Chapter 6

Kentucky Camp and the Santa Rita Water and Mining Company

Forming The Santa Rita Water and Mining Company

Kentucky Camp, now a part of the Coronado National Forest, lies on the eastern slopes of the Santa Rita Mountains about 35 miles south-southeast of Tucson. It is surrounded by the historic Greaterville Mining District and sits on the edge of the Greaterville gold placer deposits. Discovery of these placers in 1874 by A. Smith,[1] sparked a minor gold rush and settlement of the community of Greaterville. By the early 1880s the richest gravels had been depleted and the exodus from Greaterville begun. The placers were abandoned to casual panners and to the occasional affluent investors who could finance large-scale operations. One of the latter was George Bird McAneny and his Santa Rita Water and Mining Company (SRWMCo).

McAneny was born in Canada on February 28, 1832 to George and Anne Martin McAneny. He was to become the eldest of eight children. His parents had emigrated to Canada from Ireland and were probably marking time there until making the quota for subsequent admission to the United States. Once across the border they settled in New York City. When McAneny was 23 he left New York for California, perhaps "to see the elephant." More likely he was already suffering from the consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) which ultimately contributed to his death.[2] If so, like countless others in the late 1800s and early 1900s, he came west to recover from the disease.

An obituary column for McAneny credits him with being successful in mining in California. It states he retired from active business about 1889 with assets estimated at $4,000,000. "He purchased an eighty-acre farm near Lawrence, built a palatial house, and established the McAneny stock farm for the breeding of trotting horses which he conducted for the pleasure it gave him."[3] The house was a three-story building serviced by a two-story water tower, large barn and several outbuildings. It may be more than coincidence that the parents of Phoebe Apperson (Mrs. George) Hearst lived neaby.[4]

Whether McAneny's roles prior to retirement from mining were as owner, operator, or speculator is unclear. It has been rumored that he was an associate of mining magnate, George Hearst, and railroad tycoon, Colis Huntington. Unfortunately, these claims cannot be verified. However, McAneny was involved in mines on the Comstock. He served as Secretary of the Savage Mining Company of Virginia City, Nevada and of the Central Silver Mining Company of San Francisco from 1862 to 1864, perhaps longer.[5] He may have been among those stockholders of the Savage who "sold out and wisely invested in San Francisco real estate" at the peak of the "Boom of 1863."[6] He also owned stock in an Old Contention mine but that may not be the Contention of Tombstone fame in which he was said to have made a killing. At the time of his participation in the SRWMCo he did own claims in California and Mexico. Whether any of this represented hands-on experience in developing and operating a mine is doubtful.

How McAneny became aware of and attracted to the Greaterville placers is another unknown. Probably the conduit was James B. Stetson, the mining "engineer" who became manager for SRWMCo.[7] Whichever one had first knowledge, each found the placers sufficiently attractive to promote them with a joint report.[8] It gave assay values from extensive testing of several gulches, described a proposed hydraulic system for a water supply, and hinted at future agricultural development. Not surprisingly, it was optimistic about success.

If the authors hoped the report would attract a few large investors or even a large number of small investors, they were disappointed. Nevertheless, McAneny opted to plunge ahead. On October 3, 1902 the Santa Rita Water and Mining Company was incorporated in the Territory of Arizona with headquarters in Tucson.[9] Capitalization was set at $500,000 with 50,000 shares of stock having a par value of $10 each. Corporate indebtedness was limited to $100,000 and private property of stockholders was exempt from corporate debt.[10]

Three of the original incorporators were from the San Francisco area and two, Stetson and S. L. Kingan, were from Tucson. Kingan, an attorney specializing in mining law, was a friend of Stetson's. He subsequently became an author, recognized artist, and benefactor of the University of Arizona. In 1906 the shareholders, Board of Directors, and officers of the corporation were McAneny, President; S. L. Kingan, Vice President; Jackson Hatch, Assistant Secretary; John B. Wright; J. B. Stetson and G R. Comings. McAneny held 37,200 shares, the rest owned 100 shares each.[11] Stetson remained a Board Member and may have been a shareholder, but there is no record of this. Hatch was a California lawyer who represented McAneny in his late years during lengthy litigation. It is tempting to imagine that the foregoing distribution of shares indicated an initial capitalization of more than $375,000. However, in the absence of documentation it is unwise to assume the amount, if any, of money that entered the corporate treasury in exchange for these shares.

Tucson was a very active center for investment in mining in southern Arizona and even northern Mexico for many years before and during this period, so it is not surprising that the SRWMCo headquarters were located here, that the company was incorporated here, and that the friends, Stetson and Kingan, should figure prominently among the organizers of the venture. It is also noteworthy that, of the largest and most frequent local mining investors, such as the Zeckendorfs and Steinfeld, or the most active mining attorney in Tucson, S.M. Franklin, none were among the stockholders or associates of the SRWMCo.

Building the Hydraulic System

Before investing in claims or construction, the prudent first step for McAneny and Stetson was to verify that the Greaterville placers contained sufficient gold for profitable development. Accordingly, Stetson drilled or dug 435 test holes in ten of the gulches. Testing by the proper procedure of sampling, weighing, rocking, panning, and assaying, his results defined proven reserves of almost 20,000,000 cubic yards of auriferous gravel in an area of one square mile. This test area showed an average of 44¢ of gold per cubic yard or a total content of $8,800,000.[12] At a price of $325 per ounce for gold, the test area would have a value of $140,000,000. Applying this number to the eight square miles in area ascribed to the Greaterville placers,[13] the total current value of the deposit exceeds one billion dollars! Small wonder that McAneny was attracted to the deposit and that it has been labeled as probably the largest and richest in Arizona.[14]

Having decided that the candle was worthy of the race and that the initial mining would be by hydraulic sluicing (although McAneny and Stetson imagined some day using dredges and power shovels[15]), their first step in developing the deposit was to determine where to collect the needed water and how to deliver it to the gravels with the necessary flow and pressure. It would appear that Stetson was capable of designing the hydraulic system but a promotional sheet of a much later date insisted that it was the work of other engineers.[16] Whichever the source, with a plan in hand they knew where to focus their attention for water rights, rights of way, and mining claims.

The engineering plan for the proposed hydraulic system was probably available in late 1901 or early 1902, so Stetson need not and did not wait for incorporation before buying land and rights. On July 24, 1902 he made the first acquisition for the company when he appropriated in his own name 1,000 miners inches[17] of water in each of Gardner, Cave, and Saw Mill Creeks.[18] He followed this a few days later by appropriating a reservoir in Saw Mill Canyon and one in Gardner Canyon, each to provide 5,000 miners inches of water.[19] The next day he bought six placer claims in the Greaterville Mining District.[20] These were the first of what was to become 68 claims; rights to a watershed of 28 square miles;[21] rights of way for several miles of ditches, pipe lines, and tunnels; and access to more than 2,000 acres of placer deposit.[22] After incorporation, Stetson transferred to the company varying portions of his ownership in these claims. The consideration for the transfer may have been stock in the company.

Unlike lode mining, for hydraulic mining it was almost mandatory to own the land as well as to have rights to the underlying ore. McAneny's preference, then, was for patented claims. When necessary to buy unpatented claims, he vigorously pursued obtaining patents for them. When the company stopped acquiring claims a few years later, its inventory showed 51 patented versus 17 unpatented.

If Stetson's aggressive buying in July and August of 1902 left him believing he had secured rights to ample amounts of water, he was doomed to disappointment. He had been preempted by J. B.

