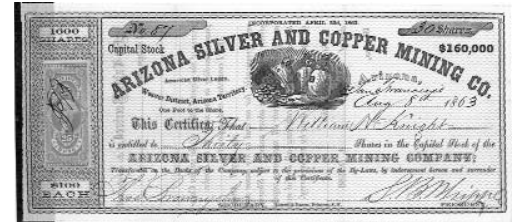
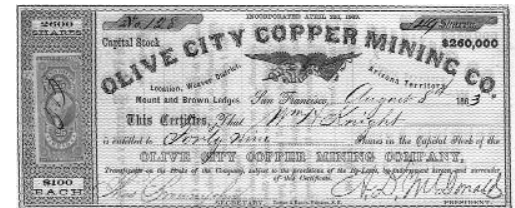


**859. Mohave. Weaver. Arizona Silver and Copper Mining Company.** Incorporated in 1863 in California. Certificate number 87 issued to William H. Knight for 30 shares in 1863. Signed by President S. B. Whipple and Secretary Thos. Brownejohn. Printed by Towne & Bacon, SF. **Vignette top center of 5 money bags,** one spilling coins from a split in the side. Uncancelled. Folds. Scrapbook stub attached at left. "American Silver Ledge, Weaver District, Arizona Territory, One Foot to the Share." Black border and print on white paper with silver safety print. 4 x 9. The Weaver district was located on the eastern side of the Colorado River, 90 miles above Fort Yuma. The principal city, 150 miles by river from Ft Yuma was Olive City, which had 20 houses. The mines produced copper, silver and gold and were located between 6 and 15 miles from the steamboat landing at Olive City. Stephen B. Whipple was a real estate broker. Brownejohn was a bookkeeper for Horn & Co., and a professional mining secretary. There were two Wm. H. Knight's in San Francisco in 1862-5. One of them was a clerk for Bancroft, the other managed Kimball & Co.'s carriage and wagon business. It makes sense that the latter might have taken stock in trade for goods. [Browne, 1868; SF Dir. 1862] Est. \$700-1200



**860. Mohave. Weaver. Henry and Barnard Consolidated Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company.** Incorporated in California in 1863. Certificate number 531 issued to Christian Schreiber for 25 shares in 1864. Signed by President C. M. Blood and Secretary Geo. W. Gildersleeve. Printed by Harrison & Co., SF. Vignette of mill buildings along a river. Uncancelled. Folds. "Location, Weaver District, Arizona Terr.; 5 ft to a share, Copper Mound Lode, Blue Bell, Barnard, Henry & Barnard, White Swan, Lord Byron. Mary J. Little, New York, Lindsay, Michigan, Flying Cloud, Pride of our Country, Vermont, Rachael, Henry." Dated San Francisco. Black border and print on white paper. 5.5 x 9.5. This company ran a copper mine at Weaver, ten miles from La Paz. In the 4/16/1864 edition of *Mining and Scientific Press*, the company reported ore at 40% copper, silver \$26/ton, and a trace of gold. The company was reportedly offered an advance on ores mined from San Francisco concerns. They had utilized the media to show off the ores at a local San Francisco office, trying to raise cash to run a 200 foot tunnel to reach the ore at depth. The mine superintendent was I. M. Blood, brother of James Blood, president of the company. [MiSciPr 5/7/1864] This was one of the most active of the mining companies at Weaver, with prospecting at 15 different mines in the district. [MiSciPr 6/4/64] A number of mines, including the "Henry Barnard", were in operation at the time of Mowry's visit in 1864 (Mowry, 1864, pp. 87-88). James Blood ran a coal and wood yard in SF. Gildersleeve ran the Occidental coal & Wood Yard. Schreiber was a confectioner. [ref: 1862, 1865 SFR directories] Shareholders levied assessments that went unpaid in the H&B in May, 1864 were S. P. Taylor, Wallace Everson, John Landers, Geo W. Barnard, Geo. Bridges, Geo. Rowland. [MiSciPr 5/7/1864] Est. \$700-1200

**861. Mohave. Weaver. Olive City Copper Mining Company.** Incorporated in 1863 in California. Certificate number 128 issued to Wm. H. Knight for 49 shares in 1863. Signed by President A.D. McDonald and Secretary Thos. Brownejohn. Printed by Towne & Bacon, SF. Small vignette of eagle clutching flag. Uncancelled. Folds. "Location, Weaver District, Arizona Territory, Mount and Brown Ledges." Dated San Francisco. Black border and print with blue safety print on white paper. Red 25-cent Internal Revenue stamp at left margin. 4 x 9. Named for Olive Oatman, survivor of a vicious Apache attack and disfigurement. The mines produced copper, silver and gold and were located between 6 and 15 miles from the steamboat landing at Olive City. McDonald was a clerk or manager for J. Brittan, a stove dealer in SF. T. Brownejohn and Knight are listed with the Arizona Silver & Copper Co., please see. [ref: 1862 SF Dir] Est \$700-1200



