

# **THE STORY OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX**

## **AND OF THE CEMETERY OF PHOENIX AND ITS OCCUPANTS**

This story by Mrs. Lois Hagen  
is reprinted from the Sixth edition  
of the Boundary Historical Society Reports published in 1971.

It was prepared in 1957 for a speech she made that year.

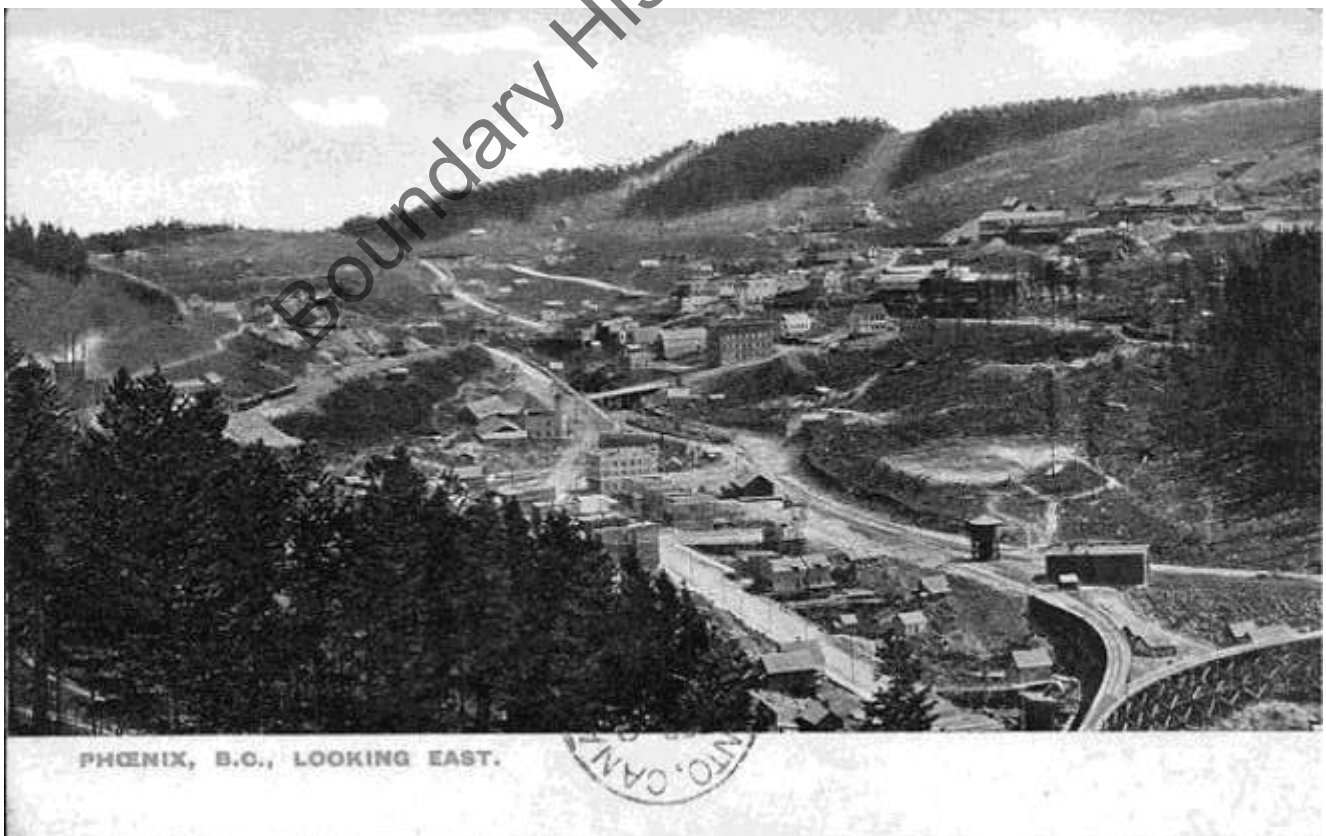
The map of Phoenix and photo of funeral procession  
is courtesy of the Boundary Museum Society.

The Greenwood Museum supplied the microfilms  
of the Phoenix Pioneer newspaper.

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*A second view of Phoenix shows a well built-up business and shopping section in its downtown area, taken somewhat later than the former view. (Photo: B.C. Provincial Archives.)*







## PHOENIX - THE PASSING OF A GHOST TOWN

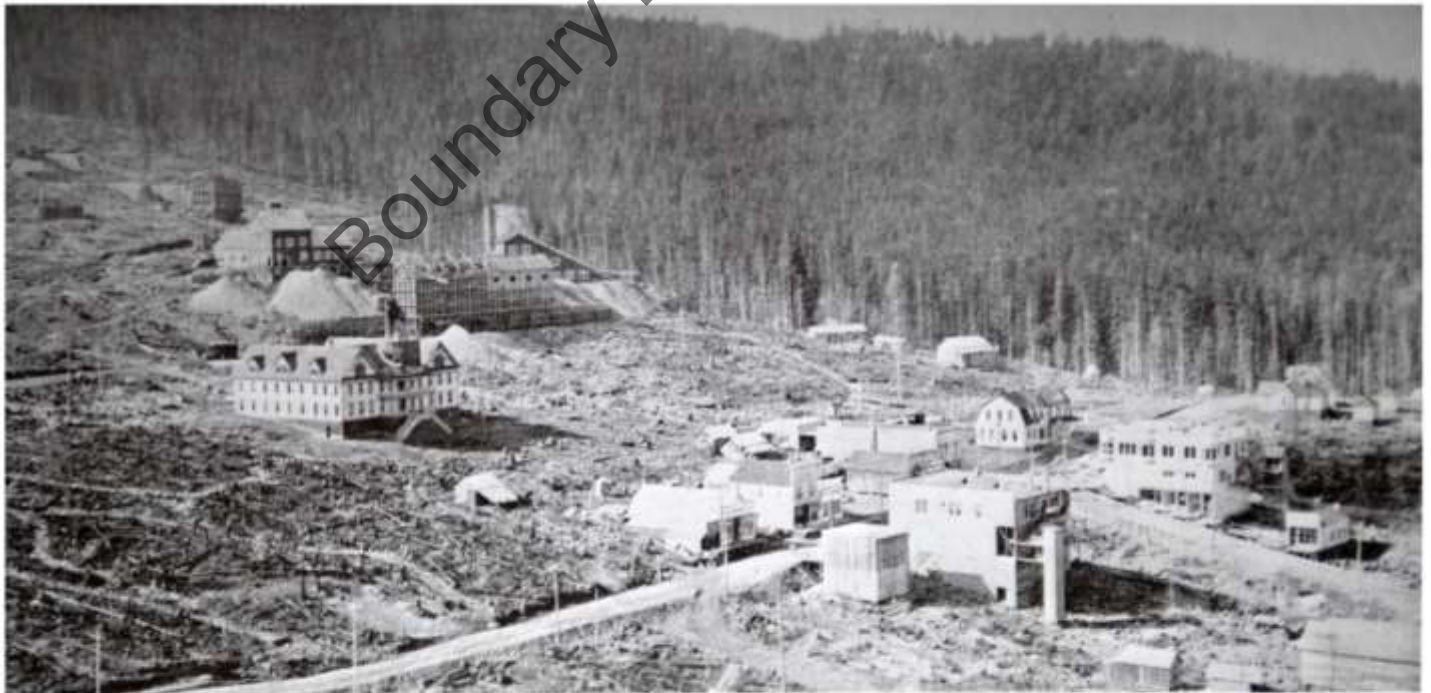
By Lois M. Haggan

Because I believe the passing of a ghost town to be unique in mining history in this province, and probably elsewhere, (a real ghost town, that is) I have called my talk on Phoenix, B.C., "The Passing of a Ghost Town". A ghost town is supposed to be one which has mushroomed into being in a few short years through great activity, reached its peak, and then become a place of no inhabitants. That activity need not be mining: it might be the result of construction of a major highway, railway, or other industrial development. Even those places where we had our relief camps in the '30s, or military encampments at various times, might be classified as ghost towns. Such places usually remain small settlements and while they have built around them certain places of service, they remain small settlements and are of fairly temporary duration.

I think we might safely say that, more often than not, centers of extensive mining activity become ghost towns because mining is the sole reason for their existence and ore is so often found in isolated places. When the ore has become depleted there is no longer anything to keep the people there.

Phoenix qualifies as truly a ghost town. It did not mushroom into being exactly, as early development of its mines came slowly. Its time of activity was sufficient that some well-constructed homes and public buildings, many of brick, were the order, rather than shacks.

It became a town with a population almost, if not quite, that of Grand Forks-Greenwood constituency at present, in which provincial electoral district is situated. Then it truly became a place of no inhabitants. I have heard Barkerville, and even Greenwood, referred to as ghost towns but neither ever have been really a deserted place.



*This early view of Phoenix conveys the raw character of a newly born boom town, but the essential elements responsible for its very existence are evident: two terminals of the C&W, bunkhouses, mess hall and office. (Photo: B.C. Provincial Archives.)*

To put before you what I mean by the "passing" of a ghost town, I must first take you back to the ghost town itself, and still further back to that which became the ghost town.

Phoenix was originally called Greenwood Camp. Local people say it was named after the Phoenix Claim which was named after Phoenix, Arizona. I notice that Bruce McKelvie claims it was named after the mythical phoenix of Egypt, which legendary bird was supposed to have set fire to its nest when old, and deliberately perish in the flames, only to rise once more from its ashes with all the vigour and vitality of its youth. Now I know that Mr. McKelvie is usually accurate when he records history: he takes particular pains to be: but I am of the opinion that our old-timers, to many of whom I have spoken, (and who knew Phoenix even before it was Phoenix) will stick to their contention that it was named after the American city, but will agree that this is a pretty story which certainly is applicable to the resurrection of Phoenix which is taking place before their eyes today.

Phoenix is situated about halfway across B.C. and about five miles north of the international boundary. It is in the Boundary District which lies between the better known Kootenay and Okanagan Districts.

Its elevation is 4,500 feet so that it looks down on its neighbours of Midway (some ten miles to the southwest), Greenwood, nearly four miles to the northwest, and Grand Forks, about twenty-three miles to the southeast, with altitudes of 1,913 feet, 2,464 feet, and 1,746 feet respectively.

Its high elevation resulted in a pleasant climate. The summers were never uncomfortably hot. Snow came early and stayed late but it was seldom that the mercury dropped below zero. The average of the December, January and February readings showed 24, 17 and 25 degrees above zero. Few thaws occurred and the result was a thoroughly enjoyable winter.

In view of the fact that Phoenix claims the distinction of having started professional hockey and originated skiing in B. C., one can appreciate what this type of winter climate meant to the people - or, should we say, that it was because of such climate that they became sports conscious to this extent.