Anderson.[23] Anderson appropriated ten thousand miners inches of water from the same creeks Stetson claimed on July 24. Also, his claim covered four of the Sections vital to McAneny's plan as well as providing for a dam and describing a "canal" with complete dimensions and grade! Although Anderson filed his claim 18 days after Stetson's, he insisted that his appropriation was physically posted a few days before Stetson's posting and his contention prevailed.

Anderson[24] was one of the few Anglos who had arrived early in the district and stayed on after the exodus of the 1880s. P. J. Coyne[25] was another; John E. Magee,[26] a third. Each of these men had years of experience prospecting, buying and selling, and working claims throughout the Greaterville area. They would be well aware that Gardner Creek was the only one in the watershed that came close to running perpetually. They would also know where hydraulickers prior to SRWMCo proposed locating their water delivery systems. Whether through good fortune or slyness, Anderson and Magee made good use of their knowledge at McAneny's expense. He subsequently paid each $8,500 for water rights in Gardner, Saw Mill, and Cave Creeks and for a few claims. The purchase agreement with Anderson became contentious and was not resolved until August 27, 1904 after lengthy negotiation and litigation. It may be coincidence, but that date roughly coincides with the date for the first extended, full-scale operation of the hydraulic system. Stetson consulted frequently with Coyne and Magee; could it be he talked too freely as well?

SRWMCo's hydraulic system for working the Greaterville placers consisted of three basic elements: collectors, conduits, and a water cannon. Ditches cut into the sides of hills collected rainfall runoff from Mt. Wrightson and from lesser peaks to the east of it and led it toward the placers. Portions of Saw Mill and Gardner Creeks were used in the same way. Where the topography required, the ditches were replaced by pipeline as, for example, in traversing deep gulches. The line terminated in a water cannon so constructed that it could direct a stream of water under great pressure and with high velocity against the gravel banks and gulch floors to disintegreate them and wash the gravel to the sluices.

Working almost exclusively with hand tools, SRWMCo built quickly and well. By summer of 1904 they had built almost 5-1/2 miles of ditch, more than 2-1/2 miles of pipeline, two tunnels totaling about 1,400 feet, and one dam. There was nothing slipshod about either the construction or the engineering of the system. Judging from the remaining artifacts, the ditches had the correct cross-sectional dimensions and grade. They were equipped with cement-and-wood head gates and with frequent waste gates to prevent washout during heavy runoff. The pipes were made from riveted 14-guage wrought iron coated inside and out with asphaltum. The pipelines were adequately equipped with gate valves and penstocks and protected by sand boxes, grizzlies, and air valves. Where possible, the pipeline was buried; where not possible, it was adequately supported and constrained by trestles or rock walls. The system delivered to the closest placer 500-700 miners inches of water under a head of more than 100 feet.[27]

News reports of the period lauded Stetson's dam as assuring success for the venture. However, it was small and probably was always intended as a diversion dam, not a retention dam. Its basin was very limited and the head gate for the continuing ditch accessed only the top two or three feet of the reservoir. There is evidence that Stetson knew from the start that one or more retention dams were needed. It has been suggested, although highly unlikely, that work on one had been started in 1904.[28] Initially, the hydraulic system would enable only intermittent mining and that only after the infrequent, heavy rains in the mountains.

Building Kentucky Camp

Not content to make do with temporary or makeshift quarters until his mine became fully operational and profitable, McAneny built an elaborate complex (Kentucky Camp) at the same time construction of the water system was underway. Situated within reach of the ditches and pipeline and close to the placers, the Camp was placed on a bank of Kentucky Gulch. The site is in an isolated, wooded pocket. Barely discernible over the surrounding hills are the often snow-capped tips of Mounts Wrightson and Hopkins. The serenity of the setting belies the fates of Wrightson and Hopkins, pioneers whose mining in the nearby Santa Ritas met with the violent displeasure of Apaches.

Shelter for the construction workers on the water system was rudimentary; most, if not all, lived in or near Greaterville anyway. But, headquarters would be no tent city or shanty town. If he built well for the water system, he built lavishly for the Camp. It must be a self-sufficient facility designed and appointed as befitting the lifestyle of a man of means—no matter the location.[29] It consisted of five

buildings each (including the utilitarian barn and blacksmith shop) erected with adobe walls. The barn was furnished with stalls, space for wagons and the usual arrangements for tack, hay and feed. The shop was fully equipped with blacksmith tools, a #400 Champion blower, Buffalo forge, and 129-pound anvil.[30] Forty or more men digging ditches and tunnels would keep a blacksmith busy sharpening picks, mattocks, and drills along with fitting the occasional horse shoe. One wonders whether it was the blacksmith who used the reported gas welding equipment to produce the sharp bends needed in the pipeline.

Two of the buildings was small, L-shaped residences containing three rooms. The one farthest from the main building being the smaller, 27 feet by 27 feet, and the simpler. The closer one was larger, 30 feet by 30 feet, and boasted porches on two sides. The features of the buildings and their distance from the main building indicate much about the position in the pecking order of their assigned occupants.

The most imposing building was the one McAneny used for his dwelling and mine office. It, too, was L-shaped with legs of 33 by 65 feet and 15 by 18 feet. It contained 10 rooms which opened onto a T-corridor and boasted a kitchen, dining room, parlor with fireplace, bathroom, bedrooms and office. The walls in two rooms were decorated with painted geometric designs. Every room and the corridor had a paneled ceiling. There were screened porches along three sides of the building.

In recent years speculation about the reason for such a relatively large building has led to perpetuating the unfortunate label, "Hotel." A more plausible postulate is that McAneny anticipated being in residence several months of each of the years ahead. He would (and did) expect to be joined by his wife, hence a suite of kitchen, bath, dining room, parlor, and adjoining bedrooms. A bedroom for a live-in cook and housekeeper and a mining office were a necessity. And, of course, a two-room suite opposite the office for the mine manager, Stetson. What of the two smaller dwellings? The larger, possibly, for an assayer and the lesser for a liveryman-blacksmith. Gross overkill for the office of a small mine, but proper for the casual residence of a wealthy, ex-Comstock suburbanite—if, indeed, such he was.

The fifth building housed an assay office and laboratory located to the rear of and close to the main residence. The office was compact, measuring 8 by 11 feet; the laboratory measured 13 by 25 feet. Very few artifacts remain to verify functions of the laboratory, but it is evident that it was equipped for both assaying and for processing the concentrated sand and gold from the sluice boxes. A square, plastered-brick column about three feet tall might have been a base upon which to grind samples for analysis. A firebrick platform along the north wall supported both an assay furnace and a melting furnace. Usually the litter outside an assay laboratory is replete with the debris from small crucibles and cupels. Such is not the case here suggesting that fire assaying was done elsewhere. However, large pieces from a ceramic muffle and from a furnace liner indicate that the melting furnace was used. Gasoline piped from a pressurized tank in the office fueled the furnaces.

The laboratory artifact whose function has most defied positive identification is a basin and sump. Probably they were used to increase the amount of gold in the sluice concentrates. If this material were fed into a rocker positioned so that its effluent spilled into the basin, extreme fines that escaped the rocker would settle out there. They could then be collected, and recycled through the rocker until the maximum possible amount of gold had been recovered. Should there be careless handling of the rocker or an accident, the basin and sump would capture the spillage.[31]

A second proposal suggests that the material from the riffles might have been added directly to the basin and puddled, or stirred, briskly to release the clay which coated the gold and agglomerated the gold and sand.[32] A fine suspension of clay and some flour gold would overflow into the sump where the gold and very fine sands would settle out.[33] The clay suspension would discharge through an overflow pipe. Final concentrates from the basin and the sump would be combined and the gold extracted by melting and slagging or comparable treatment.[34]

Features of the buildings held in common were shingled roofs (wood) and plastered interior walls. Except in the barn and blacksmith shop they were coated with a "fine sand plaster of exceptional quality."[35] The assay office and at least one of the small residences were fitted with cloth and batten ceilings. Windows in all buildings were prefabricated, double-hung or tilt. Exterior doors also were mill-fabricated. Some of the windows and doors, especially those in McAneny's residence, were covered by screening.[36] He, or his architect, was sensitive to the benefits of cross ventilation as the main house was fitted with nine exterior doors and 21 windows.