**NAVAJO**



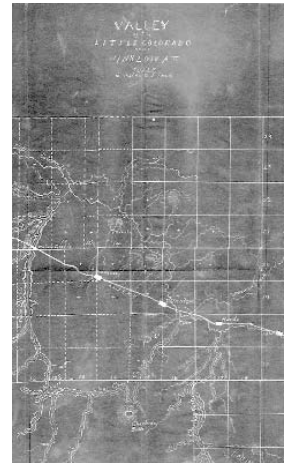
**862. Navajo. Holbrook. Arizona Co-Operative Mercantile Institution.** Lot of three pieces. Circa 1903. All three pieces have beautiful letterheads of the Arizona Co-Operative Mercantile Institution. Each letterhead is different. One letterhead is from Snowflake, Arizona, another one is from St. Johns, Arizona, and the third is from Holbrook, Arizona. The body of the pieces deals with the purchasing of goods. All pieces have been folded with one having some small tears at the bottom. Size 8 1/2 X 11. Fine. Est. \$75-150

**863.** Navajo. Holbrook. **Arizona Co-Operative Mercantile Institution.** Lot of two certificates. Incorporated in the Territory of Arizona. Certificate number 895 is issued to Charles F. Hulet for 15 shares dated 1897, and the other certificate number 917 is also issued to Charles F. Hulet for 30 shares dated 1898. Both datelined Holbrook, Arizona. Green company seal in lower left corner on certificate 917. Signed by president Jesse N. Smith and secretary Jno (John) R. Hulet. Printer Gast stationery Co. St. Louis. Vignette in the center towards the top of the certificate of the Arizona State Seal. Both certificates were cancelled in 1901. Folds and ripped at the left of center to show cancellation. Very fancy black border with black writing on white paper. Size 7 X 10". John R. Hulet was secretary of the Arizona Co-op for quite some time. He had a son, Ernest Hulet, born at Snowflake, Arizona in 1900 that went on to run the company's business. Jesse Smith was Hulet's brother in law – his sister married John Hulet. [Arizona Biography, v4, 1930] This was a company store with Mormon ties and branches in several places. It had its beginnings when the Mormon Church purchased the company from Brigham Young's son John Young, opening their doors in 1881. The store moved back and forth from Woodruff until 1888 when it permanently stayed in Holbrook. Est. \$400-600



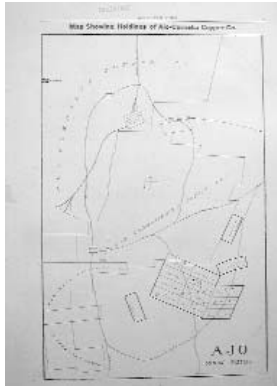
**864.** Navajo. Holbrook. **Great Basin Oil Co.** Incorporated in Arizona 1924. Issued to Alfred T. Houghton for 5 shares, cert #575, in 1924. Signed by S. Taylor president and Gilbert Loveland secretary. Vignette of a spread winged eagle. Blue border and gilt seal. Uncancelled. Printer - W. P. Jeffries Bank Note Printers, Los Angeles. 7 x 11. Garbani indicates that this company had operations in Navajo County. Extremely fine. Est. \$25-75

**865.** Navajo. Winslow. **Little Colorado Valley Map, c.1910.** Blue paper with white lettering and map. Section grid with a map showing the drainage pattern of the Little Colorado River. The towns of Holbrook, St. Joseph, Hurdy, Winslow, Dennison, Canon Diablo and Andell are shown along a rail line. 14 x 16 when unfolded. Very fine. Est. \$20-40



Partial.

**PIMA**



**866.** Pima. Ajo. **Ajo-Cornelia Copper Co Newspaper Clipping.** This clipping came from the Ajo Copper News, Page 4 and 5. There is a blue stamped date of Mar 30 1917 at the top right center. The clipping tells that the Ajo-Cornelia Copper Co. is going to sell the remainder of its stock. There is a map of the Ajo Mining District on the right hand page that shows the mining claims of the Ajo-Cornelia Copper Co., and there relation to other mining companies. This clipping has fold marks, a small piece torn out of the middle fold, and some rears on the edges. Printed in black ink on brown paper. Glued to foam core. Newspaper size 15 3/4 X 21 3/4". Overall size 19 3/4 X 25 1/2". Est. \$20-40

Partial.

**867.** Pima. Ajo. **Ajo Extension Copper Company.** Incorporated in Arizona. No date. Certificate no. 38 issued to James K. Vinton for 1,000 shares in 1925. Signed by Joseph A. Hunter, president and Hagworthy, secretary. Orange border, vignette of lady turned left at top center, uncancelled, 10 x 12, good condition with folds, and various tears to 2 inches, also creases. This company is located in Ajo according to Garbani 2001. Est. \$25-75



Partial.



