

John Heard, Jr.

Contents Index (Most recent update - 2024-09-06)

Item	Page(s)
John Heard, Jr. chronology.....	2-24
John Heard, Jr. chronological whereabouts.....	25-26
John Heard, Jr. Books donated to Harvard College Library – Mar. 5, 1919.....	27
<i>Brunswick Antimony Company</i> & other antimony mining notes.....	28-44
Rothwell, John Edward (<i>Brunswick Antimony Co.</i> & J. Heard, Jr.)	45-46
Aravaipa Mining Company – Notes.....	48-53
Comments on some John Heard, Jr. Stories c/w year published.....	54 -79
“Letters from Sonora” (1885)	
“Letters from the Isthmus” (1885)	
“Hand-Car 412, C.PR.” (1887)	
“Among the Basques and the Navarrese” (1889)	
“Florence the Beautiful” (1889)	
“That Yank from New York” (1892)	
“The “Cave” at the Higuerita Mine” (1892)	
“The Story of Tres Palacios” (1892)	
“Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita Mine” (1892)	
“Starving at Taskoma” (1892)	
“The Killing of the Captain” (1894)	
“Maximilian and Mexico” (1894)	
“September 13, 1894 – On the N.P.R.” (1896 posthumously)	
“The Late Eraclio Solis, Highwayman” (1898 posthumously)	
John Heard, Jr. – Letters to the Century Magazine.....	75-79
Collected Biographies of John Heard, Jr.....	80-81
John Heard, Jr. – Stories Listed in The Fiction Mags Index.....	82-83
Items not researched.....	83

JOHN HEARD, JR. – CHRONOLOGY and NOTES

UPDATED TO: 2024-07-31

1855

1855 – *Family Search* * - New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1891, A. Heard, 28 years, event type – immigration; event place - New York City, N. Y.; ship name - Northern Light (1). Listed as with Mrs. Heard, 26 years and having a cabin ticket. *(www.familysearch.org)

(1) The steamship Northern Light arrived in New York City on February 14th, 1855 from San Juan, via Key West, leaving San Juan on February 6th, 1855. (New York Herald 1855-02-15)
The Northern Light, 2,000 tons burthen, double engine steamship, was part of the *New York and California Steamship Line*, traveling between New York and Punta Arenas, where the *Nicaragua Transit* carried passengers by first class carriages to connect with river and lake steamers to cross to the Pacific Ocean where the steamer Uncle Sam, 2,000 tons burthen, continued to California. In December of 1855 the Northern Light was accused of taking arms to “begin and set on foot a military expedition” “against the territory of the State of Nicaragua.” Inspection showed the supposed arms to be ploughshares, saddles and a printing press. A cannon supposedly buried under coal was not found either, and the steamer left on its usual run to San Juan del Norte.

1858

April 28th – *Family Search** - United States of America, State of Maryland – Application for passport – Augustine Heard, Jr.; born Ipswich, Massachusetts; Age – 30 years; Stature – 5 Feet, 8 Inches; Forehead – Medium; Eyes – Dark; Nose – Common; Mouth – Common; Mouth – Common; Chin – Round; Hair – Dark brown; Complexion – Light; Face - Long
*(www.familysearch.org)

1859

May 4th – John Heard, Jr. born at Paris, France. Son of Augustine Heard, Jr. and Jane Leep De Coninck (Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*)

1860

October 7th – Amy Heard born at Boston, Mass. Daughter of Augustine Heard, Jr. and Jane Leep De Coninck (Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*)

1867

The Augustine Heard, Jr. family moved to Hong Kong in 1867, presumably with +/- 8-year-old John Heard, Jr. (Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*) (Residence inferred)

1868

John Heard, Jr.’s sister Helen Maxima (Max) was born in 1868 in Hong Kong, the family residing there. (Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*) (Residence inferred)

1875

1875 – Studying at Bonn, Germany (Inferred from his signature dated 1875, Bonn, in *Logarithmisch-Trigonometrisches Handbuch*, (Eng 1438.51) a textbook donated posthumously* in memory of John Heard, of Boston, to the Harvard College Library, March 5, 1919. *See “Books Donated to Harvard College Library” below, page 25-26

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Heard" on the first line and "Bonn. 1875." on the second line.

1876

1876 – *Family Search* * - New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1891, A. Heard, 47 years; event type – immigration; event place - New York City, New York; ship name – Celtic; - A. Heard listed as merchant with saloon ticket. *(www.familysearch.org)

1877

Augustine, wife Jane and daughters Amy and Max visited Biarritz* in southwestern France where John Heard, Jr., was beginning his fieldwork, presumably to visit him. John is **18** years old. (Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*)

* John Heard, Jr. wrote two stories for *Outing – An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Sport, Travel and Recreation*, (Volume XIV, April, 1889-September, 1889) in the Travel section under the titles: *Among the Basques and Navarrese. Part I* (pp. 357-362, August issue) and *Among the Basques and Navarrese. Part II* (pp. 446-450, September issue). In Part I, the first sentence reads: “Biarritz was to be the rendezvous of our party on the 10th of March, to start from there for the copper mines in Navarra (1).” Also, after a delay in leaving for the mines: “I did not know what to do. March at Biarritz is a dull dead month; worse than this it is a blustery, rainy month.” (1) “Navarra” is the Basque spelling of the autonomous community of Navarre (English spelling) in northern Spain. Copper mining is still carried on in the area.

November 17th – *Family Search** – John Heard, 18 years, gentleman; immigration to New York, New York, USA; born in France in 1859; ship name – Bothnia; departed Liverpool & Queenstown; Heard staying in the USA (in transit); cabin passenger. *(www.familysearch.org)

1877 – *Family Search* *– Passenger Lists of Vessels arriving at New York, 1820-1897 - Augustus (sic) Heard, 49 years, merchant; immigration to New York, New York; event place (original) - New York City, United States; ship name – Bohemia; Passengers Augustus (Augustine) and John Heard are passengers #169 and #170 respectively and both are cabin passengers. *(www.familysearch.org) Note: ship names do not match, may be different trips?

1878

1878-79 – *Lawrence Scientific School* (Harvard) (inferred from Heard's books donated to the Harvard Library)

1879

June 7th – Boston *Evening Transcript* – For Europe – List of passengers on R.M.S. Batavia*, under Captain Mouland, leaving Boston for Liverpool on this date includes 26 cabin passengers and 80 in steerage. Included in cabin is John Heard, Jr.

*Batavia (2,553 tons) was built in 1870 for *The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company*, later becoming the *Cunard Steamship Company* in 1878. A principle route was Liverpool to Boston and New York.

1883

Letters from Sonora (See appendix for further details)

John Heard, Jr. went to Sonora, Mexico in April 1883, to manage a mine. The story, which was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in March of 1885, is presumed to generally be a true version of his venture into Mexico. His address is listed as Alamos, Sonora, Mexico in the Members and Associates section of the annual journal of the *American Institute of Mining Engineers* (A.I.M.E.)

Dates and locations are listed chronologically from the story:

April, 1883 – Benson, Arizona

April, 1883 – Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico

April, 1883 – Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico

April, 1883 – Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico

April, 1883 – La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April, 1883 – Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico

April, 1883 – Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

June, 1883 – Aduana, Sonora, Mexico (La Aduana)

June, 1883 – Rancho de la Paz Eterna, Mexico

July, 1883 – Ajiavampo, Sonora, Mexico

July, 1883 – Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

October, 1883 – Aduana, Sonora, Mexico (La Aduana)

November, 1883 – Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

December, 1883 – Palmarejo, Chihuahua, Mexico

December – *American Institute of Mining Engineers* – Members and Associates - December 1883, includes: Heard, John...Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

1884

Letters from the Isthmus

While Heard was at the mine at Alamos, Sonora, Mexico he received a telegram requesting he travel to Panama to report on copper and gold mines in the district of Veraguas. The story, which was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in June of 1885, is presumed to be a true version of his venture into Central America. His address is listed as c/o J.M. Ortiz y hos, Alamos, Sonora, Mexico in the Members and Associates section of the annual journal of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (A.I.M.E.)

Dates and locations are listed chronologically from the story:

February, 1884 – Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico
 February, 1884 – Bay of Panama, off the coast of Panama
 February, 1884 – Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico
 February, 1884 – On board the *San Jose*, off Guatemala
 February, 1884 – Panama, Panama, Panama
 March, 1884 – Aguadulce, Coclé, Panama
 March, 1884 – Santiago de Veraguas, Veraguas, Panama
 March, 1884 – Canazas, Veraguas, Panama
 March, 1884 – Charco del Limon, Rio de Veraguas
 April, 1884 – Santiago de Veraguas, Veraguas, Panama
 April, 1884 – Panama, Panama, Panama

November 27th - Letter to Amy Heard in New York City from John Heard, Jr. in Boston (in German)(Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*) John says, “everything looks bad.” Adeline, his future wife, says: “The worries of the whole house lie on her shoulders, and as I can see, she must endure and suffer much for the sake of her sister.”

December 11th - Letter to Amy Heard in New York City from John Heard, Jr. in Boston (in German)(Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*) John is concerned about “the long future, the dreary future before we can marry, I lose my courage – and my heart grows cold.”

December 17th - Letter to Amy Heard in New York City from John Heard, Jr. in Boston (in German)(Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*)

American Institute of Mining Engineers, Transactions of, Volume XI, May 1882 to February 1883 – Members include John Heard, Jr. of Washington, D.C.

December – *American Institute of Mining Engineers* – Members and Associates - December 1883

Heard, John...care of J.M. Ortiz* y hos, Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

*Troy *Daily Times* – August 28th, 1882 – *A Trip to New Mexico* (written by contributor “Jasper”) in section: *Old Mexico – A Land of Promise*

“I had the exceeding good fortune while on the train to meet a most polite and well-informed Mexican gentleman, Jose M. Ortiz, of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, a brother of the governor of Sonora. We had a long conversation about old Mexico’s prospects.”

“Senor Ortiz says he and his brothers have also recently founded a bank in Sonora, with a capital of \$500,000, one-fifth of which is held by Boston parties.”

“Prof. Benjamin Silliman** says that of the 10,000,000 Mexicans, 2,000,000 are almost of pure Castilian blood, and perfect gentlemen. Senor Ortiz certainly is a splendid specimen of best Mexican-Spanish blood. He is highly educated, speaking English, German and Spanish fluently, and spent eight years in Germany, perfecting himself in the study of mining and engineering. He is a merchant and banker of large wealth, one of the progressive people of his land, and has an abiding faith in its destiny.”

*Professor Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864) taught chemistry, geology and mineralogy at Yale University.

1885

February 21st Martinsburg (W. Virginia) *Independent - Lippincott’s Magazine* for March has “*Letters from Sonora*,” give a vivid and realistic picture of semi-barbarous condition of the northern provinces of Mexico. (In column - “*Our Book Table*”)

February 25th Smyrna (Delaware) *Times – Lippincott’s Magazine* for March has “*Letters from Sonora*” gives a vivid and realistic picture of semi-barbarous condition of the northern

provinces of Mexico, with a government at once weak and oppressive, an ignorant and lawless population...etc. (In column - "Periodicals")

March 8th - Letter to Amy Heard in Washington, D.C. from John Heard, Jr. in New York City (in German)(Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*) John says he goes to Canada as soon as the snow is off the ground. Hopeful about the project he says: "If the thing in Canada is good, we will have all the money to marry immediately!!!" Also mentions: "A friend of mine goes to Gilder, (Robert Watson Gilder) the editor of the *Century* magazine, to obtain for me articles about Biarritz* etc."

* One of these articles was the story, "Among the Basques and Navarrese" which was eventually printed in the *Outing Magazine*, Volume XIV, Part I, August 1889 and Part II, September 1889.

March 21st – *Engineering and Mining Journal*, p. 189 – "Some Experiments With the Sturtevant Mill," by John Heard, Jr., M.E.

April 18th *Engineering and Mining Journal*, p. 259 – "D" responds to letter by John Heard Jr. with regard to commination. Says Heard "seems to entirely misunderstand the ground I took in criticizing his conclusions from experiments with the Sturtevant mill."

April 25th - *Engineering and Mining Journal*, Vol. 39, p. 276 – *The Sturtevant Mill, Stamps, and Rolls* – Further comment by John Heard, Jr. on letter writer "D's" on his support of the Sturtevant mill.

May 25th *Morning Journal and Courier*, New Haven, Conn. – June *Lippincott's* magazine contains John Heard, Jr.'s "Letters From the Isthmus," that being the Panama area.

June 2nd – Letter to Amy Heard in Ipswich, Mass., from Amy's sister Max, in Boston, noting that John Heard, Jr. leaves for Canada the next day (June 3rd, 1885)(Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*)

June 11th San Marcos, (TX) Free Press – June *Lippincott's* magazine contains John Heard, Jr.'s "Letters From the Isthmus," (Panama). "Heard is a most intelligent observer, besides being a practical engineer; and his descriptions of Panama and adjacent regions commend themselves by their unpretentious vividness and evident veracity."

A deposit of copper ore near Sudbury is being prospected by New York parties under a bond from the owners. An equitable arrangement has been entered into by the parties concerned by which the owners receive a royalty on ore extracted while the property is being tested. The lessees have bound themselves to extract a certain number of tons of ore quarterly or pay the royalty on the specified amount. The lease is for one year with option to purchase, and renewable under certain conditions.

Canadian Mining Review – Volume 3, No. 7, October 1885

ONTARIO.

The New York gentlemen who had been prospecting a copper location in Drury Township, on the line of the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have abandoned it and relinquished their lease on the recommendation of their manager who scouted the probability of finding copper in paying quality in the formation of the locality. It is stated that this same manager made application for adjoining locations and went to not a little trouble before he succeeded in securing one. It is not unlikely he will now change his opinion of the geological features of the district. Those who know whereof they speak pronounce this abandoned location to be a most promising property and one that would develop into a valuable copper mine in the hands of competent miners.

Canadian Mining Review – Volume 3, No. 8, November 1885

1885 – *The Architect, Builder and Woodworker* – “*Letters from Sonora*” by John Heard, Jr. published in a recent issue.

1885 – *The Literary World* (page 77)- John Heard, Jr.'s "*Letters from Sonora*," may suffer somewhat for the lack of them.

1886

June 18th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr. written at the Rossin House**, in Toronto, Ontario to Isabella Stewart Gardner (1840-1924),***, a less than flattering view of Toronto.

"I fear my dear Mrs. Gardner that you now have but a sorry opinion of me – if you have any at all. I should however say a word in self defense – on my return from (indistinct) I was caled (sic) to New York and from there came back to Boston for two days when I tried very hard to earn the pleasure of a trip to Brookline – but unsuccessfully. By the time I return to God's country you will I fear have left for Europe and then how many months may not pass before the dice box of life throws us out on the same backgammon board!"

Toronto is a dismal place – and I sincerely advise you never to come here unless you bring a whole company with you – I have not seen on the streets a single face that should show itself out of the servants parlor – nothing is doing – there is nothing to see – no one to talk to – the hotels are miserable – the town disagreeable... and, as I fear the "influence du milieu...I had better, I think, stop right here – wish you a very pleasant and successful trip and ask you to remember me to Mr. Gardner and occasionally to yourself. Very truly yours,

John Heard, Jr.

* From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

** Not found in the "Personals," listing of hotel guests at the Rossin House reported in the *Toronto Globe* for a period before and after June 18th, 1886. The Rossin House was a favorite of businessmen.

*** Isabella Stewart Gardner (April 14th 1840-July 17th, 1924) was a slightly eccentric American art collector and philanthropist, who counted leading artists and writers amongst her friends. She traveled over Middle East, Central Europe and Asia collecting art, which eventually formed the basis of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston.

July 3rd, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – "*Dry Ore Concentration*", by John Heard, Jr.

July 10th, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – John Heard, Jr. has gone to Dakota and Manitoba* on professional business. *In 1884, a western portion of Northern Ontario was included in the Province of Manitoba. At that time (1886) gold and silver mining were nascent in the areas northwest of (now) Thunder Bay (silver) and Rat Portage (renamed Kenora in 1905) for gold. Heard's story "Hand-car 412, C.P.R." included a reference to "Rat Crossing," which is assumed to be a reference to the, then, Rat Portage, now Kenora, Ontario. Indigenous peoples called the location "portage to the country of the muskrats."

July 17th, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – "*Dry Ore Concentrators*" – Letter writer "H" takes issue with Heard's "undue credit to the Krom jig."

July 31st, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – "*New Caledonia Nickel Mining*" – written for the *E&MJ* by John Heard, Jr.

August 14th, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – "*Krom's Dry Ore Concentrators or Air Jigs*," – *A Challenge*"- S.R. Krom, inventor of a dry ore concentrator discusses John Heard, Jr.'s letter on his pneumatic jig. (Page 111)

September 11th, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – “Krom’s Dry Ore Concentrators or Air Jigs” – John Heard, Jr. comments on Krom’s August 14th letter and signs it from **Flume House**, New Hampshire, August 25th, 1886



Flume House, New Hampshire

From an unidentified postcard – Not for commercial use

September 17th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr., addressed Room 48, Mason Building, Kilby Street, Boston to Robert Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine regarding “Handcar 412 C.P.R.” and possible rejection of foul language. *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

September 25th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr., Rm. 48 Mason Building, Kilby Street, Boston to Robert Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine re: “popples,” (small poplars after a bush fire, not a commonly-heard word in Northern Ontario, if ever, but said to be a slang word used in the mid-west to describe poplar family trees)*From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

October 8th, 1886 *Engineering and Mining Journal* – Sir George Stevens of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* scores the “mountain of copper” near Sudbury. Says copper is not abundant in the ore and the pyrrhotite is worthless for producing acid. Says “the mountain is likely again to bring forth very insignificant offspring after its labor.” Footnote: Stephen did not want the deposits to be exploited, as it would deplete his railway building personnel and re-direct funds available for the construction of the CPR. The Sudbury nickel-copper mining district still survives in 2023, nearly 140 years after Stevens’ pronouncement.

October 16th, 1886 *Engineering and Mining Journal* – “*The Sudbury, Ontario, “Mountain of Copper,”*” letter to the *EMJ* editor by T. Browne Alderson, Member of the Cornwall Institute of Mining Engineers, No. 26 East Twentieth Street, New York; October 13th. Alderson says he was the first mining engineer who had ever visited the region professionally. Alderson said he arrived in the Sudbury area in September 1884 and examined some property for *Canadian Pacific Railway* interests. Alderson notes that an Ohio company (ed. *Canadian Copper Company*) by now had a shaft down 200 feet on the property he examined, but he was mistaken as to the location as the *Canadian Copper Company* began operations in the Copper Cliff area.

October 23rd - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – “*The Sudbury, Ontario, “Mountain of Copper,”*” letter to the Editor by John Heard, Jr. of Glenwood, Mass. correcting T. Browne Alderson on the actual location of the *Canadian Copper Company* properties and says when he was in Sudbury two months ago (ca. August 23rd, 1886) the shaft that Alderson said was 200 feet deep had not yet been started.

October 30th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr., addressed from the Tavern Club, 4 Boylston Place, Boston, to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine regarding a story Heard based on his experiences at the mines in Mexico. Heard says that, in the story, he was not personally shot at, but could have been. If the *Century* cannot use the story, would they please send it back to Heard at Glenwood, Mass. *From: The *Century* Collection at the New York Public Library

November 3rd – Washington *Evening Star* – Wedding Bells – Wedding of Amy Heard, to Russell Gray. Mr. John Heard, Jr., was an usher with brother Augustine Heard.

Report of the Director of the Mint – United States Bureau of the Mint – 1886 - John Heard, Jr. says it is impossible to obtain exact figures as to the total production of gold and silver of the Mexican Republic, as a considerable proportion of the total amount is exported as bullion by private individuals (page 289). Heard expanded on this elsewhere.

1887

August 13th – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *Notes on Copper Cementation at Tharsis, Spain* – Written by John Heard, Jr., M.E. at Boston, July 14th, 1887.

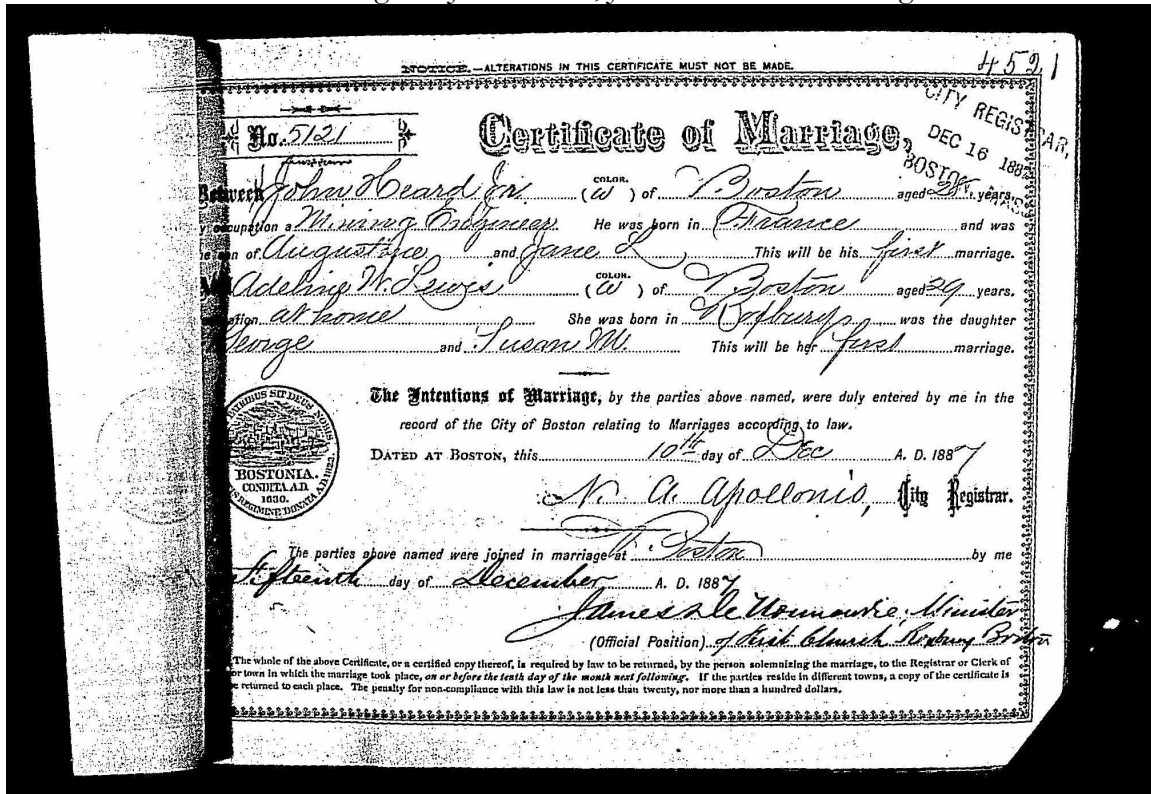
September 30th – *The Courier* (Griggs County) – *The Century* – Short story of the issue is “*Hand-Car 412, C.P.R.*” by John Heard, Jr., a new name in magazine literature. Drawing, “*Through the Flames*” by Gilbert Gaul, illustrates the story.

November 18th – The Rock Island *Argus* – “*Hand Car 412, C.P.R.*” – The entire item by John Heard, Jr. is copied from *The Century*.

December 3rd - *Engineering and Mining Journal* - Volume 44, 1887 – “*Modern American Methods of Copper Smelting*” – John Heard, Jr., the well known mining engineer and metallurgist and manager of the *Brunswick Antimony Company* gives considerable praise to Dr. Edward D. Peters’ book, “*Modern Copper Smelting.*” In 1888, Peters was nearing the finish of his engagement at the *Canadian Copper Company*, at Sudbury, Ontario as a smelting expert.

December 10th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – (Volume 44, 1887) – *Personals* – Mr. John Heard, Jr., Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, has gone to Europe on professional business.

December 15th, 1887 – Marriage of John Heard, Jr. to Adeline Wheelwright Lewis



December - *Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research* – *List of Members and Associates* – John Heard, Jr. – Medford, Mass.

1888

March 29th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr. to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine, addressed from 125 Marlboro Street, Boston and also penciled in above the address in blue ink is: Tavern Club, 4 Boylston Pl.

Letter regards “That Yankee School Boy (1)” and would the editor wish to use the story.

*From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library (1). This is probably the story, “That Yank from New York” published in The Century Magazine in the April 1890 issue. See review in “Comments on Some of the John Heard, Jr. Stories

April 7th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr. to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine, addressed from Medford, Mass.. Heard received a letter from the *Century* regarding a story he submitted and re-submitting it with a different name. He also removed the word “damn” from the story, but suggesting the story would lose “the force” by removing it. He also mentions: The only reason for my putting in the former ending was that I was myself very nearly shot under the same circumstances by a couple of men who had resigned...as in the

story. Heard hopes the new ending will be more satisfactory. *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

May 5th – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *New Publications* – *Dr. Stolz's Metallurgie* – John Heard, Jr. reviews this 1,600-page book on metallurgy.

August 11th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – “*New Caledonia Nickel and Cobalt,**” a commentary on the lack of reliable data on the metallurgy of the ores by John Heard, Jr. *An early description of the New Caledonia nickel deposits is found in the *Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, Report and Appendix*, 1917- “New Caledonia,” pp. 234-264

September 8th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – Mr. John Heard, Mining Engineer, of Medford, Mass, manager of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, has gone to California on professional business.

September 8th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – John E. Rothwell, of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, Glenwood (sic), Mass., has long worked with the Newberry-Vautin* process.