In addition to the uniformly high quality of construction shown throughout the Camp, there were two noteworthy amenities: running water and telephones. Remarkable, if not for the period, then for the isolated location. Water was collected from a spring and from a bleed line attached to the hydraulic system, stored in tanks on a ridge above the Camp and piped to each of the buildings. There was not one, but two telephone systems. One was an internal administrative line which connected the main residence, the assay office, and the two smaller residences. The other was an external system which connected the Ditch Foreman's house with Temporal Tunnel and connected the office in the main residence with the placer workings, the Ditch Foreman's house, and the railroad telegrapher at the station in Sonoita, a distance of 7.6 miles. With wires strung on short posts and no telephone company to call upon for help, maintaining service to Sonoita must have been a real challenge. The Camp was isolated, but McAneny could communicate with the world.

The First Hydraulic Run

Looking back 90 years it appears SRWMCo built quickly, but it was not all smooth sailing. For example, there were delays in the delivery of pipe from San Francisco and valuable time was lost during negotiation with Anderson for water rights and placer claims. However, by the summer of 1904 the hydraulic system was largely complete. The 15-inch pipeline was at a point that put Boston Gulch, the closest of the tested gravels, within easy reach of the water supply. The weather was propitious. Rainfall in Greaterville measured 2.65 inches for July and 3.12 for the month of August with 1.28 inches falling within 24 hours on the 23rd.[37] As precipitation in the Santa Ritas is often more frequent and can be more than double that falling in Greaterville, Gardner Canyon must have been running full by mid-August. The moment of truth was at hand. It was time to test the hydraulic system and to evaluate the mining operation.

The waste gates along the ditches were closed. The first gate valve was opened and the pipeline filled. The last valve was opened and the monitor ravaged the banks of the gulch. The sluices sorted gold from coarse gravel, the melting furnace roared, and, many days later, a small shipment of bullion was on its way to the Wells Fargo Bank and the San Francisco Mint.

The extent of the test run, its exact location, the value of its yield, and whether SRWMCo made subsequent runs are moot. The consensus is that the hydraulic system operated satisfactorily and the yield was between $3,000 and $5,000. The Forest Service has identified seven hydraulic pits and "stream-bottom channel workings" stringing from southeast to northwest up Boston Gulch. There is no conclusive evidence that more than the most southeasterly one was hydraulicked by SRWMCo.[38] It is possible they worked the next pit upstream, too, but it is not clear why they would jump 500 feet to start a new pit rather than continue to enlarge and work the first one.

What Next for the Santa Rita Water and Mining Company?

Even when deeply discounting the habitual hyperbole of news reports of the era, the hydraulic system could be deemed an operational success and the placer deposits sufficiently rich to yield a profit (based on later claims of an operational cost of 2¢ to 3¢ per cubic yard). One would expect the successful test run to be followed immediately by as much hydraulicking as rainfall would allow. Greaterville weather data indicates one more run could have been made in August. Precipitation was sparse in September but three inches fell within the first eight days of October (concentrated rainfall increases runoff and assures filling the hydraulic system). February of 1905 was a particularly wet month with 3.76 inches of rain. But, there is no evidence that the hydraulic system was ever again operated by SRWMCo.

Following the test run something was amiss in the affairs of McAneny and, therefore, of the company. Resolution of the problem could not have been expected soon as Stetson left Greaterville in late September to visit his wife[39] in Baltimore. He stayed three months. When he reappeared alone in Tucson in late December, he announced through the press the hope that SRWMCo would build reservoirs during the next six months. They were never started. Over the next few months he spent more and more time away from Greaterville fraternizing in Tucson with the Eagles and petitioning the Elks for membership.

On Saturday, May 20, 1905 Stetson was again in Tucson, this time to attend a meeting of the stockholders of SRWMCo which was to be held the following Monday in Kingan's office. The meeting must have had a special purpose as the date does not coincide with any quarterly anniversary of SRWMCo's incorporation. On arriving in town he visited with his friend, counselor, and fellow Board

member, Kingan. At 3:00pm he registered at the Santa Rita Hotel and went to his room. At 4:00pm he died from a fall from the window of his room.[40] An inquest was noncommittal about the cause of the fall. The Eagles conducted his funeral service in the home of the Kingans. The Administrator set the value of his estate as $22.50 in cash and a nebulous claim to about 12,000 shares of stock in the company.[41]

In order to preside at the stockholder's meeting McAneny had returned from Mexico where he had probably been inspecting mining claims in which he held an interest. He arrived in the company of stockholder, G.R. Comings,[42] who became successor to Stetson as General Manager. His duties must have been largely as caretaker for there was neither construction nor hydraulicking during his tenure which ended in November of the same year.

However grievous and disruptive McAneny found the demise of Stetson, it was as nothing to the shock which awaited him at Lawrence. On May 25 in 1899 George and Mabel Mastick Sisson had married in San Jose, California. George was 67 (he gave his age as 50) and a lifelong bachelor while Mabel, recently widowed, was 31. For the next five years he bought her jewels and fine clothing, crisscrossed the United States with her, and sent her and her mother on an extended tour of Europe. Sadly, by mid-1905 the flame had died and his young bride greeted his return with a request for a divorce. George demurred so Mabel moved out, filing for a divorce on July 3, 1905.[43] The divorce proceedings were lengthy, acrimonious, and sordid with suit and counter suit, scandal and notoriety. The divorce was finally granted in 1907 allowing Mabel to move on to New York City and yet another and more lucrative marriage. She died at age 54 as Mabel Mastick Sisson McAneny Corning leaving an estate of $231,090. (At his death, George's was about one-tenth that).

McAneny's situation about the time of the test run now becomes clear. He realized his investment capital was nearly exhausted. His wife suspected it and, as the months went by without mining activity, Stetson grew painfully aware of it. What little of McAneny's money remained at the time of the divorce proceedings Mabel was determined to have. Her attorneys effectively blocked further spending on the mine if it was in the form of an investment in SRWMCo. Accordingly, McAneny converted the money he had advanced to build the hydraulic system and Kentucky Camp into a loan covered by demand notes secured by the properties of SRWMCo. In June of 1906 he called the notes and forced Sheriff's sales of the assets of SRWMCo. At the auctions the successful bidders were his attorney who then passed the properties back to him. He then could and did spend modest sums to maintain, but not operate, the mine. With the Sheriff's sales, SRWMCo became a corporate shell whose charter was eventually revoked.

Following the divorce, George's health steadily deteriorated until he died, bedridden, on August 1, 1909 at the home of his sister and guardian, Elizabeth McElwain. With this the mine became part of his now meager estate and a supposed prize for years to come in a tug of war among his heirs. A small effort was made by the heirs to preserve the mine but deterioration raced with vandalism. A few faint-hearted, unsuccessful attempts were made over the years to work the claims but their greatest value has been not as a mine but as a pawn in corporate-government swaps. Tragically, after such a successful beginning, McAneny's investment and the Santa Rita Water and Mining Company came to naught. As ownership of the claims has passed from hand to indifferent hand and as societal values have changed over the years, it appears doubtful that the riches of the Greaterville placers will ever be added to the wealth of the nation.

