

2209. General. Sunny Slope GMC. Certificate #49. Incorporated in Territory of New Mexico. Issued to Charles W. Berthiaune for 25000 shares in 1904. Signed by pres. Arden Lands and sec. Dayton E. Coors. Vignette at top left of two miners working underground by candlelight. Small vignette in gilt at bottom of mountain and river scene. Gilt border, safety print and seal. Dated *Chippewa Falls, Wis.* Small tears at tops and bottoms of the two folds. Very fine. Printed by Goes. 11 x 8. With a name like this one, the workings could be anywhere. We have placed the company in New Mexico based on the incorporation, but with a dateline from Wisconsin we are not sure. If someone knows more about this company, feel free to let us know. Est. \$25-75

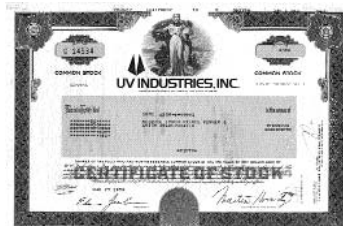


2210. General. Three postcards from New Mexico. Bird's eye view of mining camp at Therma; two children at the edge of a "Beaver Dam" at Therma; real photo postcard of old car at the foot of Red River Pass in Taos Valley, with sign attached to two trees. All have white border. Vf, some cracking in photo. Est. \$50-100.

2211. General. Tri-Metal Mining Corp. of New Mexico. Cert. #B10. Inc. in Delaware. Issued to R.B. Walls for 100 shares in 1937. Signed by vp M. G. Putnam and sec. R.B. Walls. Vignette at top of spread winged bald eagle with capitol building in background on left and seascape on right. Black border and print with yellow safety print. Embossed seal. Printed by Goes. Two folds, XF, 8 x 11, uncanceled. This company is listed as inactive and was located in New Mexico as reported in the Mines Register, 1946. Est. \$25-50



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2212. General. UV Industries, Inc. Three certificates: C14534, 108666, NP017276. Incorporated in ME, 1906. Issued to various in 1977 and 1979 for various amounts. Two Common Stock (purple and light blue borders) and one Preferred Stock (brown border – has two staples in it). Vignette of robed woman holding globe in one arm, tree and landscape behind her. Printed signatures, hole punch cancellations. Printed by Security-Columbian United States Banknote Corp. 12 x 8. Very fine. We could find no reference to this company in our library. Est. \$25-50

GRANT

2213. Grant. Carlisle MC Letterhead, 1886. Sent to the Cochise County Bank in Tombstone, AZ regarding several checks that were enclosed with the letter for varying amounts totaling \$295.77. Signed by A.M. Robertson. Folds, xf. For more information on the Carlisle MC, please see the Longmaid Archive. Est. \$25-50



2214. Grant. Carlisle. Longmaid Collection. J. Henry Longmaid collection and archive contains a wealth of western mining history from a producing mine engineering family, not just prospectors. There are 131 documents and 69 quality photographs covering the Longmaid's exploits as mine managers at the **Carlisle Mine in Carlisle, New Mexico c 1886-1889;** the Eureka and Excelsior mines at Bourne, Oregon circa 1889-97; Empire (1890-1892) and the Penobscot (1892-1915) mines in Montana. The Carlisle and Empire mines were worked for the benefit of the Golden Leaf Mining Co. Ltd. of London, headed by John Longmaid. His son, J. Henry Longmaid, headed up most of the rest of the operations, while brothers(?) Frank and Charles participated. All were good producing gold and silver mines.

The Carlisle Mine, Steeple Rock District, Grant County, New Mexico

John Longmaid (1832-1916) was brought from London by the golden Leaf Gold Mining Co. Ltd to run the gold mine at Carlisle in the Steeple Rock Mining District, Grant County. While prospecting had begun there in the 1860's, Apaches ran off any would-be miners until about 1881 when the first official claims were staked by D. Remington, J. Mounts, W. Johns, and A. George, all reportedly from Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Chicago financiers, including Marshall Field, purchased the mine about 1882 and organized the Carlisle Gold Mining Co. They built a 20 stamp mill and had successful production, with much news reported in Burchard's *Report of the Director of the Mint* during the 1882-1885 period. The company had four shafts producing ore said to run \$75 per ton of mostly gold. Burchard noted a severe lack of water, hindering production at the mill. By 1884 they were employing 200 men. They solved their water problem by building a reservoir 500 feet from the mill, visible in one of the photographs in the archive.

