

Enos Andrew Wall

Enos Andrew Wall was born 21 June 1839 in Richmond, Wayne, Indiana.¹ He was the fifth child of Etheldred Wall and Nancy Haines. In 1840 the family was living in Posey, Fayette, Indiana.² In 1850 they were in Centre, Wayne, Indiana.³

Enos started his mining career in Colorado in 1860, then went to Montana in 1863, where he was a gold miner but also had a general freighting and trading business⁴. He hauled freight from the Mormon settlements in Utah to the Montana mining camps. When President Brigham Young forbid the Saints to sell things to the Gentiles, Enos just drove further south to sell his goods before the message got to the Saints living there.⁵ He also engineered the short-cut from Fort Bridger, Wyoming.⁶

In 1868 he went to Utah, where he lived for fourteen years.⁷ His freighting trips to Utah allowed him contact with the ore discoveries in Silver Reef, and he was able to exploit them to make one of his fortunes.⁸ In 1879, Enos was the foreman and owner of the Kinner Mine at Buckeye Reef in Silver Reef.⁹ This mine was privately and locally owned, compared to the Christy Mine which was under San Francisco management, and the Barbee & Walker Mine which was under New York control.¹⁰ The abundance of ore at the Kinner Mine was described as going "straight down to hell".¹¹

That year, Captain H S Lubbock brought suit to dispossess Enos of the Kinner Mine.¹² Pending a final decision in the litigation before the court in Beaver¹³, the court issued an order to close the mine.¹⁴ Enos hired Jack Truby to guard the mine until otherwise notified.¹⁵ When Deputy John Diamond attempted to enter the mine to serve papers¹⁶, Truby stopped him and said, "We will obey the order of the court but you have no authority to enter the mine. Get off and stay off."¹⁷ That evening, Truby and Diamond traded gunshots until they were both dead. There must have been others who got involved, since some of the bullets in the two men were of different caliber than those they were using.¹⁸

Enos married Mary Frances Mayer in 1879 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Territory. They were the parents of two sons and eight daughters, but only six lived to adulthood.¹⁹

¹ Utah Death Certificates, 1904-1961.

² United States Census, 1840.

³ United States Census, 1850.

⁴ Mining and Metallurgy, 1920, p. 16.

⁵ Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, 1911, Vol 9, p. 20.

⁶ Mining and Metallurgy, 1920, p. 16; *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1920, Vol CX, p. 131.

⁷ *Salt Lake Telegram*, 29 June 1920.

⁸ Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, 1911, Vol 9, p. 20.

⁹ Memories of Silver Reef, in Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol 3, No 4, p. 117.

¹⁰ Geology, Mining History, and Reclamation of the Silver Reef Mining District, Washington County, Utah, by Robert F. Biek and J. Chris Rohrer, pp. 498, 501.

¹¹ From an account by Pat Murphy, foreman at the Kinner mine, in G. W. Barrett, "Mines, Miners and Mormons", *Idaho Yesterdays*, Summer 1970, p. 6.

¹² Memories of Silver Reef, in Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol 3, No 4, p. 117.

¹³ *New Zealand Herald*, 24 May 1879, p. 7.

¹⁴ Memories of Silver Reef, in Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol 3, No 4, p. 117.

¹⁵ Silver, Sinners and Saints, Paul Dean Proctor and Morris A. Shirts, 1991, p. 135.

¹⁶ *New Zealand Herald*, 24 May 1879, p. 7.

¹⁷ Memories of Silver Reef, in Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol 3, No 4, p. 117; Joseph Ellis Johnson: Pioneer, p. 444.

¹⁸ Ibid; My Story of Silver Reef, by Wilma Beal, 1987, p. 9; *Desert Magazine*, May 1966, Vol 29, No 5, p. 7.