*James Cosmo Newberry, ex-Australian government assayer and Claude Vautin, London metallurgist visiting Australia developed a “barrel” process for chlorination and recovery of gold in sulphides. They began work in 1878 and patented their method in 1886. See: Early Developments in Treating Pyritic and Refractory Gold Ores in Australia; McQueen, Ken, University of Canberra, Australia in *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, Vol. 10, October 2012. The “barrel process” was slow, labour intensive, dangerous and treated small quantities. Eventually, cyanidation replaced it and is still the major method of gold recovery today.

1889

January -*The Cosmopolitan*, (Volume 6, No. 1, pp. 268-285) – *Florence the Beautiful* by John Heard, Jr. (a travelogue describing arts and culture in Florence, Italy)

March 11th – Letter* from John Heard, Jr., to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine, addressed from the Tavern Club, 4 Boylston Place, Boston. Heard submits a story on Eraclio Solis for evaluation. “*The original is – or was – the famous Eraclio Bernal* executed a couple of years ago.*” “*I never met him, but expected to be stopped by him, as I have told in the sketch and only escaped because he happened to be after larger game.*”

*Heraclio Bernal (1855-1888) led a band of pistoleros, who operated along the mining zones of the Sierra Madre Occidental, Mexico (Wikipedia) *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

June – *The Cosmopolitan*, (Volume 7, pp. 268-285), *The Smuggler's Bride* (also published later in 1892 in *Harper & Brothers*, (Item 721 – *A Charge for France and Other Stories*, June 1892) as *La Louvre* by John Heard, Jr.

April-September – *Outing*, Volume 14 – “*Among the Basques and Navarrese*” by John Heard, Jr.

April 5th – Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine, from John Heard, Jr. at Medford, Mass. *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

Dear Mr. Gilder,

I send you to-day a little Canadian Story which has moved me more than anything I ever wrote, and is I think, better and stronger. Through out I have kept the real names of places and things so as to make it more real to me as I wrote. I knew this priest well, saw much of him at the mission, and spent several days

on the road with him, in Canoe or hand-car (sic). The story of his struggle was not told me by himself but by another whom I met later.

Yours truly

John Heard, Jr.

April 20th – Birth of Albert Farley Heard at Medford, Massachusetts, son of John Heard, Jr. and Adeline

June 8th – Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at Medford, Mass. Heard returned after an absence of some days and found US I.5303 returned and noted he had not heard from I.4909, which he sent three weeks earlier. He believes “Mr. Wannamaker’s (sp) administration (?)” responsible for his mail going to Medford, Minnesota. Letters were sent to the dead letter office, and if complaints are made we “get a dose of insolence.” *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

June 10th – Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at Medford, Mass. *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

Dear Mr. Gilder,

I suppose the story you allude to in yours of June 7 just received is the one entitled ‘Starving at Algoma.’ This is the origin of the title. Father Cote, the mission priest at Sudbury, came to me one day and asked whether I could help him to visit his people along the Spanish River and the Georgian Bay, where he heard that I was going. I did not know him but the man stood out so far ahead of the Jesuit that I was at once captivated by him and we started together. Paddling down that moving desolation – the “Spanish,” we sang old French & Canadian songs together, and between refraining he told me of the plucky struggle which Father Caron made to save Algoma.

On my return to Sudbury, Father Cote offered me a room at the Mission and I saw much of him – a fine specimen of manhood, of energy, self forgetful, hard working and as broad minded a priest as I ever met; one that did more good by being a man than by being a priest knew him well and he told me much about his life. One day he introduced me to Father Caron, a younger man, of the ascetic Jesuit type – a religious fanatic, narrow minded, and if a Jesuit may be so, very conceited. He was at first astounded, mortified, and indignant at the fact of my having a room in the mission house. “But you are here—but you are not a Catholic!” he said to me in dismay. A little later I said to Father Cote, “I cannot imagine that he should have done that heroic thing – you ought to have been the man.” “It is a question of opportunity,” he answered. As a hero Father Caron was impossible, (and) I did not consider him.

Father Caron was suffering of consumption; since that memorable journey he had always been weak (and) could not, I think, last long. He was in no way a poetic hero, so for him I substituted the finer character. I believe he is dead. The road I know well, and have made use of my recollections in the story. Ross, the Hudson Bay factor, picked Father Caron up on the road insensible. All my intercourse with these people was in French, and possibly the story may seem a little exaggerated in English... or at least more highly colored because a Frenchman told it than had it been an Englishman. Whichever way you criticize it, it was a magnificent struggle.

Now you can decide as well as I whether you can call it a “true story,” or be more circumspect and call it a “founded on fact” story. The pugnacious element in Father Cote’s character is perfectly correct; on one occasion when my men – a gang of Finlanders, mentioned he offered to accompany me down the line & break through, a (word not clear) convinced that I was right. He would not use fire- assay, but was willing to make use of his natural (word not clear).

Sincerely yours,

John Heard, Jr.

June 27th – Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at Medford, Mass., with letterhead: John Heard, Jr., Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, 49 Mason Building, Boston, Mass., Letters and Telegrams to Medford, Mass. *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

Dear Mr. Gilder,

I send you the missionary story with the names changed, and with the exception of the names there was nothing that could definitely "locate" the scene or preciser (sic) the actors to those readers who might have known them.

Such names as White-fish, Spanish, Vermilion, are so very common over the whole Canadian territory that I hardly think it worth while to change them.

Yours sincerely

John Heard, Jr.

June - *The Cosmopolitan*, Volume 7 – "*The Smuggler's Bride – A True Story of the Spanish Border*" by John Heard, Jr. (Biarritz mentioned)

October 29th – Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at Medford, Mass., with letterhead: John Heard, Jr., Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, 49 Mason Building, Boston, Mass**, Letters and Telegrams to Medford, Mass.

Heard Sends a story "*Miss Sarah's Experiment*" that Heard says: "*I think it is the strongest thing I have done. It is from life – a tragedy which I witnessed during the many years of it(s) development, down to the bitter end.*"

Very sincerely yours

John Heard, Jr.

*From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

**Crossed out on letter

November 16th – *Engineering and Mining Journal – Personals*, page 434 - John Heard, Jr., mining engineer of Boston, Mass. has gone west on professional business.

July to December – *Life*, Volume 14 – *Harper's Magazine*, January 1890 issue will have "*The Philosophy of Chinese, A study in Celestial Speech*," by John Heard, Jr.

October – *Outing* – Contents for October 1889 – "*Among the Basques and Navarrese*," by John Heard, Jr.

December - *Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research** – *List of Members and Associates* – John Heard, Jr. – Glenwood, Mass. *The *American Society for Psychical Research* is the oldest psychical research organization in the US. Its mission is to explore extraordinary or unexplained phenomena.

December 29th – *Herald* (Salt Lake City, Utah) – *Harper's Magazine* for January has "*The Philosophy of Chinese*" by John Heard, Jr.

December 31st – *Daily Intelligencer* (Wheeling, WV)- January *Century* has "*Sancho Mitarra*" by John Heard, Jr.

1889-1893 – *Statistical Report-Boston Public Library* – John Heard, Jr. made recommendations for a “few” new acquisitions. The Patent-room Department requires further funds to move ahead.

Documents of the City of Boston 1889, Volume 1 – “The subject of the relations of the Library to applied science and technology was committed to our fellow committeeman, John Heard, Esq., whose report, too valuable to be abridged, is subjoined entire as an appendix and with this report of the General Committee, is respectfully submitted.” Signed by the Committee including John Heard, Jr.

1890

January – *The Century* – Volume 39, Issue 3, January 1890 “*Sancho Mitarra*” (pp. 450-456) by John Heard, Jr.

January 6th – *The Jersey City News* – *The Chinese Puzzle* – John Heard, Jr. discusses the peculiarities of the Chinese language in an article in *Harper's Magazine*.

January 26th – Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at Medford, Mass., Heard regrets that the *Century* has returned “*Miss Sarah's Experiment*.”⁽¹⁾ Says he has been away three months in Arizona and California. About the story he says: “*The facts are brutal and miserable – (word indecipherable); but I thought that in such a form the story might convey a moral more forcibly (?) than if told in a more poetic, (word indecipherable) form.*”

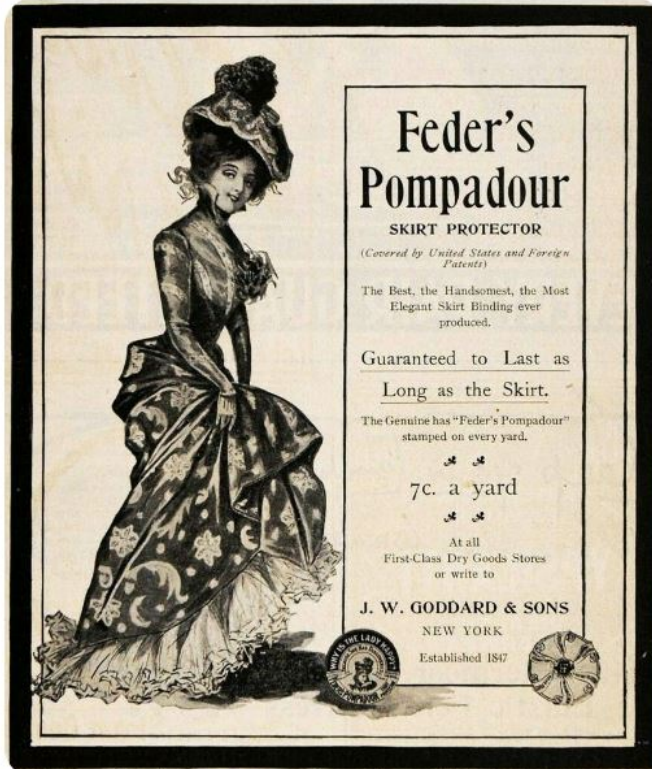
Yours sincerely

John Heard, Jr.

*From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

(1) Published later in 1892 in *Harper & Brothers* as Item 721 – *A Charge for France and Other Stories*, June 1892 by John Heard, Jr.

February 1st – *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Pinal County)- *An Important Mining Sale* – Valuable group of lead and silver mines in Aravaipa Canyon owned by John F. Harr; Charles White; Burt, Howard and Horace Dunlap; W.C. Bridwell; Charles McGary; Tom Horn; Charles Cunningham and George Zeigler was sold through J. Lieberman & Co. for a total of \$40,000. The purchasers are J.W. Goddard, of New York and John Heard, Jr. and will incorporate and name the company “*The Aravaipa Mining Company*” under the laws of the State of New York. Dr. Alex Trippel, of Globe, is to be general manager of the company. (Sourced from the Wilcox *Stockman*)



J.W. Goddard & Sons advertisement – Not for Commercial use

April 19th – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – Mr. John Heard, Jr., M.E. will shortly leave for Montana and Arizona on professional business.

April 26th *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)- Messrs. J.W. Goddard, of New York, and John Heard, Jr., of Medford, Massachusetts, owners of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*, arrived here Thursday night on business connected with their mines, and yesterday left for the new camp. These gentlemen will spare neither labor nor capital in the development of the Aravaipa mines.

April 29th - - Letter* to Richard Watson Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at Aravaipa Mining Camp, Arizona, with letterhead: John Heard, Jr., Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, 49 Mason Building, Boston, Mass*. Takes exception to a letter forwarded to him by L.A. Osborne, of Fort Smith, Arkansas who says the dialect of Jack Corbis in the story "*That Yank from New York*" is not that of a true Cornishman, etc. Heard says he will be back in Medford in a month. *From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library **Crossed out on letterhead

April – *The Century Magazine* – *That Yank from New York* by John Heard, Jr. (see author's comments on this story in section "Comments on Some of the John Heard, Jr. Stories," below.

May 3rd - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)- Messrs. J.W. Goddard, of New York, and John Heard, Jr., of Medford, Massachusetts, owners of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*, are now

in the Aravaipa camp looking at other properties to purchase. At their mine, Captain Kelly, of Clifton, has 60 men at work, small force mining, and the rest building roads.

May 17th - Arizona *Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona) – *Wilcox* - Dr. A. Trippel, Superintendent of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*, and John Heard, Jr., a leading stockholder and director of the company arrived from the mines Sunday. Road building and other improvements continue, and satisfactory development work is progressing in the Nina mine. Mr. Heard left for California on Sunday evening.

May 1889-April 1890 – *The Dial, A Monthly Journal of Current Literature*, Volume X, January *Harper's Magazine*, “*The Philosophy of Chinese*”, a study in Celestial speech by John Heard, Jr.

June 2nd – The Indianapolis *Journal* – *June Magazines* – *Cosmopolitan* has “*Fragments of the Stars (Meteorites)*” by John Heard, Jr. (Heard references his Mexican mining work in this story)

June 5th – St. Johnsbury (Vermont) *Caledonian* – “fragments of the stars, a piece by John Heard, Jr.” (Item not explained)

July 5th – Tombstone *Epitaph* – Articles of incorporation for the *Aravaipa Mining Company*. Incorporated under the laws of New York State. Joseph W. Goddard, Warren N. Goddard and John Heard, Jr. with capital of \$100,000 is \$10 shares. Have purchased mines in Aravaipa Canyon and are since building roads, buildings, etc. (Copied from the Valley Bulletin)

1890 – *Medford Historical Society and Museum* – 1890 *The Medford Directory of the Inhabitants* – Heard, John, mining engineer, house 118 High; Brunswick Antimony Works, John Heard, general manager, foot Linden*, office, (70 Kilby, room 49, B.); (Under Businesses: BRUNSWICK ANTIMONY WORKS – Works Locust* street, near Riverside avenue. Office Mason Bldg., room 49, 70 Kilby street, Boston. J.J. Marsh, Pres. *Note that both Locust and Linden streets are listed. They are parallel streets, the plant was located southerly of both streets.

List of Town, County and State Taxes for 1890 and Auditor's Report of the Expenses of the Town of Medford from Feb. 1, 1890 to Feb. 1, 1891 – List of residents assessed for 1890 poll tax includes John Heard. Also in Report of the Library Committee, John Heard, Jr. gave a gift of \$5, the most of the eleven donors who averaged just over one dollar.

1890 Boston Directory lists a John Heard, home at the Hotel Oxford. (Unconfirmed that this is John Heard, Jr.; but may have been his residence whenever he had company business in Boston)

1891

March 22nd – Salt Lake *Herald* – *Poet-Lore* – March issue of *Poet-Lore* includes John Heard, Jr. “*Jokai: The Father of Hungarian Literature.*”

May – *Handy List of Books on Mines and Mining* – Compiled by H.E. Haferkorn – page 68, Item 780 – Stetefeldt, C.A., “*The Lixiviation of Silver Ores with hyposulphite solutions, with special reference to the Russell process,*” Illustrated, N.Y., pub. 1888. Complimentary review by John Heard, Jr.

May 21st – www.backbayhouses.org 439 Marlborough Street in Boston, occupied by John Heard, Jr. and wife Adeline Wheelwright (Lewis) Heard. They had previously lived in Medford, Mass.

September 2nd – Boston *Evening Transcript* – A gasoline stove used by plumbers in the basement of 439 Marlborough Street, the house of John Heard, Jr., exploded this afternoon, causing a \$10 fire.

September – *The Rules of the Tavern Club of Boston with a List of the Officers and Members*; “This Club shall be called the TAVERN CLUB, and is established for dining and social purposes.” Persons must be proposed and club limited to 125 members. Non-Resident Members (include) John Heard, Jr.

November 20th – The Pittsburg *Dispatch* – *New Publications* – *Scribner’s Magazine for 1892* – Christmas Number – “A Charge for France” by John Heard, Jr.

December – *Scribner’s Magazine* – *A Charge for France* by John Heard, Jr. Published later in 1892 in *Harper & Brothers* as Item 721 – *A Charge for France and Other Stories*, June 1892, by John Heard, Jr

1891 Boston Directory – Lists John Heard, Jr., - boards at The Huntington.

1892

January-June – *The Overland Monthly*, Ser. 2, Volume 19 – “*The Cave at the Higuerita Mine*” by John Heard, Jr.

April 23rd – *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston, Mass.)- *An Heroic Priest* (p. 2) – A review of “*Starving at Taskoma*.”

April – *The Century Magazine* – *Starving at Taskoma* – by John Heard, Jr. Published later in 1892 in *Harper & Brothers* as Item 721 – *A Charge for France and Other Stories*, June 1892, by John Heard, Jr

April – *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, Volume XLIII, April 1892, No. 6 – Regarding “*The Charge for France and Other Stories*”: John Heard, jr. says there are thirteen stories, and one, “*Miss Sarah’s Experiment*” has not been published before. “*A Charge for France*” originally appeared in *Scribner’s Magazine*; “*Sancho Mitarra*,” “*Hand-car 412*” and the “*That Yank from New York*” were published first in the *Century* and “*La Louvre*” is reprinted from the *Cosmopolitan*, in which it appeared under the title of “*The Smuggler’s Bride*.” The others are from *Harper’s Weekly*.

May 25th Sacramento *Daily Record-Union* – *New Publications* – *The Overland Monthly* (San Francisco) for June has “*The Cave in the Higuerita Mine*” by John Heard, Jr.

May – *Two Tales* – *An Experiment with Time* by John Heard, Jr.

June 23rd – *News* (Jersey City)- *Harper’s Magazine* for June has “*Captain John (1814)*” by John Heard, Jr.

June – *Harper's Franklin Square Library; Harper & Brothers, Publishers; Item 721. "A Charge for France, and Other Stories."* by John Heard, Jr. Illustrated – 50 cents – Dedicated "To my son with the injunction to remember and ponder this precept *"Nihil humanum a me alienum puto"*" "*Charge for France, and Other Stories.*" pp. 3-51; "*Hand-Car 412, C.P.R. (On the Canadian Pacific Railway)*," pp. 55-67 * "I think nothing human is alien to me"

The stories contained in this publication include:

A Charge for France

Julius: A Waiter

Hand-Car 412, C.P.R.

Miss Sarah's Experiment

La Louve

That Yank from New York

Impressions of the Boat Race

Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita

Sancho Mitarra

The Story of Tres Palacios

Louis Napoleon alias Joshua Potts

The Documents in the Case of the Brigantine "Maria Divina"

A Spanish Vendetta

July – *The Magazine of Christian Literature*, Volume VI, July 1892, No. 4 – *The July Magazines* – *Harper's Magazine* for July contains: "*Captain John (1814)*" a story by John Heard, Jr.

July 22nd - *Indianapolis Journal* – Repeats *Harper's Franklin Square Library; Harper & Brothers, Publishers; "A Charge for France, and Other Stories"*. By John Heard, Jr., Thirteen stories that have appeared elsewhere.

August 20th – *The Sun* (New York) – John Heard, Jr.'s "*A Charge for France and Other Stories*" is reviewed and says "*Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita*" "is such a narrative as must be read eagerly and to the end."

October 8th - *Two Tales* – "*Para el Rey*," by John Heard, Jr. (*Para el Rey* – "for the king")

October 29th – *Evening Journal* (Wilmington, Delaware)- *Recent Literature* – John Heard, Jr. has written "*Acolita*" and "has limned one of its heroines with the touch of genius and the strength which comes only with great familiarity."

November 10th – Letter from John Heard, Jr. to Isabella Stewart Gardner* from 9 Rue de Traktir, Paris, France regarding something written, possibly, about Don Carlos**

*Isabella Stewart Gardner (April 14th, 1840-July 17th, 1924) was a American art collector and philanthropist who counted painters John Singer Sargent and James McNeill Whistler and writers Henry James and Francis Marion Crawford as friends. She was responsible for the founding of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston.

** This is Carlos, Duke of Madrid, 1848-1909 (known as Don Carlos)? Heard wonders if he should send a copy (of the story?) to Carlos and wonders if Carlos can read English. See October 8th 1892 regarding "*Para el Rey*" which translates from Spanish as "for the king."

November 16th – Letter from John Heard, Jr. to Isabella Stewart Gardner from 9 Rue de Traktir, Paris, France regarding Mrs. Gardner's good review of *Para el Rey* and tells her to

keep it as a first copy. “We have been going through a most unsatisfactory period of servants and ill health all round – and I heartily hope the end of it is at hand. It surely will be when you return.”



1892 John Heard, Jr. family residence at 9 Rue de Traktir, Paris France
Google Earth view - not for commercial use

June to November – *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Volume LXXXV – A biography of John Heard, Jr. up until 1892. “Mr. John Heard, Jun., is a young writer and young man.” He is the son of Mr. Augustus (sic) Heard, now United States minister to Corea (Korea). Born in late 1850's in Paris, France, where he received early schooling. Studied in Baltimore, Ischel*, Newport, Freiberg, Dresden, Bonn, Brussels, Harrow and at the *Lawrence Scientific School* at Harvard. Began life work as mining engineer and metallurgist. Spent a year or more as superintendent of a large mining property in southern Sonora, and followed profession in the wild West from the Mexican line to Winnipeg. His first published tale was written in French, upon cracker bags, as a desk, not as a subject - in a Mexican ranch.

* Is this Ischgl in Austria? Adolphus Edward Mastalier, M.D., in 1851, wrote *Ischel*, in which he stated: “Ischel has become the annual rendezvous of many hundred families who repair to it in full expectation of having restored to them that greatest of blessings, - health” “The mildness of the air, free of chimney smoke and street dust – is a real balm to the pulmonary invalid.”

December – *Outing* – “*Acolita, A Story of New Mexico*,” second of two parts. By John Heard, Jr.

1892-1893 winter - www.backbayhouses.org “Heards were living in Europe....”

1892 Boston Directory lists John Heard, Jr. with home at 438 Marlboro Street.

1893

January – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *The Non-Homogeneity of Gold Bars*, a letter to the *E&MJ* regarding possible variability of fineness in gold nuggets. Written from Paris, France.

May 29th – *Evening Journal* (Wilmington, Delaware) – *Recent Literature* – *Outing* for June 1893 has short story, “*All for a Life*” by John Heard, Jr.

Stories of the Army - *Charles Scribner's Sons*, New York; “*A Charge for France*” by John Heard, Jr. pp. 49-97

1894

February 1894–January 1895 – *The Book Buyer, A summary of American and Foreign Literature* – Volume XI – page 280, “*Maximilian in Mexico*,” first time in accessible form in English in *Scribner's Magazine* for June, by John Heard, Jr.

June 2nd – Passaic City (New Jersey) *Record* – *Scribner's Magazine* (Volume 15, Issue 6) for June 1894, has an article By John Heard, Jr., for the first time in English, “*Maximilian and Mexico*,” which the writer calls “one of Napoleon's Day-Dreams.”

August 13th – *Daily Record-Union* (Sacramento, CA) – *New Publications* – *The Cosmopolitan Illustrated Magazine* for August has “*The Killing of the Captain*,”* illustrated, by John Heard, Jr.

*See below re: Tom Horn under “Aravaipa Mining Company”

1894 – “*The Death of Titian*,” by Hugo von Hofmannsthal – translated from the German by John Heard, Jr. – Note: *The Death of Titian* was written in 1892 and appeared, in part, in 1894.

1895

March 9th – John Heard, son of John Heard, Jr.; born in Italy; father John F. Heard*, b. France; mother Adeline W. Lewis, b. Boston. *Note use of middle initial said not to be legitimate.

The Mineral Industry Vol. 4 – *The Opinions of the World on the Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade*, comments from John Heard, Jr. from Paris, France; “I am confident of being one of a noble and large community of intelligent men...” Heard says the production of *The Mineral Industry* did what the government couldn't, but suggests Volume II might have flaws.

May 2nd – Source: *Engineering and Mining Journal* (July 20th edition)

“It is our sad duty, as it has been, alas! very frequently of late, to record the untimely death of an able and honored member of the profession and a valued personal friend. Mr. John Heard, Jr. Mr. Heard was born in Paris, France, May 4th, 1853 (sic), and died at Florence, Italy, May 2nd, 1895, having attained, therefore, but thirty-six years. Notwithstanding his youth and his constant ill health during the past four or five years, Mr. Heard had done much creditable professional work, and was at the time of his death engaged upon literary work, more particularly on a ‘history of Mining,’ which would assuredly have been an enduring monument to his professional knowledge and high literary ability. No one more competent for this great work

could have undertaken it. It is to be hoped that the notes, which he had collected for this purpose may yet be utilized.

Mr. Heard received his early education in Paris, then in Germany, from which country he went to Harrow, in England. He subsequently studied in the Scientific School at Harvard University, at the Ecole Centrale in Paris, and at Bonn and Freiberg, in Germany. His fieldwork began at Biarritz, in France, and for some years he was engaged in mining work in Mexico and Central and South America, and later in Canada, in Massachusetts and in Arizona. While engaged in Boston he devised and patented a cupola process for smelting antimony, the results of which were extremely promising.

Unfortunately, the company which had taken a temporary control of the process was unable to secure supplies of oil, and the work was deferred by Mr. Heard until suitable conditions could be secured. While engaged in this work some of his men were overcome by an accidental escape of carbon monoxide, and in rescuing them Mr. Heard was himself poisoned—a characteristic devotion to duty.

Mr. Heard was extremely familiar with mining and metallurgical literature and practice and had traveled very extensively in many parts of the world and spoke as a native four languages. He often contributed to German and French mining journals, as well as to American. As a writer of fiction he achieved considerable distinction, and his book entitled 'A Charge for France and Other Stories' was exceedingly well received.

Mr. Heard's education and life were out of the common. He came of the Ipswich family of Heards, prominent in our early Colonial history, as well as in China, where the great house of Augustine & Co. tea merchants, was founded, and flourished early in this century. Mr. Heard was educated in many countries, yet he was nevertheless an ardently patriotic American, who loved and appreciated all that was best in this country.