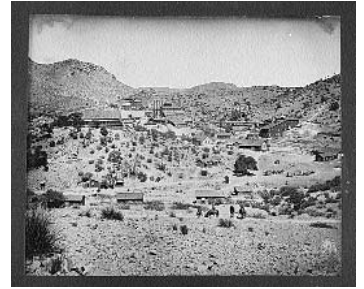
The Golden Leaf Mining Co., Ltd was formed in November, 1886 to purchase and operate the Carlisle based on a report made to them by John Longmaid, who had been busy in the States since at least the 1870's. He had previously spent much time at Bingham Canyon, Utah, at or near what would become the world's largest copper mine. Under Golden Leaf, the Carlisle continued to prosper. The photograph

ic archive in this collection documents the improvements and activity. The photographs were taken by James Hildreth of Safford, Arizona in 1887-1888. His first visit in June 1887 may have corresponded to the arrival of Longmaid's daughters at camp, who are shown in several photos. The *Silver City Enterprise* also noted a second visit in March, 1888.

Specific production records from the Carlisle are no longer available. The Golden Leaf Co. increased the size of the mill to 60 stamps in 1888, based on Longmaid's report that estimated 362,000 tons of ore above the 400 level. The mill "was the finest looking mill in the two territories" according to an article in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* in July, 1888, which also reported production at about \$316,000 per year based on a 6 month record. But the Longmaid ore projections would prove to be short sighted, because some of the ore was at or below the water table – it was sulfide ore – which was not amenable to free milling. It would take a completely different kind of processing. The value of the ore would change with depth as would the character.



The near surface ores were gold rich, reportedly 5 to 1. But the sulfide ores were silver rich, 20 or more parts silver to 1 part gold. By 1889, the company was mining \$5 ore, which may have simply been the recovered grade. In 1890, after planning to drop the main shaft to 1000 feet, the Golden Leaf Co. dropped the idea and kept production at a minimum for a few years, then sold the property. It would lie dormant for another 25 years until the floatation process allowed profitable extraction of metals in fresh sulfides like those at Carlisle.

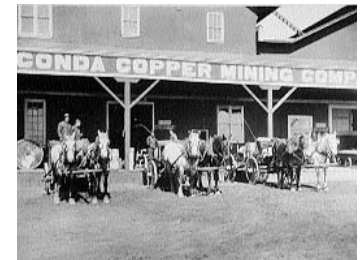


John Longmaid (1832-1916) was English born. He came to the states as a mining engineer, first working in the Bingham Canyon area and other locations, ostensibly for English mining interests. While heading the Carlisle in New Mexico, he brought his son J. Henry Longmaid with him to run the mill (June 1887), which may have been his first mining job in the states. John Longmaid ran the Carlisle until July 1888 when he left for an unspecified health problem. Some authors have suggested he left because of severe stress of running the operation. With the knowledge that they would not be able to process the sulfide ores using the stamp mills, Longmaid began a process of stripping the pillars from the mine. With a 40 foot wide ore shoot, removing the support pillars resulted in great underground instability, culminating in a near complete collapse of the upper 300 feet of the mine. Little was written of the debacle, but the mine was nearly ruined forever. J. Henry took over in his father's absence. John was later made in charge of the Montana operations for the Golden Leaf Mining Co.

J. Henry and his father collected two fabulous wire gold hand specimens from the near-surface high grade at the Carlisle which are a part of this archive. J. Henry's personal miner's candlestick, etched with his name, is also a part of this archive. He probably was given this stick at the Carlisle, possibly his first job at an operating mine, and undoubtedly cherished it the rest of his life. The pearl handled pistol and leather holster that J. Henry used in New Mexico, visible in the photographs, is also present here.