**868.** Pima. Ajo. **Arizona Independent Vacuum Smelting Company.** Incorporated in Arizona. No date. Certificate no. 49 issued to M.E. Chamberlain for 375 shares in 1906. Signed by H.B. Pape, president and J.R. Roddie, secretary. Green border, vignettes of underground mining scene upper left and right, vignette of mountain landscape with mills and smelter top center, print of vacuumizing furnace on reverse, uncancelled, 8 x 11, Fine condition with folds and up to 1 1/2 inch tears at folds. Company is probably the one formed to process the ores for the New Cornelia Copper Company at the New Cornelia orebody, Ajo. This was an "unsuccessful attempt in 1906, by a professor named Fred L. Mc Gahan for so-called vacuum smelter process which operated by principles opposed to all the laws that govern the physical universe. The process cost \$30,000, and reportedly led to some shooting, suing, and indicting" [Ref: 1910CH, p.1280] Est. \$200-400

**869. Pima. Ajo. Calumet & Arizona Mining Co & New Cornelia Copper Co Newspaper Clipping.** The clipping is from the Arizona Section of the El Paso Morning Times, dated January, 1918. The clipping tells where the mines are located, ore development, Smelter, and the building of the New Plant. There is a black and white photo of a Steam Shovel working at the New Cornelia Copper Co. and another black and white picture of the Railway Station and Plaza in Ajo, Arizona. Printed on brown paper with black print. Left had side of newspaper is cut irregularly. The newspaper page is glued to white foam core. Newspaper size 17 1/4 X 21 1/2". Overall size 19 X 22 1/2". Est. \$20-40



**870. Pima. Ajo. Cardigan Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ, 1917. Certificate 94 issued to B.H. Sutherland for 100 shares in 1917. Signed by Phil E. Darbe, vp, and H.E. Frederickson, sec. Orange border with orange safety print, vignette of underground mining scene of miners working, uncanceled, 8 x 11, Extremely fine condition. Company held leases and options in the Ajo district with copper -silver ores in a contact vein. Shipments were made from an 85 ft. shaft that averaged 12% copper and 36 ounces silver per ton. Company reported to be dissolved in 1919. [Ref: 1920CH, p. 285] Est. \$25-50

**871. Pima. Ajo. Cornelia Consol. Copper Co. #975.** Inc. in DE, 1916. Issued to Minor E. Chamberlain for 500 shares in 1922. Signed by J.A. Hunter as president and William Nickel as treasurer. Property consisted of 29 claims, making a contiguous group with combined area of about 500 acres, on the southern slope of the Ajo Mountains, adjoining the New Cornelia Company's holdings at Ajo. Monzonite domes appeared in the main holdings, as well as dipping southwest under the rhyolite. The company expected this to be a trend throughout the area. New development was begun in 1919, where by the end of 1919, was a 350' hole in "favorable ground", in which was found ore containing gold and silver (Ref: Weed, 1920, p.285-86; 1922, p.260). Nice vignette of allegorical figure holding wreath, with mining in background. Green border and underprint. Printed by Security BNC. 9" x 12". Xf. Est. \$25-50



**872. Pima. Ajo. Cornelia-Ajo Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ, 1916. #2194 issued to Safe Deposit Trust Company of Baltimore and trustees under will of Israel Levenstein for 100 shares in 1919. Signed by Jas. P. Harvey, president and H.J. Schellenberg, treasurer. Green border with partial safety print inner border, vignette of underground miners with a stope drill, punch holes suggest certificate is cancelled, 9 x 12, VF condition with 6 punch holes at left. Company held 27 mining claims in the Ajo district that adjoins the New Cornelia porphyry copper mine. Several of the shallow pits and shafts carried assays of 1.5 to 38% copper. [Ref: 1918CH, p338] Est. \$25-50

**873. Pima. Ajo. Exploring, Mining, Leaching, and Concentrating of Copper Ores as related to the Development of Ajo, Arizona, to Mid-Year 1942.** By Forrest R. Rickard. Copyright 1996. 347 pages. This is a paperback book covering the processes that were developed and/or used to mine and mill the Coppers Ores of the Ajo District. There are black and white pictures of mills and buildings. White cover with black print. There is a black and white picture of General John Campbell Greenway on the cover. Cover had two small folds that the corners. Inside pages are white with black print. Like new condition. Size 8 1/2 X 11". Est. \$25-50