When he first came to study at Harvard his natural reserve was somewhat increased in his intercourse with his fellow students by his different foreign training, but this soon wore away, and no one was more sympathetic with the life around him. He was ambitious to do the best things and was never idle. He bravely took the varied chances of a risky calling, and face new ventures pluckily, always certain that in the end he would find success.

His profession was an adventurous one, and he passed years of danger and exposure in Mexico and the far West, gaining in these wild countries a great practical knowledge of mining and of the rough life of the frontier. His was a life of sharp contrasts, both of environments and of fortune, and it is pleasant to remember that his last years were filled with the best happiness that can come to a man. When his health was so affected by exposure and misadventure that he could not actively practice his profession, he found a wealth of material for romantic writing in the retrospection of his varied life. His stories were published in all of our leading magazines, and at least one tale of adventure in Mexico was written by him in French and English, and published in the former language in a leading French periodical."

July-December *Engineering News-Record*, - Volume 34 – Mr. John Heard, Jr., M. Am. Inst. E., who died some weeks ago in Italy, was one of the pioneers in prospecting for and developing the nickel deposits of the Sudbury region in Canada.

February 1895-January 1896 – *Book Buyer*, Vol.12, February 1895-January 1896 - General biographical précis of John Heard, Jr., with reference to the *Engineering and Mining Journal's* biography and includes photo from E&MJ.

"The late John Heard, Jr., who died in Italy last summer, when only thirty-six years old, was a man of varied talent and high literary ability. He was by profession a mining engineer, having been educated at Harvard, at the Ecole Centrale in Paris, at Bonn, and at Freiburg. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a history of mining, and the notes he collected may yet be utilized. Mr. Heard spoke several languages fluently, and as a writer of English fiction he had gained considerable distinction. A vivid historical sketch of the Emperor Maximilian, and a short story called "A Charge for France," were originally published in Scribner's Magazine, and afterward the latter was published by the Harpers, as the title story in a volume of

collected tales. A short time before his death he sent to Scribner's Magazine a dramatic railroad story entitled "September 13, 1894, on the N.P. R.R.," which will be published shortly. The portrait of Mr. Heard is reproduced from the Engineering and Mining Journal."

1895 - *Scribner's Magazine* – "September 13, 1894, on the N.P.R.R." will be published in Scribner's. Written by John Heard, Jr. prior to his death in Italy. He was engaged in writing a history of mining. Mr. Heard has left a translation of Maeterlinck's (sp?) more important plays. "His short story, "*A Charge for France*," is a brilliant performance, marred by a conventional ending."

1896

January – June – *Scribner's Magazine* – Volume XIX – January-June 1896 – *September 13, 1894-On the N.P.R.* (sic) by John Heard (sic) pp. 115-120 (This story repeats some of the same themes as *Hand-Car 412*, C.P.R., *The Century Magazine*, October 1887)

Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Volume 26, 1896 – notes the death of John Heard Jr., who became a member in 1883.

1897

May 16th – *The News and Observer* – "*The Late Eraclio Solis, Highwayman*," by John Heard, Jr., copyrighted by S.S. McClure Co., 1897 (posthumous)

1898

March 24th – *Deaths Registered in the City of Boston* – March 24th, 1898 – John Heard; at age 3 yrs., 15 days (b. ca. March 9th, 1895) of cerebro (sic)-spinal meningitis after five days illness; at 439 Marlboro Street, Boston; born in Italy; father John F. Heard, b. France; mother Adeline W. Lewis, b. Boston.

1899

April – *Daily Times* (Geneva, New York) – *Outing* – Fiction is superbly represented by the late John Heard, Jr.'s story of "*The Maid of Tirol*."

April – *Evening Journal* (Albany, New York)– *Outing* – Fiction is superbly represented by the late John Heard, Jr.'s story of "*The Maid of Tirol*."

July 5th – Letter* from the *Century* magazine to Mrs. John Heard, Jr. concerning a possible story written earlier by John Heard, Jr. and if so, submitted posthumously by Mrs. Heard. The representative of the *Century* replies from The Pocahontas Hotel on Gerrish Island, Kittery Point, Maine saying the manuscript is illegible and Mrs. Heard would rewrite it from the printers, having had a lame hand at the time of writing. If so, have it returned to Mrs. Heard at 439 Marlboro Street in Boston for re-writing. The story concerns German artist *Arnold Bocklin** and His Work*

*From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library

**Wording is indistinct, probably Arnold Bocklin (1827-1901) Swiss symbolist painter (Source: Wikipedia)

1913

December – *Times* (New York)- *Another Theory of the Mystery of the Marie Celeste* – The late John Heard, Jr. wrote an article about this vessel. In his article he stated that the brigantine's name was Maria Divinia* and that after she was condemned she was called the Marie Celeste. Article speculates on what happened to cause the brig to be abandoned. *See: June 1892 *Harper's*

John Heard, Jr. - Chronology of Whereabouts (Age in **Bold**)

1859 – May 4th – birth at Paris, France (AH: HT)
1860 – October 7th at Boston (AH: HT) inferred **1**
1860 – November/December at Paris (AH: HT) inferred **1**
1861 – January (ca)– The Augustine Heard family to Paris (AH: HT) inferred **1**
1861 – December 17th at Vevey, Switzerland (AH: HT) inferred **2**
1862 – June 10th at Paris, France (AH: HT) inferred **3**
1866 – June 12th at Paris, France (AH: HT) inferred **7**
1867 – at Hong Kong, China (AH: HT) inferred **8**
1868 – May 11th at Hong Kong, China (AH: HT) inferred **10**
1869 – July 10th (ca) John Heard, Jr. and Amy to Havre, France (AH: HT) inferred **11**

1870 – July-December (ca) at Washington, D.C. (AH: HT) inferred **12**
 1871 – at Paris, France (AH: HT) inferred **12**
 1875 – at Bonn, Germany (LSS) **16**
 1876 – at Brighton, England (AH: HT) inferred **16-17**
 1877 – November 17th – arriving from Liverpool, England at New York (FS) **18**
 1878-1879 – at Lawrence Scientific School (LSS) **19-20**
 1879 – June 6th leaving from Boston on R.M.S Batavia for Liverpool, England (BET) **(20)**
 1882-1883 Washington (A.I.M.E.) **23-24**
 1883 – April – at Benson, Arizona (LFS) **24**
 1883 – April – at Guaymas, Hermosillo, La Paz, Culiacan, Alamos, Mexico (LFS) **24**
 1883 – June-December – at Sonora (generally)(LFS) **25**
 1884 – February-April – from Alamos to Panama to examine mines (LFTI) **25**
 1884 – November 27th at 13 Walnut Street, Boston, (AH: HT) **25**
 1884 – December 11th at 13 Walnut Street, Boston, (AH: HT) **25**
 1884 – December 13th at Boston, (AH: HT) **25**
 1884 – December 17th at Tavern Club, 1 Park Square, Boston, Mass. (AH: HT) **25**
 1885 – February 25th at New York (AH: HT) **25**
 1885 – March 8th at New York (?) (AH: HT) **26**
 1885 – June 3rd – Leaves for Sudbury, Ontario re: Webb’s “copper” mine, (AH: HT) **26**
 1885 – November (ca.) Heard relinquishes the Webb lease in Drury Twp. (CMR)
 1886 – June 18th – Rossin House, Toronto, Ontario (see Rothwell, John Edward) (LISG) **27**
 1886 – July 10th – gone to Dakota and Manitoba (E&MJ) **27**
 1886 – August 25th – at Flume House, New Hampshire (E&MJ) **27**
 1886 – ca. August 23rd – Glenwood, Mass. (E&MJ) **27**
 1886 – October 23rd – Glenwood, Mass. (E&MJ) **27**
 1887 – December – Medford, Mass. (ASPR) **28**
 1888 – March 29th – 125 Marlboro Street, Boston (CML) **28**
 1888 – April 7th – Medford, Mass (CML) **28**
 1888 – September 8th – Medford, Mass. (E&MJ) **29**
 1889 – April 5th – Medford, Mass. (CML) **29**
 1889 – June 8th – Medford, Mass. (CML) **30**
 1889 – June 10th – Medford, Mass. (CML) **30**
 1889 – June 27th – Medford, Mass. (CML) **30**
 1889 – October 29th – Medford, Mass (CML) **30**
 1889 – November 16th – Boston, Mass. (E&MJ) **30**
 1889 – December – Medford, Mass. (ASPR) **30**
 1889 – January 26th – Medford, Mass. (CML) **30**
 1890 – February 2nd – Boston, Mass. (DA) **31**
 1890 – April 26th – Medford, Mass. (AE) **31**
 1890 – 118 High Street, Medford, Mass. (MHS&M) **31**
 1891 – 439 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass. (BBH) **32**
 1891 – September 2nd - 439 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass. (BET) **32**
 1892 – November 10th – 9 Rue de Traktir, Paris, France (LISG) **33**
 1892 – November 16th - 9 Rue de Traktir, Paris, France (LISG) **33**
 1892-1893 - Winter of; Paris, France (BBH) **33-34**
 1893 – Moved to Europe - from the Medford, Mass. directory (MHS&M) **33-34**
 1893 – January - Paris, France (E&MJ) **34**
 1894 – Paris, France (TTC) **35**
 1895 – Paris, France (TMI) **36**

1895 – Paris, France (CBBB) **36**

1895 – May 2nd Florence, Italy (death) (NYT) **36**

Source Abbreviations

A.E. – *Arizona Enterprise*

AH: HT – Amy Heard: Historical Traces

A.I.M.E – American Institute of Mining Engineers

ASPR – The American Society for Psychical Research

BET – Boston Evening *Transcript*

BBH – Back Bay Houses of Boston (website: [www.backbayhouses](http://www.backbayhouses.com))

CBBB) – Clark's Boston Blue Book

CML – *Century Magazine* letters

CMR – *Canadian Mining Review*

DA – *Daily* - Alta, California

E&MJ – *Engineering and Mining Journal*

FS – Family Search

LFS – *Letters from Sonora*

LFTI – *Letters from the Isthmus*

LISG – Letter to Isabella Stewart Gardner

LSS – Lawrence Scientific School (From books donated to the library)

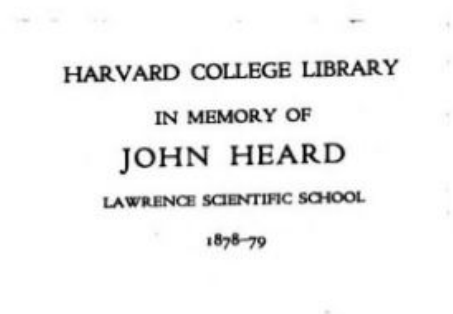
MHS&M – Medford Historical Society and Museum (Medford, Mass.)

NYT – *New York Times*

TMI – *The Mineral Industry*

TTC – The Tavern Club

Books Donated to the Harvard College Library – March 5, 1919



Harvard College Library – The book, *Tabellarische Uebersicht der Mineralien* (Tabular Overview of the Minerals) was entered into the Harvard College Library on March 5th, 1919 and it is noted that the book is “From the library of John Heard of Boston.” On the outside cover it is signed John Heard Jr. and a separate tag notes its identification is KG 10596 Harvard College Library – In Memory of John Heard, Lawrence Scientific School 1878-79

Also found:

“Logarithmisch-trigonometrisches Handbuch”* - Georg’s Freiherrn von Vega (Math 838.75) was entered into the Harvard College Library on March 5th, 1919 and it is noted that the book is “From the library of John Heard of Boston.” *Logarithmic-trigonometric Manual” (literal translation)

Aluminum – Its History, Occurrence, Properties, etc. – Joseph W. Richards, pub. 1887 (KE 2165) “From the library of John Heard of Boston.” Signed in two places by Heard, including under a family (?) crest.

Losses in Gold Amalgamation – Walter McDermott & P.W. Duffield “From the library of John Heard of Boston.” Signed in two places by Heard, including under a family (?) crest and also one dated 1890.

Erzlagertstätten Europa’s (Ore Deposits in Europe) – Bernhard v. Cotta, pub. 1861 (KE 4658) “From the library of John Heard of Boston.” Signed by Heard, under a crest (?).

Nouveau Manuel complet du Savonnier (New Complete Soap Maker’s Manual, etc.) – G. Eug. Lorme, pub 1883 (Chem 8108.83.5) “From the library of John Heard of Boston.”
Anleitung zum Gold, Platin und Diamanten-Waschen (Instructions for washing gold, platinum and diamonds) Dr. Carl Zerrenner, pub. 1851 (ENG 1438.51) “From the library of John Heard of Boston.”

Nouveau manuel complet du fabricant de produits chimiques formant un traite de chimie appliquee aux arts a l’industrie et la medicine et comprenant de tous les appareils en usage (New complete manual for the manufacturer of chemical products forming a treatise on chemistry applied to the arts, industry and medicine and including description of all the apparatus in use) (Chem 7108.61.5) G. Eugene Lorme; pub. Paris 1861, “From the library of John Heard of Boston.” Signed “John Heard, Jr.) under same crest as in *Losses in Gold Amalgamation*

BRUNSWICK ANTIMONY COMPANY – NOTES

Plant location in Medford, Mass.

Records place the *Brunswick Antimony Company* at the foot of either Locust or Linden streets. These two streets are parallel to each other and stop short of the location of the antimony plant. The George H. Walker map of 1889 places the property of the Brunswick Antimony Company at the end of Locust Street, Medford, but does not show any of the drainage features of the area. The Medford 1898 map also shows the locations of the creeks mentioned in the 1886 Commission* on the drainage into the Mystic River. Some sources also note the plant is located in Glenwood. *See in 1886

Chronology of the Brunswick Antimony Company

1864

January 25th *Toronto Globe – Editorial Items* – A company has been incorporated in New Brunswick under the title of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, for the purpose of mining for antimony and other metals. Capital \$100,000 in 20,000 shares of \$5 each. Head office is to be in St. John.

February 16th to April 13th, 1864 *Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick* – page 16; *Report on Mines and Minerals - Prince William Antimony Mines* – A description of the antimony mines, including location, general topography, mining operations, geology and a description of how antimony is recovered from the stibnite ore. The inspector was unimpressed with the mining operation, which, at that time was closed. He noted that bailing was carried out with several individuals, more bailing than mining. Inspector infers that at least two companies have mining privileges on the antimony mining area.

1867

May 11th to June 17th, 1867 *Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick – Trade and Navigation* – Article, Antimony; Country of Trade, United States; shipped in British vessels, 4882 (?) pounds; shipped in foreign vessels, 11,640 (?) pounds; shipped to British, foreign or Colonial producers, 2,397 pounds.

May 11th to June 17th, 1867 *Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick* – Petition from Benjamin C. Perkins, William Jack, Spafford J. Barker, Andre Cushing, George B. Cushing and with the Directors of *The Brunswick Antimony Company**, praying for the ratification and confirmation of the Company's incorporation. *This is the actual title c/w "The"

Acts of the General Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New Brunswick – Cap. LVII; An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of *The Brunswick Antimony Company*; Passed June 17th, 1867.

May 1867 - *Debates of the House of Assembly for 1867* (New Brunswick)- Mr. Stevens moved the House into Committee on a Bill to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the *New Brunswick Antimony Company*. (This may be a second company as mentioned in the February 16th to April 13th report on *Prince William Antimony Mines*)

1880

September 13th – *Boston Evening Transcript* – The *Brunswick Antimony Company* expects to be soon turning out from its factory in Medford five tons of antimony products per day, netting the company about \$800 profit. For the present the company will devote its attention to rubber fabrics. (See patents in 1883)

History of the Town of Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts – The *Brunswick Antimony Company* was established in Medford in April 1880. Charles E. Parsons is superintendent and chemist. The ore is shipped from the mines to the factory in Medford, there passed through the various processes till prepared for the market. Some twenty to twenty-five men are now employed, with favorable prospect of an increase.

The Brunswick Antimony Company expects to be soon turning out from its factory in Medford five tons of antimony products per day, netting the company about \$800 profit. For the present the company will devote its attention to rubber fabrics.

BOSTON STOCKS.		
CLOSING PRICES FIRST BOARD.		
	SEPT. 13, 1880.	
	Bid.	Asked.
<i>Mining Companies.</i>		
Allouez.....	3¾	
Atlantic.....		20
Blue Hill.....	4¾	4¾
Brunswick Antimony.....		25½
Caumet & Hecia.....		230

Brunswick Antimony Company devotes attention to rubber fabrics.

Boston Evening Transcript – September 13th, 1880 - Not for commercial use

1883

Patent – *Commissioner of Patents Annual Report*, Parsons, Charles E., assignor to *Brunswick Antimony Company*, New Brunswick Canada. Producing golden sulphuret of antimony. US patent no. 278,816. Application filed June 12, 1882, patent received June 5, 1883.

This patent explained the process of producing “golden sulphuret of antimony.” Charles E. Parsons, of Medford, Massachusetts claimed his invention summarily as: *The improved process of producing golden sulphuret of antimony by dissolving native sulphide of antimony and free sulphur separately in saturated solutions of caustic alkali, and afterward adding the same together and treating the mixture with acid, substantially as described* (in the patent).

Patent – *Brunswick Antimony Company*, 1883, *Water-proof cloth*, Thomas J. Mayall (assignor), US Patent 286039, filed 19 March 1883, and issued 2 October 1883

Thomas J. Mayall, of Reading, Massachusetts described his method of producing waterproof cloth, which he called “Mayall Cloth.” This was accomplished by a thin coating of “Mayall’s Fluid Cement” on one side of cotton or linen cloth. This cement was composed of rubber, shellac and golden sulphuret of antimony, all dissolved in naphtha, which was spread thinly on the cloth, followed by sifting either of finely ground wool, fur, silk on the cement. This was then pressed into the cement.

Thomas J. Mayall’s patent (USPO #286,039, October 2nd, 1883) for waterproof cloth is referenced in:

Waterproof Dress – An Exploration of Development and Design From 1880 through 1895

Chapter 4 – The Search for Improvement

Shepard, Arlesa J., May 2009 (for requirement of Doctor of Philosophy degree)

Patents – *Commissioner of Patents Annual Report*, several patents assigned to the *Brunswick Antimony Company* by Thomas J. Mayall, Reading:

Patent# 286,039 October 2nd – water-proof cloth
Patent# 286,040 October 2nd – fluid cement
Patent# 286,041 October 2nd – syringe education tube
Patent# 286,042 October 2nd – car spring
Patent# 286,043 October 2nd – floor covering
(See “rubber fabrics” in *Boston Evening Transcript* - 1880-09-13)

Engineering and Mining Journal, Volume 36, 1883 – Patents Granted by the United States Patent Office, Patent # 278,816 Method of producing golden sulphuret of antimony*; Charles E. Parsons, Medford, Mass., assignor to *Brunswick Antimony Company*, New Brunswick, Canada. *antimony trisulfide Sb₂S₃

1885

April 18th *Engineering and Mining Journal*, p. 266 – The *Brunswick Antimony Company* gave shareholders whose stock was sold for non-payment of the \$1 assessment on March 31st the privilege of redeeming it at \$1 a share until April 15th

Report of the Auditor of Accounts, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Vol. 37 (1885); Coal and Mining Companies Tax – *Brunswick Antimony Company* - \$124.40 (1/20th of one per cent on Capital Stock)

August – *The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Thirty-Fourth Meeting held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 1885 – Native Antimony and its Associations at Prince William, York Co., New Brunswick*. By George F. Kunz, New York, New York State – Prospectus for the *Brunswick Mining Company* mentions that native antimony was rarely observed. The early mining was merely on the surface, but within the past two years 1884-1885(?) has been mined to at least 150 feet. Mr. C.E. Parsons, of the *Brunswick Antimony Company* provided information on the New Brunswick operations of the company.

1885 Medford Directory – Medford Historical Society and Museum
Brunswick Antimony Works, J.J. Marsh, pres., Wm. H. Bodfish, supt., foot Locust, office (Mason bldg., B*) *Boston
Antimony M'nfrs. Brunswick Antimony Co., foot of Locust, office (Mason building, Kilby, B (Boston))
Bodfish, William H., superintendent, Brunswick Antimony Works, Locust, boards Medford House (55 & 57 Main Street)
Marsh, John J., president, Brunswick Antimony Works, Locust, h. at Haverhill
Parsons, Charles E., chemist, h. Spring, n. Riverside av.

1886

Certificates of Corporations organized under the General Laws of Massachusetts together with the Annual Returns required by Chapter 106 of the Public Statutes during the year 1886.
Abstract of Certificates
Corporation: *Brunswick Antimony Company*; Where charter organized: New Brunswick, P.Q. (?)*; Chartered or Organized Under General Laws: General Laws; City or Town where located: Province of New Brunswick; Location and Description of Property: Prince William County, New Brunswick, antimony mine; Capital Stock authorized by Charter: \$500,000;

Amount actually called in by assessment or installment: \$277,080.92; Place in Massachusetts where offices are established: 48 Mason Building, Kilby Street, Boston; Officer or agent appointed as Attorney, upon whom process may be served: Not stated; When certificate was Filed: 1886, January 15. *P.Q. is the Province of Quebec, Canada

Report of a Commission appointed to consider A General System of Drainage for the Valleys of Mystic, Blackstone and Charles Rivers, Massachusetts, USA.-1886 – The *Brunswick Antimony Company*, also situated on the marsh, when in operation discharges 20,000 gallons of waste water through a ditch to the river. Its privies, used by about ten employees, are over the ditch. The *Mystic Printing and Carpet Weaving Company*, situated on the marsh west of Wellington, employs 250 hands, and discharges about 30,000 gallons of wastewater per day. This goes through an open ditch about a half-mile long to the river. Privies for 135 employees are over this ditch.

Report of the Auditor of Accounts, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Vol. 37 (1887); Coal and Mining Companies Tax – *Brunswick Antimony Company* - \$217.68 (1/20th of one per cent on Capital Stock

New Brunswick (Canada): Its Resources, Progress and Advantages, 1886; by Charles Henry Lugin
In the parish of Prince William, in this (York) county, are situated the well-known antimony mines. These are owned by a company called the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, with its head office in Boston, US. The deposit is very extensive and of great value.

History of the Town of Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts – The *Brunswick Antimony Company* was established in Medford in April 1880. Charles E. Parsons is superintendent and chemist. The ore is shipped from the mines to the factory in Medford, there passed through the various processes till prepared for the market. Some twenty to twenty-five men are now employed, with favorable prospect of an increase.

1887

New England Business Directory for 1887

Chemicals – *Brunswick Antimony Co.* 70 Kilby (Boston – ed.)

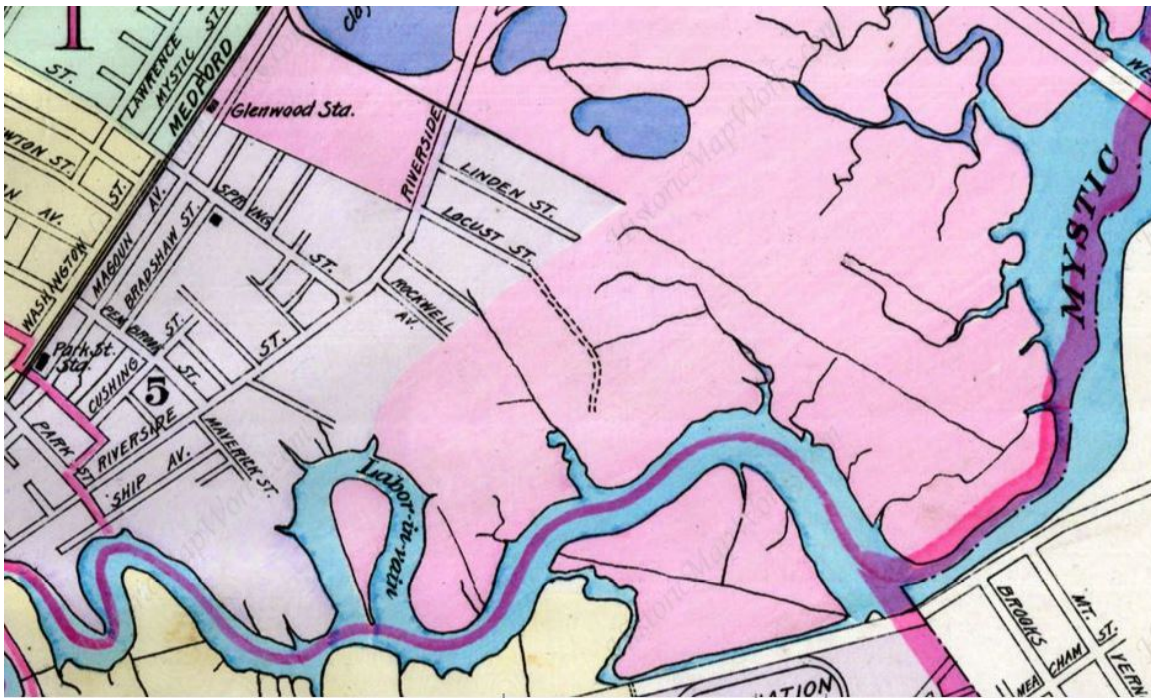
Mining Companies - *Brunswick Antimony Co.* 70 Kilby, rm. 48 (Boston – ed.)

