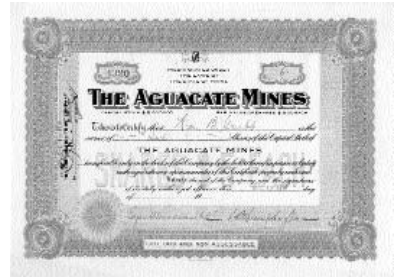


**1741.** Costa Rica. San Mateo. **Aguacate Mines.** Incorporated in Maine 1907. Issued to Wm. B. Grubb for 6 shares, cert #4320, in 1914. Signed by C. B. Humphrey vice president and Edgar H. Woodward asst treasurer. No vignette. Orange border and underprint. Uncancelled. Printer - Peck & Durham, NY. 8 x 11. This company owned the Quebrada Honda mine that had ore running \$8/ton gold. In 1920, the deepest working level was 1000 feet. There was a cyanide plant that could treat 2000 tons per month. Although, by 1926, the company was in receivership in Costa Rica and the Maine charter in forfeiture, the Mines Handbook states, "...mention is made in this book because of the remarkable efforts of the President (of the company) to make a success out of the proposition." In 1910, the president, W. F. White, visited the Quebrada mine to find that it was not as the engineer stated in the report of the initial sale to the company. White halted sale of stock and refunded several of the large share purchasers. He returned his \$3 million worth of stock to the company to lower the indebtedness. In 1920, the mine caved in to the 1000 foot level. The company spent all its cash attempting to repair the mine. In 1925, an engineer was sent to inspect the mine on behalf of the company who found that things were not as they were said to be. This engineer promptly shut the mine down. With no cash reserves, the company entered receivership in Costa Rica. And in the final report to the stockholders, in 1926, White gave a lengthy apology and his sadness at failing to make the mine a go. (Mines Handbook, 1926, p.2036). Very fine. Est. \$25-75



**1742.** Cuba. Bayatavo. **Copper Mining and the Mines Marion and Ditson, 1845** by George Ditson. Rebound in marbled boards and now missing the original covers. This is a 28 page promotional paper advocating the Cuban Copper mines and the wealth to be made with them. It discusses the American prejudice against such ventures and how the English have capitalized on this fact. It also explains how Mr. Ditson had acquired rich and apparently inexhaustible copper mines and named one after himself. Nowhere within the text is there a solicitation to buy shares nor does it mention if a company has been formed for that reason. But it has all the ear marks of having been sent with a packet that probably did have solicitation. All in all, it makes for an interesting read. Very fine. Est. \$100-200

**1743.** Finland. Abo. Kisko. **Finnish-American Mining Co.** Incorporated in Minnesota 1906. Issued to Johan Pyykkonen for 10 shares, cert #451, in 1907. Signed by John Daniell president and Oren J. Lasson secretary. Vignette at upper left of allegorical female holding up a wreath and holding a shield. Fancy masthead. Orange border and safety print with a gilt seal. Distinct fold creases. This company has its accounts set up with the Calumet State Bank in Calumet, Michigan. It owned the Orijarvi mine that showed copper, lead and zinc with zinc as the major sulphide. The company experienced "local trouble" that included "annoying taxation and innumerable petty interferences" that forced the suspension of work and having the affect of draining the bank account by mid 1910's. (Mines Handbook, 1918, p.1811-1812). Minor tears at ends of folds. Stain at lower left corner. Fine to very fine. Est. \$50-150

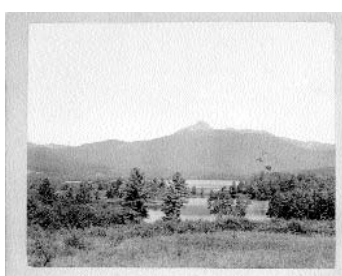


**1744.** France. **French Token Collection, 1789-1876.** Lot of 7 pcs. 1) Souvenir de L'Ascension, Token with Eiffel Tower. 2) Charm style, Commemoration of Bastille Day, Stamped 1789(?). 3) Charm style, Garibaldi Sa Ville Natalie, Nice. 4) Charm style, Republique Francois, Stamped 1848. 5) Ornate token, Reims, Rebulique Francois, 1876. 6) Centenaire Revolution, Republique Francois, 1789. 7) Medal, Connaissances Utiles..., 1851. Vf-Xf. Est. \$25-75

