall proceed directly by the usual or designated route to their respective places and shall not leave such places except on company business.
3. No employee shall travel from one part of the mine through any raise, stope or opening but only by the ladderways and manways expressly reserved and in use for that purpose. Men are forbidden to slide down ropes, it is dangerous.

4. All employees shall absolutely refrain from all dangerous and careless practices of every kind, while going to and returning from, and while at their work, and while on the premises of this company.

5. All employees are warned that those employed in these mines are engaged in an extra hazardous business and are requested to exercise unusual care in order to avoid accident to themselves or fellow workmen.

6. Miners are warned to put in timbers as soon as it becomes necessary, and not to leave their places with any considerable unprotected ground for any purpose whatsoever. When working in corner sets, put lagging diagonally from cap to tie as soon as sufficient room is made. Half of the corner set will thus be covered.

7. In sinking shaft, not more than sufficient room for another set of timber shall be left unprotected at the bottom of the shaft, and immediately additional timber shall be placed as rapidly as space is made therefor; except in very hard and firm ground when timber shall be kept as close to bottom as good practice will permit.

8. Miners are warned that ground is treacherous, and that slips sometimes occur in the back difficult to detect, and that as often as necessary to secure safety, they must dress down the back and keep it dressed down and secure.

9. All shafts, drifts and levels in disuse, or in disrepair, shall be at once permanently closed and kept closed, and no employee shall go or be therein or thereon for any purpose whatsoever (except to repair the same) until the same are again in good repair.

10. All shafts, drifts stopes, levels and openings shall so long as in use, be sufficiently and frequently inspected and kept well-timbered and in good condition or repair, and any employee finding the same out of condition or repair, shall at once report the same to a shift boss or other superior.

11. All chambers, backs and roofs shall be kept sufficiently secured and shall be inspected by the employees using the same, or someone or more of them after each blast, and shall be examined and sounded as often as necessary by said employee using the same, and all loose and dangerous rock shall be blasted or barred down, and the back trimmed and secured and kept secured.

12. Men are advised when punching a chute that has been hung up, when chute begins to drop to climb up manway a set or two in order to avoid danger from the chute bursting.

Lighting
1. The collar and working stations of all shafts shall be properly lighted.
2. Main levels where haulage is used shall be lighted at suitable intervals. Lights shall be stationed at all switches.
3. Men are expected to call the attention of the foreman or shift bosses and electricians to defective lighting, crossovers, working chutes and refuges.
4. There must be a red light on the advancing end of all trains when the motor is not in front.

General Applications
1. All complaints or suggestions concerning any unsafe condition of the mine shall be promptly reported to the superintendent.
2. No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to enter or loiter about a mine.
3. No intoxicating liquors shall be taken into or around a mine or mine building or equipment.
4. Strangers or visitors shall not be allowed underground in any mine without permission and then only when accompanied by an official of the mine.
5. A copy of these rules can be obtained from the division foreman or timekeeper.
6. If in doubt as to the meaning of any rule apply to your foreman or shift boss.
7. Every employee whose duty requires him to work with appliances of any kind, must carefully examine same and report any defects to his foreman but shall under no circumstances use tools likely to prove dangerous until the same are repaired.

8. Every employee should report promptly to proper officer any defects affecting the safety of any employee.

9. Vigilance and watchfulness insure safety. To avoid danger adopt the safe course. Employees must not trust to the care exercised by another when their own safety is involved.

10. Do not ride on engines, cars, cranes or other moving bodies, except when required.

11. Do not turn on any electricity, gas, steam or water or set in motion any machinery, or throw down any material without seeing if anyone is in a position to be injured.

12. Employees are forbidden to take short cuts over dangerous places.

13. Great care should be taken by men working above other men, not to drop any material without first giving warning to those below. When you are going to work above or below other men, let those men know about it.

14. Use care when pushing cars, that your hands may not be crushed by a post or low chute.

15. If there are no special rules of the department in which you work, not only know all of the general rules, but also the rules of the department and always report to your foreman anything you think might cause an accident.