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End Notes

1. Sherman, James and Barbara. *Ghost Towns of Arizona*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. Smith was active throughout southern Arizona as his name also appears as locator of claims in Cochise County after 1874.

2. Certificate of Death #9-021145, County of Santa Clara, San Jose, California.

3. "G.B. McAneny's Troubles Have Come to an End." *San Jose Daily Mercury*, August 3, 1909, p3, col. 4.

4. Older, Mr. & Mrs. Fremont. *George Hearst, California Pioneer*. Los Angeles: Westernlore, 1966, p128.

5. *Territorial Enterprise*, Virgina City, Nevada, January 10, 1863.

6. Smith, Grant H., "The History of the Comstock Lode, 1850-1920." *University of Nevada Bulletin*, v37, n3, p87. (rev, 1970). Mackay School of Mines, Reno, Nevada.

7. Personal communication with Mason Coggin, mining consultant. The more common experience is for the promoter or prospector, a person with limited financial resources, to bring the "opportunity" to the moneyed investor.

8. Stetson, J.B. (representing Geo. B. McAneny), Report of Examination of the Greaterville Placers, undated. Pima County, "Greaterville Placers" folder, Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources, Phoenix, Arizona.

9. Santa Rita Water and Mining Company, File #3553. Arizona Corporation Commission, Phoenix.

10. Articles of Incorporation, Santa Rita Water and Mining Company. Files, Heritage Resources, Coronado National Forest, Tucson, AZ.

11. Record of Mines, Book 3, page 175. Santa Cruz County Recorder's Office, Nogales, AZ. This records the sale of the assets of SRWMCo to Thomas G. Taylor of San Francisco on June 7, 1906.

12. Stetson Report, *op. cit.*

13. Hill, J.M. "Notes on the Placer Deposits of Greaterville, Arizona." *Contributions to Economic Geology*, 1909, Part I, p22. US Geological survey Bulletin 430, 1910, Washington, DC.

14. McClure, Frank G., "Gold Placers of Arizona." *Economic Series No. 5*. Arizona State Bureau of Mines, Bulletin #10, 1915-1916, Tucson.

15. Stetson Report, *op. cit.*

16. Anon. *Gadsen Purchase*, Inc. Ariz, 622.09 G12, State Library and Archives, Phoenix, Arzona.

17. The size of a miners inch varied from District to District and time to time, but a good approximation is one inch equals about 2,200 cubic feet or 16,000 gallons delivered in a uniform flow over 24 hours. A useful analogy is that the miners inch equals in one day the amount of water consumed by a typical household in one month.

18. Miscellaneous Deeds, Book 2, Pages 4, 18, 19. Santa Cruz County Recorder's Office, Nogales, Arizona.

19. Miscellaneous Deeds, Book 2, Page 21. *id.*

20. Mining Deeds, Book 23, Pages 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531. Pima County Recorder's Office, Tucson, Arizona.

21. The puffery describing the assets of the SRWMCo usually claim rights to a watershed several times greater than 28 square miles. However, the author's use of a planimeter indicates such claims to be grossly exaggerated.

22. Inventory of the estate of George B. McAneny, July 17, 1911. Heritage Resources, *id.*

23. Files August 11, 1902, Santa Cruz County Recorder.

24. J.B. Anderson was born in Portland, Maine in 1845. At age 17 he fought in the Battle of Bull Run. After prospecting and mining in Colorado for 7 years, he arrived in Greaterville. He served as Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, and Notary Public for Greaterville. He took over and ran the store and market established by Captain Downer, another Civil War veteran. For many years he owned claims and promoted mines in the several Districts around Greaterville. Not always was he successful, as he owned stock in the domed Arizona and Michigan Copper Mining Company. (J.B. Anderson Collection, MS19, Box 1. Arizona Historical Society Library, Tucson, Arizona.)

25. P.J. Coyne arrived in the Greaterville placers on the heels of A. Smith, the discoverer. He mined the placers for several years, was Recorder for the Greaterville Mining District throughout most of its life and became the authority for gold production data for the District. He was a staunch supporter of a school for Greaterville children. (P.J. Coyne Diaries and Papers, MS191. Arizona Historical Society Library, Tucson, Arizona.)

26. A John E. Magee recorded his first placer claim in the Greaterville Mining District on May 4, 1875 and continued buying and selling claims there at least through the SRWMCo period in the early 1900s. He is believed to be the same Magee who arrived in Tucson on December 20, 1874 under the wing of Colonel William G. Boyle as Assistant Superintendent of the Arizona-Sonora Mining and Exploration Company. Boyle was affiliated with Charles Poston in a abortive attempt to sell 100,000 acres of mineral land in southern Arizona to British

investors. From 1905 - 1913 Magee published *The Miner and Stockman* in Tucson. He also served as Secretary for the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society. (Magee Biographical File, Special Collections, University of Arizona, Tucson.)

27. "Kentucky Camp Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Heritage Resources, *loc. cit.* For a more detailed description of the construction of the system , see *Gadsden Purchase, Inc. op. cit.*

28. Four shallow trenches on the southeast bank of Gardner Canyon and a short distance east of Stetson's dam have been interpreted as preparation by SRWMCo for a large dam (See Figure 11 "Kentucky Camp Nomination," USFS, *op. cit.*). An alternate interpretation is that the trenches are crosscuts made post-SRWMCo by someone who wanted easy access to the greatest amount of available water but who had no knowledge of "values" elsewhere in the Greaterville placers.

29. "Self-sufficiency" may have been carried to an impractical extreme. J.B. Anderson had been blacksmithing in nearby Greaterville since 1883 although relations between him and SRWMCo may have been strained over water rights (the company ran no charge account at his store). A photo of Greaterville taken in 1896 shows an assay office. Whether it was staffed at the turn of the century is not known, but a W.C. Hurlbut was an assayer there from 1925-1942. It could be argued that McAneny was guilty of a needless duplication of facilities.

30. Estate Inventory, *op. cit.*

31. Personal communication. D. Eric Spiller, Vice President, Newmont Mining, October 12, 1995.

32. "The values are discovered to exist in the red clay of the banks, mesas and bars and throughout the beds of the gulches." Stetson Report, *op. cit.*

33. During an inspection of the laboratory in 1995, several inches of coarse sand and fine gravel were found in the bottom of the sump. Fire asay of a sample from the sump showed about one ounce of gold per ton and 0.30 ounce of silver per ton. The sampled gold, then, was .768 fine. At $20.67 per ounce for 1.000 fine metal, the gold in the sump sample has a value of about $16 which agrees closely with Stetson's results and the values reported for the Greaterville placers in the 1800s. This test may corroborate the speculated funciton of the sump but more probably indicates that some of Stetson's test samples were dumped into the sump by later occupants of the Camp.

34. Letter, James S. Prudden, Prudden Geoscience Services, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, September 27, 1995.

35. McDonald, James A., William B. Gillespie and Mary M. Farrell. "Kentucky Camp," *Tearing Up the Ground with Splendid Results*, p50. Report No. 15, Heritage Resources Management, US Forest Service, Tucson, Arizona.

36. *Historic Building Analysis for Kentucky Camp*, DWRA #9010. Don W. Ryden, AIA/Architects, Inc. Phoenix, Arizona.

37. "Daily Precipation for Arizona, July and August, 1904." *Climate and Crops—Arizona* US Daily Department of Agriculture. Office of Climatology, Department of Geography, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

38. There are two over-riding reasons for assigning Pit #1 to SRWMCo. First, the intention to hydraulic from southeast to north and to west they stated in their patent application for the Old Pennsylvania claim. Second, hydraulickers work upstream away from their tailings, not downstream into them.