**1745.** Great Britain. London. **Debates in Both Houses of Parliament...1808, Relative to the Agreement Made by Government with Mr. Palmer for the Reform and Improvement of the Post-Office and its Revenue.** Printed by T. C. Hansard, Peterboro' Court, Fleet-Street. Approx. 180 pages. Soft bound. The pages appear to have gotten wet and are wrinkled. 5.5 x 8. Binding is worn with pieces missing. Text is intact. Fine. Est. \$250-500



**MEXICO**



**1746.** Amecameca. **W. H. Jackson Photographs of Mexico, c. 1895.** Lot of 4 pcs. The first photo is mounted on light brown backing and is 4 x 6.5. Stamped on reverse W. H. Jackson, etc. The scene is of an overview of a small village with a tremendous snow capped mountain range in backgournd. At the bottom right is, "5620, Ixtaccihualt from Amecameca." Iztaccihualt is probably the largest peak in this photo. The second photo is also stamped on reverse by W. H. Jackson, is 4 x 6.5 and mounted. The scene is of a Mexican standing at the base of a tree at least 15 feet in diameter. At the bottom left is, "5615, Montezuma Tree at Chapultepec." Both of these villages are located south of Mexico City. The other two photos are of the same scene, one is little more washed out than the other. The reverse is not stamped, but the mounting and scenery is very similar to the stamped W. H. Jackson photos. Very fine. Est. \$100-200

**1747. Chihuahua. Batopilas Mining Company.** Incorporated in New York 1887. \$2000 Bond. Signed by the asst cashier at the Mechanics & Metals Nation Bank dated 1923. No vignette. Green border and safety print. Printer - Broun-Green. 8 x 11. This certificate was a receipt for a bond deposit with the bank to implement the preliminary steps to mortgage foreclosure and reorganization. The company first formed as a consolidation of over 10 different companies. Later, more property was purchased with total cost of \$1.95 million. Improvements to the properties totaled more \$2.7 million. In the early days, the property was a bonanza with an average silver output of \$380,000 per year. In 1920, production amounted to just \$100,000. The workings of the mines were very impressive with over 10 miles of adits and 77 miles of tunnels, etc. Very fine. Est. \$25-50



**1748. Chihuahua. Bravos. Erupcion MC.** Cert. #14255. Incorporated in New Mexico. Issued to Louis E. Caldwell for 5 shares in 1927. Signed by vp JF Bankard and asst. sec. Geo. H. Gabbe. Brown border and safety print, embossed seal (weak), black print, no vignette. Two folds, printed by Goes, uncancelled, XF, 11 x 8. Inc. in 1916 as a holding company for the Cia. Minera Erupcion y Anexas, S.A. It owned 153 acres of mining land on Los Lamentos mountain in the Bravos district of Chihuahua. Controlled by Ahumada Lead Co. The mines of Ahumada and Erupcion are situated next to each other. Ahumada also equally shares with Erupcion the ownership of a 47-mile railroad which furnishes transportation to the properties. In 1925 Erupcion earned \$2,345,118 gross with a total net income of \$809,240, as compared to \$2,611,374 with a total net income of \$570,585 in 1924. In the Erupcion there are two known ore bodies, the Erupcion and Berrenda. The ore is lead carbonate mainly with some sulphate and sulphide. The Berrenda ore body is more irregular than Erupcion. In years past, the Erupcion averaged 27.4% lead and 5.5 ounces of silver to the ton. It 1925, it average 22.65% lead and 6.93 ounces silver to the ton. Development in 1925 proved that the ore was not confined to a rock bed less than 200' wide and 10' to 30' thick as originally thought. Instead, ore was found through a width of 1000' and a depth along fissures of over 100'. This complicated prospecting and necessitated a large amount of exploratory work. At the time the management debated whether the mineralization would produce ore bodies of sufficient size and richness to make it profitable. Erupcion was a regular producer from 1916, and by 1926, it showed its best production to date due to new management and better equipment. (Ref: *Mines Hdbk.* 1926, pp1919-1923, 1958) Est. \$25-75