Observance of Rules

1. Violation of any rule will be sufficient ground for censure or dismissal.

Accidents

1. Instruction in care of the injured will be given to men selected for that purpose at all mines.

2. In case of an accident, the provisions covered by the company’s report blanks shall be carefully complied with.

3. If you are injured, no matter how little, have first aid treatment given to you by a trained employee. Advise your foreman or shift boss at once and see a doctor. A slight injury may cause blood poisoning.

Crimping a No. 6 blasting cap onto fuse
Safety Rules of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company
February 16, 1918

Map of the Briggs Mine
The Calumet & Arizona rules are strongly influenced by the earlier Copper Queen Safety rules. They do show refinement and some grammar corrections. These were published in Mining & Scientific Press

**Underground Rules**

**Mining.**

Timbering must be done at once as soon as ground requires it.

Timbers must be watched and kept safe

Miners must always bar down the roof and walls when necessary, and must not permit the shovelers or other employees to work under a place until it has been tested and made safe for them.

Before starting to work in a cross-cut or other place designated by the shift-boss every shoveler must examine the sides and back of the workplace. If it is beyond his power to make the place safe he must notify the shift-boss or do other work until the shift-boss arrives.

In stopes worked by the square set the working floors shall be securely lagged overhead and underfoot, and in all stopes guard rails must be place where needed.

Every miner must examine the working face for missed holes before he starts to drill his round. Do not start to drill before this is done, no matter whether a missed hole had been reported.

Do not set your machine-bar under bad ground. When this is done there is danger of an accident when you are taking the bar down again.

Every employee whose duty requires him to work with any appliance must report any defect, if found to his shift-boss or foreman.

When working heavy or untimbered ground, care should be taken that there is plenty room for a quick exit. All obstructions, such as cars, wheelbarrows, timber and so forth should be moved out of the way.

Planking over sumps and ditches must be kept secure.

No candle or lamp shall be left burning in a mine when the person using the candle or lamp leaves for the day.

Lights must be placed so that timbers cannot catch fire.

Employees shall inform the foreman or shift-boss of the unsafe condition of any working place as soon as that condition is discovered.

Chutes shall be protected so that men cannot fall into them.

Men are strictly forbidden to carry tools, rails pipe and the like upon their shoulders in any drift where electric wires are installed. This rule must be closely observed.

**Rises, Winzes and Ladder-ways**

Any raise or winze now opening from below directly on any drift or cross-cut traveled by men shall be covered by a grizzley or by doors. The opening of offset winzes shall be protected by a fence or guard rail not less than three feet and not more than four feet above the level of the drift.

Defects in ladder-ways must be reported immediately.

It is a serious offense to remover a ladder that is used as an exit.

Ladders shall not be removed from their usual place without orders from the shift-boss.

All perpendicular ladders must be securely fastened with ladder hooks.

Employ care in placing ladders before using them. If there is danger of a ladder slipping, have it securely fastened before using it. Any ladder-ways raises or manholes found unprotected or out of repair shall at once be closed and kept closed until put in repair.

Suitable landings or platforms shall be put at the bottom of all ladders and where ladders are offset.

In all raises whenever possible, ladders shall be placed at an incline, with suitable landings.

In hoisting or lowering timber or tools in a manway, they shall be securely lashed, and care must be taken that no one below is in danger.

Men are positively forbidden from throwing tools or materials down manways.

Do not go up into a chute where ore or rock is hanging in order to blast it. Do your work from the manway by taking out lagging if necessary.

All chutes, manways, raises, winzes, and other openings shall be covered by a substantial hatch, planking or grizzley or provided with guard-rails or chains and shall be kept in such condition that men cannot walk into them.
When advancing a raise be sure to have the chute and manway covered until ready to blast. Do not run chances of falling down the chute while drilling or timbering.