¹⁹ Familysearch.org

Enos provided funds for the Chinese mayor, Sam Wing, to visit kin in China.²⁰

People from all over southern Utah came to be entertained by the rooster and dog fights, horse races and rifle matches of the Silver Reef Rifle Club. In March of 1880, Napoleon challenged Enos (the defending champion) to a shooting match. Local gamblers believed that the well-dressed Colonel Wall²¹, with his fancy new Henry rifle, would win the \$100 pot. Napoleon was rough-cut, ill dressed, with an odd-looking long rifle. Napoleon was the winner, much to Enos' chagrin. A rematch for double the pot was won by Napoleon with an even wider margin of points. There were several more rematches over the years, but Enos was never able to beat Napoleon. Once Enos hired someone to interrupt Napoleon as he was about to pull the trigger, but it didn't deter him.²²

By 1880, water was causing a major problem in the mine, forcing Enos to bring in a pump and hoist. He employed about 30 men. He was also involved in some expensive litigation with the Christy mill on account of some debts he owed.²³ Several court cases ensued.²⁴

In 1881, it was proposed that the wages of the miners be reduced to offset costs. Unpaid miners at Silver Reef seized Enos at his Kinner mine and incarcerated him in the Harrison House.²⁵ Wall escaped and about forty strikers were arrested, taken to Beaver where they were tried, fined \$100, and sentenced to 100 days in jail.²⁶ Some say that Enos repaid his men later.²⁷

In 1882, he went to the Wood River Valley area in Idaho where he was the superintendent and chief stock holder²⁸ of the Wood River God & Silver Mining Company.²⁹ During his five years in Idaho, he was elected to the upper house of the territorial legislature.³⁰ In 1885, he returned to Utah, engaging in mining at Mercur³¹ and at Ophir, where he owned the mill.³²

In 1887, he located the property that became the Utah Copper Company (now the Bingham or Kennecott Copper Mine). He didn't have enough money to develop the property, only making enough to keep it. He bonded other claims so that by 1896 he owned 200 acres and had completed 5000 feet of tunnels, drifts, and crosscuts on the property.³³

It soon attracted favorable attention of prominent engineers and so he in 1903 sold the majority interest for \$430,000 and 20% holding share and bonds.³⁴ Eventually the Guggenheims were involved and the Utah Copper Company was started in 1910.³⁵

²⁰ Silver, Sinners and Saints, by Proctor and Shirts, 1991, p. 137.

²¹ People called him Colonel because he looked like one, and may have had military experience but never held this rank (The Living Rock, by Arthur Wilson, 1994, p. 244; Mining and Metallurgy, 1920, Issue 165, p. 16).

²² Memories of Silver Reef, in Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol 3, No 4, October 1930, p. 107; [Turn the Hearts, Kanarraville Marksman: Napoleon Bonaparte Roundy; Pole Roundy, The Marksman of Boulder, Utah.](#)

²³ Silver, Sinners and Saints, by Proctor and Shirts, 1991, p. 150.

²⁴ Salt Lake Herald, 30 January 1880, p. 3; 13 February 1880, p. 3.

²⁵ Silver, Sinners and Saints, by Proctor and Shirts, 1991, p. 150.

²⁶ Utah: A History, by Charles S. Peterson, 1984, p. 116; Life in a Village Society, by Charles S. Peterson, in Utah Historical Quarterly, p. 93.

²⁷ Silver, Sinners and Saints, by Proctor and Shirts, 1991, p. 151.

²⁸ Salt Lake Telegram, 29 June 1920.

²⁹ Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, 1911, Vol 9, p. 20.

³⁰ Mining and Scientific Press, 1920, Vol 121, p. 72.

³¹ Ibid; Salt Lake Telegram, 29 June 1920.

³² Oral history interview with John Skinner, 10 June 2014.

³³ Mining and Metallurgy, 1920, p. 16.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Financial World, 1921, Vol 35, p. 775.

Later Enos had a falling out with the gentlemen to who he sold the ground, because they inaugurated policies of which he disapproved. To convince the public, he started a monthly mining newspaper in Salt Lake City. His criticisms forced the management to a greater degree of efficiency. He also took them to court because they were dumping waste on his section of the land.³⁶

As a leader, Enos worked with more unselfish zeal for the public interest than any other. One example was the leveling of Brigham Street (Fifth Avenue) in Salt Lake City. The thoroughfare was very sloped from side to side. The north side people were unwilling to have their side lowered and the south side people were unwilling to have their side raised. Enos examined the issue and decided the best solution would be to lower the north side. Others on the committee felt that the city would be sued for that solution, so Enos put a certificate of deposit of \$50,000 in a local bank to cover the possible losses. The improvement was made and not one damage suit was filed.³⁷

Enos was an inventor, a rich one, who could summon an engineer or mechanic to transform his ideas into wood or metal. He would then offer the initial model to a client to test, sometimes having to make expensive changes. Others took his ideas without paying any royalty.³⁸

