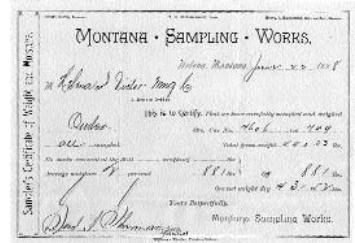
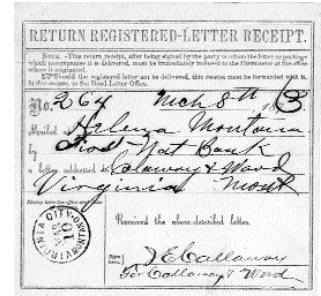


2043. Lewis & Clark. Helena. **Montana Sampling Works Sample Reports for the Helena & Victor MC, 1888.** Lot of 2 pcs. These are moisture content and weight of two separate ore rail cars full of galena (lead) ore. This is a common practice still today in most mines. Both are in black ink, one is on crème paper the other is on orange paper. Fold creases. Very fine. Est. \$25-75



2044. Lewis & Clark. Helena. **Penn-Yan MC.** Lot of 2. Cert.#122, 221. Incorporated in Montana. One is issued to J.L. Buskett for 2500 shares in 1891. The other is unissued. Uncancelled. Both are signed by president Henry H. Hill. Vignette of nine coins with varied values. Gilt and silver vignette, burgundy border and underprint. Wonderful vignette of America's classic coinage, showing the full variety of gold coins (\$2.5, \$5, \$10, \$20 with the obverse and reverse of each). Dated Helena, thus we suspect one of the many gold properties near there. Printed by Pioneer Press. 9" x 11". The issued certificate is Vf, stains at left margin. The unissued is XF. Est. \$350-500

2045. Lewis & Clark. Helena. **Postal Return Registered-Letter Receipt, 1873.** This return receipt is addressed to Galloway & Ward in Virginia, Montana sent from First National Bank in Helena. The best part of this document is not necessarily the age, but that **the postmark is from Virginia City, Montana, misspelled by the Post Office.** A unique but not unheard of mistake by the USPS. 4 x 4. Extremely fine. Est. \$75-150



2046. Lewis & Clark. Rimini. **H-B MC.** Cert. #7. Inc. in NM, 1944. Issued to George A. Shipley for 1 share in 1945. Signed by pres. Robert Warren and sec. J.F. Woodbury. Two small vignettes at left and right, one of miners underground and one of prospectors above ground. Vignette at center of mill site. Black border and print with gilt safety print and seal. Printed by Goes. 10 x 6. Uncancelled, one staple at top left, XF. Office located in Silver City. The company owned the Free Speech Mine at Rimini, Montana. "Rimini is an old mining camp where polluted waters from century old mining is plentiful. In Montana, we folks believe that such things are good for the body. We have Radioactive Radon Gas "Health" Mines. We have cyanide laced waters, polluted with heavy metals from gold mining. We have people drinking the effluence from mine waste right on TV. The up side of this is that the people drinking this stuff don't need a satellite dish to pick up alien transmissions, and can surf the net without even owning a computer! The poisoned water has little effect on the native born denizens of this area, but it seems to make folks who move here somewhat eccentric and misunderstood by any number of local and national law enforcement agencies. The major portion of Helena's drinking water supply comes from the Rimini Area." And: "Rimini, Montana is named after Francesca da Rimini, made famous in Dante's *Inferno* as an adulteress who was punished with her lover, Pado. In reality, she was the 13th century daughter of Guido da Polenta, Lord of Ravenna. She was married to Giovanni da Rimini, son of the Maletesta. Giovanni was reputed to be a brave but deformed and hateful person. Having discovered his wife in a compromising position of criminal intimacy with her own brother, he had them both killed. This story has become the subject of a number of poems, plays, paintings and operas." (Ref: *Mines Reg*, 1946, p135.) Est. \$25-75

MADISON

2047. Madison. Brandon. **Toledo Mine.** Photograph of the 40 man mining crew posing on the porch of a building. The photograph is 6 x 9 matted in a 13 x 17 black mat and is dated 1904, Toledo Mine. There are two women and a shopkeep at right side. In 1905, the Toledo Mining & Power Co organized with a main office in Brandon, Madison County. No photographer noted. Very fine. Est. \$75-150



MINERAL



2048. Mineral. Superior. **Iron Mountain Tunnel Co.** Inc. in Montana. Cert #A1016, issued to Martha Kohn for 100 shares in 1910. Signed by pres. William L. Ranft and sec. Clifford Smith. No vignette, green border and safety/underprint. Printer - John A. Lowell Bank Note Co., Boston. 11 x 8. Three assessments rubber stamped on face of certificate. Two folds. Very fine. This company's mine, concentrator, power line and supplies were purchased by the Federal Mining & Smelting Co. in July 1915 for \$100,000. The mine was an old one having been stoped for 1700' above water level 20 years prior. Operations were reported in 1916 to have been at a steady deficit, but it was expected to pay soon. (Ref: *Mines Hdbk*, 1916, p634, p493) Rare. Est. \$50-100