**Explosives**

Powder-nippers shall be very cautious in the handling of explosives, both underground and on the surface. Before using railroad or motor tracks they shall make sure they have the right of way. They shall use extra caution in handling powder on cages and all other places.

When explosives are delivered near the shaft, of a mine a representative of the company must receive the same and see that they are safely placed.

Giant caps shall not be transported in the same vehicle or carried in the same case as dynamite or other explosives.

Giant caps shall not be stored with explosives.

No explosives shall be taken into the mine except in a securely covered case.

Men must not ride on the cage when powder is being lowered, except when it is being taken from one level to another, and then only the cager and powder-nipper may ride with the powder.

Powder must not be left on the station, but must be taken to a magazine at once.

In tamping drill-holes wooden rammers only shall be used. Tamping by strokes is forbidden and only direct steady pressure permitted.

No steel or iron tools shall be used tamping.

Cap-crumpers shall be furnished and must be used.

Crimping with teeth is dangerous and is forbidden.

Skewers shall be furnished for the use of all miners handling explosives, and shall be used for making holes in the powder for fuse. No candlesticks or other instruments shall be used for this purpose.

A miner shall never be alone when blasting, but must keep at least one man with him. Miners preparing to blast shall have a reserve light near a manway or some other convenient place in case their lights go out after spiting the fuse.

Miners about to fire shots shall cause warning to be given in every direction. All entrances to the place or places being fired shall be guarded while such firing is going on.

The number of reports shall be counted by the miners firing them, and miss-fired holes shall be reported to their shift boss. If at all in doubt it is better to report a missed hole than to have a missed hole and not report it.

No one shall be allowed to enter a working place where there is believed to be a missed hole for a period of at least 30 minutes.

Do not extract nor attempt to extract explosives from a hole which has misfired, but in every case insert a fresh charge above the missed explosive then fire it.

Where boulders are being blasted by placing explosives on said boulders and not in holes drilled for that purpose, employees shall see that the powder is well covered with clay or some suitable material, so that it cannot take fire.

Any powder not used by the miner on his shift must be taken to the magazine or place prepared for this purpose. Leaving powder in the workplace will not be tolerated.

Do not use a short fuse to hasten the explosion, or with the idea it is economical to do so.

Powder and capped fuse must be kept separate when hoisting into a stope.

When opening a box of dynamite a wooden chisel and wooden mallet must be used.

Using fuse for belts is forbidden.

**Electrical Equipment**

Every workman not duly authorized by the chief electrician or his assistant is forbidden to work or tamper with any electrical wires or machinery.

When a circuit is opened to allow repairs, a danger signal must be securely fastened to the switch, giving the name of the workman who is employed on the line.

The signal must not be removed until notice is received from the workman.

The insulation on electric wires cannot be depended on to protect you from shocks.

All alternating-current (A.C.) power-feeders should be handled with great care; the voltage is high enough to be fatal under certain conditions. An experienced man may handle these circuits while they are alive by using proper precautions, but it is much better to cut off the power when possible.

Avoid working with live circuits as much as possible. Never handle electric wires while standing or sitting in a wet place, without extra precaution to insure insulation from the ground.
In handling any circuit known to be alive, use only one hand when possible. It is best to keep the other hand behind the back. The most dangerous shocks are from hand to hand. So far as possible treat all circuits as though they were alive, even though you may believe them to be dead. Tape the handles of your tools to prevent short circuits. The trolley-pole must follow instead of leading the motor, except in places where it is impossible. The motor must go slowly when it is necessary to have the trolley-pole ahead. The trolley-pole must not be turned while the motor is in motion. There must be a red light on the front end of all trains that are being pushed through the drift. The bells on the motor must be kept in good working order, and must be allowed to ring while the motor is in motion. The motor-man must notify the electrician when the bells get out of order. No one except motor-men and electricians are allowed to run a motor. Only motor-men and brake are allowed to ride on a motor and no one is allowed to ride on the cars of a motor train. Motor-men or men running a motor shall report to the electrical foreman, mine foreman, or shift boss any defective condition of the electrical equipment underground. All trolley construction or repairs underground must conform to State Laws of Arizona. All electrical apparatus and conductors shall be of sufficient size and capacity for the work they may be called upon to do, and so installed, operated, maintained and safeguarded as to reduce the danger from accidental shock, or fire or overheating, to the minimum, and shall be of such construction and so operated, that the rise in temperature caused by ordinary working will not injure the insulating material.