While I have seen bumper crops of huckleberries and strawberries around Phoenix, and certain wild flowers such as the Scarlet Paint Brush, the Columbine, and other hardy ones, I have been told there was no attempt to have gardens, either vegetable or flower. There were a few lilac bushes, and those persons we find everywhere who must have some sort of garden, grew nasturtiums and some other annuals, but there were no extensive lawns and flower beds because of a short growing season. Lettuce did exceedingly well and some Potatoes were raised.

In the late '80s of the last century, miners who had followed the Fraser River and Barkerville placer strikes, started to drift into the Boundary District. Others came in by Dewdney Trail from Washington and Fort Steele. Placer gold was first found in the district on Boundary Creek and on Rock Creek. As these placer workings became exhausted, interest in prospecting for lode gold began. Staking was done around Midway and Greenwood.

It was in July 1891 that two prospectors, Matthew Hotter and Henry White crossed Boundary Creek and staked the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill claims, the former named after a famous gunboat in the U.S. civil war, and the latter after Knob Hill in San Francisco. John Stevens located the adjoining Victoria claim in 1894. A fractional claim adjoining the Old Ironsides, which was first called the Silver King which lapsed, was relocated by Robert Denzler and named the Phoenix.

Denzler was the one man of these prospectors who stayed around, saw Phoenix through its heyday, came back, and lived there to make one of two citizens in residence before it became a real ghost town.

Many hundreds of claims were subsequently staked, but these four proved the heaviest producers in later development and it was on them that the town was built.

A few years after these claims were staked they were taken over by two Spokane men. Jay P. Graves and A.L. White, and companies were formed to develop them. Soon it was found that financial aid was needed and a certain S.H.C. Miner of Granby, Quebec and his associates in Montreal and the Eastern Townships joined the two operators and put up most of the money required to go ahead. The organization then became known as the Miner-Graves Syndicate. Mr. Miner was president of the Granby Rubber Co. of Granby.

Mr. Graves had important mining interests and as well had to do with the Inland Empire System of electric railways radiating from Spokane. The different mining companies controlled by the syndicate were amalgamated in 1899 and became the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Ltd. named after the city of Granby, Quebec.

The procedure in the mines at the turn of the century was by what was known as the "square-set" method, whereby all excavation was timbered. In 1902, in Phoenix, one man out of every ten was a timber-man. This took quantities of timber and it was a good thing that, at that time, there were heavy stands of pine and tamarack over the country so sufficient supplies were at hand. Prop posts were 10 x 12 inch timbers, and the ore cars which were square steel boxes of one ton capacity, had to be run in between these to the shaft house, caged, hoisted, taken to the bins and dumped.

There was keen competition between the shaft crews as to which could deliver the greatest number of cars in 8 hours, and records show that in No.2 shaft over 18,000 tons were hoisted in one month at the rate of 600 tons per day. On three working shifts, 500 tons said to be more nearly the average. Five and one half million tons of the total ore mined in Phoenix were hoisted.

By 1905 the different levels had been connected and horse haulage was introduced. Stables were maintained underground and some animals spent many months there before electrical haulage brought them into daylight again. Installation of electric machinery cut the cost on hoisted ore to less than half.

About this time it was discovered gradually that some workings did not need this excessive timbering and finally a slope from No.1 shaft was created which had a width of 25 feet, a height of 25 feet, and was over 200 feet long without a stick of timbering.

This did away with many hours of man labour and I have been told the time – keeper was elated as it took hours of name-writing in records, and pages of records, for the timbering accounting. Now I have gone into mining methods of the day quite extensively and used many names of persons who had to do with the early development, to the extent, perhaps, that so far this may have sounded more like a paper on mining than a story of an interesting town and its interesting people. I have done this for a reason – for later comparison, which I think you will find interesting.

In July, 1900, the Canadian Pacific was built into Phoenix and the first train of ore was sent down the twenty-five mile hill to the Grand Forks smelter. The first ten miles was 3% grade. The C.P.R. used an engine known as the "Shay". It could travel only 15 miles per hour but would haul double the amount of an ordinary engine. The design was remarkable: every wheel on the engine and tender was connected by gears so they

were all drive wheels. They had their trouble on this twenty-five mile ore haul. On one occasion a shay engine and 24 cars ran away, jumped the track, and everything was smashed to pieces. The track was so littered that instead of clearing away the debris to keep the ore moving, the company built a temporary detour track. Another train which ran away sailed merrily down the mountain till it came to a level spot and just simply stopped, with no damage done. A few years later the Great Northern built into Phoenix and for nearly twenty years TWO railways ran night and day getting ore from Phoenix to the smelter. The Boundary district became the busiest area, on a small scale, perhaps in all of Canada.

In 1905, some 26 companies were shipping ore. Fifty miles of tunnels ran under the town of Phoenix; some of these tunnels, I was told, recently by Mr. W.E. McArthur, now living in Greenwood were large enough that not so many years ago some 30 automobiles were run into one of them, in a line, to justify a remark he had made to someone who was re-visiting Phoenix. "And," he said, "there was room for another such line of cars to pass, too," 1,500 men were carrying dinner buckets into the mines. So much for mining activity which I have built up quite in detail.

One can well imagine this hive of industry. The shrieking of whistles, the shunting of ore trains, the hundreds of men coming off shift, and going on shift, and the bustle of the ordinary trade of the town to keep this industry going.

## THE CITY OF PHOENIX

In 1911 it was estimated that about 4,000 persons lived in Phoenix. They had a fine hospital which is said to have been designed by the architect, F.N. Rattenbury, who also did the present main legislative buildings. They had tennis courts, moving pictures, a brewery, and, at one time, 17 saloons, all open 24 hours and provided with all the gambling devices known. They had a good fire department, equipment in the main being a hose reel pulled along by the firemen at a clip of 100 yards in 10 seconds. I will not say they kept this up but this was their objective in practicing. They had a good curling and skating rink, and the men of that day seem to have been as keen on curling and hockey as they are now. No mention of the ladies having then invaded their sanctum. Rivalry between Phoenix and Grand Forks was so keen that all the supporters had to go along and special trains of several cars each were run for the occasion. At times the bets on a game would run as high as \$1,000. They had ski runs and quite a large boys' ski jumping class. There were 16 different fraternal lodges.



The first church was the United, built about 1901. From this congregation the Methodists broke away and built a church of their own. Then came the Congregationalists, the Church of England, and the Catholics each with their own church.

Father Pat, of whom we all have heard, was the first of the clergy to visit Phoenix. He would walk from Rossland, through the Boundary and help anyone on the way, often helping teamsters to pull their wagons out of mud holes, or fix up a wreck. It has been said that he always carried some haywire with him. A Mr. Stewart was the first resident missionary in Phoenix. He came in 1898, or thereabouts, and spent most of his time taking drunks home from the saloons.

I have been told that the best way to describe life in Phoenix in its heyday was to say it was gay in comradeship and achievement.

During the war years of 1914 to 1918, the amount raised for the different war funds was almost unbelievable. The report of the Patriotic Fund alone for the year 1918 showed receipts of \$21 ,074.26 and the 5th war loan was subscribed to the extent of \$72,200.00. They evidently had a very good time and, despite all of the saloons, led a very healthy and wholesome life. I can see that Phoenix would have been a very pretty town as it lay in a narrow valley between low hills. The woods are open, clean and attractive with birch intermingling with the pines and colourful tamaracks.

I visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank McDonald just before I left Grand Forks where they now live. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald began their married life in Phoenix and their faces shone as they reminisced over their days there. When I left we all were all limbered up inside from laughing over their stories of what made up the daily lives of the people, the good times, the practical jokes, with no respect for persons. They had their tragedies too, and did wonderful things for each other in times of trouble.

As is always the case in these towns, Phoenix had its "characters": One of these was "Judge Wille", nearly 7 feet and very thin; said his brother was just like him - but not so fat! He looked after the business of one of the mining companies - was instrumental in getting the first school house built, also the first church and was the local magistrate.

Another was a man by the name of Adolph Cirque, always known as "Forepaw". I have not been able to find out whether this name was crudely given him because he lost his arm just below the elbow but am told that Cirque even called himself that and signed his name as "Forepaw". He was a very strong man even when I knew him and a very fine one, too. One day he was putting a pack saddle on a horse when he put a gash in his arm from metal on the saddle. He probably gave it casual first aid but it soon became infected and got very bad. Forepaw decided to go to Mayo's for treatment and went to the City Council and offered some claims of his in exchange for enough money to make the trip. The Council considered the claims of no value but went through the gesture of buying them and sent Forepaw off to Mayo's where he had his hand and lower arm amputated. He went back home, went to the blacksmith and had a very crude hook made of iron with arm braces, strapped it on and went back to work. He evidently soon became able to handle it as well as he had his own arm and hand - at any rate, he did all the things he formerly did. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have this hook now and are turning it over to the Boundary Historical Society.



Phoenix City Hall

It was in 1919, after four years of war, when the Granby Company decided that because of low ore reserves, and the difficulty of getting men and materials needed to carry on, they would close down. Over a hundred million dollars of ore had been taken from a space of two square miles. So quick was the exodus that many left, not only their homes but the furnishings in them. The railways were tearing up their tracks and winter was coming on. The City Council wound up its affairs, sold the skating rink, which had been paid for by





public subscription, to a Vancouver firm for \$1,200 and used the money to build a cenotaph in memory of the boys from Phoenix who had lost their lives in the war.

They sent \$400.00 to the Legion in Grand Forks to provide care for it. They put aside a sum to pay Forepaw \$60.00 a month for about a year to look after things while the residents were getting out. They made a silver star from a tomato tin, gave this and a "billy" to Forepaw and said, "Now you're the boss". Forepaw could take his choice of the buildings so he decided to move into the city hall and called himself mayor as well as local constable.

Mr. Bambury, who had built boats for the Columbia River and later came to Phoenix to do carpenter work, decided he would stay so he moved into Dr. Boucher's house. Mr. Denzler, who had staked the Phoenix claim stayed around for a while too. When he died some years later he left his money to Greenwood which helped to set up the Red Cross outpost hospital which served the community for so long. For a few years Mr. Bambury lived in Phoenix in the summer and in Greenwood during the winters. Then he no longer came back to Phoenix. Forepaw died. Phoenix became a town of no inhabitants. The squirrels and birds took over. People came from the surrounding places and cleaned out the houses of their contents, their windows and all else considered of value. They even took the lumber and the bricks. The buildings collapsed and rotted. Everything became overgrown until all one could see in passing through were bits of sidewalk, a fire Hydrant, or other signs of homes and habitation. The cenotaph and cemetery, and a couple of old shaft-houses still standing, told the only story available to strangers passing through. The glory of Phoenix had passed and it became truly a ghost town.