1889



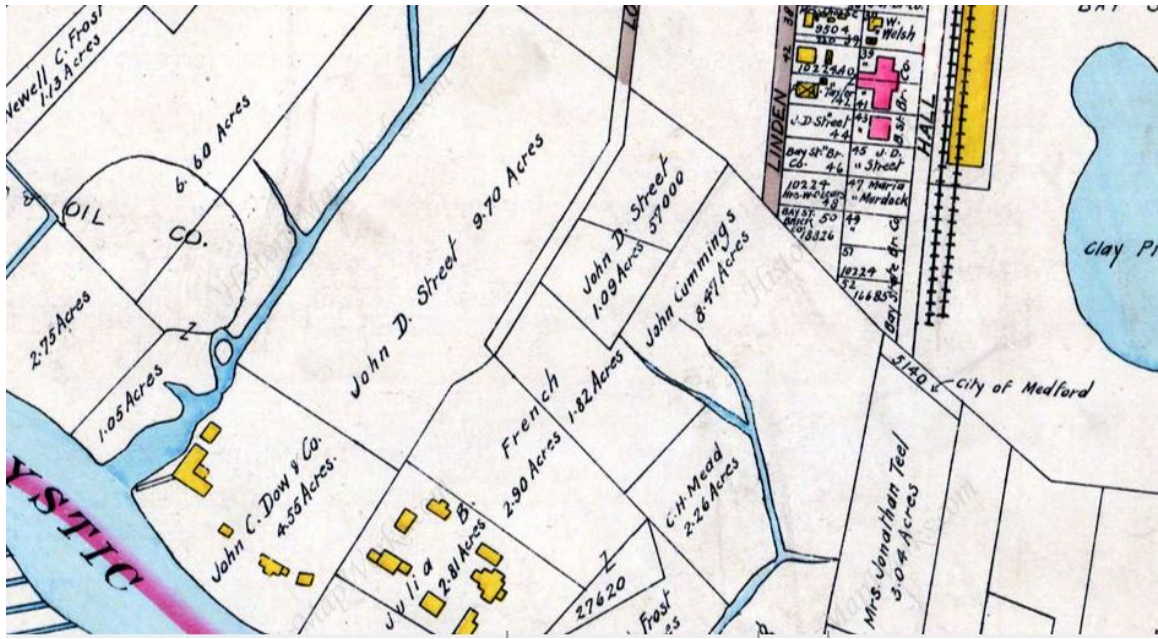
1889 Medford, Massachusetts - Brunswick Antimony Co. plant located at end of Locust Street and just northwest of the Mystic River

From: George H. Walker map of Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts – Not for commercial use

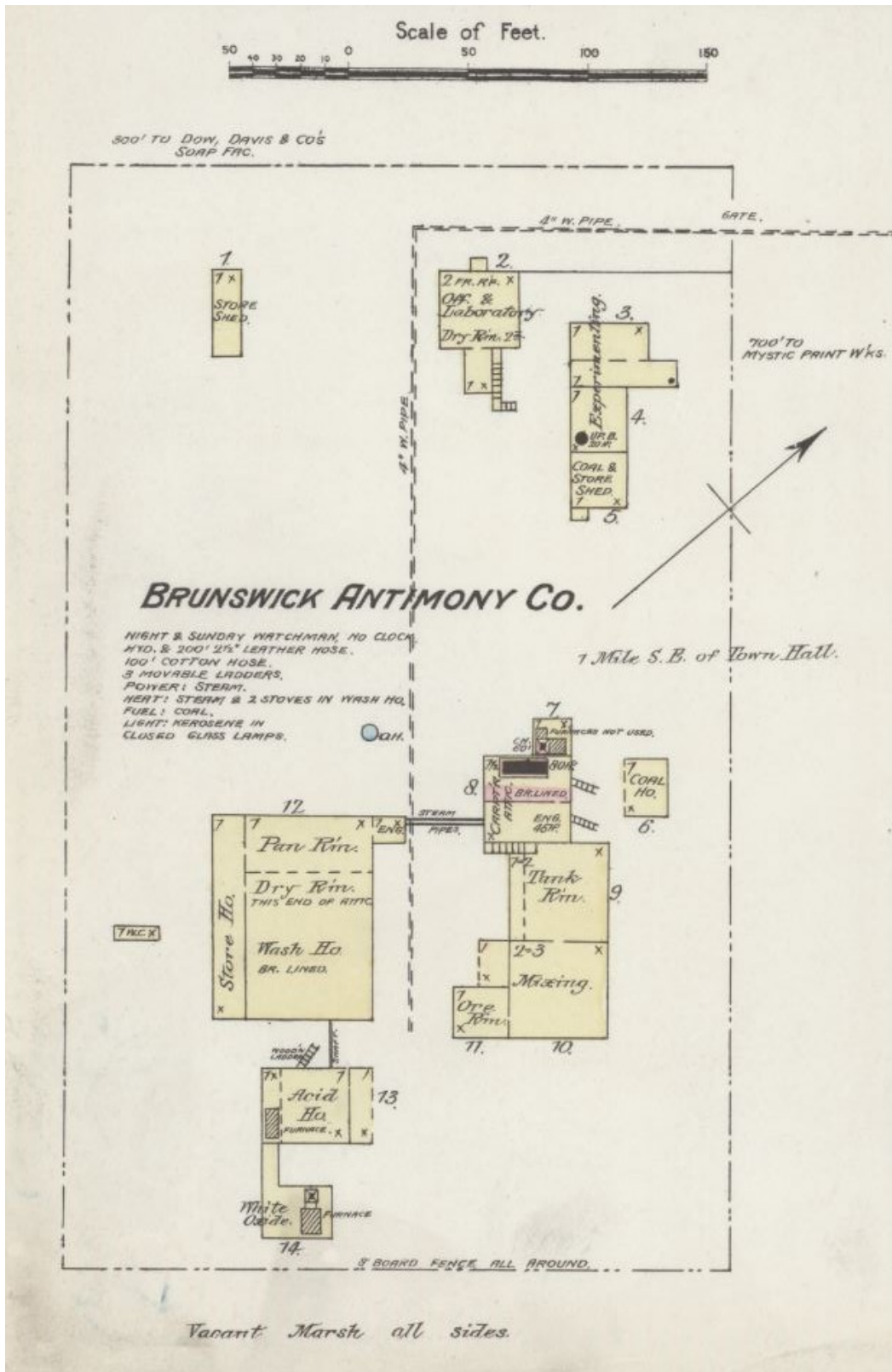


1898 Medford – South of Locust and Linden Streets, north of the Mystic River –note the variation in drainage compared to the 1889 map of the same general area.

Not for commercial use



South of Locust & Linden Streets – Post *Brunswick Antimony Company* Not for commercial use



From 1887 Medford Fire Insurance map*: 8' board fence surrounding plant is 283 feet by 467 feet, enclosing an area of 131,161 square feet (3.03 acres). Fire insurance map details 14 separate operations in approximately seven buildings.

- 1 – Store shed
- 2 – Office/laboratory/dry room
- 3 – “experimenting”/coal/store shed
- 4 – coal
- 5 – furnace not used/carpenter in attic/engine 46 hp
- 6 – tank room/mixing/ore room
- 7 – pan room/dry room/wash house/store house
- 8 – acid house/furnace
- 9 – white oxide furnace
- 10 – water closet (See 1886 report on drainage to the Mystic River)

* *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Medford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Sanborn Map Company, Apr. 1887. Map.https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn03784_001/.

1888

January 21st – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *Antimony Coatings on Metals* – ‘The *Brunswick Antimony Company* has made some recent improvements in coating metals, by dipping them (zinc, copper and brass) in metallic solutions. On brass a fine lustrous electro-deposit of antimony is obtained from the same solution that is used for copper, the advantage of this process being that the deposition (is) taking place in an alkaline solution avoids the vexatious difficulties met with plating articles in an acid solution of antimony.

February 25th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – The *Brunswick Antimony Company* is meeting with success in introducing its excellent white arsenic and some other products.

June 23rd - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – We have recently seen samples of a very beautiful “star antimony”* of great purity made by the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, and which is expected to come on the market in quantity at an early day. *Merriam-Webster says “star antimony” is refined metallic antimony characterized by crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern leaves on its surface, also called star metal.

August 25th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – Frank W. Birchall, Chemist of the *Brunswick Antimony Company* writes to the *Journal* from Medford, Mass on August 21st, 1888 regarding the influence of aluminum on iron.

September 8th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – John E. Rothwell, of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, Glenwood (sic), Mass., has long worked with the Newberry-Vautin process.

September 8th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – Mr. John Heard, Mining Engineer, of Medford, Mass, manager of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, has gone to California on professional business.

November 29th – *Independent Reporter* (Skowhegan, ME)- The New Brunswick Antimony Mines (sic) at Fredericton have closed. During the summer expensive machinery was purchased, but the result has by no means been satisfactory on account of the export duty. Consequently a large force of men are thrown out of employment. The company’s officers are in Boston.

December 8th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – Canada – *Brunswick Antimony Company*; the company's mines at Fredericton have been closed, and for the present, operations have been suspended at the company's works at Glenwood (sic), Mass.

December – *The Canadian Mining Review* – New Brunswick – The mines of the Brunswick Antimony company, at Fredericton, have been closed, and for the present, operations have been suspended at the company's works at Glenwood, Mass.

1889

February 23rd – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *Dry Concentration of Antimony Ore* by John Heard, Jr. Heard describes test work to find if it was commercially feasible to concentrate antimony ore by pneumatic concentration. He describes visiting a site* where Frue vanners had been employed unsuccessfully to wet concentrate the antimony ore. He does not specify the location of the mill but does say “in this country” signifying the U.S. After some various test work experiments the mill was closed due to “a remarkable decision of the treasury department. Heard says antimony ores, sulphide of antimony “enter the United States without paying duty, but the concentrates, much lower in value, and having to go through a subsequent treatment in the United States before becoming a merchantable article, were subjected to a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem***”, the value taken as that of first-class ore.”

* See below for further details under **Antimony Ore Processing**

**According to value

1890

The Medford Directory - 1890

Brunswick Antimony Works, John Heard, general manager, foot Linden, office (70 Kilby, room 49, B)

Antimony Manufacturers – Brunswick Antimony Co., foot of Linden, office (Mason building, room 49, 70 Kilby, Boston)

Bodfish, William H., chemist (130 State B.) h. 72 High

Heard, John, mining engineer, house 118 High

Parsons, Charles E., agent (89 State, room 52, B. (Boston)) house 140 High, corner Mystic, W.M. (see patent in “Map and Other Data Sources” below.

Non-Residents Assessed in Medford for 1890

Name: **Brunswick Antimony Co.**

Address: n.a.

Description of Real Estate: Personal -	\$5,000
Buildings, including fixed machinery -	\$7,000
6 acres land, off Riverside Ave., of Magoun -	\$1,000
2 acres marshland, of Emerson -	\$100
4 acres marshland, of Winn -	<u>\$800</u>
Total Real Estate	\$8,900
Total Tax	\$244.64

1892

The Mineral Industry Vol. 2 – New Brunswick – Veins containing antimony have long been known in Prince William Parish, York County. The properties were controlled by the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, of Boston, but of late years their production has ceased.

January 23rd – Boston *Evening Transcript* – *An Important Auction Sale Announced* – Sale on February 24th of the property of the *Brunswick Antimony Company* at the office of Edward T. Harrington & Co.. Property is in Medford, Mass., one mile from the Glenwood station on the Medford branch of the *Boston and Maine Railroad*. Has 800 feet on the tidewaters of the Mystic River. Property is 307,698 feet (7.06 acres) of land, 250,848 feet (5.76 acres) of marsh, 8,740 feet (0.20 acres) of sedge and ten buildings fully equipped with engines, boilers, machinery, tanks, etc. This estate, within three miles of Boston, on a navigable river is a rare chance for some business enterprise.

February 25th *Boston Daily Globe* – The real estate belonging to the defunct *Brunswick Antimony Company* in Medford was offered at auction yesterday. The upset price was \$5,000.

March 5th *Engineering and Mining Journal*, p. 285 – Massachusetts – The works of the *Brunswick Antimony Company* were sold at auction on the 2nd. The company was organized about twelve years ago and secured mines in New Brunswick, reducing the ore at Medford, but the scheme proved a failure.

September-December – *Current Literature – A Magazine of Record and Review* – Volume XI, September-December, 1892 – *Gossip of Books and Authors* – A biography to this date.

“John Heard is still a young man, a little over thirty years of age. At the time of his father’s misfortune he was possessed of a small fortune of his own, all of which he wisely invested in his education. He was at the time at the famous English school at Harrow. Born in China (?), he was first educated in the United States, then went to England, passed on to France, where he became a student of the Ecole des Mines, in Paris, and finally ended by a scientific course at Harvard. With this preparation he engaged in mining engineering, made a success of that by important discoveries in the manufacture of aluminum, and five or six years ago, first appeared in the literary field.”*

“In person Mr. Heard is a man of medium height and somewhat taciturn expression, though the best of company to all who know him.”

“He is now engaged upon one of his life works, a history of mining engineering.”

1893

Mineral Industry – Volume 2 – *Antimony Smelting* - *“A part of the ore produced in Italy is smelted at a works in Florence, which is the only one in the kingdom. Its production is small, amounting to only about 200 metric tons per annum.”*

1894

June 9th – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *New Brunswick* (p.544) – *Brunswick Antimony Company* – The mines and works of this company at Lake George were to be sold at Fredericton on June 2nd, in accordance with an order of the court.

1895

September 15th – *Times* (New York) – *The Late John Heard, Jr.* – A copy of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* obituary includes. “While engaged in Boston he devised and patented a cupola process for smelting antimony, the results of which were extremely promising. Unfortunately, the company which had taken a temporary control of the process was unable to secure supplies of oil, and the work was deferred by Mr. Heard until suitable conditions could be secured. While engaged in this work some of his men were overcome by an accidental escape of carbon monoxide, and in rescuing them Mr. Heard was himself poisoned—a characteristic devotion to duty.” E&MJ notes that Heard was in ill health for the past four or five years, that is 1890-1891.

1915

Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines for the Calendar Year Ending December 31 1915 – Lake George, New Brunswick – Sessional Paper No. 26a - Includes a history of the mining activities by the *Brunswick Antimony Company*. In summation:

p. 29 - Discovery of antimony ore made about 1863 in the parish of Prince William, York County, New Brunswick, at a point three miles west of St. John River and a mile and a half from Lake George.

p. 30 – First organized company was *Lake George Mining and Smelting Company*, owning the Hibbard property. Operations began in 1876 and closed in 1877 due to failure of a principal owner. In 1880, the *Hibbard Antimony Company* was formed to take over the rights of the former owner. Mining and smelting operations were carried on “with partial success” for about four years. Near the principal shaft, known as Number 2 on the Hibbard vein, was erected a concentrating mill employing crushers, rolls, four jigs and one Rittinger table. Smelter included five reverberating furnaces with condensing chambers for recovering the antimony oxides, and one reverberating furnace for making regulus*. The *Hibbard Company* ceased operations in 1884. *Antimony regulus is metallic antimony

The *Brunswick Antimony Company* appears to have been operating the Brunswick vein** Vein about the same time the *Hibbard Company* was working on the Hibbard and Prout veins. They owned a smelter at Medford, Massachusetts, where they produced metallic antimony for the purpose of making babbitt metals. **There were four principal veins; the Hibbard, Prout, Moody, and Brunswick.

In 1885 the affairs of the *Hibbard Company* were taken over by the *Brunswick Company*. The control of this corporation appears to have lain in the hands of a Mr. James and a Captain Adams, both US citizens. For the next two years ores from both the Hibbard and Brunswick veins were shipped to the plant at Medford, but operations ceased in 1886. During the next year or so (1887-1888) the Hibbard vein was worked under lease for a short time, and small shipments of ore were made.

p. 32 – The Brunswick vein was operated by the original *Brunswick Antimony Company* in the early eighties.

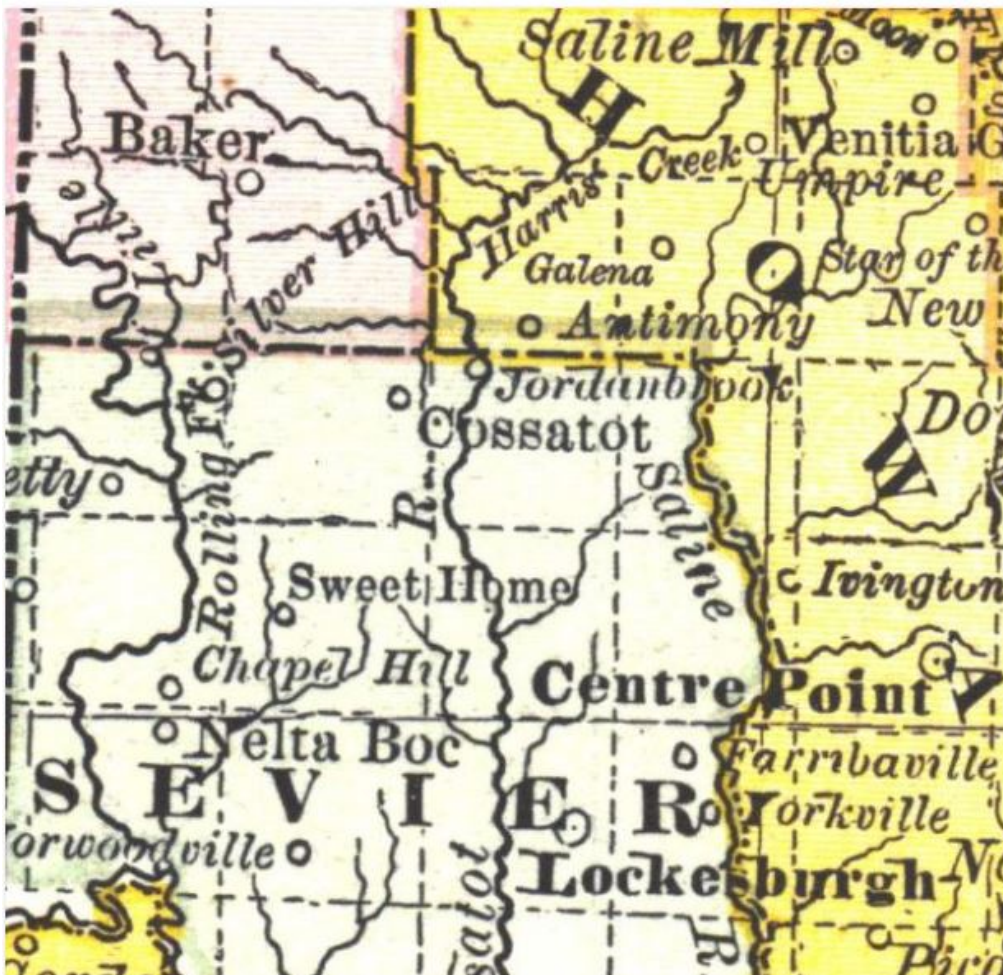
1980

Geology of the Lake George antimony deposit southern New Brunswick – CIM Bulletin, Volume 73, No. 822, 1980; Morrissy, Charles J.; Ruitenberg, Arie A. – History of the Lake George antimony deposit; geology of the deposit c/w surface plans.

Antimony Ore Processing – Two Case Studies

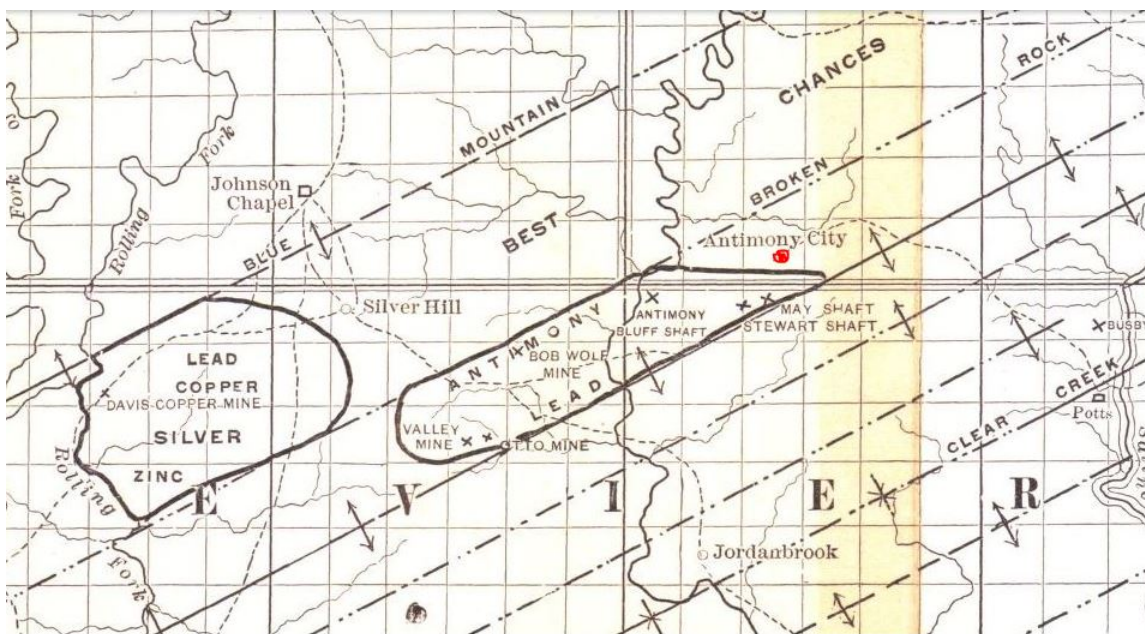
In the February 23rd, 1889 issue of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (pp. 187-8) John Heard, Jr. discusses “Dry Concentration of Antimony Ore.”

Case No. 1 - *“In this country sample of concentrates from Frue vanners gave headings: 86.5 percent Sb_2S_3 from an ore averaging 50 per cent; the tailings from the tables passed through a broken line of sluice boxes provided with traps, discharged into a series of settling vats and into a stream where they were washed away. The settlers yield a product containing 48-45 Sb_2S_3 , and equivalent in quantity to rather more than twice that saved by the tables. Of the tailings I could obtain no fair sample, as the mill had not been in operation for some time at the date of my visit; but for more than two miles fairly rich stibnite could be scraped up in handfuls from the bed of the creek. The mill had not treated a large quantity of ore during its lifetime, so the loss must have been very high. I was told that it exceeded 50 per cent of the stibnite in the ore.”*



Parts of Sevier and Howard Counties encompassing the antimony mining district
Not for commercial use

Antimony City. Arkansas has a hamlet in the southwest today with the high sounding name of Antimony City. In less than two years it bids fair to be the peer of Hot Springs, Pine Bluff or Fort Smith in size—it will have 10,000 inhabitants. Today it has no railroad, and is in the backwoods, but it is the seat of the richest antimony mines in the world. Mr. B. F. Kennedy, who has charge of the landed interests of the company, is spending a few days in the city, and is a guest at the Capital hotel. "No," he said yesterday to a reporter of THE GAZETTE, "that enterprise is not in the shape of a stock company, but it is owned and operated by a syndicate of eastern capitalists, under the name of the United States Antimony Company." "Who is the president?" "B. F. Kelly, of the banking house of B. K. Jamison & Co., of Philadelphia. John Wilson, formerly with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad, is also heavily interested. The gentlemen interested have ample capital to successfully prosecute the work." "How did the matter come to get into its present excellent shape?"	prosecute the work. "How did the matter come to get into its present excellent shape?" "Mr. W. F. Roberts, Jr., who worked the mines in 1882, reported the facts to the gentlemen of the present company. He worked there until last fall and located eighty shafts. Then when in the last he submitted the matter to the anthracite coal and railroad capitalists and the result was the organization of the present syndicate. Their object is to mine the ore and to erect factories to utilize the ore at the mines." "For what purpose is antimony used?" "In babbitts metal, type metal, britannia ware, german silver, paints; etc." "How great an area of land is owned by the syndicate?" "A tract of 1280 acres for town lots, each lot to be 50 x 250 feet." "Does the ore carry silver?" "Yes, silver is left in the slag in quantity sufficient to defray the mining expenses." "How many people are at work in the mines?" "Eighty-five at this time."
---	---



Walter F. Roberts knew of antimony deposits in the northeastern section of Sevier County, Arkansas as early as the 1850's and wrote of them at that time. Later, in 1871-72, when Roberts was state geologist, he again wrote of them while reporting on the minerals in the state. His son took up the challenge of developing the antimony resource, efforts with partners later merging into the *United States Antimony Company* in 1887. This company sank over 200 shafts, said to range in depth from 20 to 260 feet. The rush of activity resulted in the platting of a location grandly named Antimony City, now long disappeared from maps of the area.

An article in the October 13th, 1965, *DeQueen Bee* (DeQueen, Arkansas) describes the early process of treating the antimony ore:

“At first the ore was hauled to Fulton, Arkansas by wagons drawn by ox or mule teams, to be shipped by steam boat to New Orleans and from there to England for smelting. Later the wagons hauled it to Nashville (Arkansas) to the railroad and there was a constant stream of these wagons on the road. This proved too costly and a smelter was built at Antimony City. “The intricate process of smelting* the ore was so tricky, however, that the plant was abandoned.” * Annual report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas-Volume I, 1888 says the smelting plant was four ton capacity and that “the ores are not such as require complicated processes for reduction.”

It is probable that some form of processing took place to prepare the ore for smelting. It is speculated that, because there were so few antimony mines in the United States of sufficient capacity to require a mill, this was the operation that Heard refers to.

Case No. 2 “In another locality where some years ago stibnite was concentrated on jigs and tables, and in settling tanks, the recorded figures show average heads of 75 per cent Sb₂S₃; tails from 7 to 12 per cent. A large number of samples from the tail dump show an average of about 18 per cent.”