**Cages**

At no time shall more than nine men be permitted to ride on one deck of a cage at any mines, except at the Junction and the Cole, where 12 will be allowed. Employees are forbidden to crowd around the shaft before the station signal to hoist men is given. After the signal is given the men must stand in a line and not nearer than five feet from the shaft. No crowding will be tolerated. Safety-gates must be kept closed when men are being hoisted or lowered, except when timber is being handled and the gates cannot be closed. This applies to one or more men. All lights must be extinguished before getting on the cage. No smoking will be allowed on cages. When using the cage all signals shall be given while standing on the cage and not on the station. When a cage is to be released the release signal shall be given while standing on the station and not on the cage. Riding on a cage, skip, or bucket loaded with tools, timber, powder or other material is absolutely forbidden. Except when necessary to assist in passing such material through a shaft, and then is allowed only after the engineer has been notified. When tools, timber or other material are to be lowered or hoisted in a shaft, their ends if projecting above the top of the bucket, skip or other vehicle, shall be securely fastened to the hoisting rope or to the upper part of the vehicle. In no case shall a cage, skip, bucket or other vehicle be lowered directly to the bottom of the shaft when men are working there. Such cage, bucket, or other vehicle must be stopped at least 15 ft. above the bottom of the shaft, until the signal to lower further has been given to the hoisting engineer by one of the men at the bottom of the shaft, provided however that this rule not apply to shafts less than 50 ft. deep. Riding from level to level on a cage containing an empty car is forbidden. The cage-men and top-men shall keep careful watch over the cages during their shifts work, and immediately report all defects and have them repaired before continuing their work. No person shall get on or off a cage, while the same is in motion. No men can be lowered on a cage without a bonet.

**Shafts**

No hoisting shall be done in any compartment of a shaft while repairs are being made in that compartment, except such hoisting is necessary in making the repairs. When men are working in shafts, suitable covering shall be provided to prevent material from falling down the shaft. The shaft-gates or bars must be kept closed except when in use. If either of the two systems of signaling is out of order extra care must be taken and a report is made at once.
If an employee drops any material or tools down the shaft, he shall immediately report the same to the hoisting engineer, who will have the shaft inspected before continuing regular work.

**Signals**

The regular code of bell-signals must be strictly followed.

Cages going from one level to another must always give the signal for men on the cage.

All men are forbidden to use the bell-cord for calling a cage, but must use the flash bell. Signs are placed at each station calling attention to this rule.

In order to receive compensation all injuries must be reported to the shift boss or foreman, or have cagers report for them, before they leave the company’s property.
Stopes

The rich ores in Bisbee were not mined in tunnels. (drifts & crosscuts) Stopes are where the copper, lead zinc and other metals were removed. Tunnels are the service passages used to bring men and supplies into the stopes. They also served as the routes that trains brought the broken ore to the hoisting shafts that lifted it to the surface. To understand many accidents it is essential to have a basic understanding of stoping. Stopes can be different sizes. Small stopes may be 20 ft. x 20 ft., larger ones are massive and can leave an opening over a 1,000 ft. across and 200 ft. tall. Different methods were used to mine stopes and many of these methods can be confusing. The following is a brief explanation of the two most common stoping methods, Square-set and Cut & Fill.