39. On May 1, 1903, Ida B. Kane and James B. Stetson were married in Tucson. Mr. and Mrs. Kingan were witnesses. There is a hint that Miss Kane visited occasionally at the Empire Ranch which was located about 6-1/2 miles northeast of Kentucky Camp.

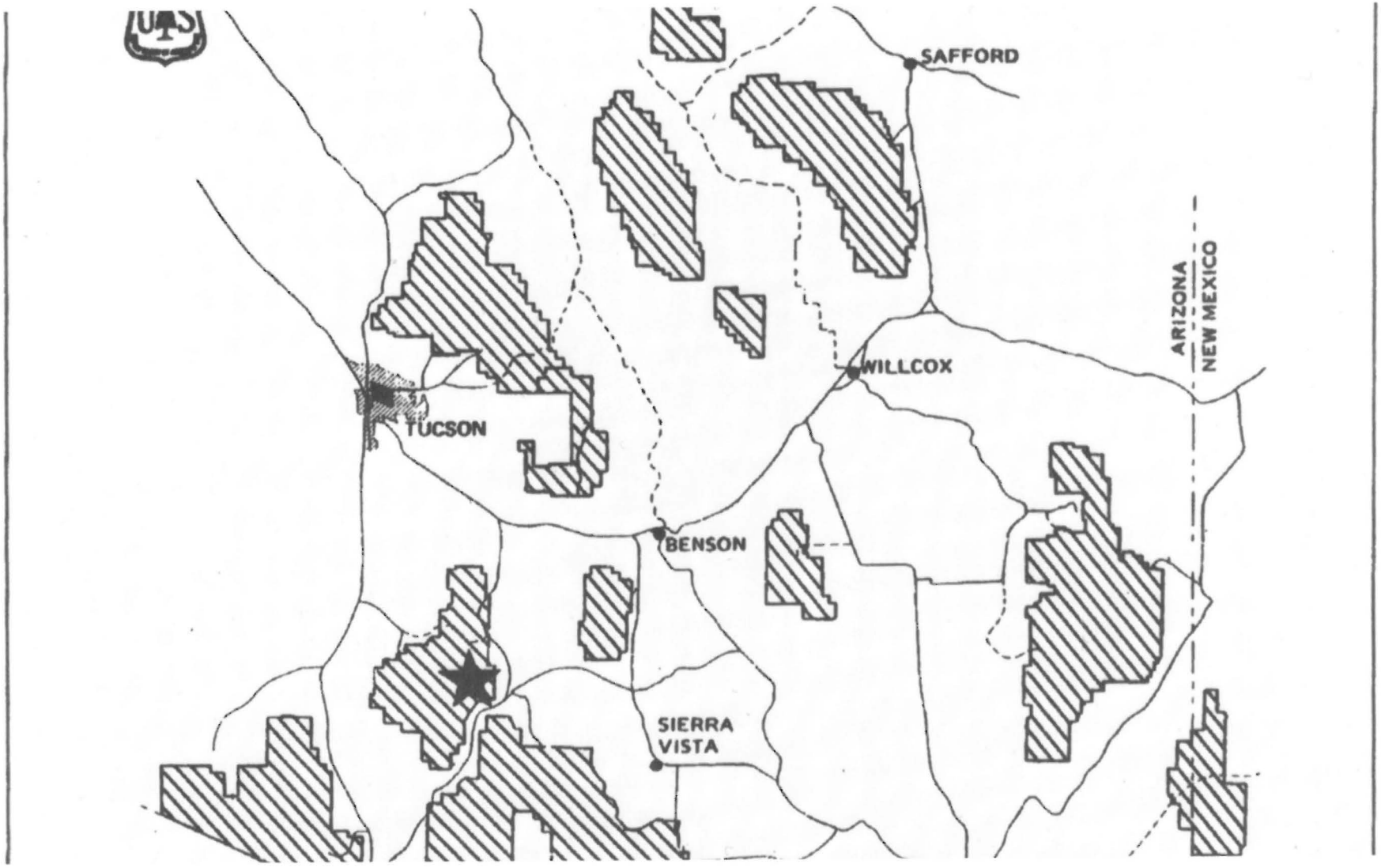
40. Details of circumstances surrounding the death of Stetson were gleaned from items appearing in issues of the *Arizona Daily Star* and the *Arizona Daily Citizen*, May 20 to May 24, 1905, Tucson.

41. The Administrator missed the $50 initiation fee Stetson had paid the Elks who voted after his death to return it to his widow. The Administrator's revelation of an agreement between Stetson and McAneny for acquisition of stock is very important. It strongly suggests that Stetson was not being paid for his work for the SRWMCo and was supporting himself with his own capital throughout this venture. It appears that his reward would come in the form of dividends or capital appreciation of 12,300 shares of stock which he would have to buy from the company treasury, presumably with his dividends.

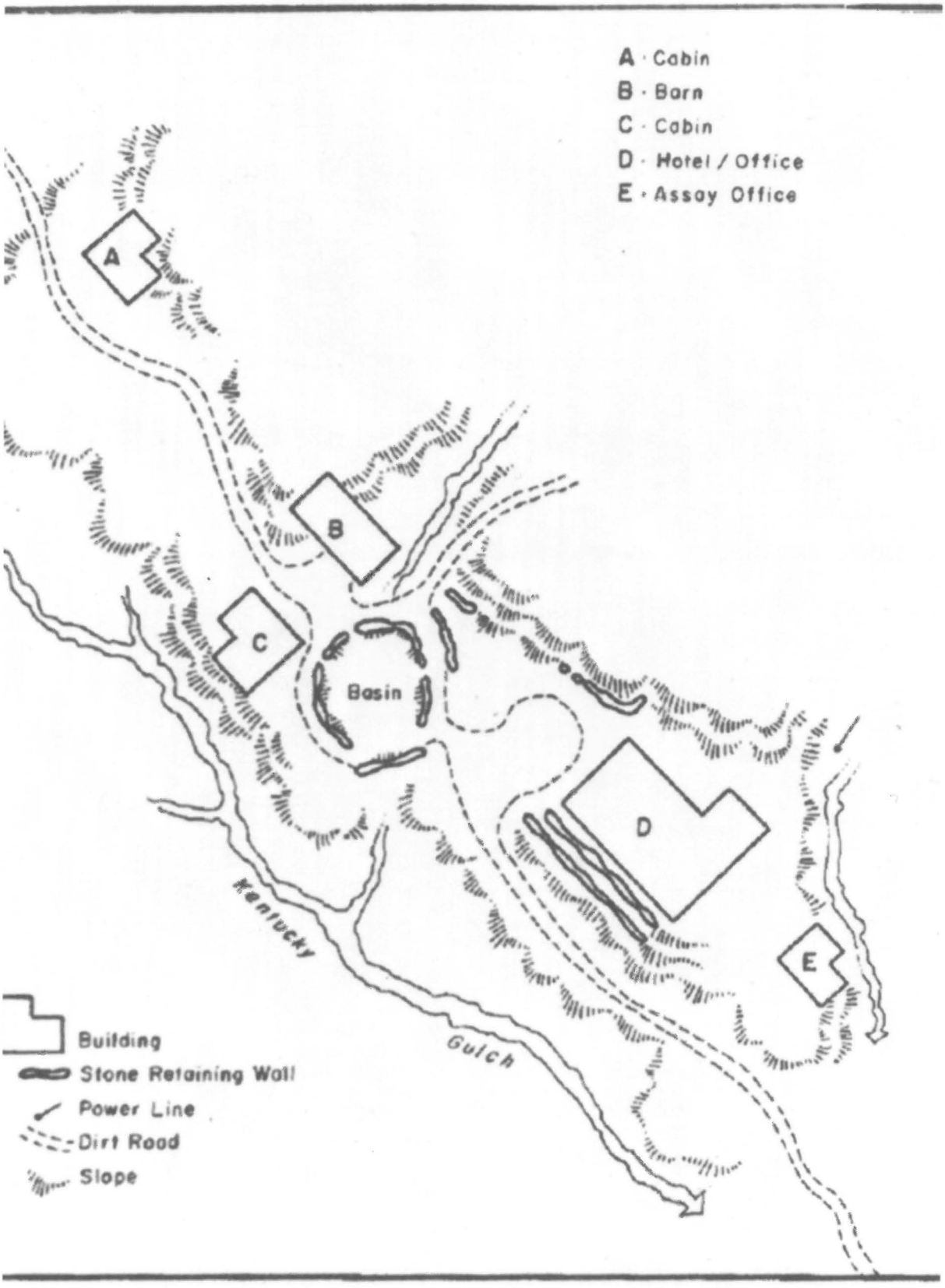
42. Comings had been in Greaterville as early as April of 1903, when he served as chairman on a Patent Survey for the SRWMCo. As Recorder he signed the data reports for the weather station at the