As a tourist attraction it served for many years. I used to like to drive through it because of the serenity I found there. Mother Nature seemed to be embracing her own. The air was always so rare. There was quietness and peace, and reverberations of those former days filled one with a not unpleasant melancholy.



Now I come to the passing of a ghost town. Mr. McArthur, now well over 70 years of age, over 60 of which he has spent in Greenwood, (the man who told me about the cars in the tunnel at Phoenix) had always believed there still was much ore there. In 1935 he and some associates acquired the abandoned Granby property for \$20,000.

Last year, for an undisclosed sum, Granby bought it back. This company has moved its staff and considerable of its equipment from their property at Copper Mountain near Princeton, which was recently closed down after many years of operation. No one lives at Phoenix, nor do they expect to establish a town again. Offices are in Grand Forks and officials and miners commute the distance between the office and mine by a better and shorter road than was available in the earlier activity.

Mr. Parliament, in charge of present operations, told me that with modern machinery and methods his company will mine by open-pit procedure which is today's accepted method. On the first day he went to the property, Mr. Parliament told me he found just the Old Ironsides and Victoria shaft-houses standing. (Fire hydrants). His company has now built a dry house, a combined machine and repair shop, a core shed, a tool shed, and a powder magazine. They have cleared the site for their concentrator which they expect to handle 700 tons of ore daily to begin with, and later step up to 1,000 tons. The concentrates will be taken to the railroad at Greenwood by truck. With this open pit mining they simply gouge out from the surface with huge powerful shovels. When I participated in the opening of the Woodgreen Copper Company's thousand ton mill at the Motherlode, just outside of Greenwood recently, I had my picture taken at the controls of a 1 1/2 yard shovel with which they are doing their mining. This monster takes a two-ton mouthful of material all in one bite. To keep this thousand ton mill running day and night Woodgreen Copper Company are employing only about 45 men, and Granby's number will be about the same: A far cry from the underground mining of the early days which I may have bored you with by giving it in such detail. I think the contrast is interesting.

The peace and quietness which has long hung over Phoenix is being shattered by blasts which break up for the shovel parts of the original Ironsides and Snowshoe claims which were left so that the C. P. R. might use them as pillars in bringing their tracks to the shaft heads in early days.



Photo courtesy Boundary Museum

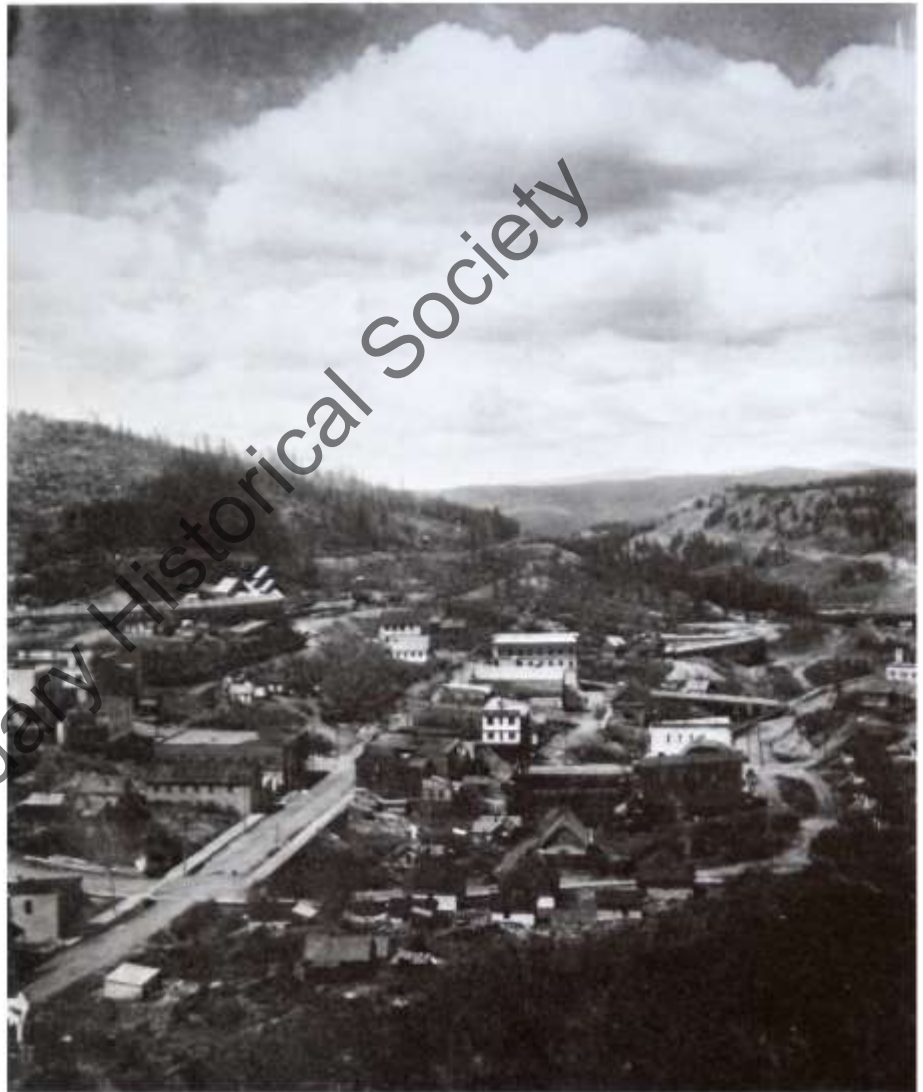
Mother Lode mine, 1910.

A work camp is rapidly coming into existence and surface exploration (diamond drilling) is being carried on. Mr. Parliament says the old railway grades make splendid roads for getting over the property. For the time being the ghost of Phoenix has been "laid" but I fancy is lurking close by and one day will again take over.

It should be noted that the Phoenix Cenotaph was moved some 1,500 feet away prior to the reopening of the workings to prevent any damage to the monument from mining explosions. At the meeting at which this address was made, a motion was made and passed for a letter of commendation to be sent to Mr. Harvey Parliament, superintendent of Granby Mines, Davis Block, Grand Forks, for the moving of the cenotaph to its new location.

(Mrs. Haggen's story was prepared in 1957 and was presented as an address before the Victoria, section of the B.C. Historical association on Friday, March 8th of that year. Mrs. Haggen was president of the B.C. Historical Association at that time. It will be recognized that some of the individuals mentioned in her story have since passed away, including Mr. W.E. McArthur Sr. of Greenwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank McDonald, of Grand Forks, all were charter members of the Boundary Historical Society.

Photo courtesy Boundary Museum



Nature returns man's disruptions into her domain back to a continuum of her liking; not too many years pass before there is little, if any evidence of such intrusions. But for one of such magnitude as Phoenix created, credibility is sorely taxed albeit man helped nature along in wiping out evidence of Phoenix' former existence.

The town was well established at the time this photo from the B.C. Archives, was taken; the view shows a portion of Phoenix (1908) in which two railway tracks be seen at left center. (Photo: B.C. Provincial Archives)

The Granby Mining Co. Ltd. has added the following material.

**1959** - In April 1959, production commenced at 900 tons per day.

**1961** - In 1961 the mill was expanded, more heavy equipment was purchased and production was increased to 2,000 tons per day. Anything containing 0.5% was taken as ore; while the grade averaged 0.8 copper. Rock containing between 0.3% and 0.5% copper was stockpiled in the hope that one day it would be worthwhile milling. Today this grade is being maintained. One ton of ore contains 16 pounds of copper.

**1969** - The capacity of the mill was once again increased. Now as much as 2,500 tons of ore were treated every day. The ore and waste are mined in horizontal slices on benches, 25 or 33 feet deep. A large electrically driven crawler-mounted machine drills 9" diameter holes, 40 feet deep on a square pattern 20 feet by 14 feet apart. Each hole is loaded with 250 lbs. of explosives, and as much as 250,000 tons of ore and waste rock are blasted at one time. These blasts break the solid rock sufficiently small to enable it to be loaded with large electric and diesel powered shovels into trucks capable of hauling 35 tons at one time.

During 1969 for example 5 million tons of rock was moved, of which 900,000 tons was ore; the remainder had to be removed to expose the ore. Only 60 men and their large equipment were employed to do this.

The ore is hauled to the crushing plant which breaks the rocks to less than 1/2" in size. This is carried by conveyors to the mill where large rotating drums, 8 feet in diameter and 12 feet long, full of steel balls and water, grind the ore until it is as small as talcum powder. This releases the copper from the waste rock. This fine rock, mixed with water is pumped to large flotation tanks through which air is bubbled and to which chemicals are added. The chemicals cause the fine copper particles (chalcopyrite) to attach themselves to air bubbles causing them to float to the top of the tank where the froth is removed. The unwanted waste (called tailings) is taken, suspended in water along a pipe line to the tailings pond where it is impounded behind a large dam. When the particles settle out of the water, the water is pumped back to the mill for reuse. About 1 million gallons of water are used every day for this.

The copper, now concentrated, is filtered to remove the water and partially dried in a furnace. It is then stored to await shipment to a smelter in Japan. Each day, of the 16,000 tons of rock moved out of the pit, only 60 to 80 tons of concentrate, containing 25% copper, remain. The remaining waste is either dumped in large waste dumps or sent to the tailings pond in the form of fine sands.

In 1969 reclamation experiments were started so that by the time the property at Phoenix closes down for the second time, plans for establishing a cover of vegetation can be formulated and executed.

**January 1, 1971** - Since reopening operations at Phoenix in 1956, Granby has mined over 30,000,000 tons of waste and 7,000,000 tons of ore, having a gross metal content of 110,000,000 pounds of copper, 200,000 ozs. of gold and 1,700,000 ozs. of silver.

From the Phoenix Pioneer of May 2nd 1908:

Last Sunday afternoon a distressing accident occurred in the Granby Mine by which Christopher B. Martin and Kingsley Greenough Smith lost their lives. No one was a witness to the fatality, so that it will probably never be known exactly how it happened, though it seems evident that they fell from the bench on which they were working in Slope No. 61 on the 300 foot level, going down about 25 feet to the muck pile below.

Phoenix Pioneer May 9th 1908:

Wednesday afternoon the funeral was held of Martin and Smith and it was the largest funeral ever held in this city. The Granby mines were closed as well as nearly every business concern in the city. Rev. Leech-Porter, Church of England clergyman, officiated, the services being held in the Miners' Union opera house, no other place being large enough. The building had many hundreds at the services, the Eagles quartet rendering appropriate music. The obsequies took place under the auspices of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Miners' Union, there being about 850 persons in the funeral cortege as it wound its way to the Eagles' cemetery and the city cemetery located a mile or two below Phoenix. Members of both orders turned out in larger numbers than on any previous occasion.