This scenario fits the activities of the *Hibbard Antimony Company* in the Lake George, New Brunswick area. (See above in *Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines for the Calendar Year Ending December 31 1915 – Lake George, New Brunswick – Sessional Paper No. 26a*

The first organized company in the parish of Prince William, York County, New Brunswick was the *Lake George Mining and Smelting Company*, owning the Hibbard property. Operations began in 1876 and closed in 1877 due to failure of a principal owner. In 1880, the *Hibbard Antimony Company* was formed to take over the rights of the former owner. Mining and smelting operations were carried on “with partial success” for about four years. Near the principal shaft, known as Number 2 on the Hibbard vein, was erected a concentrating mill employing crushers, rolls, four jigs and one Rittinger table. Smelter included five reverb roasting furnaces with condensing chambers for recovering the antimony oxides, and one reverb furnace for making regulus*. The *Hibbard Company* ceased operations in 1884.

*Antimony regulus is metallic antimony

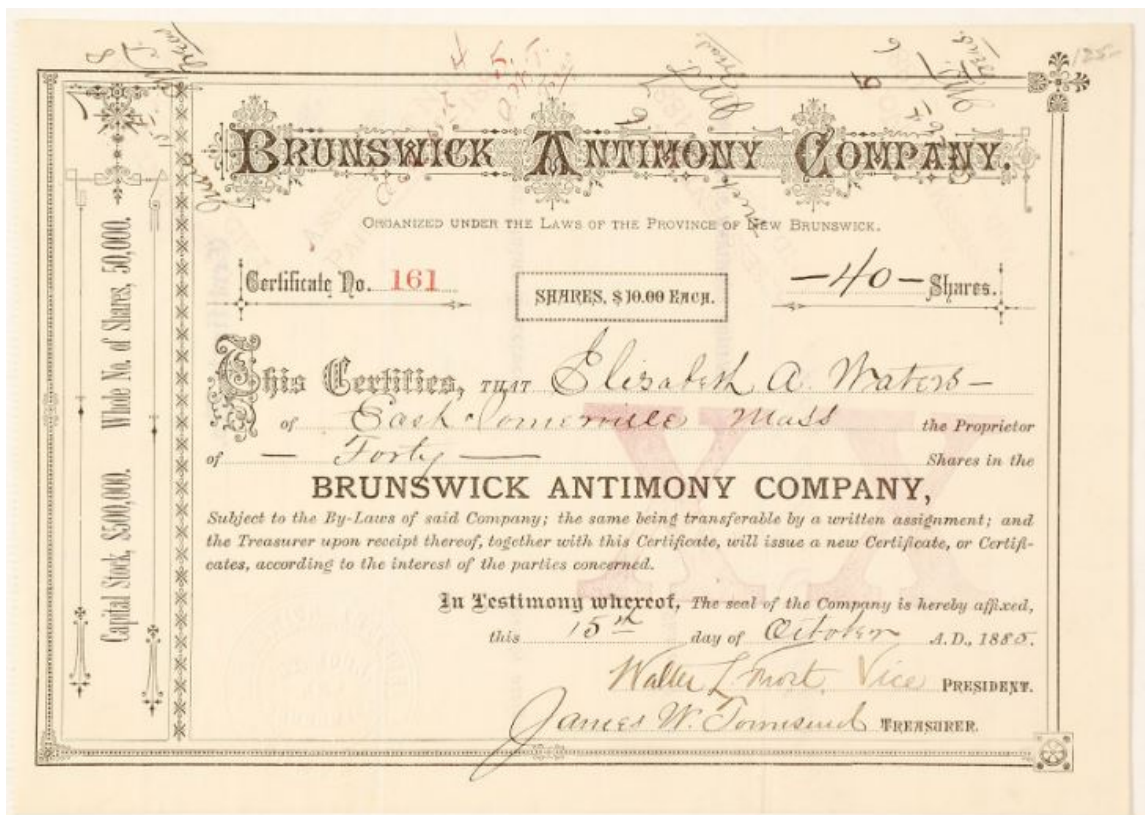
At around the time of Heard’s evaluation of hydraulic sizing of antimony and his subsequent experiments on pneumatic concentration the following took place:

“Here, owing to a remarkable decision of the treasury department, work had to be suspended. Antimony ores, sulphide of antimony (liquated or natural), enter the United States without paying duty; but the concentrates, much lower in value, and having to go through a subsequent in the United States before becoming a merchantable article, were subjected to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, the value being taken as that of first-class ore! Protests having proved of no avail, the mill was shut down until the surplus, which seems really to be at the bottom of all that is unintelligible about our Custom House exactions, shall have become reduced in accordance with the ideas with the ideas of American citizens at large.”* *Took effect July 1st, 1888, resulting in the end of antimony mining and processing in the United States, for the large part.

Other

1864

Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick – Description of antimony process at that date. “To obtain crude antimony of the shops, the ore is placed in crucibles, having a hole in the bottom, and these are inserted in other vessels; heat as applied above, and the ore melts from its gangue and flows into the vessel below, where it becomes solid. It is not altered in composition. It is reduced carefully, roasting the crude antimony in a reverberatory furnace, and thus obtaining a grey oxide. This oxide is then mixed with a tenth of its weight of crude tartar, placed in large melting pots and heated in a wind furnace. The metal antimony, (called regulus of antimony) is thus obtained pure, excepting generally some little iron. By melting it again with one fourth of its weight of oxide of antimony, the impurities separate and form a slag above, leaving the metal beneath. It is a silver-white brittle metal, coarsely crystalline in texture.”



2607 - Brunswick Antimony Company Stock Certificate, 1885

1867

Incorporators of the Brunswick Antimony Company

May 11th to June 17th, 1867 *Journal of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick* – Petition from Benjamin C. Perkins, William Jack, Spafford J. Barker, Andre Cushing, George B. Cushing and with the Directors of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, praying for the ratification and confirmation of the Company's incorporation.

Barker, Spafford J. – 1871 Canada census – Fredericton, N.B; b. N.B.; 59 yrs.; merchant
Cushing, Andre – 1871 Can. census; St. John, N.B., b. USA; 51 yrs.; lumber manufacturer
Cushing, George B. – 1871 Can. census; St. John, N.B.; b. USA; 39 yrs.; lumber merchant
Jack, William – 1871 Can. census; St. John, N.B.; b. N.B.; b. N.B.; 55 yrs.; barrister
Perkins, Benjamin C. – 1870 US Census – Peabody, Essex County; 42 yrs; lawyer
- 1853 marriage records – Danvers, Essex County; 26 yrs.; lawyer
- 1885 deaths – Peabody, Essex County; 68 yrs.; attorney

Other Data Sources

Medford Historical Society & Museum
10 Governors Avenue
Medford, MA, 02155

Maps and street directories

1883

United States Patent Office – Charles E. Parsons, of Medford, Massachusetts, assignor to the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, of New Brunswick, Canada
“Method of Producing Golden Sulphuret of Antimony” Application filed June 12, 1882;
Letters patent No. 278,816, dated June 5, 1883

1888

January 21st – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *Antimony Coatings on Metal – The Brunswick Antimony Company has recently made some very interesting, and, we believe, valuable improvements in coating metals, by dipping them in metallic solutions.* (With description of the process on zinc, copper and brass).

1890

1890 Boston Directory – The Magic Pulverizer advertisement with references including the *Brunswick Antimony Company* at 70 Kilby Street, Boston.

John Heard, Jr – Chronology of Heard’s involvement at the Medford plant of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*

1886 – Heard engaged John Edward Rothwell in 1886 to work at Medford. Rothwell’s census entry notes immigration to the US in 1886.
1886 – Glenwood, Mass. noted in: (October 23rd, *Engineering and Mining Journal*)
1887 – Manager, noted in: (*Engineering and Mining Journal*)
1888 – Manager, noted in: (Sept. 8th, *Engineering and Mining Journal*)- to California this date
1890 – General manager, noted in: (The Medford Directory)
1895 – September 15th New York Times notes that Heard was in ill health for the past four or five years (ca. 1890-1891 - 1895) because of accident at the *Brunswick Antimony Company* plant at Medford, Mass. Accident was likely in 1890 when the plant was near the end of its activities.

Re: Augustine Heard, Jr. – from Robert H. Gray e-mail – Further research needed

Mr. Gray provided this information from letters in: *Heard Family. Heard Family Business Records, 1734-1901: A Finding Aid re: letters 1881-2*

“Letters received by Albert F. Heard in Biarritz from Augustine Heard, Jr. in New York and Cherry Creek, Nevada, much about a patent for eliminating antimony from ore; about California land. Augustine, Jr. traveled in March 1882 to Nevada to the Cherry Creek mine.”

Speculation Re: John Heard, Jr.’s Involvement in the Brunswick Antimony Company

John Heard, Jr., son of Augustine Heard, Jr., was manager of the *Brunswick Antimony Company* during the nominal period of 1886-1890. In April of 1883 John Heard, Jr. was traveling to, and involved in operating a mine in Alamos, Sonora, Mexico and beginning in February 1884 was involved in examining mines in Panama until April 1884. In 1885, much of the year was spent opening a copper prospect in the Sudbury, Ontario district.

In 1886, John Heard, Jr. engaged John Edward Rothwell, nephew of Richard Pennefather Rothwell, to be assistant superintendent of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*.

Did John Heard, Jr. become involved in the antimony company because of interest in the subject by his father, Augustine Heard, Jr.?

Did Richard Pennefather Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering & Mining Journal*, ask John Heard, Jr. to hire John E. Rothwell, based on his knowledge of the various letters he wrote to the *E&MJ* and his reputation to that date (Mexico and Sudbury)?

Medford and the *Brunswick Antimony Company* Re: Water usage and “other.”

Medford contains several manufactories. The Mystic Printing and Carpet Weaving Company, situated on the marsh west of Wellington, employs 250 hands, and discharges about 30,000 gallons of waste water per day. This goes through an open ditch about half a mile long to the river. Privies for 135 employés are over this ditch. The water is very dirty on leaving this factory, but loses much of its color before entering the river.

The Brunswick Antimony Company, also situated on the marsh, when in operation discharges 20,000 gallons of waste water through a ditch to the river. Its privies, used by about 10 employés, are over the ditch.

Near the corner of Main Street and Mystic Avenue are several small manufactories, employing about 70 hands. The drainage from these goes directly into the river. The water closets in the West Medford station drain to the river, as also do five estates on High Street, and the Lawrence distillery on Riverside Street, near the square.

The principal source of nuisance in Medford is the Mystic Valley sewer, constructed by the Boston Water Board, which

Source: Report of a Commission appointed to consider A General System of Drainage for the Valleys of Mystic, Blackstone and Charles Rivers, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Rothwell, John Edward (March 20th, 1865-January 15th, 1941)

1886

August 14th – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *Personals* – Mr. John Rothwell, who recently had charge of the works of the *Canada Consolidated Gold mining Company*, at Deloro, Ontario, has been visiting the copper mines of Michigan.

1887

May 14th – *Engineering and Mining Journal* – *Personals* – Mr. John Rothwell, who was acting superintendent for the lessees of the *Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company*, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the *Brunswick Antimony Works* at Glenwood, near Boston, Mass. Mr. John Heard, Jr., the well-known mining engineer, is the general superintendent and engineer.

1887 – *United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service – Amendment to Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County – Multiple Property Listing* - The Livingston and Amalgam Thief mines, developed during the mid 1880's on the southeast and southwest sides of Sugar Loaf mountain, respectively, were among the district's largest and best producers. To treat their own ores, both companies built concentration mills. At the Amalgam Thief, John E. Rothwell built a chlorination mill adjoining the shaft house in 1887.

1888

February - A.I.M.E – Proceedings of the Fifty-First meeting, Birmingham, Alabama, May 15th- May 21st 1888 (approximately). Member John E. Rothwell, Glenwood, Mass.

September 8th - *Engineering and Mining Journal* – John E. Rothwell, of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, Glenwood (sic), Mass., has long worked with the Newberry-Vautin* process.

* James Cosmo Newberry, ex-Australian government assayer and Claude Vautin, London metallurgist visiting Australia developed a “barrel” process for chlorination and recovery of gold in sulphides. They began work in 1878 and patented their method in 1886. See: Early Developments in Treating Pyritic and Refractory Gold Ores in Australia; McQueen, Ken, University of Canberra, Australia in *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, Vol. 10, October 2012.

1889

May - A.I.M.E – Proceedings of the Fifty-Third (Nineteenth Annual) meeting, New York City, February, 1889 February 19th- February 21st (approximately). Member John E. Rothwell (no location given)

1896

The Mineral Industry – Volume 5 – John E. Bothwell* was born at Kingston, Ontario and gained knowledge of mining and milling by practical experience, beginning in machine shops attached to a mine and mill in Canada, gradually working up to superintendent while still a youth. He was afterward engaged by the late **John Heard**, at the works of the *Brunswick Antimony Company*, near Boston, Mass. Following this he went out West for milling work, particularly barrel chlorination of gold in South Dakota, Nevada and Colorado.

*This is actually John Edward Rothwell. United States census for 1910 shows him as mining engineer (43 yrs.) living in Denver, Ward 8, Colorado, with wife Martha (37 yrs.), married for 19 years (ca. 1891); daughter Jennie

E., 8 years old, born in Canada, one of two children surviving at that time (1910); John immigrated in 1886, still alien.

John Edward Rothwell; b. March 20th, 1865 at Mount Charles, Mississauga, Peel, Ontario, Canada; d. January 15th, 1941 at Los Angeles, California, USA

1941

March 22nd - *Montana Oil and Mining Journal* – *John E. Rothwell: A Tribute* – Carl J. Trauerman provides a bio of Rothwell. His father was Hugh C. Rothwell, brother of Richard Pennefather Rothwell, who was a former editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* and one of the founders of the *A.I.M.E.* organization. John Edward Rothwell graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The bio mentions his early work with chlorination and cyanide plants in South Dakota, but nothing of his work for John Heard, Jr.

The Canada census for 1881 shows J.E. Rothwell as 16 years of age, living in the city of Kingston, Ontario. "Occupation" or "Student" not shown. His father, Hugh C. Rothwell (previous census page) is 43 years of age and occupation is as a seaman.

In the *Seventh Annual Report of the State Mineralogist for the California State Mining Bureau* for the year ending 1887, John E. Rothwell provides a description of the Mears Process and it is noted that Rothwell "is now* filling, with credit to himself, the important and responsible position of Superintendent of the extensive works at Deloro (Ontario, site of the gold mine and plant of the *Canadian Consolidated Gold Mining Company* and leased at that time by Richard Pennefather Rothwell, his uncle). The process at Deloro was a chlorination process.

*In August of 1886, Rothwell was inspecting copper mines in Michigan (*Engineering and Mining Journal* in Personals – August 16th, 1886)

ARAVAIPA MINING COMPANY – NOTES

1890

February 1st – *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Pinal County)- *An important Mining Sale* – Valuable group of lead and silver mines in Aravaipa Canyon owned by John F. Harr; Charles White; Burt, Howard and Horace Dunlap; W.C. Bridwell; Charles McGary; Tom Horn;

Charles Cunningham and George Zeigler was sold through J. Lieberman & Co. for a total of \$40,000. The purchasers are J.W. Goddard*, of New York and John Heard, Jr. and will incorporate and name the company "*The Aravaipa Mining Company*" under the laws of the State of New York. Dr. Alex Trippel, of Globe, is to be general manager of the company. (Copied from the *Wilcox Stockman*) * Said to be "a gentleman of large wealth, and will not hesitate to spend in their development)

**Largest and Leading
American Lining House.**

Everything

In
Silks,
Cottons,
Woolens,
Linen,
Braids,
Buttons, Etc.,
for Lining,
Facing and
Trimming
Women's and
Men's
Garments.

■

MAIN BUILDING.
Basement and Sub-Basement —
Storage.
First Floor — Printed Cottons,
Second Floor — Velvet, Linings
and Trimmings.
Third Floor — Silks and Cottons,
Fourth Floor — Cottons, Lin-
ings.
Fifth Floor — Buttons, Braids,
Buckles, Etc.
Sixth and Seventh Floors — Dress
Linings for Dry Goods Trade.
Eighth Floor — Dressing and
Fitting Department.



Everything

good in
Linings
that's used
for lining
purposes.
Everything
under
one roof that
satisfactorily
meets every
lining
customer's
wants.

■

"A."

Ground Floor — Shipping and
Receiving Department,
Basement, Sub-Basement and
Lobby — Storage.

J. W. GODDARD & SONS,

106 & 108 Broadway Street | NEW YORK.
and 177 Market Street.

J.W. Goddard & Sons – New York City – Not for Commercial use

February 2nd – *Daily* (Alta, California) – repeats the February 1st *Arizona Enterprise* article.

April 26th *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)- Messrs. J.W. Goddard, of New York, and John Heard, Jr., of Medford, Massachusetts, owners of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*, arrived here Thursday night on business connected with their mines, and yesterday left for the new

camp. These gentlemen will spare neither labor nor capital in the development of the Aravaipa mines.

May 3rd - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)- Messrs. J.W. Goddard, of New York, and John Heard, Jr., of Medford, Massachusetts, owners of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*, are now in the Aravaipa camp looking at other properties to purchase. At their mine Captain Kelly, of Clifton, has 60 men at work, a small force mining and the rest building roads.

May 17th - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona) – *Wilcox* - Dr. A. Trippel, Superintendent of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*, and John Heard, Jr., a leading stockholder and director of the company arrived from the mines Sunday. Road building and other improvements continue, and satisfactory development work is progressing in the Nina mine. Mr. Heard left for California on Sunday evening.

July 5th – *Tombstone Epitaph* – Articles of incorporation for *The Aravaipa Mining Company*. Incorporated under the laws of New York State. Joseph W. Goddard, Warren N. Goddard and John Heard, Jr. with capital of \$100,000 is \$10 shares. Have purchased mines in Aravaipa Canyon and are since building roads, buildings, etc. (Copied from the Valley Bulletin)



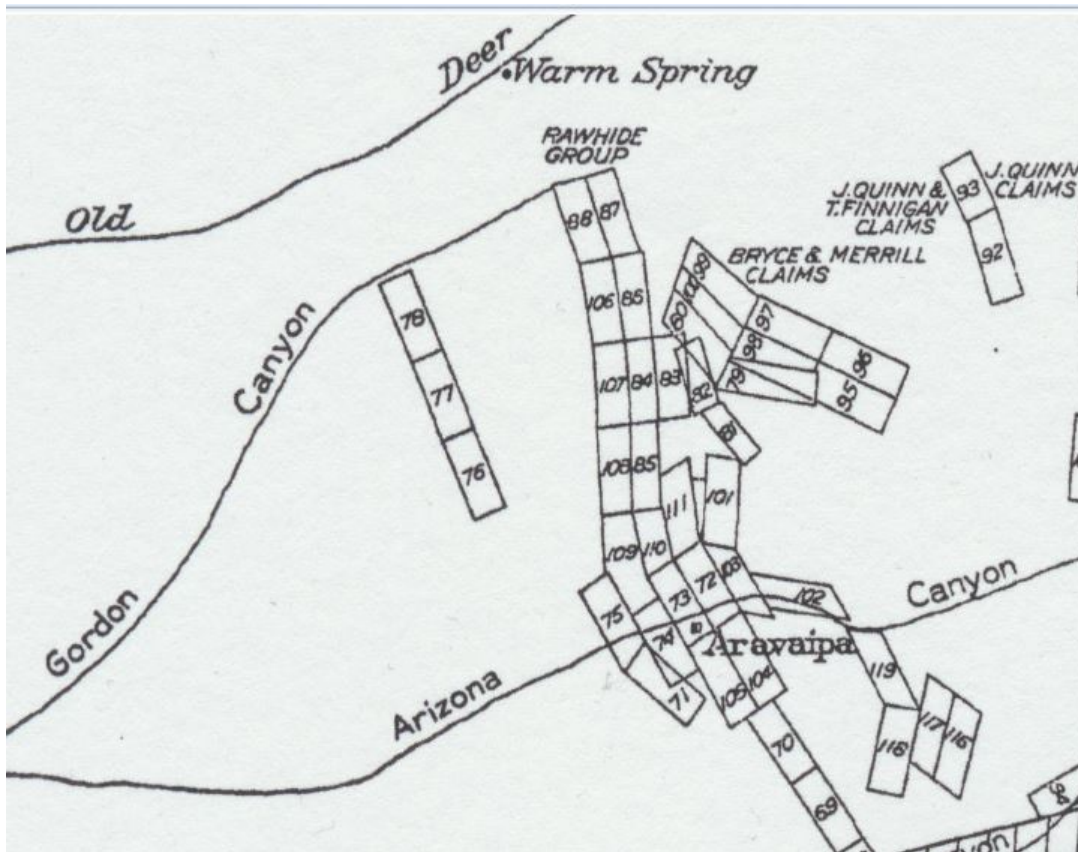
Aravaipa Mining District – Graham County, Arizona Google Earth view – not for commercial use



Aravaipa Mining District – Graham County, Arizona Google Earth view – not for commercial use



Aravaipa Townsite ca. 1890s – Source: *Environmental Change in Aravaipa 1870-1970 – An Ethnoecological Survey* – Hadley, Diana; Warshall, Peter; Bufkin, Don – not for commercial use



Orejana claim located between Gordon and Arizona Canyon – Not for commercial use

Aravaipa Mining Co.	
71	Sand Carbonate
72	Panama
73	Nina
74	Number 1
75	Number 2
76	Standish
77	Orejana
78	Winthrop
79	Silver Bell (patented)
80	Mammoth Chief (patented)
81	Connection (patented)
82	Keedy (patented)
83	Thanksgiving (patented)
84	Arizona (patented)
85	David (patented)
86	Glory (patented)
87	Maxwell (patented)
88	Gordon (patented)
89	Iron Cap (patented)
90	Ironton (patented)
91	Ionia (patented)
92	Grand Central (patented)
93	Head Center (patented)
94	Forest

Additional Resources

Aravaipa Mining Company, its successors and the Aravaipa Camp in general

Arizona Geological Survey

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources File Data
Description of several mines in the Aravaipa Mining District

The *United States Geological Survey*, Bulletin 763, *Geology and Ore Deposits of the Aravaipa and Stanley Mining Districts, Graham County, Arizona* notes (p.96): "On the Orejana claim a tunnel about 700 feet long follows another vein."

Arizona Office of the Bureau of Land Management

Environmental Change in Aravaipa – 1870-1970 – An Ethnoecological Survey
Cultural Resource Series – Monograph No. 7 – September 1991

"The Aravaipa group of claims, at the townsite of Aravaipa, included nineteen patented and five unpatented claims, one of which had been mined for lead-silver and copper since the 1870's."

"In 1889, J.W. Goddard* purchased prior claims in the Aravaipa area and organized the *Aravaipa Mining Company*. Between 1890 and 1895, the company expended more than \$300,000 in development work, building an engine house at the Arizona shaft and about eight buildings at the Aravaipa townsite, including a post office, several dormitories, a dining hall, and the stone residence of superintendent Harry Firth, one of the original buildings still standing in 1990." * Joseph Warren Goddard, b. ca. 1828, d. September 18th, 1890. Reportedly when he died he left an estate of \$12 million to be divided between two sons. Sources: www.findagrave.com and "Daytonian in Manhattan: Unselfish Wealth"

"The *Aravaipa Mining Company* sank the Arizona shaft to a depth of 580 feet, pumping water at the 500-foot level and not finding ore until they reached the bottom of the shaft. They drove the Orejana tunnel to 700 feet and the Number One shaft only a few hundred feet." "When the government demonetized silver during the mid-1890s, active work at the mines stopped. Harry Firth remained on the property as overseer for the *Aravaipa Company* while several different lessees operated the mines on a limited basis.

Department of the Interior – Geological Survey Professional Paper 461

Geology of the Klondyke Quadrangle - Graham and Pinal Counties – Arizona

Simons, Frank S. - 1964

Describes the geology of the Arizona mine of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*.

A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Aravaipa Mining District, Graham County, Arizona for Joseph Muller Corporation Zurich – May 3, 1968

Recent geological and geophysical survey of the Aravaipa mining district by the *Parsons-Jurden Corporation* for Joseph Muller of the Swiss corporation, *Joseph Muller Corporation Zurich*. Minor mention of the *Aravaipa Mining Company's* Arizona mine.

Newspaper items on the Aravaipa Mining Company not entered but sources identified

1890

February 4th – *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)
March 22nd - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)
March 29th - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)
July 5th – Tombstone *Epitaph* – (Tombstone, Arizona)
July 12th - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)
August 9th - *Arizona Enterprise* (Florence, Arizona)

1891- January 8th – St. John's *Herald* – (St. Johns, Arizona)

1894 - March 29th – Coconino *Weekly Sun*
December 29th – Arizona *Weekly Citizen* (Tucson, Arizona)

1896 - October 30th – Graham *Guardian* (Safford, Arizona)

1897 - July 16th - Graham *Guardian* (Safford, Arizona)

1921 - September 2nd – Graham *Guardian* (Safford, Arizona)

1925 - November 7th - The Border *Vidette* (Nogales, Arizona)

1926 - *The Winslow Mail* (Winslow, Arizona)

Regarding “The Killing of the Captain” and connection to Aravaipa Mining Comp.

In John Heard, Jr.'s story, *The Killing of the Captain*, Horn is referred to as an interpreter near the end of the story. This story was published in the August 1894 issue of *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

There are several elements of Horn's life that Heard wove into his narrative.

The Mexican girl at the beginning of the story is named Orejana*; this was the name of one of the principal claims of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*.

Source: The *United States Geological Survey*, Bulletin 763, *Geology and Ore Deposits of the Aravaipa and Stanley Mining Districts, Graham County, Arizona* notes (p.96): "On the Orejana claim a tunnel about 700 feet long follows another vein."

*Occasionally spelled "OreHanna" in some other sources due to mispronunciation of the "j" which is pronounced as an "h" in Spanish.