MISSOULA

2049. Missoula. DeBorgia. **Rough Rider M&MC.** Inc. in WA, 1907. Cert #90, issued to Ellen F. Brandt for 250 shares in 1909. Signed by pres. A.L. Thurston and asst. sec. R. Covington. Dated Missoula, WA. Black border, gilt seal and safety print. Printer – Goes. 10 x 6. Uncancelled. Two folds, 1 3/4” tear at right fold. Very fine. Also includes a letter on A.L. Thurston, Vice President and General Manager of the Valentine Mining Company, Ltd. Letterhead, datelined Wallace, Idaho, 1917. It is addressed to the Stockholders of the Rough Rider Mining & Milling Co. It begins, “Greeting – Through the oversight of our secretary, A.E. Wagland, in neglecting to file the annual report with the Secretary of State for the year 1915, our charter was forfeited according to law and the Rough Rider Mining & Milling Company as a corporation is therefore out of existence and its capital stock absolutely worthless.” For those stockholders, the news gets better though as Thurston explains that he can offer share for share stock in a new corporation which is the lawful owner of the Rough Rider property called the Valentine Mining Co., Ltd. He goes on to report, “Owing to the defunct condition of our company, the annual assessment work for the year 1916 could not be done for the company, and therefore the property was open for relocation January 1, 1917. A miner in DeBorgia, Montana, located the ground and after the work was completed and properly recorded, he sold the property to the Valentine Mining Company, Ltd., of which I am the principal stockholder...” The company owned 4 claims 6 1/2 miles from a railroad and carried an orebody without defined walls, opened by a 60’ shaft. The ore gave good values in lead, copper, silver and gold. The Rough Riders were a group of men gathered by Theodore Roosevelt in the summer of 1898 to prepare for the campaign to oust Spain from Cuba. They were officially called the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, but were soon known as Teddy’s Rough Riders. 23,000 men signed up to become a Rough Rider, but only 2000 were selected and the men chosen were “equal parts cowboy and soldier” who were promptly whipped into shape by riding out and fighting every day despite the scorching hot Texas weather. In July of 1898, Teddy and the Rough Riders rode out to begin their assault on the Spaniards and, in conjunction with the assaults of other troops, they successfully defeated them. The price was extremely high for the Riders, but their fame was cemented with that afternoon’s success. Of course, their trials were not over upon winning the war, for they and all the other US troops, were exposed to yellow fever and other potentially deadly diseases and sending these men home could have proven disastrous to their families and communities. Roosevelt, the Rough Riders and men from the other troops were all sent to the remote and relatively uninhabited Montauk where they would stay until September, at which time they were considered healthy enough to return to their homes and families. (Ref: *Copper Hdbk*, 1910-11, p1497-98; www.montauklife.com/teddy98.html) Est. \$75-150



MONTANA/IDAHO



2050. Montana / Idaho. **Two Mining Postcards, c1907.** One classic underground scene at Butte with four miners and 2 miners’ candlesticks sticking out of the timbers. Other of the Callahan mine in Idaho. VF. Est \$25-35

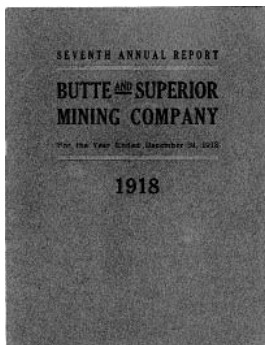
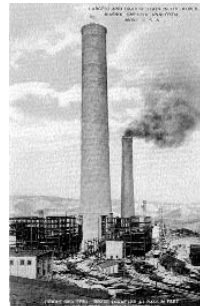
SAUNDERS

2051. Saunders. Granite Creek. **Ambassador Mines Corp.** Incorporated in Washington 1936. Issued to Jessie M. Haff for 4000 shares, cert #598, in 1937. Signed by John A. Walker president and S. M Laring secretary. No vignette. Blue border and safety print. Cancelled by hole punches of same and black rubber stamp. Printer not noted. 8 x 12. The company had 24 claims on Granite Creek in Saunders County. Its main office was in Spokane. There were about 2000 feet of tunnel workings on a promising silver lead deposit. The mine reopened in 1948 employing 5 men. (*Mines Register*, 1949, p.32). Small glue stain at lower left corner. Pin head sized red spots at right edge. Very fine. Est. \$20-40



SILVER BOW

2052. Silver Bow. Butte. **Anaconda Mine & Smelter Postcard Collection, 1905-1920.** Lot of 14 pcs. The smelter was taken down about 1980, sold as brick salvage, but the cement mortar had been replaced by copper. Est. \$50-100

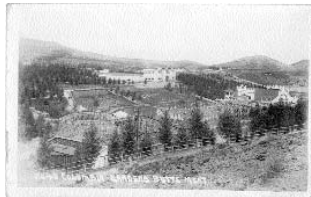


2053. Silver Bow. Butte. **Butte & Superior Mining Co.** Annual Reports 1918-1924. All in extremely fine to mint condition. Est. \$150-250