Montana

The Longmaid family in Montana acted like a corporation. All of the family members were involved – John (father), J. Henry, Frank, and Charles. We suspect the latter two are brothers of J. Henry. Several of the photographs of the Longmaids in New Mexico, c1888, include four young men and two young women with John and wife. Their first effort was the Empire Mine at Marysville, which they ran for the Golden Leaf Co., Ltd. While at the Empire, they began to do more property examinations. They then began to use their salary to procure other properties and ready themselves for production.



The Empire Mine, Montana.

The Empire mine is located about a mile from the famous Drumlummon mine, one of the early gold producers of the district, also owned by another English mining Co. It is on the west side of Belmont Mountain, about 5 miles from Marysville. It was purchased by an English company in 1886 with common investors to the Drumlummon. Development work began, leading rapidly to production on this new mine. By 1891, the Golden Leaf Mining Co. Ltd. became the operator. The connection of the two companies is unknown. A 60 stamp mill had been built, and there was significant problems developing ores below the 300 foot level, reminiscent of the Carlisle. Golden Leaf brought in the Longmaids to solve the problems. For the next three years, the Longmaids extracted and sold over \$300,000 in gold from the mine, according to the revenue account sheets present in the archive. The reported production by Montana differs by half, probably because the English companies did not report their product. The revenue accounts certainly indicate that they shipped the surplus cash to England. John Henry had agreed to a three year contract with Golden Leaf to operate the Empire. At the same time, they began production on the Bell Boy, another important producer. The revenues were reported separately on the Golden Leaf Revenue Account sheets with the Empire, but were equally impressive in production.

The Penobscott Mine, Montana

Possibly while working the Empire, the Longmaids were watching another important mine nearby, the Penobscott. It was reportedly one of the first mines in production in the district: indeed early enough that the first ores were reduced using an arastra (c1872). The ore was about typical of the area, running about 1 ounce per ton gold with some silver. By 1880, the mine was thought to have produced about \$100,000. Records after that, until well after the turn of the century were scant, until this archive was discovered.

The Longmaids purchased a number of properties along with the Penobscott. They operated the mine and mill for at least two years full tilt, from 1894 to 1896. Based on the bullion receipts contained in the archive, they averaged \$3485 per weekly shipment, with an aggregate total of about \$205,580, nearly all of which was gold. The shipments were to the US Assay Office in Helena. The archive includes several choice maps and sections. One longitudinal section showed that they robbed the pillars just like they had done at the Carlisle.

About 1897, things changed for the family. The archive shows a distribution of part ownerships in the Penobscott to other family

members Frank and Charles. Production after that time is uncertain, but the family held the property until at least 1914. During the 1912 to 1914 period, they leased it to other operators several times.

Off to Oregon

While J. Henry was running the Penobscott in Marysville, Montana, John Longmaid was off looking at other properties. He leased the Eureka and Excelsior mine in Baker County, Oregon in 1895, and began making plans for production. Part of the family moved to Bourne, Oregon, an eastern Oregon mining town that lasted only a short while. Its entire life and activity appears to have been centered around this mine, which is well represented in the photograph archive. From his Oregon post, Longmaid also spent time on property inspections in Idaho, but apparently never placed any bets (didn't lease any properties.) Somewhere in the 1898-1901 period, the Longmaids returned to Marysville and Helena, where they continued in the mining business.