Stope in Higgins Mine, tunnel level
Copper Queen Style, Square-sets (after J.W. Toland)
Square-set stoping was used in Bisbee from the beginning until the closure in 1975. This method was invented by Philip Deidsheimer at the Ophir Mine in the Comstock Lode of Nevada. The method uses rectangular timber sets that interlock creating a honeycomb-like structure. Ores in heavy ground conditions are mined with this method. Although, the massive timbers do support the walls and ceiling of the mine workings, it is considered a temporary solution. Timber alone cannot support the weight of the caving rock. After sets are mined they are carefully filled with waste rock. As a result, when the stope is mined out it is also completely filled. As a result there is limited space left for the ground to cave. Some compaction of the waste rock does happen and a few feet of open space develops at the top of the stope. A limited amount of collapsing does occur, but the collapse is small and does not affect other mine workings. In contrast when a stope is left open the collapses are massive and mine workings within a couple hundred feet in any direction are destroyed. A square sets are typically modified to meet the needs of the mining company. At Bisbee

![Diagram of a square-set stope]

the sets were made of three types of 10” X 10” or 8”X8” timber, posts, caps and girts. Each of these has a unique style of tenon or horn cut on each end. Posts have a 5” X 5” X 5” cube on each end. These are the vertical supports. Caps are the main horizontal supports. When the square- sets are built they are oriented with the caps perpendicular to the direction that the greatest weight is expected. They have a 1-1/2” thick, 5” X 10” rectangle fashioned on each end. Girts often serve as spreaders and their main purpose is to keep the posts vertical and locked in position. On each end a 2-1/2” in thick 8” X 10” tenon is cut.
Normally, when an orebody is discovered the ground conditions are examined to determine the method in which to mine it. The square set method is timber intensive and expensive method to mine ore. Other methods such as Cut & Fill are preferred. If the decision is made to square set an orebody. The edges of the ore are determined and the stope is divided into blocks. These blocks are five sets by five sets and will extended vertically 100 feet. Extra sets may be added as needed to ensure all the ore is mined. A two compartment raise is driven from the starting level completely through to the level above. If the orebody is large other raises will be driven to be used as chutes. Waste rock for backfill is essential. In some cases a drift will be driven from the wall of the stope into waste rock. This is dumped into empty sets. Generally, a small raise centrally located in the stope a driven to the level above and cars of waste rock are dumped into it from tunnels and raises being driven for mine development. At times waste rock was scarce and raises were driven from the underground haulage drifts to the surface. This allowed for rock from the waste dumps to be sent underground to be distributed as backfill. Larger stopes may require several gob raises. Square sets stopes are often mined on multiple floors at the same time. In sturdy ground conditions permit 60-70 sets may be open at a given time. In heavy ground fewer than 25 sets may be open during mining. The largest orebodies mined in Bisbee exceeded a million tons. In this case the orebody was mined by a series of small stopes. Any pillars of ore left between these stopes would later be mined by a modified method of square-set mining called Mitchell Slicing. Timber that was used in square sets was generally not salvaged. After mining the wood is in poor condition. The timber is peppered with embedded rocks from blast and has splinter edges from work damage. Tenons can be deformed or broken. As a result it is not cost effective to salvage.
1. Beginnings of a Stope

An orebody has been discovered. Miners are driving a six-post raise for removing the ore and access.

Unmined Ore
2. Square Set Stope

After each blast a rectangular frame of timber is built. These are known as square sets. This timber provides temporary support of the ground and serves as a staging from which to work. Mined out sets are carefully filled with waste rock that contains little pyrite or other combustables.
After mining was completed all of the square sets were carefully filled with waste rock. Over time, the fill rock compacts and space is created at the top of the slope. This space collapses on top of the backfill, but the caving is limited. The slope is structurally strong and nearby mine workings are left intact.
A square-set stope that has not been backfilled, c-1905
Two parallel Incline Cut & Fill stopes (after H.M. Lavender)
Another popular method of stoping in Bisbee was Cut & Fill. Although, the principles of this method were developed in the 1880’s it was not until the twentieth century that it became in common use. This technique was introduced at the Junction Mine at Bisbee in 1915, by Mine Foreman, Oscar Gilman. For a time it was known as “Gilman Cut & Fill stoping.