By 1889, Enos was living in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Territory. He purchased a home on Brigham Street and had it renovated and expanded.³⁹ His family lived there until 1921, when it became a Jewish Community Center. Today it is the central building of the LDS Business College.⁴⁰

Enos was stricken with partial blindness due to a cancerous affection in the side of his head.⁴¹ He died 20 June 1920 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, after a long illness.⁴² He was buried in the Masonic plot of Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake City.⁴³ At that point, Mary and the two youngest daughters moved to Los Angeles, and when they passed, Enos was moved to be buried with them in the Cathedral Mausoleum of the Hollywood Forever Cemetery in Los Angeles, California.⁴⁴

Enos was one of the most prominent pioneer mining men of the West and one of the wealthiest men in Utah. He endowed the Wall fellowship in metallurgy at the Utah School of Mines.⁴⁵ "He was endowed with a powerful physical body and a clear-cut brain, coupled with a spirit of determination and with a faith in himself that never wavered through adversity and which he never paraded when success rewarded his efforts." He was one of the best informed men in the mining world, and his opinions were sought by the best geologists and mineralogists in the country.⁴⁶

Enos had a delightful character, was ever mindful of the feelings of others, he despised sham and fraud and dishonesty, and if he believed he was right he would fight to the finish. He made and lost several fortunes; but he was the same man whether dead broke or solid at the bank.⁴⁷

³⁶ Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, 1911, Vol 9, p. 20.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, 1911, Vol 9, p. 19.

³⁹ Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, 1911, Vol 9, p. 20.

⁴⁰ Ancestry.com

⁴¹ The Salt Lake Mining Review, 1920, Vol 22, p. 33.

⁴² Mining and Metallurgy, 1920, p. 16.

⁴³ The Salt Lake Mining Review, 1920, Vol 22, p. 33.

⁴⁴ Find-a-grave.com

⁴⁵ Mining and Scientific Press, 1920, Vol 121, p. 72.

⁴⁶ The Salt Lake Mining Review, 1920, Vol 22, p. 33.

⁴⁷ Ibid.



(Image from *Find-a-grave.com*)



(Image from *Mining and Scientific Press*,
1920, Vol 121, p. 72)



Enos A. Wall and family riding in a 64-horsepower Pope Toledo automobile in Salt Lake City (Image from *Ancestry.com*)



Enos A. Wall purchased a residence on South Temple, then redesigned and expanded it; 3 May 1910
(Image from <https://uk.pinterest.com/pin/213428469811000099/>)



Mansion home of Enos A. Wall at 411 E South Temple Street (Image from Ancestry.com)



Digital Image © 2001 Utah State Historical Society. All rights reserved.

Family wedding at home on 411 E South Temple Street in Salt Lake City;
Enos and Mary are on the far left (Image from *Ancestry.com*)



Dedicatory inscription on the memorial altar in the Cathedral Church of St Mark in Salt Lake City (Image from *Ancestry.com*)

BRIBERY CHARGE IN COPPER MERGER SUIT

Untermeyer Asserts Colonel Wall Paid Stock and Money to Graham to Start Litigation.

PROPOSED MEETING DELAYED

Guggenheims File Schedules to Show They Do Not Control Companies Being Consolidated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Charging that Col. Enos A. Wall bribed Charles W. Graham, with stock and money, to bring a suit to tie up the proposed merger of the Utah Copper Company and the Boston Consolidated Copper Company, which was to be voted on affirmatively to-morrow, Samuel Untermeyer, associated with former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, argued before United States Circuit Court Judge Lanning and District Court Judge Cross here to-day the motion that the bill filed by both Wall and Graham be stricken summarily from the records. They said the bill was an imposition on the court.

In the presentation of Wall and Graham it is charged that the proposed merger would work ruin to the Utah Copper Company.

At the end of the argument the court reserved decision, and counsel wanted to go ahead with the argument on the rule to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue. Mr. Untermeyer saying that the meeting of the stockholders was to-morrow and for the event to be passed might work harm to the companies, as one or the other might withdraw from the merger agreement. The court, however, refused and gave instructions which adjourned the meeting until Wednesday.

Counsel handed up affidavits of Daniel Guggenheim and his brothers, denying that they or their associates controlled, directly or otherwise, the affairs of either the Utah or the Boston companies. Affidavits of experts tending to show that the merger would be beneficial to both corporations and would not harm the interest of Col. Wall were also presented to the court.