Greaterville Post Office from February through October of 1905. He was Special Administrator of Stetson's estate. It is noteworthy that McAneny took Comings with him into Mexico, not Stetson.

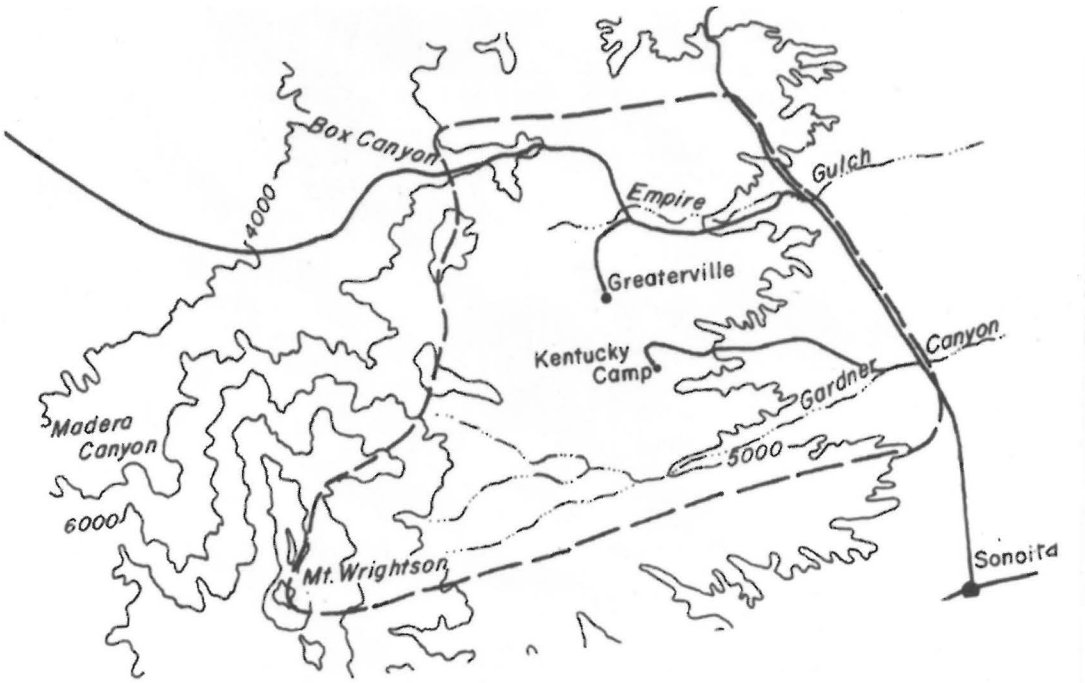
43. Mabel Mastick McAneny versus George B. McAneny, July 3, 1905. Santa Clara County Superior Court of the State of California.



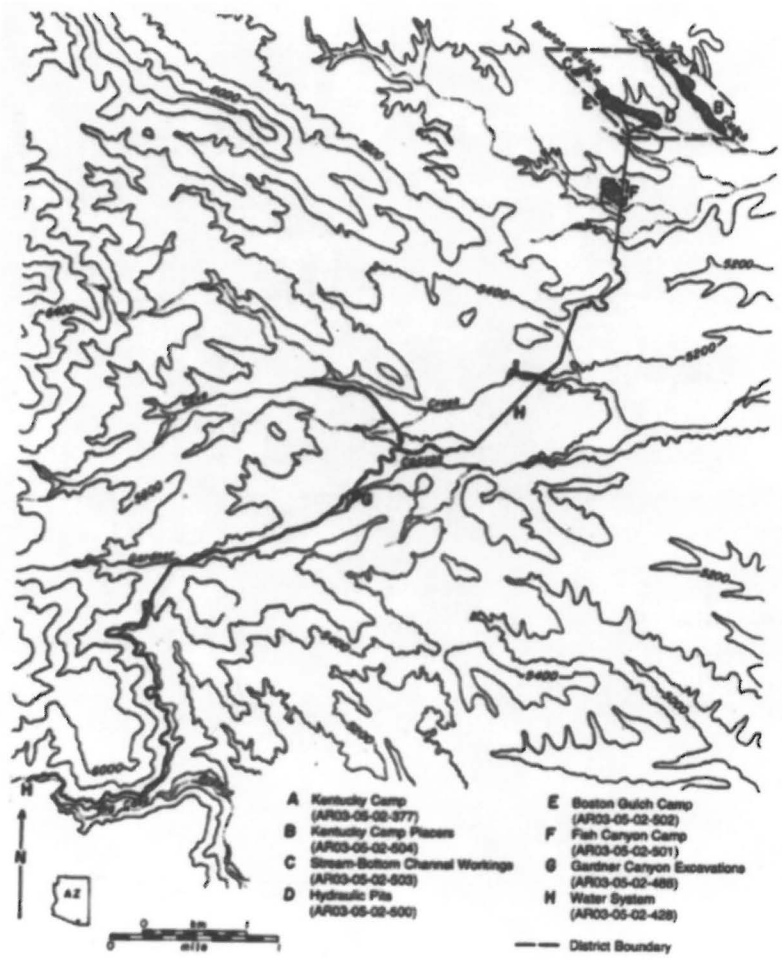
Location of Kentucky Camp (star) within Coronado National Forest (U.S. Forest Service sketch).



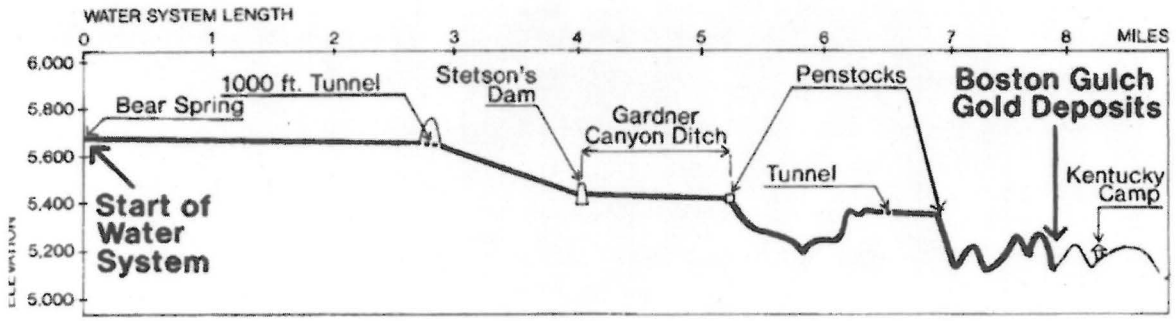
The five adobe buildings of Kentucky Camp. (U.S. Forest Service sketch.)