After an orebody was discovered and its boundaries determined the engineers divided it into stope sections and support pillars. A stope section was 45-50 ft. wide and extended a length of 75 ft. or if less to the end of the ore. Pillar sections were 45 ft. wide and extended to the ore boundary. The orebody was mined with two 45-50 ft. stope sections followed by a 45 ft. pillar then two more stope sections followed by another pillar and so on. The remaining pillars were later mined with the Mitchell Slice method.

While the first floor was cut, a backfill (gob) raise would be driven to the level above. When the bottom floor was finished the bottom was covered with a mat of scrap timber. This timber mattress would allow miners to develop another stope directly underneath the first stope. Mining would continue upward at a 37 degree angle. The backfill would naturally form a slope at this angle. After an area was cut, the stope would be gobbed within two or three feet of the ceiling. This backfill would be covered with lagging and the next cut would begin. The lagging would prevent ore from mixing with the waste rock. The backfill also served as a staging and eliminated any significant timber used as scaffolding.

Chute underneath a Cut & Fill Stope, Campbell Mine, c-1940
1. A raise is being driven and the first floor is being mined.
The first floor of the stope has been mined to the foot wall. A gob raise is being driven along the foot wall to the level above.
After the first floor was mined, the bottom of the stope was covered with scrap timber to form a mat. This matress of old timber will allow another stope to be mined underneath. The gob raise was stripped of its timber and gob has been dumped into the stope. Mining continues at roughly a 37 degree angle. This is the angle the gob or backfill naturally settles.
The level (sill floor), showing chute arrangement.
5. After a section is backfilled, the fill is covered with lagging. These boards will prevent the broken ore from being mixed with the gob. The timber on the sides of the stope are gob fences and are supporting the backfill in a stope immediately next to the one being mined.
Drilling in an Incline Cut & Fill Stope, Campbell Mine, c-1940

Loading blast holes in an Incline Cut & Fill Stope, Campbell Mine, c-1940
Brief Glossary of Mining Terms

The following is a quick reference guide and the definitions focus on how the terms are used in the previous text. For a complete dictionary acquire the *Glossary of Mining and Related Terms as used at Bisbee, Arizona* by Richard W. Graeme III, Douglas L. Graeme & Richard W. Graeme IV.

**Air Door:** These are doors built across the tunnels (crosscut or drift) to prevent air flowing through a particular section of the mine. They are often built in pairs to form a simple airlock. The distance between doors is longer than a full train of cars, so that only one door is opened at a time. The driver of the train will pull a lever attached to a pneumatic cylinder to open the door. He will pull on another lever to shut the door. At least three men were killed when they crashed through closed air doors.

**Backfill:** Waste rock that has been used to fill in abandoned mine workings. Backfill was essential part of the mine support system when it was used to fill in stopes. When there was an excess of waste rock other mine workings, such as tunnels were backfilled. Gob is a more common term used for backfill.

**Bar:** A long, pointed steel bar, usually with a 3” piece of air or water hose attached to the middle. They were used to pry down loose rocks. The piece of hose prevented rocks from rolling down the bar and striking the miner.

**Bar & Column:** A drill mount consisting of a vertical pipe called a column and a horizontal piece with a clamp called the arm. The column was secured to the ceiling or walls of the mine by large screws. Often drills were mounted on the arm when drilling in tunnels. This arrangement is sometimes called a machine bar & column.

**Cage:** These are the elevators used to transport men and supplies into the mine. In contrast to building elevators these cages can be completely open or are partially enclosed. An occupant has a view of the shaft timber and stations as it moves up or down the shaft. Also unlike, building elevators they often have multiple decks. Cages of one, two and three decks were used at Bisbee. They are controlled underground by ringing bells. Each number
of bells tells the hoistman how to move the cage. If a miner rings 1—2 bells (to collar) followed by 3—2 bells (hoist men) the hoistman would know he was taking the cage to the surface and was hoisting a cage containing people.

