Red Rover Mine: Back in the Day

The Red Rover operated between 1882 and 1940 when it closed down. Original claims were made in 1883, but it is rumored the mine was discovered in 1822. Primarily, ore silver and secondary ore copper were mined. The paystreak average was 19% for copper and 6 to 60 ounces silver. The Red Rover Mine north of Cave Creek was producing about 50 tons of copper and silver ore daily, while treating the ore in a 50-ton flotation plant for shipment to the Magma smelter at Superior. Red Rover is in the Guinness Book of World Records because the light bulbs in the mine still worked after all these years. There is a complete machine shop with all the tools at a considerable distance (600 ft.) down the main mine shaft under 300 foot of water.

In the photo above, the ore is being taken from below the 700-foot level in the mine. A crew of 25 men was employed. The property is owned and operated by B. A. Gillespie, Phoenix.

Contributed by:
Charlie Connell
Stamp Mill Expert
Dream Team Leader

Upcoming Events

January 11th– Stamp Mill Run
3:30 pm
Kiwanis Family Sundays
Sunday, January 12th at the Cave Creek Museum
Building in the Desert– Design Your Own Home!
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm
Celebrate local architecture and learn what it takes to build homes in our rocky, desert terrain. Special attention will be paid to the architectural achievements of Carefree architect Gerry Jones.

WHO’S ON BOARD
Contact any of the following Board Directors with your comments and ideas to make the Museum even better!

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The Mission of the Cave Creek Museum is to preserve and interpret the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Northern Sonoran Desert

Karrie Porter Brace, Executive Director; Remington Pettus, Administrative Assistant; Thomas Brace, Nuggets Editor
Historic Highlights
by Kraig Nelson

Two Historic Miners
Named Charles

In the 1870s, the gold mines located near the top of Continental Mountain provided mesmerizing vistas and dreams of luxuriant wealth. The imposing Mountain was named after a claim called the Continental Mine. Three substantial springs on Continental Mountain and at least a dozen smaller rivulets were tied to active mining-claims and were connected to important pioneers in Cave Creek history. Two prominent individuals include Charles S. Fleming and Charles E. Philes. Fleming and Philes were Civil War veterans. Historian Frances C. Carlson tells us Fleming fought for the Confederacy and was a staunch Democrat. Philes fought for the Union and was a staunch Republican. In spite of political differences, they had a good relationship and became friends as they both lived and made their back-breaking living on the approximate 4,500-foot Mountain. Fleming and Philes eventually had a falling-out. In the mid-1890s Fleming decided to visit Philes to meet his new wife Florence. Philes’ home could be characterized as a hovel; Fleming inappropriately suggested Florence should leave this substandard lifestyle and move to Phoenix, the territorial capital since 1889. Unfortunately, Fleming and Philes never spoke again. Let’s find out more about Charles and Charles.

Bev’s Bits
by Beverly Metcalfe Brooks

When I moved to Cave Creek in 1960, for the next several years, we celebrated New Year’s Eve at the Cockburn’s house. Corky would invite a vast assortment of people to make things interesting. My late husband, Bill Metcalfe, and I went every time. If there was a party going on, Bill would never turn it down. He just loved going. Curt Cockburn had retired from General Electric, and he knew several engineers who were good musicians. One of them was Hersh Nickel, who could play excellent banjo. If his wife felt up to it, she would come to play the piano. But later a fellow engineer, Harley Damon, would come to play. Since my Mother could play piano, I have been singing since I was two years old, so I knew all the old ragtime, and twenties and thirties music. Mostly I had all of the lyrics memorized. In any event, I would just go into the living room and sing all evening. Also, sometimes Jim Binkley would bring his guitar and sing in his beautiful voice, as did Dick Mallory, who had an equally beautiful voice, join in. We had a wonderful time!! Several others would join us too. We had some good talent in those days which came in handy when the Mother’s Club decided to put on six shows, one a year for seven years. We ran the Kindergarten, and had expenses, hence the shows. We had the first shows in the large room at the Carefree Inn, and we would pack them in (300 plus standing room only for two nights in a row). The following was not every party, but Corky would always keep a dead rattlesnake in the freezer, and she would sometimes cut it up and fry the pieces. I could never sum up the courage to try it, however. Everyone else did and I endured the teasing, as rattle snake is not on my menu. Oh, well.