**874. Pima. Ajo. New Cornelia Copper Company.** Lot of 2: (1) **New Cornelia Copper Company, Inc.** in DE, 1909. #9515 issued to Charles L. Wallis for 50 shares in 1918. Signed by Thomas Hoatson, vp and J.E. Kickler, asst. sec. Black border with vignette of underground mining scene with miners setting up drill, cancelled 1921 with star-shaped punch holes through signatures, 9 x 12, VF condition with folds, punch holes. (2) **New Cornelia Copper Company, Inc.** in DE, 1909. #4016 issued to Philip W. Birdseye for 10 shares in 1915. Signed by Thomas Hoatson, 2nd vice president and G.R. Campbell, secretary. Black border with vignette of underground mining scene with miners setting up drill, cancelled 1921 with punch holes through signatures, 9 x 12, VF condition with folds, punch holes. Company held claims covering the New Cornelia orebody, the main part of the Ajo porphyry copper deposit, with disseminated copper mineralization in quartz monzonite and brecciated rhyolite. In 1910 the company reported 25,000,000 tons of ore in sight estimated to average 4% copper, 2 oz silver per ton, and \$2 gold per ton (0.10 oz per ton). One of the orebodies consisted of a 15 ft wide vein, carrying 3 to 15% copper. Mining was by underground methods. Early attempts at processing the ores included, in 1906, a "so-called vacuum smelter process which operated by principles opposed to all the laws that govern the physical universe. The process cost \$30,000, and reportedly led to some shooting, suing, and indicting." See: **Arizona Independent Vacuum Smelting Company.** Subsequently shipments were made to conventional smelters, then by 1918, the ores were processed on-site by acid leach, iron removal by sulfur dioxide towers, then production of electrolytic copper cathodes. By 1918, ore reserves were increased to 53,100,000 tons averaging 1.53% copper and 0.015 to 0.025 ounces gold per ton, and mining was by open-pit with steam shovels. [Ref: 1910CH, p.1280, 1918CH, p.339] Est. \$25-75

**875. Pima. Ajo. New Cornelia Copper Company.** Lot of 2: Cert. #4933, B12603. Incorporated in Delaware in 1909. Issued to Downer & Co for 10 shares in 1921, and E. A. Pearce & Co. for 100 shares in 1929. Both signed by Hoatson as president. Purple and green borders. 9" x 12". Vignettes of men loading ore into train cars. Vf. Cancelled by hole punches at signatures. VF. See lot above for story. Est. \$25-75

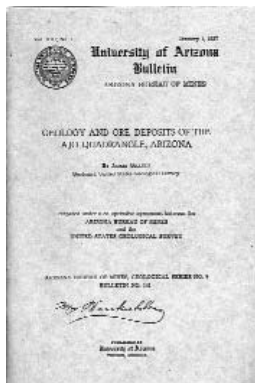


Partial.



**876. Pima. Ajo. New Cornelia Exploration Co.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1916. Certificate no. 63 issued to Capt. J.C. Rhea for 1300 shares in 1917. Signed by J.A. McDonald, president and H.K. Powell, secretary. Black border with gold safety print, border contains vignettes of miner in corners and side center, vignette of underground mining scene upper left, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds, 1/4 inch tears at fold, small chip lower right corner. This company is probably related to the New Cornelia Copper Co. which held the major porphyry copper deposit at Ajo. [Ref: 1918CH, p. 339] Est. \$25-50

**877. Pima. Ajo. Photo Postcards of the Cornelia Pit.** Lot of 2. The first piece is a black and white picture titled. "Open Pit Copper mine – Ajo, Arizona. The second piece is a black and white picture titled "Loading Copper Ore, Phelps – Dodge Open Pit Mine Ajo, Arazona., L-57. Note misspelling. This card has a smudge in the upper right hand corner. Both cards are very fine. Size 3 1/2 X 5 1/2". Est.\$25-75



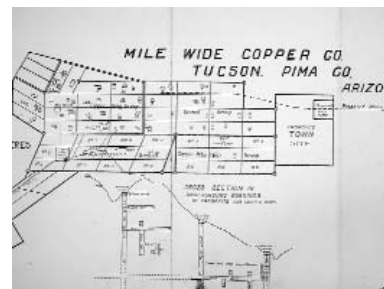
**878. Pima. Ajo. University of Arizona Bulletin, Arizona Bureau of Mines, Geology and Ore Deposits of the Ajo Quadrangle, Arizona.** By James Gilluly. January 1, 1937. Arizona Bureau of Mines, Geological Series No. 9. Bulletin No. 141. 83 pages. This bulletin covers the general geology, and the ore deposits of the Ajo Quadrangle. The cover is gray heavy paper with black print. The name Max. B. Lasskuhley is written on the cover. The bulletin pages are glossy white paper with black print. There are geological maps included. The cover has some light smudges and folds at the corners. There are pencil notes written on the pages in the upper right corners. Very good condition. Size 6 X 9". Est. \$25-75

**879. Pima. Amole. Buena Vista Mining Co.,** incorporated in California in 1884, issued 1884 to H. H. Pearson for 500 shares, signed by Thomas N. Caswell as president and Daniel Buck as secretary as secretary. No Vignette. Black border and print. Printed by Crocker & Co., SF. 4x9". Uncanceled. "Location: District of Amole, County of Pima, Arizona." This company held two claims about ten miles southwest of Tucson (at the time), the Buena Vista and the Good View, both near the Silver Blende mine. They were being worked in 1884, but no production data is available. Henry Pearson was the manager of the Baldwin Hotel in San Francisco. Caswell was a Grand Secretary at the Masonic Temple in San Francisco.[ref: Burchard 1885; SF Dir 1881] Est. \$200-500