The Berrenda ore body is more irregular than Erupcion. In years past, the Erupcion averaged 27.4% lead and 5.5 ounces of silver to the ton. It 1925, it average 22.65% lead and 6.93 ounces silver to the ton. Development in 1925 proved that the ore was not confined to a rock bed less than 200' wide and 10' to 30' thick as originally thought. Instead, ore was found through a width of 1000' and a depth along fissures of over 100'. This complicated prospecting and necessitated a large amount of exploratory work. At the time the management debated whether the mineralization would produce ore bodies of sufficient size and richness to make it profitable. Erupcion was a regular producer from 1916, and by 1926, it showed its best production to date due to new management and better equipment. (Ref: *Mines Hdbk.* 1926, pp1919-1923, 1958) Est. \$25-75

**1749. Chihuahua. Ocampo. Sierra Cons. Mines Co.** Cert. #A2392. Inc. in Terr. Of Arizona, 1909. Issued to Curtis & Sanger for 100 shares in 1910. Signed by vp E. R. Grochau and sec. J.R. McNady. Small vignette of several miners working underground. Orange-brown border, safety print and seal.

Printed by Christie, Duluth. This certificate has much damage to the top quarter – tape repairs to back along top, creased and torn and stained, small piece missing at right fold. Fair. 10 1/4 x 8. Uncancelled.

This company controlled the Sierra Mining Co., S.A. which was incorporated in 1908 and had offices in Ciudad, Jurez, Chihuahua. The property was located at Ocampo covering about 50 miles, 110 miles from Tomosachic, a station on the R.G., S.M. & P.R. RR. The company also owned over 100,000 acres of timber land in the same district, including water rights and timber thereon. Owned real estate in Ocampo along with valuable water rights and mill sites, mining concessions and rights. The company had reopened several of the old mines on the property and had done about 13,000' of work when it was forced to cease operations in March, 1912 due to the revolution in Mexico. No work was done between that time and about 1915, although the company was ready to resume when conditions permitted. Six ore-shoots were reportedly developed that were likely to produce 100,000 tons of ore, averaging \$12/ton in gold and silver. The silver-bearing mineral of the ore is largely argentite, with some associated gold, in a siliceous gangue; the ledge matter was an andesitic breccia cemented with quartz. It had the El Salto 20-stamp mill at the site and was working on a 40-stamp mill as well. Power was provided by a 300 horse-power steam-electric power plant at Duranzo, six miles northeast of Ocampo. (Ref: *Mines Hdbk.* 1916, p1034.) Est. \$25-75



**1750. Chihuahua. Rayon. Concheno. Greene Gold-Silver Company and Greene Consolidated Gold Co.** Inc. in WV, 1900 and 1902, respectively. *Greene Gold-Silver:* Cert. #B2269, issued to Chas. Armbrrecht for 20 shares in 1908. Signed by 2nd vp Chas. Mauay and sec. R.A. Jones. Underground drill scene. Brown border and underprint. Dated New York. 10 1/2 x 7. Pinholes, several folds, a few light stains. Uncancelled. Very fine. *Greene Consolidated:* Cert. #10938, issued in 1905 to Greenleaf K. Sheridan, 100 shares, signed by v-pres. M.L. Sperry and asst. sec. J. Shuemartin (?). Vignette of miners using power drills underground, brown border and underprint, embossed seal, dated New York. Printer – ABN. 10 1/2 x 7. Uncancelled. Folds, very fine. The company's properties included the Concheno mine, its most important mine, the Balvanera group, the Guaynopita group at

Mulatos, Sahuaripa, Sonora, the Matulera group at Ocampo, Chihuahua and miscellaneous properties including the Santa Brigida, Cerro Boluda group, Pinos Altos group, El Trigo group. La Trinidad group, El Colon mine, San Ramon group, Cueva Santa mine, La Lamosa group, Belen group, El Refugio group and the Santa Eduvigis group and more. With all these properties, it is no surprise that the president of this company, Col. Wm. C. Greene, has quite a story behind him. "It is difficult to understand," says Stevens, "how Col. Greene, a man of undoubted ability in many fields, should have allowed his mania for buying mines to have mastered him so completely as to have conducted