We had so much fun in those days, as everyone knew everyone. We only had six hundred people in the whole one hundred and forty square miles of the Cave Creek school district, and Carefree was just getting off the ground. Cave Creek was so fun then. We trusted everyone, and never locked a door and always left our keys in the ignition of the car, etc. Typical small town Americana.
Thank you for remembering the Cave Creek Museum with your end of year giving. We are a 501c3 not-for profit institution. You can designate the Cave Creek Museum with the Fry’s Community Giving Program and on Smile.Amazon.com.

NOTICE FOR OUR MEMBERS
The Cave Creek Museum staff enjoys the opportunity to send Nuggets to our members! When we create our newsletter each month as a benefit for you, we also incur mailing costs and labor organizing, printing, folding and taping each copy.

We have a question for you, our members. Would you be willing to receive a digital copy (PDF) version and as a bonus, your digital copy would be in color.

Or, would you want to continue to receive Nuggets as a printed copy. We are exploring having the printed copy in full color, but at this time, we are unable to justify the added expense. Please send your responses to: director@cavecreekmuseum.com

Notice of Upcoming Events
To learn more about our Seasonal Memberships go to https://cavecreekmuseum.org/membership-in-the-cave-creek-museum/

Become a Cave Creek Museum Member Today!
Cave Creek Museum’s newsletter seeks fascinating history and fun facts from all over the Desert Foothills! You may have something to share, but wondered, “How could I get my item in the Nuggets monthly newsletter?”

We will consider your submissions for publication. If you are interested in contributing articles to the Cave Creek Museum’s newsletter, contact Editor Remington Pettus (asst@cavecreekmuseum.com) for details and deadlines. All are welcome to contribute, CCM reserves the right to edit.

Museum Admissions
Admission rates are:
$7 for adults; $5 for seniors and students; children under 5 free!

Cave Creek Museum Nuggets

T he dreaded disease tuberculosis brought Charles Fleming to the Arizona Territory in 1876. During the Civil War, Confederate Fleming was fighting and chasing “Blueberries” through the infectious swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana while riding with the 28th Cavalry Regiment based in Palestine, Texas. He first contracted pneumonia in the swamps and it later developed into tuberculosis, an incurable disease at the time. After moving to Arizona, his health improved in the dry, desert air. Eventually, Fleming built a sturdy rock house on the southwest side of Continental Mountain near a spring which still bears his name. His coveted spring not only facilitated his mining and milling efforts but allowed him to create an oasis which included fruit trees, a variety of vegetables, and enough corn to distill his cherished whiskey. He was a crack-shot and unlucky deer provider jerk, which lasted months.

Fleming was interviewed by the editor of the Phoenix Daily Herald in a descriptive column was printed in 1893: “Fleming is a tall slender man with clear blue eyes, long thin hair resting on his shoulders with an iron-gray beard… he wore a broad-brimmed felt hat, the front bent upward… the perfect picture of a typical frontiersman… bidding us a hearty welcome to his home… he reads the San Francisco Examiner, the St. Louis Republic, and the Phoenix Daily Herald and is happy and healthy, nearly sixty-eyes old.”

On April 6, 1903, the well-read, frail miner died of pneumonia at age seventy. Charles Fleming was buried in a spot he had selected on his cherished Continental Mountain.

Charles S. Fleming

Charles Philes was born in 1836 and spent his early years in Ithaca, New York. He had an aptitude for machinery, especially steam engines. During the Civil War, he worked as a train engine for the Union. In 1876, Philes came to Phoenix driving a freight wagon, part of a wagon train; Philes was a chair salesman and arrived in the Arizona Territory with about 250 chairs. During the process of peddling chairs in dusty Phoenix, he was introduced to the allure of gold mining on Continental Mountain. Eventually, he was hired to work at the Golden Star Mine. The Golden Star Mine became the Golden Reef Mine and was the home of the Cave Creek Museum’s renown Ten-Stamp Mill.