The Captain of the story represents Captain Emmet Crawford. *Wikipedia* says: "By November 1885, Tom Horn earned the position of chief of scouts under Captain Emmet Crawford in Fort Bowie. During one operation, Horn's camp was mistakenly attacked by a Mexican militia, and he was wounded in the arm during the shootout, which also resulted in Crawford's death. Finally, on September 4, 1886 Horn was present at Geronimo's final surrender and acted as an interpreter under Charles B. Gatewood." Those underlined are two elements of the story.

Regarding Tom Horn's involvement in the *Aravaipa Mining Company*

Larry D. Ball's book, *Tom Horn in Life and Legend*, includes these items: "By a stroke of luck, Horn and his partners in the Ore Hanna Mine (sic) and several other properties in Aravaipa Canyon were in the process of selling out to eastern investors. Concluded in late January, the sale netted the partners some \$40,000. Among the new owners was John Heard, Jr., a Boston mining engineer and popular author who

met Tom Horn during the negotiations and would later write about him. W.J. Parks, who had mining claims in the same area concluded that Horn had extracted “several thousand dollars worth of high grade silver ore” from his claims before selling “for a good price.””

In Ball’s book is the further mention of Horn’s mining venture: “One of Tom Horn’s diggings in this area (Aravaipa) was known as the Ore Hanna (sic). As was typical of small promoters, Horn took in partners, including John P. Harr, a fellow Missourian, Wid Childress, a Texan, and his ranching friends, the Dunlap brothers, Dan Ming and Welford Chapman Bridwell*, all of who pooled their resources to erect the first smelter at the Aravaipa townsite. *Also known as Clay Beauford, an alias he used to join the Confederate Army at age 14. b. September 27th, 1846, at Washington County, Maryland; d. February 1st, 1905 at Los Angeles, California

Ball also notes that Horn was somewhat prone to exaggeration and his life’s adventures to that point may have captivated Heard’s storytelling genes.

Ball writes: “Fiction writers had already begun to contribute to the Tom Horn legend before his execution in 1903. In August 1894, John Heard, Jr. the mining engineer and member of the eastern syndicate that purchased Horn’s Ore Hanna (sic) mine in 1890 treated Horn as a heroic character in a story, “The Killing of the Captain,” for *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Heard wove a fictional love triangle around the events of the Cranford expedition, beginning the story in southern Arizona where a young vaquero, Santana, is wooing the beautiful Orejana. But she loves another-a handsome army captain (Emmet Cranford). The scene shifts to Captain Cranford and his Apache scouts, culminating in the tragic clash with Mexican militiamen in the Sierra Madre. While Heard fails to mention Tom Horn by name, he still figures prominently in the story as “the big interpreter” who attempts to bail the attacking Mexicans and alert them to their error.”

Ball notes that Heard writes that Horn, as the fictional “big interpreter” used a counterhostage maneuver and that this was not mentioned in American or Mexican records, but Horn emphasized it in his autobiography. Did he read Heard’s story?



Horn, Thomas “Tom” (November 21st, 1860-November 20th, 1903)

Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott, AZ – Not for commercial use

Wikapedia notes that Horn was an American scout, cowboy, soldier, range detective and Pinkerton agent.

Comments on Some of the John Heard, Jr. Stories

1885

“Letters from Sonora” – A John Heard, Jr. Story

John Heard, Jr. to Sonora, Mexico – April 1883 (Age 24-25)
Letters from Sonora published - March 1885

John Heard, Jr. went to Sonora, Mexico in April 1883, to work at a mine. The story, which was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in March of 1885, is presumed to be a true version of his venture into Mexico. As proof, his address is listed as Alamos, Sonora, Mexico in the Members and Associates section of the annual journal of the *American Institute of Mining Engineers* (A.I.M.E.) and also in a following edition care of J.M. Ortiz*, Alamos, Sonora, Mexico. *Jose Maria Ortiz, see below for more detail.

General dates and locations are tabulated from the story:

April, 1883 – Benson, Arizona
April, 1883 – Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico
April, 1883 – Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico
April, 1883 – Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico
April, 1883 – La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico
April, 1883 – Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico
April, 1883 – Alamos, Sonora, Mexico
June, 1883 – Aduana, Sonora, Mexico (La Aduana)
June, 1883 – Rancho de la Paz Eterna, Mexico
July, 1883 – Ajiavampo, Sonora, Mexico
July, 1883 – Alamos, Sonora, Mexico
October, 1883 – Aduana, Sonora, Mexico (La Aduana)
November, 1883 – Alamos, Sonora, Mexico
December, 1883 – Palmarejo, Chihuahua, Mexico

1883 - December – *American Institute of Mining Engineers* – Members and Associates -
Heard, John...Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

1884 – *American Institute of Mining Engineers* – Members and Associates - December 1883
Heard, John...care of J.M. Ortiz* y hos, Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

About Jose Maria Ortiz

*Troy (NY) *Daily Times* – August 28th, 1882 – *A Trip to New Mexico* (Written by contributor “Jasper”) in the column: *Old Mexico – A Land of Promise*

“I had the exceeding good fortune while on the train to meet a most polite and well-informed Mexican gentleman, Jose M. Ortiz, of Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, a brother of the governor of Sonora. We had a long conversation about old Mexico's prospects.”

“Senor Ortiz says he and his brothers have also recently founded a bank in Sonora, with a capital of \$500,000, one-fifth of which is held by Boston parties.”

1885 stories continued

"Prof. Benjamin Silliman says that of the 10,000,000 Mexicans, 2,000,000 are almost of pure Castilian blood, and perfect gentlemen. Senor Ortiz certainly is a splendid specimen of best Mexican-Spanish blood. He is highly educated, speaking English, German and Spanish fluently, and spent eight years in Germany, perfecting himself in the study of mining and engineering. He is a merchant and banker of large wealth, one of the progressive people of his land, and has an abiding faith in its destiny."*

*Professor Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864) taught chemistry, geology and mineralogy at Yale University.

About the Mines at Alamos, Sonora, Mexico

Several sources describe the mines in Sonora and in particular, the Alamos and surrounding area. The most productive report, as concerns John Heard, Jr. is the following:

Historic Mines of Mexico – A Review of the Mines of that Republic for the past Three Centuries – Dahlgren, Charles B., Machinist and Mining Engineer – pub. 1883

In the District of Alamos is listed, on page 79, **Mina Grande** and **Europia mines**, both under Jno. Heard.

Dahlgren compiled his review from several sources: Von Humboldt, Ward, Burkart, Egloff-Stein, Reports of the United Mexican Mining Association, files of the "Minero Mexicano" the Geographical Society of Mexico and reports of various engineers of mines and mining companies. *Historic Mines of Mexico* is also replicated in Spanish.

Hamilton's Mexican Handbook – A Complete Description of the Republic of Mexico c/w a Commercial Directory of the Principal Business Men of Mexico, etc.

Hamilton, Leonidas Le, M.A., - pub. 1884

In the section: *Mining Districts of the State of Sonora, and Location and Description of Mines* – "The Mina Grande, Europia, Iglesia, and Palomos are well spoken of by tradition. The first two were denounced by Michael Gray* in January, 1860, and afterwards sold to John Heard."

*Details on Michael Gray are found in Ancestry. Born April 1st, 1827 in Tipton County, Tennessee; died September 8th, 1906 at San Francisco. In his extensive biography is this entry, which was copied from the Sacramento *Daily Union* of February 13th, 1861: "Age 33 – Mining in Alamos, Guaymas, Mexico – 13 Feb 1861- Alamos, Guaymas- Sheriff Mike Gray's Company are driving a tunnel into his silver mine at Alamos." In December of 1861 Michael Gray "formerly Sheriff of Yuba county, is at Guaymas with his family. Mike is keeping a fine hotel there. He is very popular there, and is doing a good business." The Ancestry record of Mike Gray notes that in 1860 he was a 33-year-old miner registered in Sacramento Ward 3, Sacramento, California. Presumably during (late?) 1860 he went to Alamos to engage in mining, possibly to purchase the Mina Grande and Europia mines/claims, which he later sold to John Heard, Jr.. Did Heard purchase them on behalf of Boston or New York interests? Was his work at Alamos and subsequently in Panama sufficiently impressive enough to land him the contract given by William Seward Webb to develop the "copper" mine in the Sudbury mining district? As late as 1877, Gray is listed as a miner residing in Oakland, Alameda County, California.

1885

Letters from the Isthmus – A John Heard, Jr. Story

While Heard was at the mine at Alamos, Sonora, Mexico he received a telegram requesting he travel to Panama to report on copper and gold mines in the district of Veraguas. The

1885 stories continued

story, which was published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in June of 1885, is presumed to be a true version of his venture into Central America. His address is listed as c/o J.M. Ortiz y hos, Alamos, Sonora, Mexico in the Members and Associates section of the annual journal of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (A.I.M.E.)

Dates and locations listed from the story:

February, 1884 – Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico

February, 1884 – Bay of Panama, off the coast of Panama

February, 1884 – Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico

February, 1884 – On board the *San Jose*, off Guatemala

February, 1884 – Panama, Panama, Panama

March, 1884 – Aguadulce, Cocle, Panama

March, 1884 – Santiago de Veraguas, Veraguas, Panama

March, 1884 – Canazas, Veraguas, Panama

March, 1884 – Charco del Limon, Rio de Veraguas

April, 1884 – Santiago de Veraguas, Veraguas, Panama

April, 1884 – Panama, Panama, Panama

1887

Hand-Car 412, C.P.R. – A John Heard, Jr. Story

Hand-Car 412, C.P.R. was published in The Century Magazine in October 1887.

July 10th, *Engineering and Mining Journal* – John Heard, Jr. has gone to Dakota and Manitoba on professional business.

This may have been when Heard gathered the material to write this story. It is not definitively known when Dan Dunn arrived in British Columbia, or whether he followed construction across the prairies prior to his BC work.

References:

John Heard, Jr. Letter to Robert Watson Gilder* Re: Hand-Car 412, C.P.R.

September 17th, 1886 – Letter regarding “*Handcar 412 C.P.R.*” and possible rejection of foul language. Heard had submitted a story “*Handcar 412, C.P.R.*” to *Century Magazine* for possible acceptance.

“*As I feared & told him you object to the profanity therein contained & wish to change it – to which I am perfectly willing to accede.*”

Heard asked for his original of the writing as: “*the story, written in a Canadian camp & so that I may have a record of how I originally wrote it. – Dan Dunn, the biggest swearer on Earth, would not be actual material without an oath & a pipe in his mouth. – (at least to me -)*”

Explanation: This letter has a Sudbury connection. Dan Dunn was a walking boss on the *Canada Central Railway Western Extension*, the earliest section of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* transcontinental construction. Dunn’s successful breakup of a navvies strike in the Deux Rivieres area was the subject of “*Dan Dunn – CPR Construction Boss*” in the May/June 2006

1887 stories continued

issue of *Handcar*. The opportunistic Dunn established boarding houses along the construction route, particularly at Sudbury Junction and at Pogamasing, where the boarding

house enjoyed music from an organ. Dunn eventually ended up in British Columbia where he engaged in railway construction and public contracts beginning in the early 1890's. In January of 1898 the *New Denver Ledge* noted, "*Dan Dunn, probably one of the most familiar landmarks of this section, is very ill with kidney trouble.*" He passed away shortly after and is interred in New Denver, British Columbia. As a character, Dunn was sufficiently interesting enough for writer Julian Ralph to write "*Dan Dunn's Outfit*," which was published in the November 1891, *Harper's Monthly*. The story included a sketch of Dunn by American painter and sculptor Frederic Sackrider Remington.

Dunn is mentioned as: "*Swearing Dan Dunn, the walking boss, stepped out in the middle of the track between his men...*" Also mentioned is Matt Murphy, who appeared in "*Starving at Taskoma*" as "*Mat Murphy, the road-master.*"

It is also interesting to note that Heard wrote another story, "*September 13, 1894-On the N.P.R.,*" which contained similar elements to "*Hand-car 412 on the C.P.R.*" This story involved a rail side village about to be consumed by a forest fire and the valiant effort by a train crew to reach the inhabitants. This story was published posthumously in *Scribner's Magazine* in January 1896.

"*It was raining at Rat Crossing.*" The story, "*Hand-car 412 on the C.P.R.*" concerns the heroic efforts of railway workers on the C.P.R to stop the "Pacific Emigrant" (1) before it reached a "long bridge" (2) in the vicinity of "Rat Crossing" At the time of Heard's writing of this story his Rat Crossing was then known as Rat Portage, and was later renamed a more suitable "Kenora" in 1905.

(1) As soon as the CPR was completed, the railway transported thousands of settlers to the western provinces, now Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to fill up the farmland and provide revenue for the railway.

(2) In the *Canadian Pacific Railway's* construction days, it was more expedient to build wooden trestles across ravines, rivers and creeks rather than fills or bridges. An example of this construction can be seen in the book "*Van Horne's Road*", an illustrated account of the construction and first years of operation of the Canadian Pacific transcontinental railway. On page 147 is a photograph of a lengthy and high wooden trestle bridge over the Pic River, well east of Kenora, but typical of the temporary construction style.

"*...we marveled at the recklessness of the men who had built a railroad(1) through this dead, barren wilderness where there was nothing but rock, water and burnt timber.*" Several bush fires in the mid-19th century had burnt large areas of northern Ontario. Later fires were equally blamed on wood-burning locomotives and prospector who were beginning to increasingly infiltrate the country opened by the railway.

(1)"railroads" in the USA; "railways" in Canada.

"*Murphy's drunk as usual!*" – Although a corridor along the railway construction was by law a dry zone during construction, alcohol was readily available brought in by smugglers. Violence, including shootings, was common and a large majority of the workmen carried a sidearm.

*Richard Watson Gilder (1844-1909) was editor (1881-1909) of *The Century Magazine*, an illustrated monthly magazine published in New York from 1881 to 1930. These letters from John Heard, Jr. were sourced from the New York Public Library archives. Below are the letters and explanations of Heard's commentary.

1889

Among the Basques and Navarrese – A John Heard, Jr. Story

Augustine Heard, Jr., wife Jane and daughters Amy and Max visited Biarritz* in southwestern France in 1877 where John Heard, Jr., was beginning his fieldwork, presumably to visit him. John is then 18 years old. (Source *Amy Heard: Historical Threads*)

John Heard, Jr. wrote two stories for *Outing – An Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Sport, Travel and Recreation*, (Volume XIV, April, 1889-September, 1889) in the Travel section under the titles: *Among the Basques and Navarrese. Part I* (pp. 357-362, August issue) and *Among the Basques and Navarrese. Part II* (pp. 446-450, September issue).

References:

“Biarritz was to be the rendezvous of our party on the 10th of March, to start from there for the copper mines in Navarra (1).” The first sentence in Part I. John Heard, Jr. was carrying out (geological) fieldwork in that part of Europe.

“I did not know what to do. March at Biarritz is a dull dead month (2); worse than this it is a blustery, rainy month.” Heard wrote this after the subject of the story had a delay in leaving for the mines.

(1) “Navarra” is the Basque spelling of the autonomous community of Navarre (English spelling) in northern Spain. Copper mining is still carried on in the area.

(2) John Heard, Jr.’s sister Amy was “apparently quite unhappy in Biarritz.” Personal communication Robert M. Gray.

Florence the Beautiful – A John Heard, Jr. Story

Florence the Beautiful was published in *The Cosmopolitan* in January 1889 (Volume 6, No. 1, pp. 268-285) John Heard, Jr. On May 2nd, 1895 John Heard, Jr. died at Florence, Italy.

1890

Fragments of the Stars (Meteorites) – A John Heard, Jr. Story

A fragment of the Stars (Meteorites) was published in *The Cosmopolitan* (June 1890, Volume 9, pp. 213-218). John Heard, Jr.’s character, don Juan, experiences a thunder clap while working on his mine maps. It seems the miners, 300 feet underground, felt it was the powder magazine exploding and came to the surface. Eventually, don Juan realizes the thunderclap was made by a meteorite and goes on to discuss meteorites in general.

1890 continued

Reference:

“It was made, I remember, in my office on the summit of a mountain in Mexico.” Heard’s 1883 employment in the Sonora district was in a mountainous area.

1892

“That Yank from New York” – A John Heard, Jr. Story

In 1892, *Harper & Brothers*, Franklin Square, New York, published, “*That Yank from New York*” (p. 135) in a compilation of stories by John Heard, Jr.

Joseph Bell is superintendent of the Coteria mine. One of the working areas in the mine is the Salon Grande, which was mentioned (copied from?) in the story, *The “Cave” at the Higuerita Mine*.

The gist of the story is that Bell does not have complete control and respect of the workingmen until a fire underground allows him to showcase his management skills, after which the miners show respect.

As Heard was only 24 years old when he went to the mine at Alamos, it is probable that the miners, and others, saw him as a soft intellectual and this is reflected in this story. This was also reflected in “Letters from Sonora” where one of the passengers on the train from Benson, Arizona into Mexico referred to Heard as “perfess’r” (sic)

It also appears Heard shopped this story first* to *The Century Magazine* with the title “*That Yankee School Boy*.”

* March 29th, 1888 – Letter to Mr. Gilder, *Century* magazine from John Heard, Jr. at 125 Marlboro Street, Boston, Mass. From: The Century Collection at the New York Public Library.

References:

“*When Bell entered the office, Don Jose-Maria rose from his desk...*” – a reference to Jose Maria Ortiz, brother of the governor of the district of Sonora and the individual who was listed as the person to forward Heard’s mail to in Alamos, Sonora, Mexico. Source: American Institute of Mining Engineers – List of Members and Associates – December 1883

“*He was still too young to be hampered by the record of partial or doubtful successes, for whatever success he had achieved in life was still too recent to have been diminished by the perspective of time; and without being exactly conceited, he was yet keenly appreciative of his own talents.*” - John Heard, Jr. was just 24 years old when he embarked on his employment at the silver mines at Alamos. It was likely his first major project and was in the context of a foreign nation with considerable conflicts amongst the various local factions. As well, he was forced to deal with the rough and tumble mine workers. In his obituary in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* (July 20th, 1895) it was noted; “*When he first came to study at Harvard (University) his natural reserve was somewhat increased in his intercourse with his fellow students by his different foreign training, but this soon wore away, and no one was more sympathetic with the life around him.*”

The environment during his time in Mexico is well documented in his *Letters from Sonora*, (Lippincott’s Magazine – March 1885) and the focus of several reviews of his story in magazines and newspapers, far and wide. In the Martinsburg (W. Va) *Independent* of February 21st, 1885
1892 continued

the reviewer states that “Letters from Sonora” “*give a vivid and realistic picture of the semi-barbarous condition of the northern provinces of Mexico.*”

“*Bell, as it happened, did not come from New York; but had been sent down there by the office...*” Heard was generally a Bostonian. It has not come to light what company or individual was the

backer behind Heard's work in Mexico. Richard Pennefather Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* may have been instrumental in making the connections. Heard was a constant writer to the *EM&J* and later hired Rothwell's nephew to work at the *Brunswick Antimony Company* in Medford, Massachusetts.

"In course't were his edycation did it. We was good men, every men of us; but he was a good man with a lot of edycation to him besides, en he come out ahead." Heard convinced the miners, particularly a Cornishman, that an education was useful in their work and as a result the miners were going to educate themselves.

"The "Cave" at the Higuierita Mine" – A John Heard, Jr. Story

The "Cave" at the Higuierita Mine appeared in the *Overland Monthly* in Series 2, Volume 19 (1892). The story concerns a mine cave-in at the Higuierita mine in Mexico. John Holt is the mine manager who has brought his New England wife to live at the mine. As the story progresses, it became clear that Holt's wife has "fiber," as she organizes the miners' wives to provide meals, etc. for the rescuers of the trapped miners.

Holt happens to be in the mine when it collapses. General knowledge of the mines in the Sonora district relates that many were "high-graded," that is, the rich veins were mined without regard to the safety of the workings. Successive miners went back to these mines to recover lesser grade ores with the result that the workings became unstable.

References:

When John Holt had returned from his vacation East, he had astonished the Higuierita miners by bringing back a wife - a frail, nervous, exquisite little woman, to whom any one unacquainted with the fiber of a New England girl had prophesied a life of misery in the great lonely hacienda below the mine." – John Heard, Jr. had this story published in 1892, approximately four years after marrying Adeline Wheelwright Lewis, a Bostonian.

"Scenes of his childhood rose before him, and he followed the development of the curly-haired little boy, himself, from his first evolution into a nuisance in the old-fashioned square white house, filled with Oriental bric-a-brac, through Quincy School, to his final Harvard graduate stage. Years abroad, - the hardships of his first steps in the profession..." John Holt was in dire straits due to his entrapment underground in the Higuierita mine. The old-fashioned square white house probably represents the Heard House in Ipswich, Massachusetts, which was built by John Heard (1743-1834) between 1795-1800. It is a 2 ½ story square, white-painted house. The Heard family was engaged in trade with China during the 19th century, hence the Oriental bric-a-brac. John Heard, Jr. attended Harvard's Lawrence Scientific School, ca. 1878-79.

1892 continued



Photo from Ipswich Museum website

Not for Commercial Use

“that burly mechanic rode up the road from Promontorios...” - Promontorios* was a collection of mines in an area six miles west of Alamos, the city that Heard mentions in *Letters from Sonora*.

**The Promentorio (sic) mine has a 30-stamp mill, a 30 ton water-jacket smelter, and employs about 500 men.* - Engineering and Mining Journal October 20th, 1883 in the column “Mexico.”

“A few old papers discovered in the chaos of the town archives stated that from the proceeds of the so-called “Salon Grande” the owners had built the Cathedral of the town...” One of the working areas in the mine is the Salon Grande, (“big room”, a large underground working area usually designated a “stope” in mining terminology). Salon Grande also appears in *“That Yank from New York.”* One of the two mines Heard had control of was the “Mina Grande*.”

**Source: Minas Historicas de la Republica Mexicana.*

The Story of Tres Palacios – A John Heard, Jr. Story

In June of 1892, *Harper & Brothers*, Franklin Square, New York, published *The Story of Tres Palacios* in a compilation of stories (Item 721) by John Heard, Jr. In *Letters from the Isthmus*, John Heard, Jr. wrote of his travels, mostly in Panama, to examine copper and gold mines. The story revolves around a man named Tres Palacios (Three Palaces), who has become rich from gold mining. The locations named in the story include Santiago de Veraguas and Agua Dulce, Panama. John Heard, Jr. notes in his story, *Letters From the Isthmus* that he was in Veraguas, Panama in March 1884, so he was familiar with the region.

1892 continued

“Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita” – A John Heard, Jr. Story

In June of 1892, *Harper & Brothers*, Franklin Square, New York, published *Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita* (pps. 169-216) in a compilation of stories (Item 721) by John Heard, Jr. This lengthy story was published in two untitled parts; Part I, pps. 169-192 and Part II, pps. 193-169).

The story revolves around the attack on the Higuerita mine by Mayo Indians. Jack Holt is superintendent of the Higuerita and Rochin mines as he was in Heard's other story; “The “Cave” at the Higuerita Mine.” Many of the locations mentioned in this second story are found in the Sonora, Mexico area where Heard was employed in June to December, 1883.

References:

“One hot day, about the beginning of June, Jack Holt, superintendent of the Higuerita and Rochin mines was bending over his drawing board...when the girl Masima lounged in noiselessly, and asked...” – John Heard, Jr.'s sister was Maxima, a close approximation to “Masima.”

“...but Don Juan was a man who knew much about instruments and chemicals.” “Don” is translated as “señor,” or Mister, and “Juan” is Hispanic for “John.”

“Meanwhile, Jack Corbis, the boss miner, was quietly plugging his pipe.” – John Heard, Jr. wrote a scathing letter to Gilder, editor of the *Century Magazine*, on April 27th, 1890 from the Aravaipa Mining Camp in Arizona. Heard takes issue with a letter written to Gilder from a Mr. L.A. Osborne of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who takes exception to the language of Jack Corbis and says that Corbis was not a Cornishman. Heard responds to say that Corbis actually was a Cornishman, had immigrated to the US as a youngster, and had worked in Pennsylvania, Lake Superior and the Comstock.

“I got back to Alamos this evening just as Don Augustin returned from Aduana,” the other answered, “and he told me the whole story.” – Alamos and (La) Aduana were two principal mining areas where John Heard, Jr. was stationed during his work in Mexico. (La) Aduana is located about 4.7 miles northwesterly from Alamos. John's father was Augustine Heard, Jr., maybe referenced as “Augustin.”

“At a few minutes before five the stamps were hung up and steam shut off.” - Heard displays an intimate knowledge of the workings of an ore concentrator (mill). The stems of the stamp mill rise and fall dropping a shoe into a mortar where sized ore is crushed in water and passes out of the mortar through an appropriately sized screen for further processing. The stems are raised and dropped by rotating cams. In order for the stamps to be restarted, they must be raised off the cams and secured. At that point the camshaft can be stopped. On restarting, individual stamps are gradually brought on line to ease the burden on the drive mechanism.

1892 continued

“...the troops camped in the Minas Nuevas plain.” – Minas Nuevas* (literal “New Mines”) was another mining camp in the Alamos area. Minas Nuevas is located about five miles northwesterly from Alamos and about 1.5 miles north of La Aduana.

* Near Alamos, there are the Minas Nuevas were run by an American firm, which employs 150 men, works 10 stamps, a concentrator and roasting furnace, heating apparatus, smelting furnace and refining furnace – Engineering and Mining Journal October 20th, 1883 in the column “Mexico.”