2054. Silver Bow. Butte. **Butte Electric Railway Co.** Inc. in WV. Two unissued certificates: 108/109. 190x. Great vignette of an electric railway car. Black border and print, no seal, no signatures, extremely fine. Printer – ABN. 10 1/2 x 7. Est. \$30-50



2055. Silver Bow. Butte. Butte Mining Postcards, 1910-1940. Lot of 10 pcs. These cards shows scenes of the various mines in the Butte area including the Ohio mine, Minnie Kealy Mine, Mountain View Mine, Mountain Con Mine, Bell & Diamond Mine, Original Mine and three cards showing the richest hill in the world. Very fine. Some postmarked. Est. \$50-100



2056. Silver Bow. Butte. Columbia Gardens, Butte, MT Photopostcard, c. 1910. Postmarked Three Forks, Mont, 19xx. Very fine. Est. \$20-40

2057. Silver Bow. Butte. Marcus Daly Handbill, 1893. This handbill was developed in an attempt to form a silver mine owners lobby. During this time period, the governments of the World were considering ceasing the use of silver in coins. In fact, India was the first country to abandon the use of gold and silver coinage. The handbill states that the conspiracy was founded in European countries to stop the free exchange of silver coinage in favor of a monometallic standard (gold). An interesting political struggle of the late 19th century. As we know now, silver continued to be used in coinage and minting. Extremely fine. Est. \$75-150



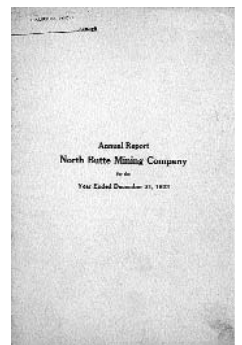
2058. Silver Bow. Butte. Montana Mining, Loan and Investment Co. Lot of 4 Scrip notes for various amounts. Dating from 1903-04. Green for 50 cents, blue for 25 cents, brown for 25 cents and yellow for 50 cents. All are Unissued and in very fine condition. 2 1/2" x 6". 4. Three different 25 cent notes and one 50 cent note. The 25 cents was in part payment of 1/4 share of stock in the company. All dated February to April, 1903. On the scrip they represented that they had \$12 million in paid up stock in the company, highly doubtful. Rare. Est. \$100-200

2059. Silver Bow. Butte. Moulton Mining Co. Cert.#68, A1021. Incorporated in Montana Territory. One issued to W. H. H. Bowers for 1667 shares in 1881, and the other issued to Chas G. Davis for 100 shares in 1886. **Both signed by president W. A. Clark.** Blue and black borders, with the same vignettes of an underground mining scene under the masthead, and one of a man holding mining tools over shoulder. Both are cancelled by hole punches and/or cuts. American Bank Note Co., printers. William Andrews Clark was born in Pennsylvania, studied law, taught school, drove a team to Colorado where he eventually worked the gold mines. In 1863 he went to Montana where he gained his wealth as a merchant. Clark was responsible for building the first stamp mill and the first smelter in Butte, subsequent to his purchase of the Colussa and Gabettetta mining claims. (Ref: DAB, 1930, pp.144-146). 7" x 11". Vf. Est. \$100-200



2060. Silver Bow. Butte. Moulton Mining Co. Incorporated in the Territory of Montana. Issued to Henry Wagner for 100 shares, cert #A1522, in 1891. **Signed by W. A. Clark** president and John T. Hanna asst. secretary. Vignette of three miners working underground with vignette at bottom center of a miner with a sledge and hand drill with train bridge in background. Border and print in blue, including vignettes. Cancelled by red rubber stamp. Printer - ABN. 7 x 11. See lot above for the story. Trimmed very tight along left edge, just beginning to affect edge. Very fine. Est. \$50-100

2061. Silver Bow. Butte. North Butte Mining Co. Annual Reports from 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914 & 1922. Incorporated in Minnesota 1905. These annual reports represent the history of the North Butte MC. In the first year of production and the ensuing years, the company's mines were "declared to be the most sudden and spectacular success at that time known in copper mining..." (Mines Handbook, 1930, p. 1341). Although there were several litigations, as outlined within several of the reports, with neighboring companies, production was strong and consistent through the 1910's. By the early 1920's, metal prices were low and the company was experiencing financial difficulty. In 1923, all work was suspended on the Butte properties with the company transporting much of the large equipment to Arizona to develop new properties. The Arizona ventures were an ultimate failure and the company resumed mining in Butte in the late 1920's (Mines Handbook, 1930, p. 1341). 6 x 9. Extremely fine. Est. \$150-300



2062. Silver Bow. Butte. Original Butte Mining Co. Cert.#327. Incorporated in New York in 1881. Issued to **Marcus Daly** for 200 shares in 1882. Signed by president T. M. Dunfee, secretary Geo. B. Child and treasurer Chas. S. Miller. **Signed on back by Marcus Daly.** Black border and print. *Location of Mine: Butte, Montana* printed on certificate. **Marcus Daly** was a politician from Montana who was one of the leaders in fighting the cessation of using silver and gold in coinage (see lot above) and was a debating adversary of W. A. Clark. Original Butte owned the Original mine, which was a copper mine located in the center of Butte, and was said to have been worked by the Indians. It was named