**880. Pima. Amole. Catalina Mining Company.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1902. Certificate no. 346 issued to B.F.Barnes for 10,000 shares in 1909 at Philadelphia, Pa. Signed by vice president, name illegible, and secretary, name illegible. Gold border with gold safety print, vignette of underground mining scene upper left, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds, nicks to one inch tears on folds. Company held the Battle Axe mine in the Amole district near Tucson. The property contained spotty copper oxide and silicate minerals in irregular quartz veins in Cretaceous andesite. [AzBull 189, p.66] Est. \$25-75

**881. Pima. Amole. Mile Wide Copper Co Mining Claim Map.** Circa 1905. This map shows the mining claims, holdings, cross section of underground workings of the Margarite and Copper King, roads, proposed town site holdings Santa Cruze River and the southern Pacific Railroad. There is some had written markings on the underground workings part of the map. Map has folds and a fold in the upper left corner. Printed in black ink on ivory paper. Glued to foam core. Map size 8 1/2 X 18". Overall size 12 X 22". Est. \$50-150



Partial.

**882. Pima. Amole. Old Pueblo Copper Company.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1903. Certificate no. 18 issued to Herbert A. Drachman for 250 shares in 1906. Signed by Alexander F. Rossi, president, and W. P. Haynes, secretary. Black border with vignettes of miner in each corner and side centers, vignette of underground miners upper left, gold safety print and seal, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds, 1/2 inch tear at fold. Described as Old Pueblo Mining & Milling Co. in the Copper Handbook. Company held the Old Pueblo mine, consisting of 9 claims in the Amole district 5 miles west of Tucson. The mine was developed by a 70 ft shaft and 600 ft. of workings which cut a 15 ton pocket of chalcocite averaging 33% copper, 16 ounces silver, and \$2.50 gold per ton (0.12 ounces gold per ton). In October, 1907, the company made an initial shipment of ore, ranging 10 to 12% copper and \$5 to \$10 combined gold and silver values per ton. [1908CH, p.1076] Est. \$25-75



**PIMA. ARIVACA. Notes on Arivaca, one of the most historical districts in Western America.**

The mines at Arivaca are among the oldest in Arizona. There is evidence that these mines were first prospected by Spaniards as early as the late 1600's, however, there is a poor written record on the matter, as one might expect for early prospecting and exploration in new territory. The written record certainly starts about 1751-1752 about the time of the Pima Apache revolt, when numerous writers noted that mining at Arivaca stopped with the revolt. Thus mining was certainly taking place before that time, but few records exist prior that might shed light on the activity. The region was also undergoing a geographic naming process, and Arivaca may have been called something else by the early Spaniard explorers and prospectors. Spanish miners continued activity at Arivaca through 1767, when increased numbers of raids by Apaches forced closure.

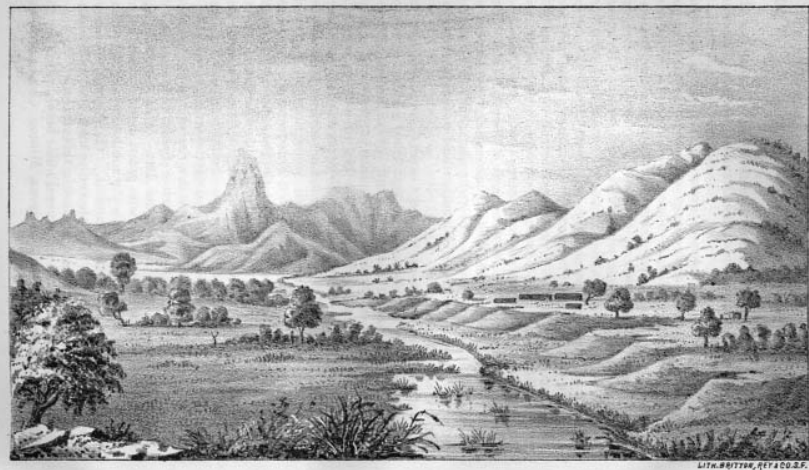


Illustration taken from *The Handbook to Arizona* by Hinton, 1878.