“...one of the Indian scouts, came in and reported the atrocities committed at Promontorios...” - Promontorios was a collection of mines in an area five miles from Alamos, the city that Heard mentions in *Letters from Sonora*, as well as in *The “Cave” at the Higuerita Mine*

“Ortiz got off his mule, removed his spurs leisurely, and threw them down on the brick veranda.” - a reference to Jose Maria Ortiz, brother of the governor of the district of Sonora and the individual who was listed as the person to forward Heard’s mail to in Alamos, Sonora, Mexico. Source: American Institute of Mining Engineers – List of Members and Associates – December 1883

“Starving at Taskoma” – A John Heard, Jr. Story

The following three articles were published in the “*Handcar*,” bi-monthly newsletter of the *Northern Ontario Railroad Museum and Heritage Centre*, located in Capreol, City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario, Canada and provide background for John Heard, Jr.’s writings relevant to his time spent in Northern Ontario.

The first article was published in “*Handcar*,” (July/August, 2006 issue) the bi-monthly newsletter of the *Northern Ontario Railroad Museum and Heritage Centre* located at Capreol, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. William Seward Webb

Sudbury’s First Miner ©

Local History by Allan Stacey

If quoted, credit must be given to the author

During late 1883 James Worthington brought the construction of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* westward through the present location of Sudbury and on to the Vermilion River. Meanwhile, Harry Abbott was working eastward from Algoma Mills to meet Worthington’s section. In early 1884 the focus of the transcontinental railway turned to a route northwesterly departing from a location then named Sudbury Junction. The Algoma Mills branch was temporarily abandoned and in early 1884 Abbott replaced Worthington as the manager of construction on the new main line route. While working northwesterly from Sudbury Junction, rock cuttings exposed mineral occurrences. Instant prospectors such as Thomas Frood, James Stobie, Francis Crean and others began roving over the countryside staking claims on any likely looking outcrop.

Finding the mineral locations was relatively easy in the beginning, fires over the years having exposed gossans, the stained areas on surface indicating the weathered orebodies below. The development stage of a mineral find was considerably more difficult for the prospector. When the daily pay of an ordinary worker in the 1880’s might be a \$1.50 per day

1892 continued

and the purchase price of mining land was a dollar an acre, development of a mining property was well beyond the capabilities of the average prospector.

Intermediaries, represented by the Murrays, Thomas and William, and William Balmer McAllister, all of Pembroke, bought up numerous claims, mainly on speculation. Much of the land held by these individuals was sold to capitalists such as Ohio's Samuel Ritchie, founder of the *Canadian Copper Company*, the forerunner of the *International Nickel Company*

* *Vale* in 2023

Before Ritchie arrived in the Sudbury area to begin putting together the *Canadian Copper Company*, another American had already come and gone. This was William Seward Webb.

William Seward Webb was the son of General James Watson Webb, a politician and military man of the early 1800's, and a man predisposed to fighting duels or being involved in them. In one case, his actions in taking part in a duel resulted in General Webb being sentenced to two years in Sing Sing prison in New York State. Fortunately, the Governor of the state, William H. Seward pardoned General Webb, and in gratitude Webb named his second son, William Seward Webb. The junior Webb generally dropped the "William" to be only Seward Webb.

Seward studied medicine at various schools, graduating in 1875. He dropped medicine for a career in finance and in 1883 he married a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, the railway magnate. Vanderbilt brought his new son-in-law into a subsidiary company he had a controlling interest in, the *Wagner Palace car Company*, a builder of railway passenger cars. Wagner eventually merged with a similar company, the *Pullman Company*. By 1890 Webb was third vice president of the *New York Central and Hudson River Railroad*, amongst other ventures.

Amongst those other ventures was a copper mine in the Sudbury area. The property Webb became involved in was that discovered by Francis Crean in 1884, where eventually the Worthington mine was situated. Crean tells in a letter to the Oct. 2, 1930, "*Northern Miner*", a mining newspaper, that when word had gotten out that he had discovered the location, Harry Abbott, the construction manager wanted a piece of the property. Crean refused and was subsequently fired.

Crean sent samples to New York and leased the property to Seward Webb for one year with a royalty to be paid on the ore mined. Webb sent mining engineer John Heard, Jr.* to oversee development in the spring of 1885. Florence Howey, in her book, "*Pioneering on the C.P.R.*", tells of how Heard stayed with the Howeys and while there wrote several articles to various magazines and newspapers. * Occasionally spelled "Hurd"

Heard and a gang of fifteen men spent the summer sinking a shaft said to have been 50 to 60 feet deep, with a short horizontal drift. In a later 1890's Sudbury "*Journal*" newspaper article it was reported that Heard had suddenly packed up in the fall of 1885 and returned to the U.S., reporting to Webb that the ore was lean in copper and refractory, meaning it would have been difficult to smelt. The article also mentioned that Heard had left behind two rock piles near the shaft, one of hand picked copper ore and one of "iron", which turned out to be high grade nickel ore, something that Heard may have been unaware of.

Very little of Webb's venture reached the papers of Southern Ontario. The mining journal, "*Canadian Mining Review*" did mention the activity in its August and November issues, although Webb was not mentioned by name. Edward Odium, a Pembroke, Ontario schoolteacher, wrote an article, "*The Mineral Wealth of Ontario*", in which he said "Already the
1892 continued

shrewd Yankee is on the ground. The keen New Yorker is at present laying his fingers on the

acres of mineral wealth now manifested by the enterprise of our statesmen and the gentlemen managing the inter-oceanic railway*". Crean's letter to the "*Northern Miner*" was the thread connecting Webb to the Worthington location. Even Webb's archives held at Shelburne Farms in Vermont and at the Newberry Library in Chicago contain not a trace of his mining activity. * *Canadian Pacific Railway's* transcontinental; Montreal, Province of Quebec to Vancouver, British Columbia.

Webb went on to involvement in many other ventures, but had he been successful at the Worthington location it is quite possible the mining landscape in the Sudbury area may have developed quite differently. – Allan Stacey 2006 ©

The following article was published in "*Handcar*," (March/April, 2023 issue) the bi-monthly newsletter of the *Northern Ontario Railroad Museum and Heritage Centre* located at Capreol, Ontario, Canada.

John Heard Jr.

An Early Sudbury Journalist ©

Local History by Allan Stacey

If quoted, credit must be given to the author

Much like a partially developed mineral prospect, Florence Howey's memories of her early days in Sudbury can be counted on as rich ground to be mined for further nuggets of Sudbury's history. Published posthumously in 1936, "*Pioneering on the C.P.R.*" recalls the 1883 arrival in Sudbury of Mrs. Howey and her husband William, a doctor for the construction crews building the *Canadian Pacific Railway* trans-continental line.

Such a nugget is this passage from Mrs. Howey's memoirs:

"Harwood and Crean thought they had made a find at Worthington, and that was where the first shaft was sunk, by a mining engineer named Heard, who had been sent up here by a wealthy Boston Syndicate on hearing of our mineral wealth. He was also a journalist, and wrote many articles for publication sitting at my little desk in our front room. So the fame of our riches was spread abroad in the States...."

Heard's mining venture at the Worthington mine was described in an earlier "*Handcar*" (July/August, 2006). Dr. William Seward Webb had employed Heard to explore the Worthington mine in the spring and summer of 1885, under option. This was the earliest recorded mining activity in the Sudbury area. Webb was advised by Heard that the ore was not sufficiently attractive as a source of copper for further development and so the option was dropped. At the time it was not yet known of the relevance of the nickel associated with the copper, and was discarded with the iron (pyrrhotite) portion of the gangue, or waste, in the ore.

Prior to his deployment to the Sudbury mining venture, John Heard Jr. had written letters to his sister, Amy. At that time he was romantically involved with his future wife, Adeline "Addie" Wheelwright Lewis, whom he eventually married on December 15th, 1887.

On December 17th, 1884 he wrote to his sister Amy to inform her that he would be visiting Adeline, in New York writing:

1892 continued

"I think I shall come on Tuesday or Wednesday as I wish to spend a few more days with my beloved – for soon we must part for God knows how long."

Presumably at this time Dr. Webb had already arranged for Heard to develop the Sudbury mine.

Heard was anxious that his work in Canada would be sufficiently rewarding to enable him to marry Addie. In a letter to sister Amy, written in German on March 8th, 1885 he writes:

“Dear little sister, I just finished my second article (1) and tomorrow morning it goes off to Addie who will correct it and send it directly to Lippincott...I go to Canada now, i.e. as soon as the snow has disappeared from the ground. In the mean time I will go to Boston in 10 to 12 days and be ready to instantly rush off. If the thing in Canada is good, we will have all the money to marry immediately!!!”

(1) Heard wrote two short stories in 1885 for the monthly *Lippincott's Magazine*, which were published in March, “Letters from Sonora” (Mexico) and June, “Letters from the Isthmus,” (Panama).

In another letter to Amy from her younger sister, Helen Maxima (Max) Heard, dated June 2nd, 1885, it was related that *“John leaves tomorrow for the mine in Canada,”* This gives a definitive date as a starting point for John Heard Jr.’s travel to Sudbury.

John Heard Jr. – A Short Biography

Who was John Heard Jr.? Heard was born in Paris, France on May 4th, 1859 and passed away in Florence, Italy, on May 2nd, 1895, just thirty-six years old. Within those thirty-six years Heard packed a considerable lifetime. Amongst his many accomplishments was that of prolific writer, contributing to magazines and mining journals of the day. He spoke four languages.

1892 continued



John Heard Jr. — Engineering and Mining Journal — July 20th, 1895

Heard was educated in France, Germany, England and the US. He practiced in the field of mining in France, Mexico, Central and South America, and Arizona, USA, as well as in Canada. While in Medford, Massachusetts, as manager of the *Brunswick Antimony Company's* refining plant, he invented a process for the smelting of the metal antimony. It was while involved in the antimony smelting process that an unfortunate incident occurred, in which, while rescuing workers from being overcome by carbon monoxide he was also exposed, reportedly the cause of his early death.

John Heard Jr. was the son of Augustine Heard Jr., nephew of Augustine Heard, founder of *Augustine Heard & Company*, traders between the United States and China in the mid-19th century.

1892 continued

Amy Heard, John's sister, married Russell Gray, a lawyer and real estate trustee ten years her senior, on November 3rd, 1886



Amy Heard in 1876 – from *Amy Heard: Historical Traces*, courtesy Robert M. Gray

Robert M. Gray, friend of the author, is the grandson of Amy Gray and has written, “Amy Heard: Historical Traces,” after extensive research into his family. His research into his family ties is ongoing and continually updated on the web. The fascinating letters from Amy as a young woman to her friends and family during the Gilded Age can be found online at:

1892 continued

[https://ee.stanford.edu/~gray/amy heard.pdf](https://ee.stanford.edu/~gray/amy%20heard.pdf) or just enter “Amy Heard: Historical Traces” in your favourite search engine for background on this research.

Focus in this monograph will be on one of Heard’s writings relating to Northern Ontario. The author has scoured numerous newspapers, journals and magazines of the period between Heard’s ventures in the Sudbury area and his death with very little mention of his involvement in William Seward Webb’s mine at Worthington.

He did, however keep track of developments in the Sudbury camp, as he was quick to correct the location of the early Copper Cliff area mines of the *Canadian Copper Company*, incorrectly made by an English mining engineer in an October 1886 issue of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

It has been said that Heard wrote much of his work when he became physically unable to pursue the mining profession. He based many of his writings on observations of life around him, including *Starving at Taskoma*, which will be examined here.

As an example, Heard wrote *The Killing of the Captain* for the August 1894 edition of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Much of it was based on an 1885 incident in Arizona, where Mexican militia mistakenly attacked an American scouting group, subsequently killing Captain Emmet Crawford. The interpreter for the Crawford scouting team was none other than Thomas (Tom) Horn, an American scout, cowboy, soldier, range detective, prospector, mine developer and Pinkerton agent. Steve McQueen portrayed Horn in the 1980 film, *Tom Horn*.

Heard met Horn in early 1890 when he, and Boston investors, purchased a group of mining claims in the Aravaipa, Arizona, mining district from mining promoters including Tom Horn. Horn was said to be a self-promoter and his many adventures provided significant material for Heard’s story. Horn is not specifically mentioned in the story, but is referenced to as the “big interpreter.” The love interest of Captain Crawford is a young Mexican girl by the name of Orejana, a reference to the Orejana claim at Aravaipa purchased by Heard and his partners.

“Starving at Taskoma” – Fact & Fiction

Starving at Taskoma was published in *The Century*, a popular quarterly (Volume XLIII, Issue 6, pp. 927-932, April 1892). Some basis for the story, which can loosely be called history-based fiction, may be found in *Pioneering on the C.P.R.* Mrs. Howey recounts:

“The Rev. Gowan Gilmour was the first Anglican clergyman to hunt us up. He came from the Soo by boat to Algoma Mills, then after the branch was abandoned he came on to Sudbury, traveling on snowshoes the whole way, remaining one night in a deserted construction camp, where he lighted a fire on the “comboose” but had no blankets, and in the morning shared his couch with the mice. When he arrived here he was suffering painfully from “Mal de Racquet,” and his eyes were so sore from the sun and snow that he was very nearly blind and obliged to remain in a darkened room for several days.”*

*Snowshoe sickness, caused by overtaxing leg muscles from constantly lifting the snowshoe nose over the snow with each step.

1892 continued

Numerical items in brackets are the known and possible people and places referred to. Miles and kilometers are rounded.

Those who live in northern Ontario will soon guess that “Taskoma” is, of course, “Algoma.” The basis for Heard’s story is that the “Albert Nyanza” with winter supplies for Taskoma Mills (1) located on Madawaskan Bay (2) has foundered off Manitoulin Island (3) with loss of the captain and crew and all the supplies required for the winter. The residents of Taskoma Mills are those workers and others that chose to stay behind when the *Canadian Pacific Railway* contractors, *Sullivan, Marpole & Company* went bankrupt.

(1) Algoma Mills (2) Mississauga Bay in Lake Huron, near Algoma Mills (3) Manitoulin Island

It is possible that the Albert Nyanza represents the steamer Manitoulin, which caught fire off Shoal Point, about five miles from Manitowaning on Manitowaning Bay, Manitoulin Island. This occurred near the end of May 1882. On board were CPR’s construction manager Harry Abbott as well as George Sullivan of the contracting company of *Sullivan, Marpole & Co.*

Realizing that the community was in a perilous position, a committee was subsequently organized at McSwine’s (4) grocery store and post office at Taskoma Mills and Messrs. Collins, (5), Fairbanks (6), and Fournier (7), were chosen as “volunteers” to go to “Yatchedash Junction” (8) for supplies for the community.

(4) Unknown (5) unknown (6) Fairbanks, a township west of Sudbury (7) Stephen Fournier, Sudbury postmaster, merchant, McKim township reeve, Sudbury’s first mayor. (8) Sudbury Junction, junction of CPR’s Algoma branch and the CPR mainline transcontinental, prior to becoming the town of Sudbury and 95 miles (152 kms.) from Algoma Mills

This committee of forced volunteers failed in its mission, most having returned to Taskoma Mills in a starving condition. At this point Father Tache’ (9), the local priest, decided he would attempt the journey, although the Irish and French- Canadian families were against his leaving in their hour of need. In the end it came down to a wrestling match between the Father and Runnin’ Joe (10), an Indian (as written by Heard). The priest was the eventual winner and the following day after an early mass, he left for Yatchedash.

(9) Inferred by Mrs. Howey as Reverend Gowan Gilmour, railroad missionary on Canadian Pacific Railway construction between Sudbury and Fort William. See endnote. (10) Unknown

“That Yatchedash Junction was ninety miles away; that no human habitation was to be found along the road, that many of the trestles had been burned, and must therefore be crossed on a single line of rails hanging together only by the bolts of the fishplates; that all the dangers of a long march alone through exceptionally heavy snow lay before him, weighed as nothing in the balance against the single fact that fifty families were starving at Taskoma.”

On the first day the priest made it as far as the bridge over the Spanish River (11), an astonishing progress made on snowshoes, about 59 miles (95 kms.) as noted in “CPR-Sault Ste. Marie Branch” in *Altitudes in Canada*.

(11) Heard wrote it as that location

1892 continued

"He hoped to reach the bridge over the Spanish River some time before dark, as the log huts built there a few months ago would afford him shelter over night."

"It was late indeed when he broke his way through into the old telegraph-office at the Spanish River; but the satisfaction of having accomplished so much made him forget his weariness, his suffering, and the uncertainty of his success."

"The next morning he arose with difficulty. Besides the lame stiffness to be expected after such a day's journey, his ankles were swollen and the excruciating pain locally known as "mal de raquettes" made him wince at every step."

"By noon Father Tache' was only six miles from the bridge (Vermilion River), and that night, after superhuman efforts and nearly crazed with pain, he barely reached the once famous (12) Camp 42"

(12) Near Turbine Station, the junction of a later spur to the High Falls hydroelectric generating station. About 7.4 miles (12 kms.) east from the Spanish River bridge and 28 miles (45 kms.) west of Sudbury

In the abandoned CPR construction camp, while attempting to find an implement to unblock the snow covered door, he discovered the bodies of three of the men who had gone on the rescue mission before him; Jim Nolan (13) and two Indigenous persons, Yellow Joe (14) and Big Hams (15), who had made it within twenty-eight miles (45 kms) (16) of Yatchedash.

(13) Father Nolan was a priest involved in establishing the first Catholic Church at Sudbury Junction (14) Unknown (15) Unknown (16) John Heard Jr.'s mileage

After leaving Camp 42 the priest became hopelessly lost in blinding snow and wandered for several days before finding fallen telegraph poles along the railway. Shortly after this discovery he reached the Vermilion River (17) bridge:

(17) Heard Jr. wrote as thus. The distance between Camp 42 and the Vermilion River bridge is about 12 miles (19 kms.) The Vermilion River bridge is about 16 miles (26 kms.) west from Sudbury Junction. Mrs. Howey, in her memoir, related that Stipendiary Magistrate Andrew McNaughton had a similar experience, circa 1883. While wandering lost he tripped over a fallen telegraph wire, which led him to an engineer's camp near present day Naughton, about 11 miles (18 kms.) west of Sudbury.

"An hour later he had passed the bridge over the Vermilion, and was soon floundering in the deep drifts at the famous Clay-cut by Whitefish Lake (18). Then came the long trestle (19), a dangerous crossing in the wind that had set in; but by flat on his stomach, he succeeded in crawling safely over to the other side; and it was night again."

(18) Clay cut unknown; Whitefish Lake is actually one-mile (1.6 kms.) south of the Algoma Branch. (19) Unknown – CPR construction manager, Harry Abbott, was known to favour trestles over creeks, rivers and boggy ground. A substantial trestle in early construction days was located just north of Windy Lake on the main line.

"About four o'clock the next morning the stalwart Hudson's Bay factor stepped out from the cabin near Yatchedash where he had made a nights halt with his Indians (sic)...Ross (20) looked up and down the road with a satisfied air, and was turning to call his men when he noticed a curious object tottering toward him, and, reaching for his rifle, cautiously walked toward it, wondering the while at its strange gait and continuous

1892 continued

hoarse cries. When he drew near he recognized Father Tache', and caught him in his arms as fell forward, gasping: "Starving at Taskoma! Help! – For the love of God!"

(20) Thomas Barnetson Ross, Hudson Bay Company trader, located on Whitefish Lake, south of Naughton

A relief party was organized at Yatchedash composed of:

"Mat Murphy (21) the road-master, Father Caron (22), the sturdy little Doctor Lovey (23), and Ross with his Indians."

(21) Unknown (22) Father Nolin, early Catholic priest who, with Father Cote, built the first RC church, Sainte Anne des Pins, in Sudbury (23) Dr. William Harvey Howey, CPR construction doctor, longtime Sudbury and North Bay doctor and husband of Florence Howey, writer of "Pioneering on the CPR."

Endnote re (9): Letters written by John Heard, Jr. were discovered after research for this article was written. They provide interesting details regarding the basis for "Starving at Taskoma," and will be explored in an upcoming *Handcar*.

1894

The Killing of the Captain – A John Heard, Jr. Story

In John Heard, Jr.'s story, *The Killing of the Captain*, Tom Horn is referred to as an interpreter near the end of the story. This story was published in the August 1894 issue of *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

There are several elements of Horn's life that Heard wove into his narrative.

The Mexican girl at the beginning of the story is named Orejana*; this was the name of one of the principal claims of the *Aravaipa Mining Company*.

Source: The *United States Geological Survey*, Bulletin 763, *Geology and Ore Deposits of the Aravaipa and Stanley Mining Districts, Graham County, Arizona* notes (p.96): "On the Oreja claim a tunnel about 700 feet long follows another vein."

*Occasionally spelled "OreHanna" in some other sources due to mispronunciation of the "j" which is pronounced as an "h" in Spanish.

The Captain of the story represents Captain Emmet Crawford. *Wikipedia* says: "By November 1885, Tom Horn earned the position of chief of scouts under Captain Emmet Crawford in Fort Bowie. During one operation, Horn's camp was mistakenly attacked by a Mexican militia, and he was wounded in the arm during the shootout, which also resulted in Crawford's death. Finally, on September 4, 1886 Horn was present at Geronimo's final surrender and acted as an interpreter under Charles B. Gatewood." Those underlined are two elements of the story.

Regarding Tom Horn's involvement in the *Aravaipa Mining Company*

Larry D. Ball's book, *Tom Horn in Life and Legend*, includes these items: "By a stroke of luck, Horn and his partners in the Ore Hanna Mine (sic) and several other properties in Aravaipa Canyon were in the process of selling out to eastern investors. Concluded in late January, the sale netted the partners some
1894 continued

\$40,000. Among the new owners was John Heard, Jr., a Boston mining engineer and popular author who met Tom Horn during the negotiations and would later write about him. W.J. Parks, who had mining claims in the same area concluded that Horn had extracted “several thousand dollars worth of high grade silver ore” from his claims before selling “for a good price.””

In Ball’s book is the further mention of Horn’s mining venture: “One of Tom Horn’s diggings in this area (*Aravaipa*) was known as the Ore Hanna (sic). As was typical of small promoters, Horn took in partners, including John P. Harr, a fellow Missourian, Wid Childress, a Texan, and his ranching friends, the Dunlap brothers, Dan Ming and Welford Chapman Bridwell*, all of who pooled their resources to erect the first smelter at the *Aravaipa* townsite. *Also known as Clay Beauford, an alias he used to join the Confederate Army at age 14. b. September 27th, 1846, at Washington County, Maryland; d. February 1st, 1905 at Los Angeles, California

Ball also notes that Horn was somewhat prone to exaggeration and his life’s adventures to that point may have captivated Heard’s storytelling genes.

Ball writes: “Fiction writers had already begun to contribute to the Tom Horn legend before his execution in 1903. In August 1894, John Heard, Jr. the mining engineer and member of the eastern syndicate that purchased Horn’s Ore Hanna (sic) mine in 1890, treated Horn as a heroic character in a story, “The Killing of the Captain,” for *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Heard wove a fictional love triangle around the events of the Crawford expedition, beginning the story in southern Arizona where a young vaquero, Santana, is wooing the beautiful Orejana. But she loves another—a handsome army captain (Emmet Crawford). The scene shifts to Captain Crawford and his Apache scouts, culminating in the tragic clash with Mexican militiamen in the Sierra Madre. While Heard fails to mention Tom Horn by name, he still figures prominently in the story as “the big interpreter” who attempts to hail the attacking Mexicans and alert them to their error.”

Ball notes Heard writes that Horn, as the fictional “big interpreter” used a counterhostage maneuver and that this was not mentioned in American or Mexican records, but Horn emphasized it in his autobiography. Did he read Heard’s story?
See also: *Aravaipa Mining Company Notes* – p.48

Maximilian and Mexico – A John Heard, Jr. Story

This extensive history of Maximilian’s involvement in Mexico was published in *Scribner’s Magazine* (Volume XV, June 1894) pp. 663-688)

References:

Some years ago I was camping with General Tiburcio Otero by the side of a small stream near Baroyecas in Sonora. – John Heard, Jr. was contracted to operate a mining company in the Sonora district of Mexico in 1883. General Jose Tiburcio Otero Toledo (1834-1900) was a famous military and a governor of Sonora, Mexico. The Baroyeca mine in Sonora operated 1701-1850. The current location of Baroyeca consists of three buildings, one of which appears to be abandoned. Streams in the immediate area appear to be dry.

“It is not time yet, *Don Juan*.” – Otero refers to Heard by his Spanish appellation translated as “Mr. John.”

1896

September 13, 1894 – On the N.P.R. – A John Heard, Jr. Story

This story was published posthumously in the Volume XIX, January-June 1896 issue of Scribner's Magazine and was written in Italy before his death. The story repeats some of the same themes as Hand-Car 412, C.P.R., where potential disaster from fire is avoided.

The Late Eraclio Solis, Highwayman – A John Heard, Jr. Story

This story was published posthumously in McClure's Magazine. It was copied in several newspapers as a serial. This reviewed copy was found in the *Victor Daily Record*, March 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of 1899 and it was noted that John Heard, Jr copyrighted it in 1898(?). The story revolves around Heard (presumably) traveling in Mexico and meeting Eraclio* Solis. *Heraclio Bernal (1855-1888) led a band of pistoleros, who operated along the mining zones of the Sierra Madre Occidental, Mexico (Wikipedia)

References:

In the spring of 1884 I was obliged to take the tedious journey from Alamos to Mazatlan... - John Heard, Jr. documented his 1884 ventures in Mexico in two stories; *Letters from Sonora*, Lippincott's Magazine, March 1885 and *Letters from the Isthmus*, Lippincott's Magazine, June 1885.

"Don Juan of the Rochin mine?" he asked pleasantly. - The highwayman, Eraclio Solis introduced himself to Heard in the story. Heard was in charge of the Rochin mine when he was employed in Mexico.