**Cap:** A horizontal piece of timber and are often located at the top of a set. They give support for ground movement from the side. (see set)

**Chute:** Typically, these are raises that rock is being dropped into to transfer the broken material to a lower area of the mine. They have steel or wooden doors mounted at the top of a short wooden trough. This allows mine cars to be loaded directly from the chute.

**Chute**

**Crib:** Timber that has been stacked in the shape of a hollow square. These timbers are loose and are held in place by shallow notches. The center of a crib set is often filled with broken waste rock. Crib sets are strong, but can buckle if they are built overly tall.

**Crosscut:** These are what layman refer to as tunnels. In Bisbee the terms drift and crosscuts were used interchangeably. At mines (not Bisbee) where veins are being mined these are tunnels that are driven at 90 degrees to the vein and crosscut the vein.
**Drift:** These are what layman refer to as tunnels. In Bisbee the terms drift and crosscuts were used interchangeably. At mines (not Bisbee) where veins are being mined these are tunnels that are driven following the vein and drift with the vein.

**Drifter:** Massive 125-250 lb. pneumatic drills. These are too heavy to be hand-held by miners and are either mounted on a bar and column or mounted on a drill rig called a Jumbo. These were replaced by jackleg drills in the 1960s.

**Finlay:** A pneumatic overshot mucking machine. These machines would move forward and scoop up broken rock. Then the operator would lift the bucket over the machine’s body and dump the bucket full of muck in a waiting mine car. They are also called mucking machines (see picture page 92)

![Finlay loading an “A” car](image)

**Girt:** These are horizontally placed timbers in square-sets. They keep posts locked in position and vertical. (see set)

**Gob** (see backfill)

**Grizzly:** These are rails that are placed at equal distances across a raise. This is to prevent large boulders falling into a chute, but allows smaller rocks and dirt to fall through. The boulders would be caught on the rails and broken with a double jack (sledge hammer).

**Headframe:** A tall tower structure over the top of a shaft. Located at the pinnacle of the tower are sheave wheels. These are spoked steel wheels that serve as pulley wheels. The cable comes from the hoist and passes over the sheave wheel and then down to attach to a skip, cage or sinking bucket. Most headframes in Bisbee were 60-100 ft. tall. Just below the middle of the tower and about 30 ft. above the ground was often a toplander’s deck. These are often partially enclosed with sheet to protect the workmen called toplanders from the weather. At the toplander’s deck mine cars loaded with rock would be unloaded and pushed to either and dumped into an ore bin or on the waste dump. At ground level is the shaft collar. This is where men and supplies were loaded on caged to enter the mine.
**Headframe**

**Lagging:** These are wide relatively thin boards. They came in two common sizes 2” X 12” and 3” X 12”. They were cut to needed lengths. To save on lumber the lagging was often split in two pieces. This was called split lagging.

**Machine Bar & Column:** (see bar & column)

**Manway:** Ladder way in a shaft, winze or raise. Often one compartment of these type of workings was devoted to ladders for men to climb, pipes and electrical lines. Early manways were built as a single long ladder made of shorter ladders scabbed together. This was dangerous. A man who fell went completely to the bottom. In main shafts this could be over 2,000 ft. As one of the first safety changes, ladders in manways were offset with landings. This limited the distance a man could fall to less than 10 ft.
Mine car: A small rail car designed to haul broken rock. Many different designs were used and the cars were classified by a letter. An “H” car was a rocker dump style and held roughly one ton of rock. The “K” were cars shipped to Bisbee after the mines at Jerome, Arizona closed. These had a two ton capacity and were a rocker type dumping car.

<table>
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<th>“A” Car</th>
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Types of Mine Cars

Motor: a common term meaning locomotive. Three basic types of electric locomotives were used. Trolley locomotives were larger and used in main haulage areas with a 250v DC bare copper trolley wire providing the necessary power. Battery powered locomotive were used for lighter service. A few combination motors which could use battery or trolley power were used.