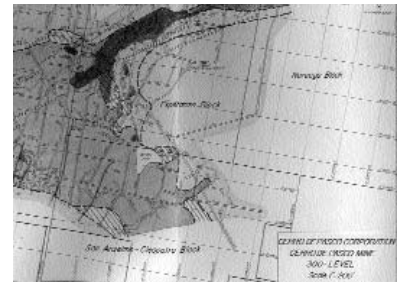
the company's affairs along such insane lines as were followed." Near the end of this company's existence, Greene borrowed \$250,000 from his long-time friend, Pres. Diaz of Mexico, to help the company, but this amount could not save a company operated on such faulty plans of operation. Greene did not buy property outright and bought on option instead, which meant that at the first financial tightening, the whole company fell to pieces. Stevens assessment of the situation in 1908, was that the directors, who attempted to save the company when it was about to collapse, should have acted much sooner to put an end to Col. Greene's buying frenzy. The Greene Gold-Silver Co. held title to its properties through a Mexican incorporation, but stock in that company was said to be "hypothecated" which meant that the American company had no value other than the furniture in its office. In order to satisfy the debts of the company, the property the company had acquired was to be sold. As Stevens put it: "The company bought entirely too many properties, and wasted its funds on further purchases, instead of securing those already held under partial payments. Col. Greene has not profited personally, and is said to have broken down completely, apparently from nervous prostration, but the responsibility for the complete collapse of the company rests solely with him. The only possible chance for salvage lies in the reorganization of the company, in which case the old shareholders will be nearly or quite wiped out, but small as may be the salvage, there will be none without drastic reorganization, if capital can be induced to go into the enterprise on any terms." The Greene Consolidated Gold Company was related to the Greene Gold-Silver in some way, although none of the Handbooks make mention of it directly; the Greene Gold-Silver did apparently have several subsidiary companies, of which this may have been one. M.L. Sperry, the v.p. of Greene Gold-Silver, is also the v.p. of Greene Consolidated. (Ref: *Copper Hdbk*, 1908, p757-760.) Est. \$50-100

1751. No Lot.



1752. General. **American Mineral Reduction Co.** Collection of documents c 1908. Lot of 6 pieces. This small collection has documents that relate the company and its revolutionary new smelter and roaster. The first piece is a 4 x 6 pamphlet promoting the company which indicates that the company has been granted a patent by Mexico and will lease its machines to the vast number of mines. This is a small newspaper clipping, 1908, advertising the book *Origin of Ore Deposits* by Etienne Ritter. The third and fourth pieces relate to the cost of stock in the American Mineral Reduction Co. The fifth piece is a promotional letter from the brokerage house of F. H. Johnston, Los Angeles, about the American Miner Red. Co. Finally, there are articles removed from the *Mining World* entitled *A Theory of Ore Deposits*, by J. E. Spurr, 1908. J. E. Spurr is considered a pioneer in the science of ore deposits. Extremely fine. Est. \$25-75

1753. General. **Cerro De Pasco Corp.** Incorporated in Delaware. *Cerro Lead Zinc Progress Reports from 1958-59. Cerro Lead-Zinc Exploration & Development Program, 1958. Cerro Fire Study, 1959. Cerro Lead Zinc Sulfide Inventory, 1959. Three volumes with hard bound bindings.* Several authors. These reports outline detailed geologic studies of the Cerro de Pasco Lead Zinc Mine. Detailed reports on the individual levels, which appear as deep as 1000', with plan maps of the workings, geology and ore grades. There are several detailed descriptions of conditions of such things as fire doors and the development of new cracks around those doors with their subsequent movement. One of the volumes is fascinating. It discusses the long standing problem of fires in the mine. These fires have been inherent for some time and are the result of chemical reactions. A cursory preview suggests that the Cerro De Pasco geologists believed there was an exothermic reaction being sphalerite and pyrite and subsequent reports to determine the causes. Professional Geologic Reports. Most maps are hand drawn. Extremely fine. Est. \$75-150



1754. General. **Consolidated MC.** Inc. in AZ, 1907. Lot of two certificates. Cert #549, issued to Charlotte C. Nutting for 100 shares in 1909. Signed by pres. W.R. Ransdell and sec. John J. Kenzaskie. Vignette of mine site looking down hill and across valley. At left and right, small underground vignettes. Vignette of miner with tools incorporated into border. Green border, seal and underprint. "Guadalajara, Mexico" printed below company name. Printer - Broun-Green. 11 1/4 x 9 1/4. Two folds, small stain upper right, uncanceled. Cert. #1443, issued to S. Dexter Nutting for 600 shares in 1913. Signed by pres. W.R. Ransdell and sec. Jas. D.



Dotson. Vignette at top of two allegorical figures with globes, beehive and capitol building. Orange border, safety/underprint. Printer - Broun-Green. 12 x 8 1/2. Uncanceled. Folds, very fine. Unable to find reference to this company in our library. Very attractive. Est. \$50-150