Funeral Procession to Cemetery  
in Lower Phoenix - 1908



## PHOENIX CEMETERY

The matter of a burial ground for the city of Phoenix was first discussed by the city council in May 1901. The mayor offered to donate a piece of ground for the purpose but apparently it was not suitable as a committee was set up in September to search for a suitable site. In October the health officer was instructed to inspect a proposed cemetery site, and confer with Dr. Jakes of Greenwood. In November the committee reported that they had examined the proposed site about a mile below the city, in company with the city health officer and Dr. Jakes of Greenwood, and all had agreed that it was quite suitable for the purpose. The government was, however, being communicated with in the matter. The report was accepted. Two weeks later the proposition of Mr. J.B. Macaulay for a city cemetery site was accepted, the site having been found satisfactory to the government, and Mr. Macaulay was requested to proceed at once with the clearing of a part of the site. The first recorded burial was at the end of January 1902.

The site was surveyed in 1905 and the sum of \$375 was paid to Mr. J.B. Macaulay on delivery of the deed. In April 1905 plots were offered for sale to the various unions and fraternal bodies.

### Sources:

B.C. Archives; Vital Statistics, Grand Forks Gazette, Grand Forks Evening Sun, Phoenix Pioneer, Granby Mining Co. Reports.

# Phoenix Cemetery

Name	Death Date	Notes
1. Adams, Leonard	1919/05/08	Age 36. Died of influenza and pneumonia.
2. Anderson, John	1908/12/18	Age 25. Killed in a premature explosion in mine.
3. Anderson, Leslie Niven	1906/08/17	Age 3 months. Died of infantile diarrhea.
4. Anderson, Malcolm S.	1988/0010	Wooden plaque, inked inscription under Plexiglas cover reads "Anderson, Malcolm, S. 1930-1988" Probably marks buried ashes.
5. Anderson, Nels Gustaf	1918/11/17	Stone reads "At Rest Nels Anderson Died 17 Nov. 1918 Aged 38 years". Died of influenza.
6. Baldwin, Timothy	1912/01/27	Age 43. From the Phoenix Pioneer Feb . 3, 1912. "A fatality which has occasioned a deal of sorrow in the community occurred Saturday last in the Granby mine when Timothy Baldwin, a mucker boss, met his death. Inquest report -the deceased visited one of the chutes and was told by the chute men that the ore was hung up and that a man had gone up above to do some bulldozing. The deceased told them to shoot and he would go around and warn the bulldozer. When he reached the man, the call of fire was heard and Nelson moved away, but Baldwin went down with the dislodged muck to his death. He was married three years and leaves a widow and one child."
7. Bambury, William Henry	1951/10/24	Stone reads : "W.H. Bambury Born in England 1867- 1951 Last resident of Phoenix." Died in Trail Hospital. Diaries available at Greenwood Museum Archives.
8. Barry, James W.	1909/05/16	Age 40, miner. Died from shock due to cave-in in the Snowshoe mine.
9. Bart, Paul	1903/11/02	Labourer from Leiburg, Germany. Died of tuberculosis. Age 28
10. Bauer, Mike	1910108/17	Age 54, from Wisconsin . Rock fell on him in Snowshoe Mine. Registration under name Baner.
11. Bellis, Edwin	1912/11/25	Baby died in Phoenix Hospital of erysipelas. Under 1 yr.
12. Bender, Michael	1913/06/09	Age 35, from Poland. Died of pneumonia. A.KA Bispupski.
13. Bettini, Carlo	1904/11/13	Age 2 years 5 months. Died of haemorrhage.
14. Bimie, Allan	1905/12/17	Age 21. Died from perforation of bowel following appendicitis.
15. Blour, Nels	1905/10104	Age 26, from Sweden. Died of enteric fever.
16. Boyce, Garth	1916/07/27	Stone reads "In loving memory of Garth E. Boyce Born Edmond Nov 14 1910 Died July 271916. For such is the Kingdom of Heaven" Died of appendicitis .
17. Boyd, Archie	1910103/08	Age 24. Killed by belated blast in #89 Stope, Granby Mine.

# Phoenix Cemetery

18. Cameron, John	1908/01/03	Age 23. Died of severe peritonitis following appendicitis.
19. Carlson, Elsie Isabel	1916/02/05	Stone reads "Our darling Elsie Isabel The beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Carlson Born Dec 23 1914 Died Feb 5 1916". Died of broncho-pneumonia.
20. Carlson, Vina	1907/10/14	No registration of death found. Evening Sun Friday Oct 25 1907 "A young man named Vina Carlson died of typhoid pneumonia in the general hospital at Phoenix on Monday the 14th inst. and was buried on following Thursday. Deceased was a native of Finland .
21 . Carlson, Axel Konrad	1910/10/02	Age 18. Fell from bench in Gold Drop Mine and fractured skull.
22. Carson, Julius Steele	1916/05/21	Born in Guelph, On. Age 53. Tailor. Died of cancer of the liver.
23. Catterini, Angelo	1913/12/31	Stone reads "In memoria di Angelo Catterieni nata il 19 Maggio dell'anno 1876 morto 1913 in Dicembre 31 native di Pergola ... la sua famiglia dolenie una prere" Run over by a motor in mine. Fractured neck. Age 36.
24. Cavian, Giovanni	1907/03/28	Age 24, from Italy. Died of Bright's disease.
25. Christensen, Agnis	1917/05/16	Stone reads "In loving memory of Stina Christensen Christina born Sept 13 1913 Died May 16 1917 Sleep on sweet babe and take thy rest God called thee home. He thought it best" Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Christensen. Age 3 years 8 month. Death registered as Christenson. Died of pneumonia.
26. Ciacco, Joseph	1916/05/02	Stone reads "In loving memory of Joseph Ciacco Born in Aprigliano Italy Sept 2 1896 died in Phoenix B.C. May 2 1916 aged 19 yrs. 8 mos. Brother" Crushed between mine car and wall of drift. Saw motor coming some distance off but took a chance on drift being wide enough rather than going to a safe place. Compound fracture of left thigh and internal haemorrhaging. (Granby Mining Smelting & Power Co. Ud. Report 1916.)
27 Clark, William	1907/06/14	Age 20, from Ontario. Died of quinsy and cardiac failure.
28. Clayton, Hazel Mary	1906/09/21	Age 11 months. Died of pneumonia.
29. Connolly, Agnes	1908/01/09	Stone reads "Our darling Agnes Connolly born Jan 3 1906 died Jan. 3 1908 baby"
30. Connor, Archie	1903/09	Phoenix Pioneer Oct. 3 1903 "The funeral of Archie Connor who was killed last week at the Emma mine was held Saturday" Death not registered.
31. Cook, Nannie A	1911/10/09	Stone reads "In loving remembrance Nannie A Cook Born May 6 1880 Died Oct 9 1911" In the Phoenix Pioneer Oct. 14, 1911 "We are sorry to announce the death of Mrs. Palmer Cook, which took place on Monday October 9th. The deceased lady, who has been ailing for some time, was residing at Curlew, Wash., when her illness took an alarming turn. Her husband, who was in Phoenix,

## Phoenix Cemetery

was summoned, but unfortunately before he could reach her bedside, the sufferer had passed away. The funeral of Mrs. Cook, which took place on Thursday October 12th. At the Phoenix cemetery was largely attended.

- |                             |            |  |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| 32. Corkill, Thomas H.      | 1906/08/04 | Age 46. Struck by train. Killed instantly.   |
| 33. Corsi, Peter            | 1915/05/07 | Age 11 days. Premature birth.  |
| 34. Crawford, Clyde Peel    | 1902/01/05 | Stone reads "Clyde Peel Crawford Sept 11 1899 Jan 5 1902" Same Peel stone opposite side find Clarence E. Crawford. First recorded burial in Phoenix Cemetery.  |
| 35. Crawford, Clarence E.   | 1901/11/25 | Stone reads "Clarence E. Crawford Oct 24 1901 Nov 25 1901" Opposite side of stone refers to Clyde Crawford. No registration of death. May not be buried at Phoenix.  |
| 36. Cummings, Isabelle      | 1914/04/06 | Stone reads "in loving memory of Isabelle Cummings Aged 78 years Isabelle Rest in Peace" Double monument with Mary Florence McKinnon. Died of Pneumonia.   |
| 37. Danlop, Annie J.        | 1907/03/06 | Age 25, from Quebec. Died of myocarditis.  |
| 38. Dawson, Alexander       | 1907/10/09 | Wooden marker reads "Born (date illegible) Huntly Aberdeenshire, Scotland Killed at Rawhide Mine Phoenix B.C. 1907" He was a mucker boss and was crushed in a shoot. Age 22. "This was the first fatality that has occurred at that property." (Evening Sun Friday Oct 18, 1907) |
| 39. Dawson, Baby            | 1912/10/03 | Wooden marker reads "Baby Dawson Born Sept 24 1912 Died Oct. 1912" Died of patent foramen ovale at 9 days of age.  |
| 40. Die/audio, Biagio       | 1918/11/09 | Age 25 Died of influenza and pneumonia. Name may be Di La Caudio   |
| 41. Dolle, Mole             | 1918/11/25 | Wooden marker reads "Qui riposa in pace le spog/ie di D. Mole Maria nata il 24 giugno 1892 morta il 28 Novemre 1918." Died of influenza and pneumonia. Husband U. Dolle Mole worked for Granby as a nipper and miner for last five years. Left two small children. Age 26.       |
| 42. Donahoe, Michael Edward | 1903/04/28 | Brakeman on C.P.R. From Ireland. Run over by train in switching yard at Phoenix. Head severed from body. Age 42 .  |
| 43. Douglass,               | 1905/03    | From the Evening Sun Friday March 24, 1905 "Mr. Douglass, proprietor of Pacific Hotel in the early days and well known by all the old timers of Grand Forks, died in Phoenix this week and was buried in that city yesterday. "  |
| 44. Ekiof, Ida              | 1918/11/10 | Registration of death spelled Ecklof. Stone reads "At rest Mrs. Ida Ekiof Died Nov 10 1918 Aged 32 years Gone but not forgotten". Husband Charles Eklof. One of the Erickson sisters.  |