Mucking Machine: (see Finlay)

Plugger: 40-65 lb. drills that were could be hand held or at times were suspended from a rope attached to a side rod on the drill. (see picture page 39)

Post: Vertical or nearly vertically placed timbers used to support downward ground movement. (see set)

Powder: A term that refers to dynamite or in 1960s or later to ANFO (ammonium nitrate fuel oil)

Raise: A mine opening that is started from the bottom and drilled and blasted upward. Raises provided access to stopes and other mine workings. Other raises, called gob holes
were used to dump waste rock. This provided essential rock fill to support stopes. Raises with chutes at the bottom were used to drop ore from a higher area to a level for haulage to the surface. Raises were divided into compartments. The two compartment raise was the most common with one compartment devoted to a manway, pipes and a timber slide. The second had a chute door at the bottom and was for handling rock. One, two & three compartment raise are often used. Larger raise may have four compartments and rarely as many as six. Raises are easier and cheaper to build than winzes.
**Set:** a complete unit of timber. (see Crib)

![Diagram of Drift Set and Square Set](image)

*Two different types of sets*

**Shaft:** An inclined or vertical mine working that is used to provide ventilation and/or hoisting of rock, supplies and men. At intervals horizontal levels branch out, much like floors in a building.

![Diagram of Shaft](image)

**Shaft Timber:** This timber provides support from ground movement from the shaft walls. It also is used to attach the shaft guides which allows for a smooth traveling of cages and skips. It consists of wall plates, end plates, dividers and bearers. The bearers or bearing timber are hitched into the walls of the shaft. The other timbers can hang from the bearing timber, although generally the shaft timbers are wedged in tight enough to support themselves.
Shaft Timber

**Sinking Bucket:** Steel buckets with heavy bails. During shaft sinking they were attached to the hoisting cable. At the bottom of the shaft the broken rock would be shoveled into the bucket and hoisted to the surface. On the bottom of the bucket there was a steel chain with a steel ball or a thick plate attached. At the surface this ball or plate will catch on the dumping mechanism when the bucket is lowered slightly. The bucket tilts over and pours its contents into an ore bin. Smaller buckets are used to sink winzes. To ride a bucket, miners would stand on the edge of the bucket and hold onto the cable. This practice was exceeding dangerous, but was regularly done.
**Skip:** A bucket-like device to hoist broken rock out of a shaft. Unlike sinking buckets they were designed to use shaft guides for a smooth journey through the shaft. They were first used in Bisbee at the Sacramento Shaft in 1908.

![Side view of a skip](image)

**Stope:** This is the location where ore is being mined. These are irregularly shaped chambers that vary in size. The largest stopes extended over 2,000 ft. across and extended vertically over 200 ft. Three major methods for mining stopes were used in Bisbee. Square-set, Cut & Fill, and Stull.

**Stopere:** A pneumatic drill that is designed to drill vertical or near vertical holes. The drill is attached to a pneumatic cylinder that extends and pushes the drill upwards.

![Stopere](image)

**Timber Truck:** Small flat cars for use on the underground rails. They are often used to haul timber through the mine, but not exclusively. Rock drills, rail and other equipment are moved underground on timber trucks. When a man was injured a timber truck was found and boards (lagging) placed across it to transport them to the surface. Miners often referred to them simply as “trucks”

![Timber truck](image)

**Wall plates:** Long, heavy timbers used in shafts that are fashioned have end plates and dividers attached. They are used on the long sides of a shaft. (See shaft timber)
**Winze:** These workings are drilled and blasted from the top down. They are more difficult and expensive to build than raises. Winzes are typically developed to explore areas underground below the main mining areas and do not have other mine workings nearby at the lower elevation.

![Side view of a winze](image)

![A map showing the location of a winze](image)
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