So, senior, I worked hard and learned something. I traveled and studied both in England and Germany; then one day I awoke as from a dream, and I came to Mexico. - John Heard, Jr. studied in Bonn, Germany and Harrow, England.

...and Eraclio asked, "You are going home, Don Juan?" "Yes, by a roundabout route, but I shall come back here." - John Heard, Jr. was at the time of the story, on his way to Panama and would eventually reach New England at a later date.

Speculative Footnote: It is not known when Heard wrote this story. (1) It is possible that his wife, Adeline, had it published posthumously as a source of funds, as may be intimated in correspondence (see above on July 5th, 1899) regarding a John Heard, Jr. story* which Adeline submitted for publishing and was rejected for poor copied handwriting. It is known from "Amy Heard, Historical Threads" that Adeline had managed some of John's early writings. (2) John Heard, Jr. may have wished to disguise Bernal's name at the time of writing. **Arnold Bocklin and His Work"

John Heard, Jr.'s Letters to *The Century Magazine* Provide New Light

The following article was published in “*Handcar*,” (May/June, 2023 issue) the bi-monthly newsletter of the *Northern Ontario Railroad Museum and Heritage Centre* located at Capreol, Ontario, Canada. It has been slightly revised for this monograph.

John Heard, Jr.

An Early Sudbury Journalist – Part II ©

The Century Letters

Local History by Allan Stacey

If quoted, credit must be given to the author

Shortly before the March/April “*Handcar*” was published, a trove of letters written by John Heard, Jr. to Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century Magazine*, turned up during research. Some of the letters concerning stories submitted to *The Century Magazine* are reproduced here, either in entirety or the core of them, as written in Heard’s cursive, and difficult to read, penmanship. Explanations and an occasional speculation will be offered.

Importantly, Heard’s letter of June 10th, 1889 provides answers as to the identities of some of the previously unknown individuals in “*Starving at Taskoma*.” Additional details of mining the William Seward Webb lease of Francis Charles Crean’s property are a bonus of the June 10th, 1889 letter.

An interesting letter to Isabella Stewart Gardner from Heard also turned up as a link during research and is included.

John Heard, Jr. Letters to Robert Watson Gilder* – 1886 & 1889

* Richard Watson Gilder (1844-1909) was editor (1881-1909) of *The Century Magazine*, an illustrated monthly magazine published in New York from 1881 to 1930. These letters from John Heard, Jr. were sourced from the New York Public Library archives. Below are the letters and explanations of Heard’s commentary.

September 17th, 1886 – Letter regarding “*Handcar 412 C.P.R.*” and possible rejection of foul language. Heard had submitted a story “*Handcar 412, C.P.R.*” to *Century Magazine* for possible acceptance.

“As I feared & told him you object to the profanity therein contained & wish to change it – to which I am perfectly willing to accede.”

Heard asked for his original of the writing as: “*the story, written in a Canadian camp & so that I may have a record of how I originally wrote it. – Dan Dunn, the biggest swearer on Earth, would not be actual material without an oath & a pipe in his mouth. – (at least to me -)*”

Explanation: This letter has a Sudbury connection. Dan Dunn was a walking boss on the *Canada Central Railway Western Extension*, the earliest section of the *Canadian Pacific Railway* transcontinental construction. Dunn’s successful breakup of a navvies strike in the Deux Rivieres area was the subject of “*Dan Dunn – CPR Construction Boss*” in the May/June 2006 issue of *Handcar*. The opportunistic Dunn established boarding houses along the construction route, particularly at Sudbury Junction and at Pogamasing, where the boarding house enjoyed music from an organ. Dunn eventually ended up in British Columbia where he engaged in railway construction and public contracts beginning in the early 1890’s. In January of 1898 the *New Denver Ledge* noted, “*Dan Dunn, probably one of the most familiar landmarks of this section, is very ill with kidney trouble.*” He passed away shortly after and is interred in New Denver, British Columbia. As a character, Dunn was sufficiently interesting enough for writer Julian Ralph to write “*Dan Dunn’s Outfit*,” which was published in the

November 1891, *Harper's Monthly*. The story included a sketch of Dunn by American painter and sculptor Frederic Sackrider Remington.

The story, "*Hand-car 412 on the C.P.R.*" concerns the heroic efforts of railway workers on the C.P.R. to stop the "Pacific Emigrant" before it reached a "long bridge" in the vicinity of "Rat Crossing" (alias Rat Portage then, and now re-named as Kenora, Ontario) threatened by bush fires.

Dunn is mentioned as: "*Swearing Dan Dunn, the walking boss, stepped out in the middle of the track between his men...*" Also mentioned is Matt Murphy, who appeared in "*Starving at Taskoma*" as "*Mat Murphy, the road-master.*"

It is also interesting to note that Heard wrote another story, "*September 13, 1894-On the N.P.R.,*" which contained similar elements to "*Hand-car 412 on the C.P.R.*" This story involved a rail side village about to be consumed by a forest fire and the valiant effort by a train crew to reach the inhabitants. This story was published posthumously in *Scribner's Magazine* in January 1896.

April 5th, 1889 – Letter regarding "*Starving at Taskoma*" from John Heard, Jr., Medford, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Gilder,

I send you to-day a little Canadian Story which has moved me more than anything I ever wrote, and is I think, better and stronger. Through out I have kept the real names of places and things so as to make it more real to me as I wrote. I knew this priest well, saw much of him at the mission, and spent several days on the road with him, in Canoe or hand-car (sic). The story of his struggle was not told me by himself but by another whom I met later.

Yours truly

John Heard, Jr.

June 10th, 1889 – Letter regarding "*Starving at Taskoma*" from John Heard, Jr., Medford, Massachusetts. As written by Heard:

Dear Mr. Gilder,

I suppose the story you allude to in yours of June 7 just received is the one entitled 'Starving at Algoma.' This is the origin of the title. Father Cote, the mission priest at Sudbury, came to me one day and asked whether I could help him to visit his people along the Spanish River and the Georgian Bay, where he heard that I was going. I did not know him but the man stood out so far ahead of the Jesuit that I was at once captivated by him and we started together. Paddling down that moving desolation – the "Spanish," we sang old French & Canadian songs together, and between refraining he told me of the plucky struggle which Father Caron made to save Algoma.

On my return to Sudbury, Father Cote offered me a room at the Mission and I saw much of him – a fine specimen of manhood, of energy, self forgetful, hard working and as broad minded a priest as I ever met; one that did more good by being a man that (sic) by being a priest. I knew him well and he told me much about his life. One day he introduced me to Father Caron, a younger man, of the ascetic Jesuit type – a religious fanatic, narrow minded, and if a Jesuit may be so, very conceited. He was at first astounded, mortified, and indignant at the fact of my having a room in the mission house. "But you are a here—but you are not a Catholic!" he said to me in dismay. A little later I said to Father Cote, "I cannot imagine that he should have done that heroic thing – you ought to have been the man." "It is a question of opportunity," he answered. As a hero Father Caron was impossible, (and) I did not consider him.

Father Caron was suffering of consumption; since that memorable journey he had always been weak (and) could not, I think, last long. He was in no way a poetic hero, so for him I substituted the finer character. I believe he is dead. The road I know well, and have made use of my recollections in the story. Ross, the

Hudson Bay factor, picked Father Caron up on the road insensible. All my intercourse with these people was in French, and possibly the story may seem a little exaggerated in English... or at least more highly colored because a Frenchman told it than had it been an Englishman. Whichever way you criticize it, it was a magnificent struggle.

Now you can decide as well as I whether you can call it a "true story," or be more circumspect and call it a "founded on fact" story. The pugnacious element in Father Cote's character is perfectly correct; on one occasion when my men – a gang of Finlanders, mentioned he offered to accompany me down the line & break through, a (word not clear) convinced that I was right. He would not use fire- assay, but was willing to make use of his natural (word not clear).

Sincerely yours,

John Heard, Jr.

June 27th, 1889 – Letter regarding "Starving at Taskoma" from John Heard, Jr., Medford, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Gilder,

I send you the missionary story with the names changed, and with the exception of the names there was nothing that could definitely "locate" the scene or preciser (sic) the actors to those readers who might have known them.

Such names as White-fish (sic), Spanish, Vermilion, are so very common over the whole Canadian territory that I hardly think it worthwhile to change them.

Yours sincerely

John Heard, Jr.

Explanation: Mrs. Florence Howey's memoir, "Pioneering on the C.P.R." was written in the three years before her 1936 death and published posthumously in 1938. Without John Heard, Jr.'s letter to the *Century Magazine*, knowledge of the true individual struggling from Algoma Mills to Sudbury on the rescue mission could only be surmised from Mrs. Howey's account of Reverend Gowan Gilmour's travails. Whether or not Mrs. Howey's recollection was clouded by the passage of a half-century can only be speculated on, but the essential events are similar in both the Reverend's and the Father's cases.

From Heard's letter to the *Century Magazine* it can now be seen that Father Taché was actually Father Hormidas Caron. Heard speculated that Father Caron was suffering from consumption (tuberculosis) and would likely be dead shortly after Heard's time in the Sudbury area, which is probably why Heard had Father Taché pass away shortly after his ordeal in the story. Father Hormidas Caron, born August 14th, 1856 at Louisville, Quebec, managed to carry on until November 3rd, 1930 when he did, indeed, die from tuberculosis a full 45 years after Heard's evaluation!

Father Stéphane Côté was a priest who traveled along the CPR construction route (ca. 1883) with Fathers Jean-Baptiste Nolin and Father Joseph Specht. Father Côté remained in the Sudbury area and was pastor of St. Joseph's church in Chelmsford, Ontario, from 1906 to 1945, while Father Jean-Baptiste Nolin established the parish of Sainte Anne des Pins in Sudbury and later ministered at several locations ranging from Thunder Bay to Waubesa where he passed away in 1914.

Although it appears from Heard's letter that he was offered a room at the Catholic mission, it is unclear whether, and how long, he stayed there or at the Howey residence as Mrs. Howey related.

Heard originally submitted his story as "Starving at Algoma," but changed the location to Taskoma at the suggestion of the *Century's* editor.

Although John Heard, Jr. was tasked with exploring the mineral claim leased by William Seward Webb, it was reported that he spent considerable time attempting to locate a more promising location, which is probably what he was up to when he traveled around that area.

Letter from John Heard, Jr. to Isabella Stewart Gardner - 1886

June 18th 1886 – Letter from John Heard, Jr. written at the Rossin House, in Toronto, Ontario to Isabella Stewart Gardner. *

"I fear my dear Mrs. Gardner that you now have but a sorry opinion of me – if you have any at all. I should however say a word in self defense – on my return from (indistinct) I was caled (sic) to New York and from there came back to Boston for two days when I tried very hard to earn the pleasure of a trip to Brookline – but unsuccessfully. By the time I return to God's country you will I fear have left for Europe and then how many months may not pass before the dice box of life throws us out on the same backgammon board!

*Toronto is a dismal place – and I sincerely advise you never to come here unless you bring a whole company with you – I have not seen on the streets a single face that should show itself out of the servants parlor – nothing is doing – there is nothing to see – no one to talk to – the hotels are miserable – the town disagreeable... and, as I fear the "influence du milieu...I had better, I think, stop right here – wish you a very pleasant and successful trip and ask you to remember me to Mr. Gardner and occasionally to yourself. Very truly yours,
John Heard, Jr.*

Explanation: What was John Heard, Jr. doing in Toronto? In 1886, Heard was in Ontario to hire John Edward Rothwell, superintendent of the *Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company* located at Deloro, Ontario, to act as assistant superintendent of the *Brunswick Antimony Company's* works at Medford, Massachusetts. Rothwell, a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, was knowledgeable about the barrel chlorination process for the recovery of gold, a process that was in vogue prior to the development of the more efficient cyanidation method.

Rothwell was a nephew of Richard Pennefather Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, a technical journal that John Heard, Jr. contributed to on several occasions, and possibly the connection between John Rothwell and John Heard, Jr.

John Heard, Jr. was manager and metallurgist for the *Brunswick Antimony Company* during the nominal period 1886-1890, and resided generally during his employment, in Medford, Massachusetts, location of the company's plant. Antimony mines of the company were located in Prince William Parish, York County, New Brunswick.

*Isabella Stewart Gardner (April 14th, 1840-July 17th, 1924) was a slightly eccentric American art collector and philanthropist, who counted leading artists and writers amongst her friends. She traveled the Middle East, Central Europe and Asia collecting art, which eventually formed the basis of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston, Massachusetts. On some of her 20th century collecting tours Mrs. Gardner was accompanied by Boston architect Edmund March Wheelwright, who was likely related to Heard's wife Adeline Wheelwright Lewis, hence the connection to John Heard, Jr. *Letter from the resources of the Isabelle Stewart Gardner Museum www.gardnermuseum.org

People in Heard's explanation of writing Starving at Taskoma.

Caron, Father Hormidas; Roman Catholic priest; born August 14th, 1856 at Louisville, Quebec; died November 3rd, 1930 at Sacred Heart College, Notre Dame Street, Sudbury,

Ontario; interred at Sudbury, Ontario. Caron resided in Sudbury, Ontario for 45 years (1885-1930) and owned the land where Sacred Heart College was built.

In Heard's letter to Gilder, he suspects that Caron was suffering from consumption (tuberculosis) and that Fr. Caron might not last long. His death certificate notes that he suffered with TB for at least twenty years before his death. According to John Heard, Jr.'s evaluation Caron actually had TB for at least 45 years.

Cote, Father Stephane: From the history of Sturgeon Falls, Ontario: "*The first traveling priests soon visited the settlers here (Sturgeon Falls), among them Fathers Nolin, Cote and Specht.. Father Specht held mass in a carpenter shop at a C.P.R. camp of 3,000 workers east of the town a few miles.*" Father Stephane Cote was pastor of St. Joseph church in Chelmsford, Ontario from 1906-1945.

Nolin, Father Jean-Baptiste; Roman Catholic priest; born July 12th, 1849 at Saint-Athanase, Quebec; died November 16th, 1914 at Midland, Ontario; Jesuit priest based at Guelph, Ontario, ministered to the Bruce peninsula; in the summer of 1883 he established the parish of Sainte Anne des Pins in Sudbury, Ontario, to minister to the francophone Catholic workers constructing the transcontinental *Canadian Pacific Railway*; sent to Thunder Bay in 1884; ministered at several other locations, finally dying on November 16th, 1914 from the result of smoke inhalation while rescuing the Blessed Sacrement during a church fire at Waubauskene, Ontario

Specht, Father Joseph; Roman Catholic priest; born November 5th, 1853 at Nancy, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; died February 6th, 1915; Jesuit missionary priest who came to North America in 1871 and was ordained in 1880 at Fort William, Ontario. He practiced in both Canada and Minnesota in the US. He was stationed at Wikwemikong on Manitoulin Island from 1898-1910. His last charge was at Garden River where he was sent in 1913, shortly before his death.

Collected Biographies of John Heard, Jr.

For the most part, the content of these biographies is reproduced as written by the sources. Some of the entries may be incorrect for various reasons and provide opportunities for others to research and verify, or at least, illuminate them further.

1892

June to November – *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Volume LXXXV – A biography of John Heard, Jr. up until 1892. "Mr. John Heard, Jun., is a young writer and young man." He is the son of Mr. Augustus (sic) Heard, now United States minister to Corea (Korea). Born in late 1850's in Paris, France, where he received early schooling. Studied in Baltimore, Ischel*, Newport, Freiberg, Dresden, Bonn, Brussels, Harrow and at the *Lawrence Scientific School* at Harvard. Began life work as mining engineer and metallurgist. Spent a year or more as superintendent of a large mining property in southern Sonora, and followed profession in the Wild West from the Mexican line to Winnipeg. His first published tale was written in French, upon cracker bags, as a desk, not as a subject - in a Mexican ranch.

* Is this Ischgl in Austria? Adolphus Edward Mastalier, M.D., in 1851, wrote *Ischel*, in which he stated: "Ischel has become the annual rendezvous of many hundred families who repair to it in full expectation of having restored to them that greatest of blessings, - health" "The mildness of the air, free of chimney smoke and street dust – is a real balm to the pulmonary invalid."

1895

May 2nd – Source: *Engineering and Mining Journal* (July 20th edition)

"It is our sad duty, as it has been, alas! very frequently of late, to record the untimely death of an able and honored member of the profession and a valued personal friend. Mr. John Heard, Jr. Mr. Heard was born in Paris, France, May 4th, 1853 (sic), and died at Florence, Italy, May 2nd, 1895, having attained, therefore, but thirty-six years. Notwithstanding his youth and his constant ill health during the past four or five years, Mr. Heard had done much creditable professional work, and was at the time of his death engaged upon literary work, more particularly on a 'history of Mining,' which would assuredly have been an enduring monument to his professional knowledge and high literary ability. No one more competent for this great work could have undertaken it. It is to be hoped that the notes, which he had collected for this purpose may yet be utilized.

Mr. Heard received his early education in Paris, then in Germany, from which country he went to Harrow, in England. He subsequently studied in the Scientific School at Harvard University, at the Ecole Centrale in Paris, and at Bonn and Freiberg, in Germany. His fieldwork began at Biarritz, in France, and for some years he was engaged in mining work in Mexico and Central and South America, and later in Canada, in Massachusetts and in Arizona. While engaged in Boston he devised and patented a cupola process for smelting antimony, the results of which were extremely promising.

Unfortunately, the company which had taken a temporary control of the process (sic) was unable to secure supplies of oil, and the work was deferred by Mr. Heard until suitable conditions could be secured. While engaged in this work some of his men were overcome by an accidental escape of carbon monoxide, and in rescuing them Mr. Heard was himself poisoned-a characteristic devotion to duty.

Mr. Heard was extremely familiar with mining and metallurgical literature and practice and had traveled very extensively in many parts of the world and spoke as a native four languages. He often contributed to German and French mining journals, as well as to American. As a writer of fiction he achieved considerable distinction, and his book entitled 'A Charge for France and Other Stories' was exceedingly well received.

Mr. Heard's education and life were out of the common. He came of the Ipswich family of Heards, prominent in our early Colonial history, as well as in China, where the great house of Augustine & Co. tea merchants, was founded, and flourished early in this century. Mr. Heard was educated in many countries, yet he was nevertheless an ardently patriotic American, who loved and appreciated all that was best in this country.

When he first came to study at Harvard his natural reserve was somewhat increased in his intercourse with his fellow students by his different foreign training, but this soon wore away, and no one was more sympathetic with the life around him. He was ambitious to do the best things and was never idle. He bravely took the varied chances of a risky calling, and face new ventures pluckily, always certain that in the end he would find success.

His profession was an adventurous one, and he passed years of danger and exposure in Mexico and the far West, gaining in these wild countries a great practical knowledge of mining and of the rough life of the frontier. His was a life of sharp contrasts, both of environments and of fortune, and it is pleasant to remember that his last years were filled with the best happiness that can come to a man. When his health was so affected by exposure and misadventure that he could not actively practice his profession, he found a wealth of material for romantic writing in the retrospection of his varied life. His stories were published in all of our leading magazines, and at least one tale of adventure in Mexico was written by him in French and English, and published in the former language in a leading French periodical."

February 1895-January 1896 – **Book Buyer**, Vol.12, February 1895-January 1896 - General biographical précis of John Heard, Jr., with reference to the *Engineering and Mining Journal's* biography and includes photo from E&MJ.

"The late John Heard, Jr., who died in Italy last summer, when only thirty-six years old, was a man of varied talent and high literary ability. He was by profession a mining engineer, having been educated at Harvard, at the Ecole Centrale in Paris, at Bonn, and at Freiburg. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a history of mining, and the notes he collected may yet be utilized. Mr. Heard spoke several languages fluently, and as a writer of English fiction he had gained considerable distinction. A vivid historical sketch of the Emperor Maximilian, and a short story called "A Charge for France," were originally published in Scribner's Magazine, and afterward the Harpers published the latter, (sic) as the title story in a volume of collected tales. A short time before his death he sent to Scribner's Magazine a dramatic railroad story entitled "September 13, 1894, on the N.P. R.R.," which will be published shortly. The portrait of Mr. Heard is reproduced from the Engineering and Mining Journal."

John Heard, Jr. – Items listed in *The Fiction Mags Index* *

Items marked with an **X** were not included in this list and were added from other sources.
Items marked with an **R** were reviewed with regard to John Heard, Jr.'s involvement.

Letters from Sonora: *Lippincott's Magazine* – March 1885 **X R**

Letters from the Isthmus: *Lippincott's Magazine* – June 1885 **X R**

Hand-Car 412, C.P.R.: *The Century Magazine* – October 1887 **R**

Florence the Beautiful; *The Cosmopolitan* – January 1889 (Volume 6, No. 1, pp. 268-285) **R**

The Smuggler's Bride – *The Cosmopolitan* – June 1889 (Volume 7, pp. 153-162)
 Among the Basques and Navarrese: *Outing* – April/September 1889 **X R**
 The Philosophy of Chinese: *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* – January 1890
 Sancho Mitarra: *The Century Magazine* – January 1890
 That Yank From New York: *The Century Magazine* – April 1890 **R**
 Fragments of the Stars (Meteorites): *The Cosmopolitan* – June 1890 (Volume 9, pp. 213-218) **R**
 Jokai: The Father of Hungarian Literature: *Poet-Lore* – March 1891 **X**
 A Charge for France: *Scribner's Magazine* – December 1891
 Starving at Tascoma: *The Century Magazine* – April 1892 **R**
 An Experiment with Time: *Two Tales* – May 1892
 Captain John (1814): *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* – June 1892
 Para el Rey: *Two Tales* – October 8th, 1892
 Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita: *Harper & Brothers* – 1892 **X R**
 The “Cave” at the Higuerita Mine: *The Overland Monthly* – January/June 1892 **X R**
 Maximilian and Mexico: *Scribner's Magazine* – June 1894
 The Killing of the Captain: *The Cosmopolitan* – August 1894 **R**
 September 13, 1894-On the N.P.R.: – *Scribner's Magazine* – January 1896
 *Sourced from: www.philsp.com

Harper's Franklin Square Library
Harper & Brothers

Item 721 – A Charge for France and Other Stories – June 1892
 These stories were published together and included some not previously published. Items marked with an **X** were not previously published (or have not as yet been found up to the current update (2024-01-01) Items marked with an **R** were reviewed with regard to John Heard, Jr.'s involvement.

A Charge for France
 Julius – A Waiter **X**
 Hand-Car 412, C.P.R. **R**
 Miss Sarah's Experiment **X**
 La Louvre **X** (1)
 That Yank From New York **R**
 Impressions of the Boat Race **X**
 Why They Shut Down at the Higuerita **R**
 Sancho Mitarra
 The Story of Tres Palacios **X R**
 Louis Napoleon alias Joshua Pitts **X**
 The Documents in the Case of the Brigantine “Maria Divina” **X**
 A Spanish Vendetta **X**
 (1) This was published in *The Cosmopolitan* in June 1890 as The Smuggler's Bride.

Items not Researched – Personal Communication – Robert M. Gray

June 14th, 2023

Letters from Augustine Heard, Jr. by Albert F. Heard in Biarritz from New York and Cherry Creek, Nevada, much about a patent for eliminating antimony from ore; California land.

Items researched – No immediate significance

Captain John (1814) – A John Heard, Jr. Story

This story was published in Harper's New Monthly Magazine (Vol. 85, #506, July 1892) pp. 203-212.

Guide to Notes on John Heard, Jr.

Raison d'être

The author became interested in John Heard, Jr., while researching material for a contemplated book on the early 1880's construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental railway. During the construction of this railway through Northern Ontario, the immense mineral wealth of the Sudbury Basin was discovered.

One of the earliest developers was an American mining engineer, John Heard, Jr., who was sent by William Seward Webb to investigate and develop a copper property west of Sudbury Junction.

Sudbury Junction was the point at which the transcontinental deviated to a revised direction from its original planned route westerly toward Sault Ste. Marie, Canada and headed northwesterly towards Lake Superior and British Columbia. The temporarily abandoned route was known as the Algoma branch, and it was along this branch that the Webb prospect was located.

In the 1930's, Florence Howey, a pioneer doctor's wife, wrote an autobiography of her life in the Sudbury area. Among the anecdotes was a mention of John Heard, Jr. and his development work on Webb's mine. It was said by Mrs. Howey that Heard wrote articles for magazines and journals while staying at the Howey home.

The author began a search for any of these articles with the hope that some of them might provide some colour of the Sudbury mining area during its nascent period. An exhaustive search of newspapers and mining journals provided very little of substance regarding Sudbury.

A chance on-line encounter of letters* written by Amy Heard, John's sister, regarding her life during the Gilded Age, led the author to make acquaintance with Robert M. Gray, grandson of Amy (Heard) Gray. Amy's letters provided very little to add to the Sudbury activities of her brother, but provided impetus to research John Heard, Jr. further. A wealth of material was subsequently discovered and researched concerning his other mining and metallurgical work, as well as his authorship of several short stories.

The Notes

This compilation of notes is the result of chasing leads wherever they may go and is not promoted as a masterful work of literature. It is hopeful, though, that the author's *modus operandi* will be evident as he collected bits and pieces of the puzzle and attempted to give them a semblance of organization. As has been noted in another monograph by the author: *"This monograph has not been aided by AI (Artificial Information), thus preserving the author's quirks of grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc. Please persevere!"*

Allan Stacey
Chelmsford, Ontario
August 1st, 2024

*Amy Heard: Historical Traces – (continually updated on line)
[https://ee.stanford.edu/~gray/amy heard.pdf](https://ee.stanford.edu/~gray/amy%20heard.pdf) by Robert M. Gray