Approximate boundaries of Greaterville Mining District. (U.S. Forest Service sketch.)



Plan view of hydraulic system for Santa Rita Water & Mining Co. (U.S. Forest Service sketch.)

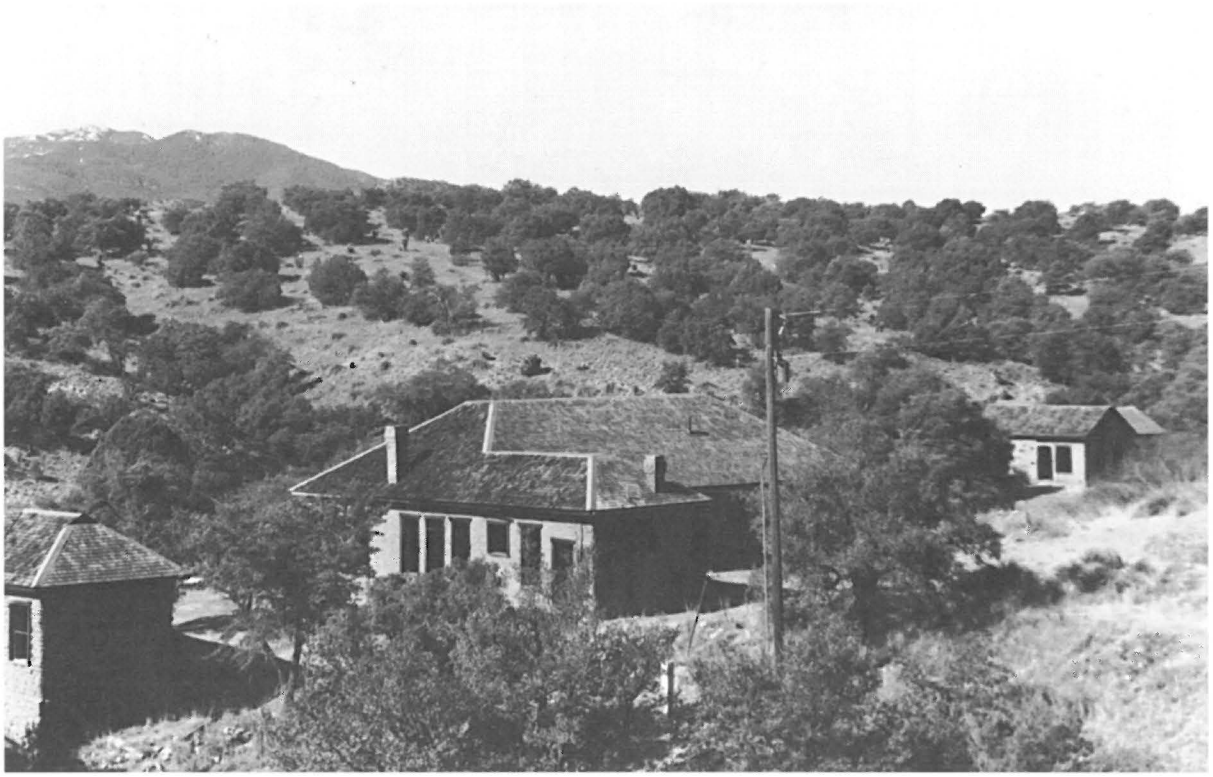


Profile of hydraulic system for Santa Rita Water & Mining Co. (U.S. Forest Service sketch.)

George Bird McAneny (adapted from a courtroom sketch from *San Jose Mercury*, July 21, 1905).

Mrs. Mabel Sisson McAneny (adapted from a courtroom sketch from *San Jose Mercury*, July 21, 1905).

Kentucky Camp: hydraulic pit, possibly one washed by the Santa Rita Water & Mining Company. Courtesy of the Coronado National Forest, Richard and Florence Lord, photographers.



Kentucky Camp: main residence and mine office at left and cabin at right. Courtesy of the Coronado National Forest, Richard and Florence Lord, photographers.

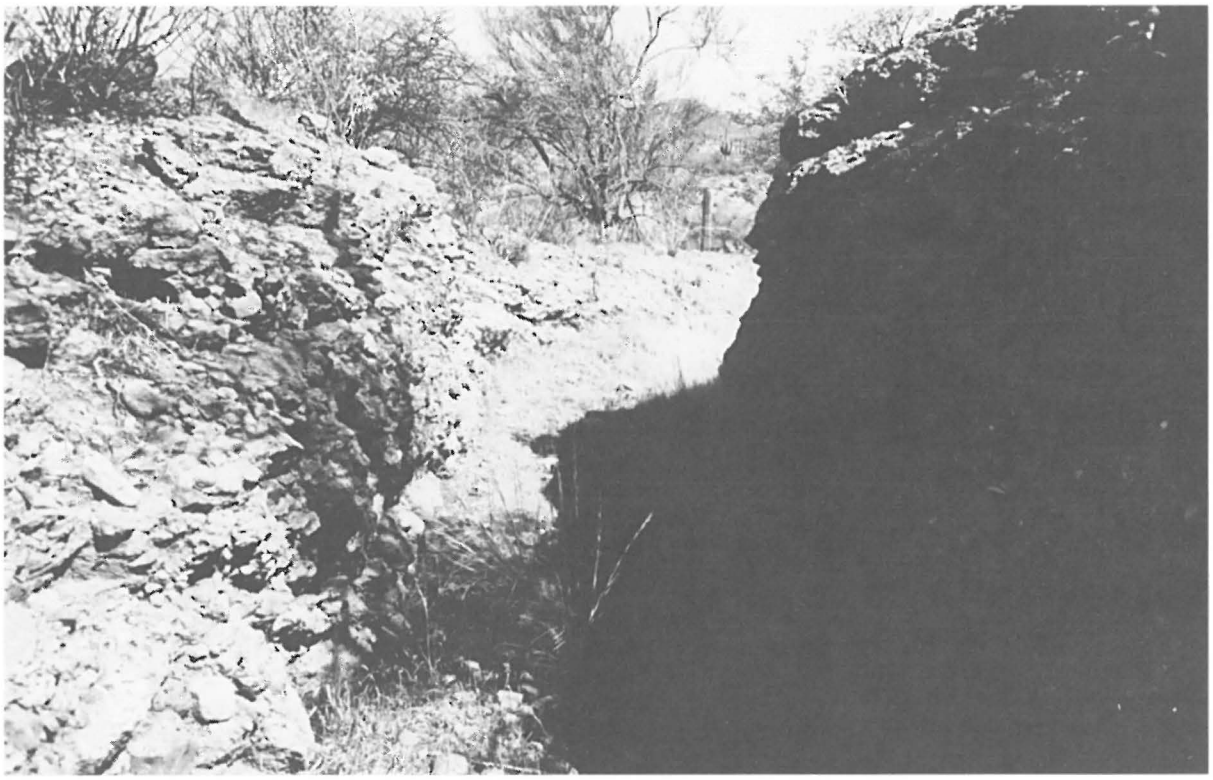
Anderson's Store and Post Office, Greaterville, 1896. The weather station instruments were located here from 1902-1907. The first building left of Anderson's was an assay office. Courtesy of the Arizona Historical Society/Tucson, #3494.