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45. Erickson, Andrew W.	1918/11/24	Stone reads "At rest Andrew W. Erickson Born Feb 3 1893 Died Nov 25 1918 Gone but not forgotten." Died of influenza. Death registered as Andrew Werner Ericson Age 25.
46. Evans, John A.	1911/03/20	Stone reads "In loving memory of John Evans Born Caernarvonshire North Wales Died 20 March 1911 Aged 32 years. The grass disappears in a flood . . . forever" Shares a picket fence enclosure with Thomas H. Williams. Died in Phoenix Hospital of injuries. Fell down chute.
47. Fisher, Thomas	1914/06/25	Age 30. Killed in cave-in at Ironsides Mine.
48. Fletcher, Andrew	1913/05/24	Age 72, Pipe fitter, from England. Died of acute exacerbation of a chronic condition. 3 weeks in Phoenix Hospital.
49. Floren, Egnar	1907/07/05	Stone reads : "Here rests a woodsman of the world G. Enger Floren Born May 11 1880 Died July 5 1908 From Sollefteå Sweden" Age 25. Died of a fractured spine
50. Fox, Thomas	1917/10/14	Highly respected employee of Granby for past 4 years. Died Phoenix General Hospital after suffering typhoid fever for 3 weeks. Mine morning shift shut down for half shift so workers could attend funeral 16 October 1917. (Newspaper report) Death registration shows perforated bowel. Age 34.
51. Franzens, Herman	1912/09/08	Age 36, miner from Sweden. Died of pulmonary tuberculosis.
52. Fraser, Baby	1904/10/02	Age 6 weeks and 2 days. Died of septicaemia.
53. Garrabrant, Cole	1906/06/25	Monument illegible except for last name. Age 36. Died of septicaemia complicating injuries.
54. Gaynor, John	1905/12/27	Age 30 Died of typhoid.
55. Geldert, Walter	1916/04/28	Age 28. Also spelled Goldart. Killed by falling rock in NO. 3 Tunnel Phoenix. Native of Nova Scotia.
56. Graham, Annie	1905/12/16	Age 10. Died of typhoid. From Rankin, ON.
57. Hamilton, Andrew	1914/08/23	Age 66. Died of cancer of the kidney.
58. Hanson, Baby	1907/08/29	Age 5 months, female. Died of enteric colitis.
59. Hedberg, Charles	1906/11/06	Age 30. Killed while loading shot in Gold Drop Mine.
60. Hendrickson, Albin George	1918/11/06	Age 25. Died of influenza and pneumonia.
61. Hendrickson, Henry	1904/02/21	Age 34. Died of pneumonia.
62. Hendrickson, John	1918/11/12	Age 56. Died of influenza and pneumonia. Father of Albin Hendrickson above.
63. Henninen, Bernhart	1910/08/17	Age 31, from Finland. Killed in Gold Drop stope in Snowshoe Mine. Name could be Haniman.
64. Hill, Greta Addie	1904/10/20	Age 16. Died of septic peritonitis from ruptured appendix.



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65. Hill, Vernon	1905/02/23	No registration of death found. Age 19. From newspaper Feb. 28 1905. "The train had just been emptied at the ore bin and was on the return trip to the ore pocket in the mine, when Hill, who was standing on the cars, was struck by the timbers at the mouth of the tunnel, knocked down between the cars" and instantly killed, body being badly mangled ." His father John Y. Hill was also employed at the mine.
66. Hillier, George	1913/10/15	Stone reads "Geo. Wesley Hillier Born Oct 17 1907 Westley Died Oct 15 1913 Gone but not forgotten." Age 7. Accidental death. Wagon ran over chest him . Instant death.
67. Holmes, John	1906/10/28	Age 38. Died of crushed chest and fracture base of skull.
68. Hughes, Robert	1916/06/13	Stone reads "In loving memory of Robert Hughes born Oct 5 1911 died June 13 1916." No registration of death.
69. Hughes, Robert E.	1917/01/13	Son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes. Age 5. Died of severe cold at Phoenix General Hospital. Dr. Lee Smith attended. Contracted cold while skiing. Funeral from Catholic Church to city cemetery. (Grand Forks Gazette) Death registered at Greenwood.
70. Irwin, Earl	1906/05/15	Age 27, miner. Died of abscess of lung.
71. Jackson, Henry	1918/12/09	Age 41. Died of influenza and pneumonia.
72. Jackson, John	1918/12/18	Age 4. Died of diphtheria.
73. James, Ira	1903/02/19	Fell off ore car at Knob Hill Mine. Died of shock from injuries. Age 26.
74. Johnson, Johan Marensius	1915/03/17	Age 23. Killed instantly in mine accident taking steel through a chute which was not a regular man-way. The steel hit the roof which spalled and dropped on him.
75. Johnson, Albin Herman	1918/11/10	Age 38. Died of influenza and pneumonia. He left a wife and five children.
76. Johnson, Andrew	1908/01/25	Evening Sun Jan 31, 1908. "Andrew Johnson was found dead in Knob Hill Hotel, Phoenix last Saturday. An inquest found death due to acute alcohol poisoning. He was a native of Sweden and a widower."
77. Johnson, Edof Amandus	1914/06/02	Age 39. Killed in blast at Gold Drop Mine.
78. Johnston, Charles	1908/12/18	Age 30, miner. Blown up in a premature explosion in mine.
79. Jones, Roland	1908/09/05	Age 30, miner from North Wales. Died of abscess of liver.
80. Jones, Samuel	1906/12/25	Stone reads "In loving memory of Samuel R. Jones Born Caernarvonshire Wales Died Dec 25 1906 In the midst of life we are in death." Age 20. Shares a stone with Edwin Bellis. Died of gangrene and septicaemia.
81 . Juzur, John	1918/11/20	Age 25. Died of influenza and pneumonia.

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82. Katopsky, Roman	1906/12/14	Age 38. Died of tuberculosis .
83. Kellun, Patrick J.	1909/03/02	Age 32, miner from Ireland. Struck by a rock fall in Granby Mine.
84. Knight, William J.	1918/11/09	Age 47. Died of influenza and pneumonia.
85. Kohrat, John	1912/10/15	Age 9 days. Died of acute enteric colitis. Registered as Kohrdr
86. Leuker, Herman	1904/03/20	Age 40. Died of syncope following double pneumonia and peritonitis.
87. Liljenberg, Axel	1909/10/10	Death not registered." Crushed between a motor car and the side of a drift in the Granby Mine." Phoenix Pioneer.
88. Loster, Frank	1905/06/27	Stone reads "Frank Loster died June 7 1905 age 26 yrs.7 mos. Rest in peace." Died in accident in Granby Mine. From the Phoenix Pioneer July 1, 1905 "Loster and partner J. McKenzie were operating a drill in a raise, an upright hole being put in. A piece of ore weighing perhaps 500 lbs. Came down and pinned him to the floor. It was so heavy it bent the steel rods of the drilling machine. McKenzie escaped. Left a wife and four children." July 15, 1905 "Mrs. Loster whose husband was killed in the Granby mine a couple of weeks ago was taken to the hospital this week, and her four little children are being looked after by kind friends. A subscription for her benefit was taken up this week and about \$400 realized ."
89. Loutitt, William	1918/11/01	Aged 43. Died of pneumonia brought on by influenza. Resided in Phoenix many years. Worked on Brooklyn compressor and with Granby. Succeeded William Hower as engineer for Phoenix Water and Light Co. Unmarried .
90 . Macy, Winifred	1905/09/12	Partial (top missing) stone reads "died Sept 12 1905 age 6 months 16 days" Died of meningitis.
91. Malloy, Thomas	1903/10/23	From Ireland. Killed by a falling rock at Knob Hill Mine. Age 25.
92. Marcinak, Jasper	1919/05/24	Stone reads "Tu spociva Caspar Marciwek zomrel 24 Maya 19 1932 roki start pokoj prachujeho " Died of wood alcohol poisoning (inquest jury verdict). Section hand at Hale. Buried 28 May 1919. Reverend Father Coccola officiating . Age 30 .
93. Martin, Christopher	1908/04/26	Also registered as 1907/04/27. Age 40. Miner from New Zealand. Killed by falling from a bench in #61 Stope on the 300 foot level, going down about 25 feet to the muck pile below. Martin was a married man, the wedding having taken place but five or six months ago in Fairview, his wife being yet in her teens. See photo.

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94. Martin, Gus	1911/02/01	Stone reads "Gustaa Adolph Martin Sept 14 1885 Feb 21 1911" Registration date Feb 1. Age 27. From Finland. Fell to death in Gold Drop Mine. Had three brothers in Phoenix.
95. Matheson, Hugh D.	1906/11/04	Stone reads "At rest Hugh D Matheson Died Nov. 4 1906 Aged 23 years 5 mos. 3 days. Erected by his brother Alex Matheson" Death not registered for that date in B.C.
96. Matheson, Richard	1905/12/12	Age 22. Died of typhoid and pneumonia.
97. Matheson, Ronald	1916/10/28	Stone reads "Ronald Chandler Matheson Oct 26 1916 Chandler. Budded on earth to bloom in heaven" 2 days old. Died of convulsions.
98. Mathieu, E.	1917/03/22	Also known as E. Mathews. Died while sitting in his barber chair of cerebral haemorrhage induced by excessive use of alcohol. He had lost his entire family in a fire at Prince Rupert. Age 71 .
99. McCabb/McCrabb, James	1903/10/23	28 years old. Died in accident at Knob Hill Mine.
100. McDonald, Angus	1904/05/01	Age 24. Died of heart failure.
101. McDonald, Jack	1907/09/16	Age 37. Died of delirium tremors.
102. McEwen, Ethel	1902/06/06	(Almost illegible wooden marker). Died of scarlet fever, ill three days. Age 7.
103. McGillis, Bud	1908/04/13	Age 4. Died of diphtheria.
104. McGilvery, Annie	1907/11/25	Age 9. Died of myocarditis and endocarditis.
105. McGregor, James	1905/07/17	Wooden marker reads "In memory of James McGregor of Nyanza N.S." Age 20. Killed instantly in an accident in the Granby Mine. From the Phoenix Pioneer July 22, 1905 "McGregor was under shift-boss John Miller and was mucking at the 19th chute of the third level. In common with all men at the mine, he had been warned not to enter the chute, because of the danger from ore falling from above. Like many, however, he took chances and went up the chute, evidently to dislodge some ore. It came down without warning or time for him to escape, and when found a few minutes later McGregor was dead with a piece of rock weighing many hundred pounds pinning him against the walls, his life having evidently been crushed out instantly. It required six men to remove the rock. He had been employed less than a month ."
106. McKenzie, DW.	1917/06/12	Newspaper reports : "Started with Granby in Phoenix 28 Oct 1902. Worked machine shop for a dozen years or so. Died in the evening at home after 7 months illness. Age 76. Funeral 15 June 1917 under direction of the Masonic Lodge. Service at St. Andrews church largely attended and conducted by Rev. M.D. McKee of Grand Forks. Left behind his wife, five daughters and one son ."