A few years later, Philes found another choice site for mining operations which had a flowing spring on the western side of Continental Mountain. He was able to create a mountainside cornucopia including pomegranates, peaches, almonds, walnuts, grapes, figs, and plums. Some of this desirable produce was sold in nearby mining camps providing additional income. The small handsome man with deep-green-eyes was able to convince a pretty blonde schoolteacher, Florence Stevens, about thirty years his junior, to marry, and join him at his mine on Continental Mountain.

They had two children, Amy and George. Charles Philes filed his last claim in 1919 when he was eighty-four and died in 1922, at the age of eighty-seven.

Charles E. Philes
Excitement builds as we enter a new decade here at Cave Creek Museum! In our 30th year, we move forward into the New Twenties—not the 1920’s from 100 years ago, but the 2020’s, a time of transition and progress for us here in the Desert Foothills. For some, a new era seems a daunting challenge: for others, the pivotal moment in lives that become part of our shared history.

Change, as ever, is constant: Cave Creek’s economy shifted the 1920’s. Mining waned as ores “played out” and ranching suffered from the previous decade of drought. Turning to the best resource of the new state, Cave Creekers opened their community to those seeking relief from the damp and cold. The Hoock and Jones families opened “lunger’s” camps, sharing Arizona’s warm, dry climate in hopes of alleviating the ravages of respiratory diseases. Many recovered, some even went on to do greater good. Among those who beat the odds were notable Arizonans. In the early 1900’s, Josephine Williams left with a death sentence from her Chicago nurses’ training only to rebound in Sunnyslope. She helped others to live, becoming Mrs. Goldwater, the matriarch of merchants and political giants.

As we face the prospects of the New Twenties, let us do so, determined to take our fate with less resilience, we could not comprehend their several Foothills stories. Rising above daunting challenges is the recurring theme of this era, as was the determination of Sam and Helen Jones built the Desmount Sanatorium, with their scattering of TB cabins has been preserved as part of this heritage. Kenyon Taylor Palmer arrived in Tucson in 1920, from Chicago nurses training only to rebound in Sunnyslope. He helped others to live, becoming Mrs. Goldwater, the matriarch of merchants and political giants.

Dr. Herbert Beauchamp was both a patient and attending physician for the Houck’s in Cave Creek. Sam and Helen Jones built the Desmount Sanatorium, with their scattering of simple cabins near what is now Cave Creek’s commercial center. Thanks to Dixie Nissan and Santos Rubira, the last of Arizona’s TB cabins has been preserved as part of this heritage. Kenyon Taylor Palmer arrived in Tucson in 1920, after being diagnosed with pleurisy and tuberculosis. In spite of his ailments he attended the University of Arizona and went on to establish Carefree with his partner, Tom Darlington.

From his earliest work of the DeMille House in 1959 to his most recent home of Nighthawk in 2018, buses will take participants to six houses to tour and become enamored by his architectural legacy. Each participant must select a tour time (9-12, 12-3, 3-6) when purchasing their tickets. There will also be a tour time for those who cannot make it to the museum. Please join Cave Creek Museum for the 2020 Home Tour! This year’s home tour will feature the architectural feats of Gerry Jones, the man who raised the question “Must we destroy in order to build?” Integrating the unique desert terrain into his homes, Gerry Jones has had a 67 year career of architectural work. Approached by Tom Darlington and K.T. Palmer, Gerry Jones laid out the foundations of Carefree, hiking in front of the bulldozers to map the town. From his earliest work of the DeMille House in 1959 to his newest home of Nighthawk in 2018, buses will take participants to six houses to tour and become enamored by his architectural legacy.

Each participant must select a tour time (9-12, 12-3, 3-6) when purchasing their tickets. There will also be a tour stop at Cave Creek Museum to check out exhibits and see the Home and Garden boutique!

**Tickets go on sale early January, so don’t miss out!**

Check out www.cavecreekmuseum.org for more details or give Cave Creek Museum a call at 480-488-2764.