The first reports of ore grades appear to come from a 1777 report that stated that every 25 pounds of ore yielded 8 ounces of silver (640 oz/ton). The record through the first part of the nineteenth century is sketchy. Apaches may have kept control of the region through about 1812. At least three different silver deposits were mentioned at Arivaca. An excellent paper by James Officer, 1991, discussing the Spanish period of mining in Arizona can be found in *History of Mining in Arizona, Part II*. Additional material can be found in Bancroft's *History of Arizona and New Mexico*, as well as his multi-volume treatise on the *History of Mexico*. Numerous other papers are published on the subject, many of them coming in the past decade as interest in Arizona mining history has gained strength. There are many sidebars associated with the early exploring period of the white man. Included among these are stories of Fred Bruncknow who discovered the original site for the Tombstone mine, was part of the Sonora Exploring group who visited the Arivaca area and wrote of it in 1859 (*Mining Magazine*, Volume 1, p2, 1859). He, Chas. D. Poston, and engineer Ehrenburg purchased the Arivaca Ranch in 1856, and established their headquarters in Tubac. Most mining, however, did not take place at Arivaca until the Apache problem diminished in the late 1870's. Renewed interest in the region brought in new capital, though no large deposits were found.

The wonderful stories surrounding Arivaca are too many for this catalog. Important glimpses of them may be found in the historical sketches offered in this and associated sections.

**883. Pima. Arivaca. Arivaca Milling, Mining and Commercial Company.** Incorporated in Missouri in 1878. Unissued certificate number 53. Unsigned. Uncanceled. Very nice vignette below masthead of large mill complex with several horse drawn carts entering and leaving; top left of three miners underground inspecting rock sample and at top right of two surface miners with ore-car train at mine portal and mill building in background. Black print and border on white paper. Printed by R. P. Studley Co. St Louis. 9 x 12. We could find no reference to this company among our resources. The name strongly suggests the company as organized to operate in the Arivaca district, located in southern Pima County. It is unlikely they operated very long, if at all, since there is no record of their activities. This is one of the oldest districts in the state and we have a number of lots from this locality, which see. Folds, minor foxing at edges. Est. \$50-150



**884.** Pima. Arivaca. **Arizona Mining Co.**; Inc. in NY, 1863, issued 1864, #316 to **Thomas Scott** for 300 shares, signed by W. M. B. Hartley, vp and J. B. Randol as sec, witnessed by Wm. D. Hollis. **Large detailed vignette of the Heintzelman Mine** at top center, one of the great vignettes of all Arizona stock certificates. 25-cent Entry of Goods revenue stamp at left tied by AMC cancellation. Minor folds. Printed by Root, Anthony & Co., New York. Uncancelled. 8.5 x 10"

The Arizona MC bought all the properties of the Sonora Exploring and MC., the first mining company of Americans in Arizona. The Company was owned by "New York Capitalists" according to Sylvester Mowry in his 1864 book *Arizona and Sonora,*

*...History and Resources of the Silver Region of North America.* The mine is in the region known as "Cerro Colorado". It is one of several mines in the area worked by Spanish and Mexican miners dating as far back as at least 1751. The Heintzelman, Arivaca, and others are part of a group of mines within about 7 miles of each other that make up the Cerro Colorado region on and near the Arivaca Ranch. It was among the most active of the pre-1800 mining regions in the Arizona-Sonora-New Mexico areas, all

owned by Mexico prior to the Gadsden Purchase in 1848. The American period is marked by Sam Heintzelman and Charles Poston's visit to the area in 1854 and their plans to promote the mines. They and partners formed the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. They hired Henry Ehrenberg and Fred Brunckow as mining engineer and assayer and proceeded to leave Texas for Tubac on an exploring mission that would take the better part of a year. Much of their effort was taken around the Cerro Colorado area, the Heintzelman and Arivaca in particular. Over the years the mine suffered greatly from Apache attacks. Indeed, the Apache controlled the area for long periods of time over a near 50-year period in which few white men dared entry. They killed miners, explorers, and even ran off famous mining engineer Raphael Pumpelly and his men. It was a brutal time in western expansion history, not completely over until the death of Cochise and capture of Geronimo in the 1870's. Written record of the mining history is scant and summarized below.

One of the first Americans to write about the mine was W. H. Emory in his *Notes of a Military Reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth in Missouri to San Diego, California*, as part of his assignment to look for a southern transcontinental railroad route from 1846-7, published in 1848. Famous frontiersman Kit Carson was one of the guides. During his travel along the Gila, he was often asked about the Apache seen lining the distant ridges on horseback "I would not trust one of them" while the Mexicans said "We hate and will kill them all." Of the Cerro Colorado area, Emory said "We learned that those who worked them made their fortunes; but the Apaches did not like their proximity, and one day turned out and destroyed the mining town, driving off the inhabitants." He noted that all that was left at the time were "remains of some twenty or thirty adobe houses, and ten or fifteen shafts sinking into the earth."

By the late 1850's, conditions were not much better when John Bartlett performed the US Boundary survey from 1850-1853. Some of the party

then had heard rumors of rich buried treasure at or near Cerro Colorado abandoned during one of the many deathly Apache raids. "Several men took their discharge here for the purpose of clearing out the shaft and getting the buried treasure. After several weeks labor; they reached the bottom, and even reached some feet below the surface. Veins of gold were found, but not sufficient to pay the cost...the spot was abandoned" "The Mexicans who had formerly resided here assured me that the existence of silver was known to many at the time, but being in the very heart of the Apache country could not be worked."