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107. McKenzie, Murdock W. 1906/07/13 Age 49 . Miner. Died of pneumonia.
108. McKeown, ?? ?? (Almost illegible wooden marker). Mention is made in the Phoenix Pioneer in 1905 of J.G. McKeown and in 1911 of Miss Mabel McKeown. There is no death registered in this name.
109. McKinnon, Mary Florence 1918/08/10 Stone reads : "In loving memory of Mary McKinnon Born May 11 1902 Died Aug 10 1918 Just as the morning of her life Was opening up into day Her young and lovely spirit passed from earth and grief away." Double monument with Isabelle Cummings. Age 16.
110. McLeod, Christy 1906/05/24 Age 24, female, from Prince Edward Island. Died of pneumonia.
111. McRitchie, Norman 1905/04 No registration found. From the Evening Sun April 7, 1905 "Some ore had become clogged up in a chute. Mr. McRitchie of his own accord, undertook to go up into the dangerous chute and release the ore. While on this mission the ore started, pinning the victim against some timbers and crushing him cruelly." Age 31, Native of Baddock Bay, Cape Breton.
112. Merkovich, Rade 1909/12/23 Stone reads "Rode Mirkovich born Mar 19 1886 at Udbina Lika Komich Serbia Austria Died Dec 23 1909" Age 30. Struck by a falling rock—fractured skull.
113. Merry, Joseph Martin 1902/06/18 7 months old. Died of acute hepatitis followed by suppression uraemia.
114. Michela, Antonio 1911/06/13 Stone reads "Antonio Michela born Aglie Corino Feb 10 1873 Died June 13 1911" Age 36. Hit by a falling rock.
115. Millgren, Baby 1907/10/21 Age 1 year, female. Died of acute gastric enteritis.
116. Milligan, Dunbar 1909/03/06 No registration found. Evening Sun March 13, 1909 "Dunbar Milligan died at the general hospital in Phoenix on Saturday from tonsillitis. The patient refused to take medicine or nourishment. He was an Englishman, 27 years of age."
117. Moline, Signe S. 1919/05 Age 2. Died of influenza and pneumonia.
118. Mueller, August 1903/01/04 Stone reads "Here rests in peace my dear husband and our dear papa August Miller Died Jan 4 1903 Aged 32 years Glory be to those who had lived in the home of God and died, had suffered in patience till death relieved his pain"
119. Mullen, John O. 1910/03/08 Stone reads "In memory of John O. Mullen Died March 8 1910 Aged 33. Erected by Key City Lodge No. 42 I.O.O.F., Cranbrook, B.C." Died with Archie Boyd due to a belated blast.
120. Mullins, Sam A. 1907/04/04 Age 42, hotel keeper. Died of appendicitis.
121. Munro, Elizabeth Blanche L. 1915/11/24 Age 44. Died of cancer of spine and bowels.
122. Muscardini, Angiolna 1918/05/27 Age 2 hours. Premature birth.

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123. Mussatto, Casper	1913/04	Almost 3 years old. Death not registered. Advised of Vincenzo burial from niece Mrs. Linda Ben-Hamida of Kelowna, Confirmed by record of purchase of plot by his father in April 1913.
124. Nears, William	1906/02/24	Age 25. Fell down shaft at Brooklyn Mine.
125. Nelson, Alfred	1913/08/14	Bridge carpenter. Died of broken neck, crushed chest punctured lung. Age 26.
126. Nelson, John R.	1913/12/31	Stone reads "FoLot J.R. Nelson Born Feb 2 1890 Died Dec 31 1913" Blast in No 3 tunnel -broken neck. Twin of Paul S. Nelson. Age 23.
127. Nelson, Paul S.	1913/03/23	Stone reads "FoLot Paul S. Nelson A Native of Sweden Born Feb 2 1890 Died Mar 20 1913." Mine accident—crushed spine. Twin of John R. Nelson. Age 23
128. Nerhus, John	1917/10/18	Age 28, from Norway. 10 days in Phoenix from Silverton. Died of severe internal injuries caused by fall of rock. Company paid funeral expenses of \$75.00.
129. Noakes, Lina	1905/11/03	Age 22, female. Died in Phoenix of pulmonary tuberculosis, came from Spokane, Wa.
130. Olson, Anna Sophia	1917/09/22	Age 42. Husband Edward Olson. Died of sarcoma of femur.
131. Pease, A.G .	1905/09/20	Age 68, male. Died of septicaemia following osteomyelitis.
132. Penna, Louis	1908/05/06	Wooden cross reads "Born March 1908 Died May 6 1908" Died of gastro enteritis.
133. Peterson, Charles	1912/11	Evening Sun Dec. 6, 1912. "Charles Peterson one of the late proprietors of the Colin Hotel, Grand Forks, committed suicide in a vacant shack near Phoenix some time last week by hanging himself. On Monday a teamster who visited the shack discovered the body suspended from a rafter. Buried at Phoenix. Native of Sweden."
134. Petterson, John R.E.	1913/01/12	Stone reads "FoLot John R.E. Petterson. A Native of Sweden, Born 1867. Died Jan 12 1913" No registration of death on that date or name.
135. Pinder, Isaac	1915/06/25	Stone reads: "Isaac Ireland Pinder Died June 25 1915 Aged 26 years. A tender father and a true friend" Mucker in Gold Drop Mine. Killed by falling rock. No registration for that date or name.
136. Poiek, Mary	1913/08/28	Age 14 days. Congenital heart lesion .
137. Poscenti, Maria	1918/11/21	Stone reads "In loving memory of Maria Poscente 1890-1918 and her twin baby boys" Husband employed by Granby for several years as teamster. Left a young son who till recently put flowers on his mother's grave. Died of influenza Age 28.



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138. Possenti, Bemabeo	1917/06/30	Premature baby born June 11, 1917.
139. Possenti, Lewis	1917/07/03	Premature baby born June 11 , 1917.
140. Presley, Earl Francis	1902/11/01	15 days old. Died of convulsions.
141 . Pritchard, Thomas	1914/05/01	Stone reads "In memory of Thomas T. Pritchard Born at Carnarvon North Wales Died April 30 1914 Aged 29 years ." Death registration shows May 1st. Suffocated by powder gas in Rawhide Mine.
142. Puznak, Nick	1918/11/07	Age 24. Died of influenza and pneumonia.
143. Ratti, Germania	1904/03/31	Age 60, male. From Quebec. Died of pneumonia.
144. Rex, Edving	1909/02	Wooden marker reads "In memory of Edving Rex Son of Isaac and Annie Rex Sept 1907 Feb 1909." No death registration found.
145. Riau, Antony J.	1902/03/01	Age 38. Referred to in the newspaper as Rian. From the Phoenix Pioneer March 8,1902. "Anthony J. Rian, a miner who had been employed in the Knob mine but a few drifts, was crushed by falling rock in the glory hole of the Knob Hill mine last Saturday morning and died at five o'clock the same afternoon. He was single and a native of Norway. Interment at the city cemetery."
146. Riordan, Frank	1914/07/05	Stone reads "In memory of Frank Riordan Born at Oshawa, ant. Nov 171875 Died July 51914" Age on death registration 35. Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting & Power Co. Ltd, Report 1915 "the most serious and regrettable accident in the history of the mine. A block of ground, where the Electric Shovel track left the main tunnel and entered the pit, fell without a moments (sic) notice. Shift bosses McDougall and Tatham and motorman Riordan, who were underneath, were instantly killed."
147. Roberts, Irene G.	1913/08/16	Age 25 days. Died of convulsions.
148. Rogers, Helen Gertrude	1920102/19	Age 30, postal clerk. Died of cardiac failure.
149. Rossi, Leo	1916/07/02	Age 2. Underfed.
150. Rukis, Mike	1916/03/02	Age 1. Pneumonia.
151. Rushton, Howard	1907/02/02	Age 30. Railroad brakeman, killed on C.P.R. track near Phoenix, killed by a runaway train.
152. Saari, Amanda	1908/02/26	Age 26, from Finland. Died of peritonitis.
153. Sandberg, Earnest	1905/12/18	Wooden marker reads "In memory of E. Sandberg Born 1879 Died Dec 17 1905" Died of typhus. Age 28.
154. Sarach, Mary	1915/05/30	Age 6 months. Date of birth Jan 1 1915.
155. Sarach, Barbara	1915/05/21	Age 4 days? Date of birth Jan 1 1915?

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156. Schuller, Violet	1907/03/01	Toews Funeral Home Records show 2 year old resident of Phoenix, died at Grand Forks. Body shipped to Phoenix. Funeral Home costs \$18. Paid \$5 cash 1 st March 1907. Balance paid by LA Dinsmore.
157. Sercu, Adolph	1942/08/06	Age 79. Died in Grand Forks. One of the last residents of Phoenix. Generally known by the nickname "Forepaw."
158. Shanahan, Baby	1907/07/29	Age 10 months. Sick for 6 weeks -unconscious.
159. Shea, Eugene P.	1911/12/03	Stone reads "Eugene P. Shea born Saranac Lake, N.Y. Jan 1 1869 died Dec 3 1911" Age 42 Evening Sun Dec. 8 1911 "Eugene Shea died in Phoenix last Sunday after a lingering illness. He was an old timer of that city having been engaged in the hotel business for a dozen years."
160. Silverthorn, Gordon	1904/10/10	Age 5 months. Died of nephritis.
161. Smith, Basil U.	1913/04/13	Age 38. Occupation butcher. Died of pneumonia.
162. Smith, Kingsley	1908/04/26	Also registered as 1907/04/26. Died with Christopher Greenhough Martin by falling from the bench on which they were working in Stope No 61 on the 300 foot level, going down about 25 feet to the muck pile below. Age 48. See photo.
163. Smith, Samuel	1937/04/24	Stone reads "In loving memory of Samuel Smith 1881-1937 erected by his loving friends in Greenwood."
164. Spodirvyk, Miko	1907/07/08	Age 28. from Galicia, Austria. Fell down a shaft at the 200 foot level.
165. Stafford, Helen Jean	1915/04/27	Age 5 Months 7 days. Spina bifida and pneumonia.
166. Stalker, James	1913/04/03	Age 31, carpenter, from Scotland. Died of pneumonia.
167. Stalls, Baby	1907/11/03	Female, premature birth, lived 4 days.
168. Swanson, Helena	1915/02	Age 30. Occupation bartender. Born 2 August 1885. Died of kidney disease at Spokane. Buried 21 st February 1915.
169. Tahia, Jacob	1913/05/22	Age 24. Phoenix Pioneer May 24, 1913 "About midnight Wednesday an Austrian American named J. Tahija was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a charge of dynamite. He was working in a raise at the Gold Drop mine."
170. Taranno, Carmel	1915/09/25	Wooden marker reads "Baby Turano Age 13 months Born Aug 26 1914 Died Sept 25 1915." Female. Died of oedema of glottis and septicaemia of mouth and throat.
171. Tatham, William	1914/07/05	Stone reads "In loving memory of William Tatham Born in Bolton Que Jan 1 1856 Died July 5 1914" Age 61. Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting & Power Co. Notes Ltd. Report 1915 "the most serious and regrettable accident in the history of the mine. A block of ground, where the Electric Shovel track left the

## Phoenix Cemetery

main tunnel and entered the pit, fell without a moments (sic) notice. Shift Bosses McDougall and Tatham and motorman Riordan, who were underneath, were instantly killed."