John Longmaid died in Montana in 1916. His obituary in the Engineering and Mining Journal said that he "was one of the best-known mining operators in Montana." Certainly his reputation was as a steady production oriented mining engineer who knew how to get the most out of a mine, and could recognize a good mine from a bad one. His son, J. Henry, "was a chip of the old block", a "distinguished miner and metallurgist," according to several newspaper articles quoted by Robert Eveleth of the New Mexico Bureau of Mines in his not-yet published manuscript *Early History of the Carlisle Mine, Steeple Rock District, Grant County, New Mexico.*"

The archive contains a number of other documents from property inspections and correspondence. There is one important photograph album, with large high quality photographs taken of the Carlisle, Eureka and Excelsior, and Montana mines. The Carlisle is represented by 1 document and 35 photographs of the mine, mill and surrounding area and one additional photo of Geronimo, reported to have been a friend of JL's. The Montana mines are represented by 8 photographs and about 120 documents which include formal accounting documents, bullion shipment reports, deeds, leases, correspondence, and maps. The Oregon mine is represented by 7 photographs, including an outstanding birdseye view of Bourne, Oregon. There is correspondence on several Idaho, Canadian, and Montana properties. The entire archive contains no personal letters. Also included, and present in several of the original photographs, from New Mexico is Longmaid's pearl handled Colt pistol and leather holster. This is an entire professional mining archive. Est \$7500-10,000



2215. Grant. Central. **Chino Extension MC.** Cert. #3600. Inc. in Delaware, 1923. Issued to William Buchheit, Jr. for 100 shares in 1925. Signed by vp F.O. Alting and sec. T. L. Jerrard. No vignette, green border and safety print, embossed seal. Brown Stock Transfer stamp adhered to reverse. Blue ink from reverse has bled through to front of certificate. Uncancelled, printed by Broun-Green Co. NY. 12 x 8 1/2. Minor discoloration in margins, very fine. The company owned 1800 acres in Central district, Grant County, including the Alice and San Jose mines. Part of the property was near the Chino Copper property. Ores carried copper with some silver and gold. In 1925, Weed reported that nothing had been heard about this company since June 1923 at which time a stockholders meeting was held to increase capital to

\$2,000,000. Brandenburg & Courtney, the company promoting the mine, did not reply to letters of inquiry. In 1926, Neale reported the following: "The climax of stock selling swindles and double crossing seems to have been reached by president Garrison and his associates, the original promoters of the Chino Extension Mng. Co., when the potentialities of the property demanded an "honesty is the best policy" campaign. An authoritative statement by a former officer of this company is briefly to the effect that title to the property, 27 claims, adjoining that of the Chine Mines of Ray Cons. Copper Co., was passed to him to the company for a 20% stock interest. This stock was placed in escrow but through trickery never reached the hands of the vendor, who thereupon sued and recovered title to the claims. Garrison was indicted for violating the blue sky laws which was shortly followed by unconfirmed rumors of his death. After a year of oblivion, the company became again active with T. L. Jerrard as secretary..." The company then pursued land in a non-mineralized area and began selling stock again. By June 1926, however, stock had dwindled in value to almost nothing and they were apparently removed from the New York Curb. Neale said it best: "This is a sad story." (Ref: *Mines Hdbk*, 1925, p1559; *Mines Hdbk*, 1926, pp1358-59.) Est. \$25-50

2216. Grant. Fierro. **Hanover Bessemer Iron & Copper Co.** Certificate #116. Incorporated in Delaware in 1914. Issued to Mary W. Harriman for 6143 shares in 1917. Hole cancellations through signatures. Green border and safety print, embossed seal. Vignette of spread-winged bald eagle at top. Two folds, very fine, 11 x 8. The company owned property at Fierro, Grant county and had ores averaging about 50% iron and 5% copper. The Company had a 10-year contract which required shipment of 20,000 tons or iron ore per month to the Pueblo plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. No work was being done late in 1919, but in December, the US Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. owned a substantial stock interest in the company and was also in charge of its operations. (*Mines Hdbks*, 1918, p1223; 1931, p. 1672; 1920, p1246) Est. \$25-50



2217. Grant. Hanover. **Hanover Mining & Development Co.** Cert.#42. Incorporated in New Mexico in 1916. Issued to Joseph Glenn for 2418 shares in 1917. Signed by president Nimtis and secretary P.B. McKaney. Brown border, no vignette. Printed by Goes. Hanover was a mining community on the AT&SF RR. Also referred to as Hanover Junction. (Ref: Pearce, 1965, p.68). Xf, 8" x 10 3/4". Est. \$25-50