This is the item for sale in this lot.

*hacienda of the Cerro Colorado presented probably the most striking scene of life and energy in the Territory. About 120 peons were in the employ of the Company, the works were in active operation; vast piles of ore were cast up daily from the bowels of the earth...*" But in 1863, it was desolate and deserted. "The adobe houses were fast falling to ruin...the rich piles of ore lying in front of the shafts had been sacked and robbed by marauding Mexicans, nothing was to be seen except wreck and ruin..." (The term *peon* as used by Mowry had a more specific meaning than it does today. Then, a *peon*, was a form of slavery as practiced by Mexicans. Emory discussed the practice briefly, but only mentioned that it was a different form of involuntary servitude than that practiced in America.) Poston and Mowry climbed down the ladders into the mine, but it was too full of water to reach any of the working levels. The 100 foot deep shaft had 70 feet of water in it. The Mexicans had been carting the ore off to Saric in Sonora, and the



Illustration from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Nov. 1864.

wagon wheel tracks were still evident. J. Ross Brown, who wrote *Adventures in Apache Country* quotes Mowry word for word about the Heintzelman because he never went there, probably because of the Apache trouble and imminent danger of death.

The Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. (SEMC) was begun in 1854 as an investment in mines in southern Arizona by Sam Heintzelman, Chas. Poston, William Wrightson and mining engineer Herman Ehrenberg. Heintzelman was a military man who had been involved with the exploration of the territory for numerous years. They made as their camp the crossing of the Colorado River at Fort Yuma, which they later laid out as Colorado City (Yuma). It was not until 1856 that their idea of exploring for precious metals actually got off the ground while Heintzelman was stationed across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. Poston and Heintzelman then formalized the idea they had concocted while at Fort Yuma in 1854. Hamilton, in *Resources of Arizona* published in 1884, stated that the **Arizona Mining Company** was

When Sylvester Mowry wrote in 1864 about his trip there, ostensibly as part of the Sonora Exploring and Mining party in 1859-60, he cited that the Arizona Mining Company had bought the property. (Mowry was running a competitive exploration venture in the late 1850's and early 1860's to that of Heintzelman, and their paths often crossed in the search for investors.) Typical of the early mines in the region, it was fort-like. Of his visit in 1860 he wrote: "I was surprised on our arrival to the mine...to see the appearance of a Mexican village, built around the nucleus of a fort...The

formed by Poston and Heintzelman in 1855 at the same time as the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. The Arizona Mining Co. appears to have been owned by the same people, but may have been technically under the control of the SEMC. When Raphael Pumpelly went to the mines in the early 1860's with Poston and others, they were run off by the Apaches, afraid for their lives. Indeed, Poston's brother, William Wrightson, and others were killed by the Apaches while surveying on one of their mining ventures in 1861. The 1855 date of formation of the company is backed up in Heintzelman's biography *Samuel Peter Heintzelman and the Sonora Exploring and Mining Co.* written by North in 1980. North related that Heintzelman was the one selling the SEMC stock in Cincinnati while he was stationed there. He sold to wealthy Cincinnati merchants, Brown Bros. & Co. of London, Samuel Colt (firearms manufacturer) and others.

In August of 1856 the group reached Tucson, then moved south to Tubac, where Company headquarters were established in an old Spanish presidio. From there, Heintzelman, Poston, Ehrenberg, Brunckow, Wrightson and others carried out their explorations mostly under the name Sonora Exploring and Mining Co., but also as the Arizona Mining Co., which was probably a wholly owned subsidiary, though this was not a common practice at the time. The Company bought the Arivaca Ranch, which contained most or all of the mines that were known to be worked historically by the Spanish and Mexicans in the 1700's and early 1800's before the Apache wars of the early and mid nineteenth century. (Please see the section on Arivaca in this catalog for more information on the early period.) By February 1, 1857, Fred Brunckow had reported the "discovery of a vein of silver ore located about one mile from the summit of the southeastern side of the Cerro Colorado. He named the vein the Heintzelman Mine," wrote North. Records of just which company controlled which mines seems obfuscated in the historical record. However the SEMC had complete control. The AMC was an unused securities vehicle, idle until it's needed use in 1863-4 as discussed later. In 1860, the company reported that they had sold over \$45,000 in metals produced from the mine, and had on hand another \$26,000 ready for shipment. Heintzelman, the president, had reported in an 1858 letter "that all the ore smelted to that date yielded \$928 per ton."