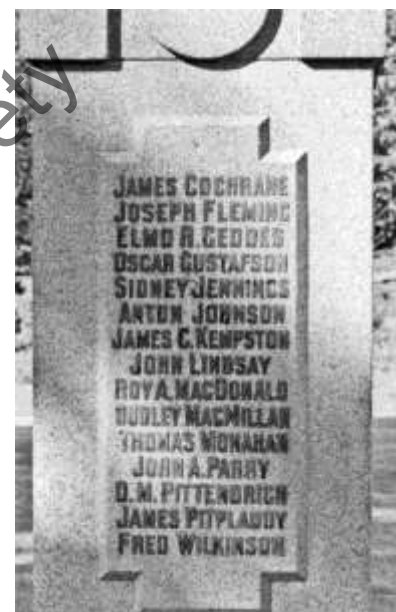
- |                            |            |   |
|----------------------------|------------|---|
| 72. Taylor, Joseph M.      | 1907/06/29 | Stone reads "Born 1842 Died June 29 1907 At rest" He lived in a tent at Wellington Camp. Locator of Stemwinder Claim and others. No registration found.   |
| 173. Thomas, John F.       | 1910107/05 | Age 35, miner from Quebec. Died in room at Hunter Kendrick Bldg. on Ironside Ave. Phoenix. Cause of death unknown.  |
| 174. Tomick, Rosie         | 1914/01/01 | Age 5 months and 24 days. Congenital pyloric obstruction.   |
| 175. Tumquist, Oscar       | 1904/08/02 | Age 47, from Sweden. Killed instantly by a premature blast.   |
| 176. Turton, Frederick     | 1903/01/05 | Age 54. Killed instantly by rockslide at Knob Hill Mine.  |
| 177. Vezetti, Joseph       | 1918/11/03 | Stone reads "Joseph Vezetti Born Switzerland Jan 18 1899 Died Nov 3 1918" Age 19. Son of Mass. Vezzeti. Grew up in Phoenix. Worked at Granby for two years. Died of influenza and pneumonia. Buried 5 November 1918. Rev. Father Coccola officiated.  |
| 178. Vickeri, Terisa       | 1913/03/27 | Age 27, from Italy. Died of septicaemia.  |
| 179. Vickery, George       | 1917/03/27 | Died of pneumonia in Nelson, registered as Nickery. Past year foreman at Ainsworth Mine. For many years partner of A. Luciani at Butte Hotel, Phoenix. Remains shipped for interment 29 March 1917 by mother-in-law Mrs. Angelo Luciani of Phoenix. Buried 31st March 1917. Age 40.   |
| 180. Walters, William John | 1918/11/17 | Wooden marker reads "William Walters 1886 -1918" (difficult to read) Age 32. Worked for Granby for 10 years as a miner, blacksmith and then teamster. Caught influenza as he transported patients to hospital as part of his work. Left a widow and two children.   |
| 181. Wheatley, Milton      | 1907/07/08 | Age 47. Died of heart failure.  |
| 182. Wilkinson Reva        | 1905/08/18 | Stone reads "Reeva May Wilkinson Died Aug 5 1905 Aged 2 yrs. 6 mos. 14 days." Note difference from registration date. Died of convulsions in 3 hours.   |
| 183. Williams, Thomas H.   | 1911/12/07 | Stone reads "In loving memory of Thomas H. Williams Born in Caernarvonshire North Wales Died Dec 7 1911. Aged 40 years. Sleep till he cometh" Killed at the Emma Mine. Death registered at Denoro. Shares a picket fence enclosure with John Evans. From the Phoenix Pioneer Dec. 9, 1911, "it is supposed that while engaged in bulldozing a large boulder he drilled into a missed hole. Instantly killed. He leaves a widow and large family to mourn his loss." |

## Phoenix Cemetery

- |                           |            |   |
|---------------------------|------------|---|
| 184. Wilson, Gus or Kusti | 1918/10/31 | Stone reads "Tassa lep?a Micheni Kusti Wilson syntynt elo Kn 26 p 1890 kuali laka kn 31 1918 mujstasi elaa "Age 28. Died in hospital in Grand Forks but resident of Phoenix. Influenza. |
| 185. Wizniuk, Kosta       | 1910/10/28 | Age 23, from Yusymera, Buccardina, Austria. Electrocuted at the Gold Drop Mine. Name may be Kolka.  |
| 186. Wray, John H.        | 1908/11/28 | Age 28, miner from Ontario. Died of meningitis.   |

The Phoenix Cenotaph shows the following names:-

James Cochrane, Joseph Fleming, Elma R. Geddes, Oscar Gustafson, Sidney Jennings, Anton Johnson, James C. Kempston, John Lindsay, Roy A. MacDonald, Dudley MacMillan, Thomas Monahan, John A. Parry, O.M. Pittendrich, James Pitladdy and Fred Wilkinson.

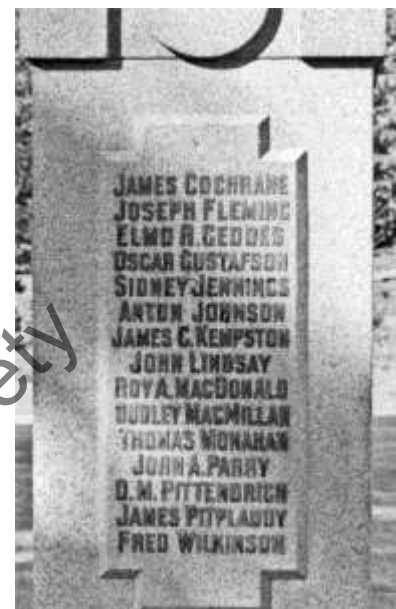


The following children died in Greenwood but were buried in Phoenix:-

Bakkie, Baby	March 23, 1917	Age 1 day
Brine, Constance E.	April 23, 1913	Age 2 mos. 15 days
Davies, Margaret B.	March 14, 1917	Age 45 days
Davidson, Baby	Dec. 27, 1917	Age 12 hours
Koski, Earnest	June 8, 1916	Age 7 mos. 19 days
McLennan, Baby	Sept. 16, 1917	Age 3 days
Moar, Peter	Sept. 7, 1919	No information
Neil, Baby	March 22, 1917	Age 1 day
Tomich, Baby	August 6, 1916	Age 4 days
Williams, Charles	April 24, 1913	Age 7 mos

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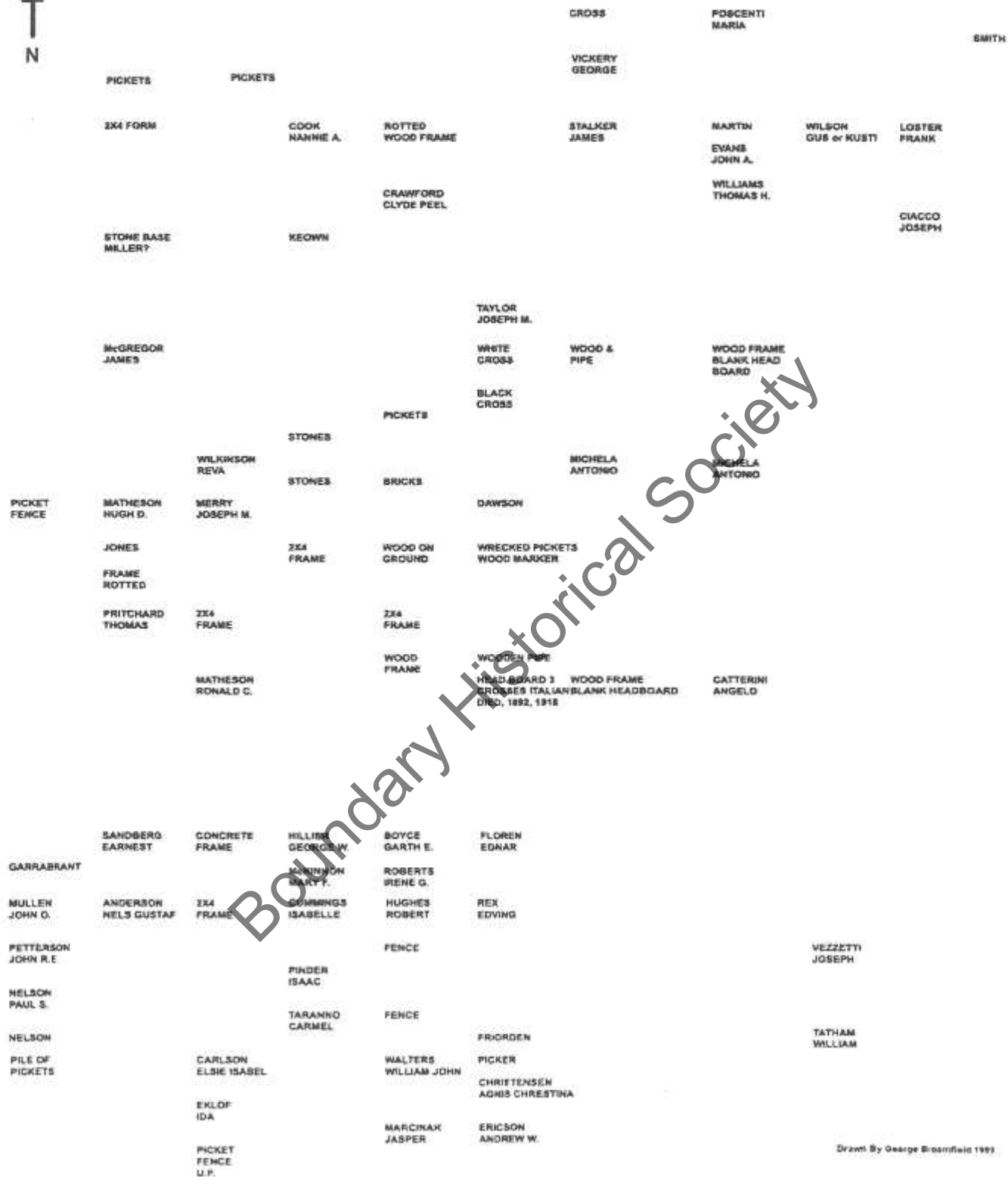
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# Phoenix Cemetery



GATE



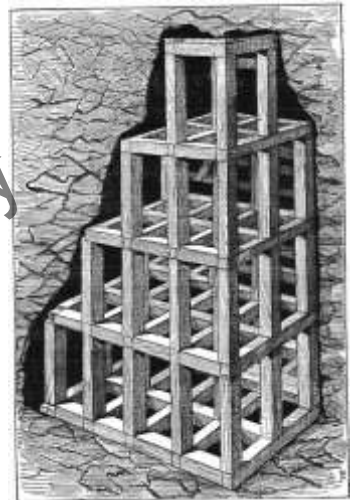
Drawn By George Bloomfield 1969

The terminology appearing in this booklet might leave some readers wondering what those terms mean. If there was something you didn't understand or aren't quite clear on you might find some information on it here.