Kentucky Camp: dual gate valves at "Y." Courtesy of the Coronado National Forest, Richard and Florence Lord, photographers.

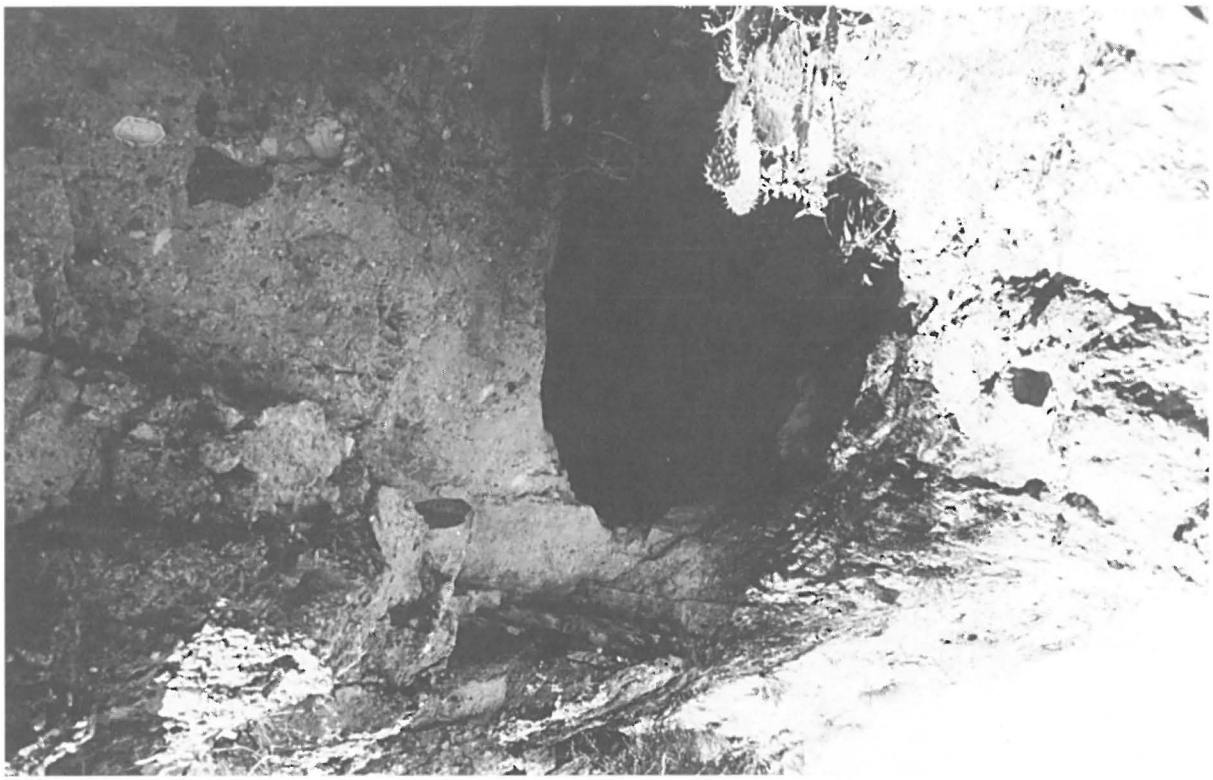
Kentucky Camp: typical 20" or 24" pipeline (support has been stripped away).Courtesy of the Coronado National Forest, Richard and Florence Lord, photographers.

Kentucky Camp: tunnel entrance, hydraulic system.Courtesy of the Coronado National Forest, Richard and Florence Lord, photographers.

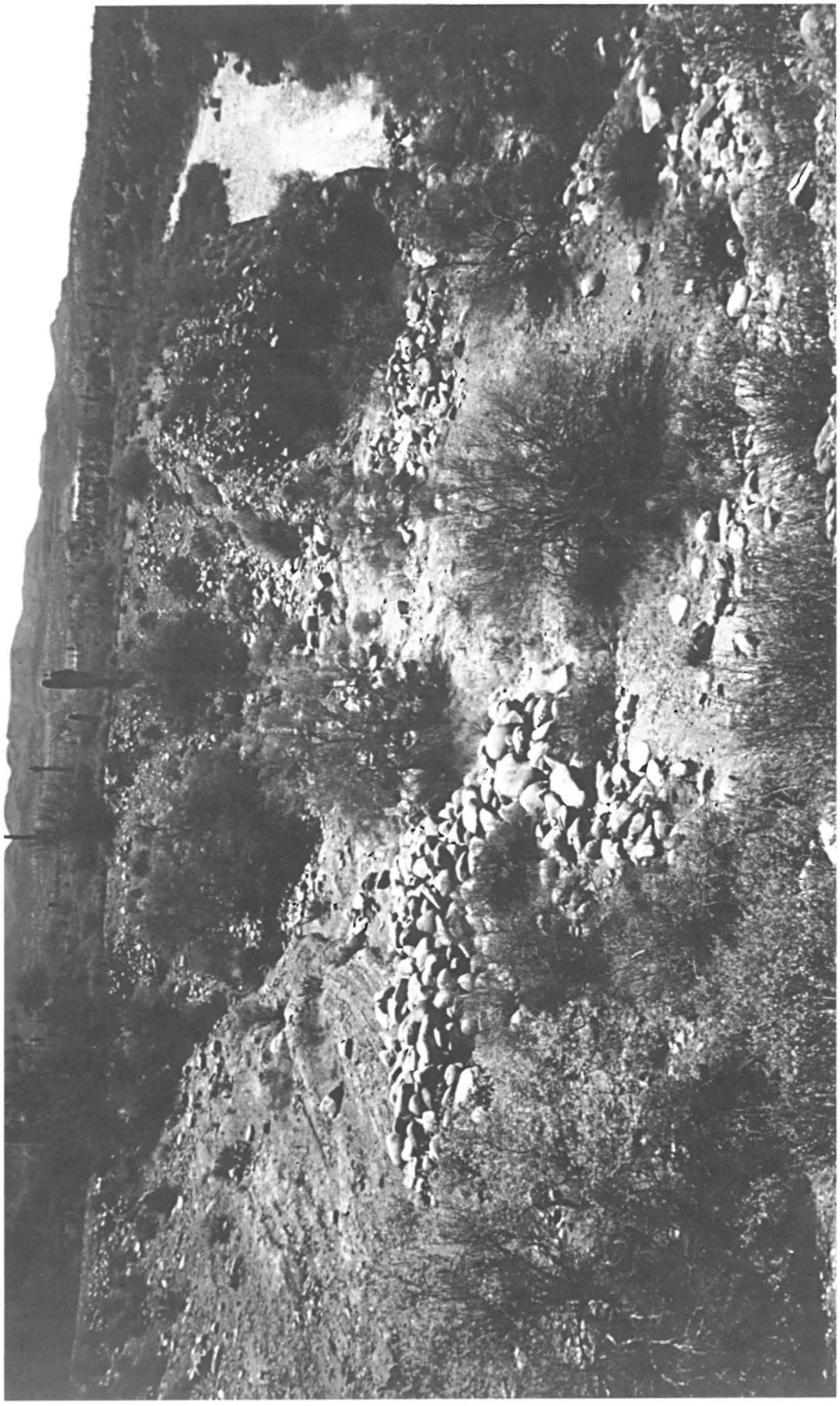
Kentucky Camp: remainder of Stetson's Dam. Man is standing in path of water from retention basin to continuing ditches, and examing what had been a waste gate. Courtesy of the Coronado National Forest, Richard and Florence Lord, photographers.



Kentucky Camp today.



Kentucky Camp today.



Kentucky Camp today.

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