**Placer gold** an alluvial or eluvial deposit of gravel (as in a stream bed) containing particles of valuable minerals such as gold, silver or platinum.

**Lode gold** a 'lode' is a deposit of 'metalliferous ore' (gold) that fills or is embedded in a fissure (or crack) in a rock formation or a vein of ore that is deposited or embedded between layers of rock

**Square-set** a system, invented by Philip Deidesheimer, now known as square set timbering, using heavy timber "cubes" as supports for underground mining tunnels and shafts, that enabled skilled miners to open three-dimensional cavities of any size. In large openings, the cubes could be filled with waste rock, creating a solid pillar of wood and rock from floor to roof ("back" in miner's terminology). Deidesheimer created the square set timbering system for the Comstock Lode's Ophir Mine in Virginia City, Nevada in 1860.[3] The system, which was inspired by the structure of honeycombs, enabled mining of the large silver orebodies of the Comstock Lode, which were in very weak rock—in miner's terms, "heavy ground". Deidesheimer refused to patent the innovation, which was easily the most important mining innovation of 1860.



**Post prop** Post—The vertical member of a timber set

Prop— mining term for any single post used as roof support. Props may be timber or steel; if steel--screwed, yieldable, or hydraulic.

**Shay engine** Shay locomotives had regular fire-tube boilers offset to the left to provide space for, and counterbalance the weight of, a two or three cylinder "motor," mounted vertically on the right with longitudinal drive shafts extending fore and aft from the crankshaft at wheel axle height. These shafts had universal joints and square sliding prismatic joints to accommodate the swiveling trucks. Each axle was driven by a separate bevel gear, with no side rods. The strength of these engines is that all wheels, including, in some engines, those under the tender, are driven so that all the weight develops tractive effort. A high ratio of piston strokes to wheel revolutions allowed them to run at partial slip, where a conventional rod engine would spin its drive wheels and burn rails, losing all traction.



**Spall** Spall are flakes of a material that are broken off a larger solid body and can be produced by a variety of mechanisms, including as a result of projectile impact, corrosion, weathering, cavitation, or excessive rolling pressure (as in a ball bearing). Spalling and spallation both describe the process of surface failure in which spall is shed.

**Medical terms**

- Abscess of liver** A liver abscess is a pus-filled mass inside the liver. Common causes are abdominal infections such as appendicitis or diverticulitis due to haematogenous spread (spread of microorganisms via circulating blood) through the portal vein.
- Acute hepatitis** Hepatitis is a disease of the liver characterized by the presence of inflammatory cells in the tissue of the organ. Hepatitis may occur without symptoms, but can lead to jaundice (a yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and conjunctiva of the eyes), poor appetite, and fatigue. Depending on the cause, hepatitis can manifest either as an acute or as a chronic disease. Acute hepatitis can be self-limiting (resolving on its own), can progress to chronic hepatitis, or can cause acute liver failure in rare instances. Chronic hepatitis may have no symptoms, or may progress over time to fibrosis (scarring of the liver) and cirrhosis (chronic liver failure). Cirrhosis of the liver increases the risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma (a form of liver cancer).
- Congenital pyloric obstruction** The pylorus, or pyloric part, connects the stomach to the duodenum. An obstruction would make digestion very difficult to impossible.
- Convulsions** a sudden, violent, irregular movement of a limb or of the body, caused by involuntary contraction of muscles and associated especially with brain disorders such as epilepsy, the presence of certain toxins or other agents in the blood, or fever in children.
- Delirium tremors** Delirium tremens (DTs) is a rapid onset of confusion usually caused by withdrawal from alcohol. When it occurs, it is often three days into the withdrawal symptoms and lasts for two to three days. People may also see or hear things other people do not. Physical effects may include shaking, shivering, irregular heart rate, and sweating. Occasionally, a very high body temperature or seizures may result in death. Alcohol is one of the most dangerous drugs to withdraw from.
- Diphtheria** is an infection caused by the bacterium *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Signs and symptoms may vary from mild to severe. They usually start two to five days after exposure. Symptoms often come on fairly gradually beginning with a sore throat and fever. In severe cases a grey or white patch develops in the throat. This can block the airway and create a barking cough as in croup. The neck may swell in part due to large lymph nodes. A form of diphtheria that involves the skin, eyes, or genitals also exists. Complications may include myocarditis, inflammation of nerves, kidney problems, and bleeding problems due to low blood platelets. Myocarditis may result in an abnormal heart rate and inflammation of the nerves may result in paralysis.
- Endocarditis** is an inflammation of the inner layer of the heart, the endocardium. It usually involves the heart valves.
- Enteric colitis** Enterocolitis or coloenteritis is an inflammation of the digestive tract, involving enteritis of the small intestine and colitis of the colon. It may be caused by various infections, with bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, or other causes. Common clinical manifestations of enterocolitis are frequent diarrheal defecations, with or without nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fever, chills,

alteration of general condition. General manifestations are given by the dissemination of the infectious agent or its toxins throughout the body, or – most frequently – by significant losses of water and minerals, the consequence of diarrhea and vomiting.

- Enteric fever    See Typhoid Fever
- Erysipelas    an acute, sometimes recurrent disease caused by a bacterial infection. It is characterized by large, raised red patches on the skin, especially that of the face and legs, with fever and severe general illness.
- Gangrene    localized death and decomposition of body tissue, resulting from either obstructed circulation or bacterial infection.
- Gastro enteritis    Gastroenteritis, also known as infectious diarrhea, is inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract that involves the stomach and small intestine. Signs and symptoms include some combination of diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Fever, lack of energy, and dehydration may also occur. This typically lasts less than two weeks. It is unrelated to influenza though it has been called the stomach flu. Gastroenteritis can be due to infections by viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungus. In children rotavirus is the most common cause of severe disease. In adults, norovirus and *Campylobacter* are common. Transmission may occur due to eating improperly prepared foods, drinking contaminated water, or through close contact with an individual who is infected. Testing to confirm the diagnosis is typically not needed.
- Meningitis    is inflammation of the meninges. The meninges is the collective name for the three membranes that envelope the brain and spinal cord (central nervous system), called the dura mater, the arachnoid mater, and the pia mater. The meninges' main function, alongside the cerebrospinal fluid is to protect the central nervous system.
- Myocarditis    inflammation of the heart muscle.
- Nephritis    inflammation of the kidneys
- Oedema of glottis    a swelling caused by fluid accumulation in the soft tissues of the larynx. Symptoms include stridor, hoarseness, and dyspnea. The condition, usually inflammatory, may result from infection, injury, or inhalation of toxic gases. Also called laryngeal edema.
- Patent foramen ovale    In the fetal heart, the foramen ovale, also foramen Botalli, ostium secundum of Born or falx septi, allows blood to enter the left atrium from the right atrium. It is one of two fetal cardiac shunts, the other being the ductus arteriosus (which allows blood that still escapes to the right ventricle to bypass the pulmonary circulation). Another similar adaptation in the fetus is the ductus venosus. In most individuals, the foramen ovale closes at birth. It later forms the fossa ovalis. In about 25% of adults the foramen ovale does not close completely, but remains as a small patent foramen ovale.
- Peritonitis    inflammation of the peritoneum, typically caused by bacterial infection either via the blood or after rupture of an abdominal organ. The peritoneum is the thin tissue that lines the inner wall of the abdomen and covers most of the abdominal organs.

Pulmonary tuberculosis	(TB) is a contagious bacterial infection that involves the lungs. It may spread to other organs,
Pneumonia	Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung affecting primarily the microscopic air sacs known as alveoli. Typical signs and symptoms include a cough with phlegm, chest pain, fever, and trouble breathing. Symptoms can vary from mild to severe. People who are old or very young may not have typical symptoms. Usually people begin improving within three days of starting treatment; however, they may feel tired for more than a month afterwards.
Sarcoma of femur	bone cancer , specifically the femur (thigh)
Scarlet fever	an infectious bacterial disease affecting especially children, and causing fever and a scarlet rash. It is caused by streptococci.
Septicaemia	blood poisoning, especially that caused by bacteria or their toxins
Spina bifida	Spina bifida (Latin: "split spine") is a birth defect where there is incomplete closing of the backbone and membranes around the spinal cord. The most common location is the lower back, but in rare cases it may be the middle back or neck. Myelomeningocele, also known as open spina bifida, is the most severe form. Associated problems include poor ability to walk, problems with bladder or bowel control, hydrocephalus, a tethered spinal cord, and latex allergy.
Syncope	(fainting) temporary loss of consciousness caused by a fall in blood pressure.
Tuberculosis	(TB) is an infectious disease usually caused by the bacterium <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (MTB). TB generally affects the lungs, but can also affect other parts of the body. Most infections do not have symptoms, known as latent tuberculosis. About 10% of latent infections progress to active disease which, if left untreated, kills about half of those infected. The classic symptoms of active TB are a chronic cough with blood-containing sputum, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. The historical term "consumption" came about due to the weight loss. Infection of other organs can cause a wide range of symptoms.
Typhoid	see Typhoid fever.
Typhoid fever	Typhoid fever, also known simply as typhoid, is a bacterial infection due to <i>Salmonella typhi</i> that causes symptoms. Symptoms may vary from mild to severe and usually begin six to thirty days after exposure. Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days. Weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, and headaches also commonly occur. Diarrhea is uncommon and vomiting is not usually severe. Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots. In severe cases there may be confusion. Without treatment symptoms may last weeks or months. Other people may carry the bacterium without being affected; however, they are still able to spread the disease to others. Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever along with paratyphoid fever
Uraemia	a condition resulting from the retention in the blood of constituents normally excreted in the urine. The Uremic Syndrome can be defined as the terminal clinical manifestation of kidney failure (also called renal failure)