In 1861, renowned mining geologist Raphael Pumpelly and others visited the mine. He built two furnaces, upgraded mining methods, and began production in a more sophisticated manner. He later wrote that the veins were thin and the mining "mere prospecting," but processing even small amounts of ore was necessary to meet expenses. He and other workers shipped a wagon load of ore to the Salero. As they approached, they were "waylaid and massacred by the Apaches." Pumpelly held the rest of the crew together, smelted the ore, but within a few weeks, the Apaches massacred the crew at the Heintzelman, killing John Poston's brother and others. That was the end of an era at the Heintzelman. (Lenon in *Mining History of Arizona*, vIII). The Arizona Mining Company seems to have remained dormant from 1855 to 1863. It was probably an unused corporate shell set up by the Poston-Heintzelman group for possible later use as the mines on the Arivaca Ranch were developed. Regardless, it was revived and incorporated in New York by Samuel Colt and his associated investors in 1863.

Heintzelman and Poston had tired of the search for ores on their properties and agreed to sell the holdings of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. to Sam Colt and friends. On August 13, 1863, the two companies executed a document transferring the title in the Arivaca Ranch, the mines and

property to the Arizona Mining Co. for \$500,000, which included current shareholders retaining stock in the new company. Meanwhile, *the lease* for the mining properties, etc., was held by a different party, and that lease was also transferred to the AMC for a reported \$2.5 million, probably in stock. The ores processed and metals sold as reported to shareholders in the early 1860's do not validate such an exorbitant price for the property and lease, thus my suspicion that the entire deal was for stock and a minimal amount of cash. Colt sent M. O. Davidson, a mining engineer, to run the Heintzelman. (Please see the Enriquita Gold Co. in this section)

The company continued through 1870, though little is written of its efforts or of the metals mined, except by Browne. By 1868, the Heintzelman became known as the Colorado Mine (short for Cerro Colorado). J. Ross Browne, in *Mineral Resources of the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains*, 1868, reported that the north-south striking lode was generally a 22-inch wide vein, exposed for 2200 feet along strike as it cut a porphyritic country rock. It was reported to shareholders as containing six per cent silver on the average with copper and some gold, which equated about \$120 per ton then. Noted mining engineer Guido Kustel, an expert on the Comstock silver ores, had just published a book on processing of silver ores in 1863 when he was asked to investigate the ores of the Heintzelman and others at Cerro Colorado (Arivaca Ranch). His first comment cited by Browne was: "The characteristic feature of this mine is the rich ore that shows everywhere." "The best mines in Santa Rita are those lately discovered, of which no outcropping was to be seen. This was also the case with the Heintzelman lode." Thus we know that Ehrenberg, Brunckow, and others before the Colt group did not possess the skills of exploration geologists, and it wasn't until the

Colt group took control that they began organized exploration (visualize the California gold rush, where miles of quartz veins were closely investigated after 1850, but it took 2 years, 1848-1850, until the miners realized there were valuable lode deposits.) Kustel also reported that the Heintzelman shaft was about 100 feet deep, and supplied sufficient water for 100 men and the reduction works.

Poston again became involved with the Company in 1870. He tried in vain, apparently, to lure European investors to the AMC properties. The Company died a quiet death shortly afterward.

Thomas **Scott** was an influential eastern railroad man. He rose to the Vice presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., gaining valuable experience that would catapult him into management of transportation for Union forces and interests during the Civil War. In 1871 he became president of the Union Pacific Railroad, then became president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, until he died in 1881. Scott did not sign this certificate; rather his estate signed it years later after it apparently had no value. **Hartley** was a director of the Sonora Exploring & Mining Co. when Sam Colt was president. This is one of the top Arizona mining certificates. Please see Lot 1155 as well. Est. \$1,000-2,000

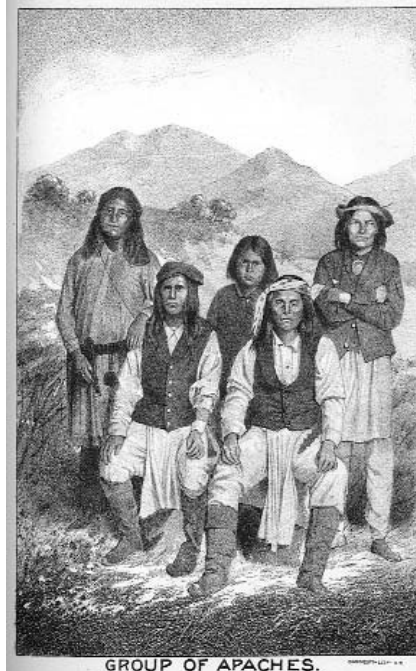
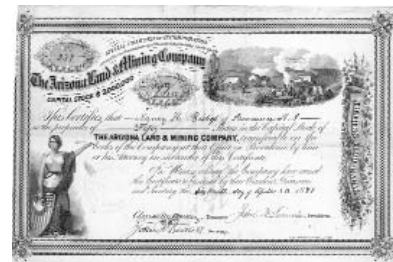
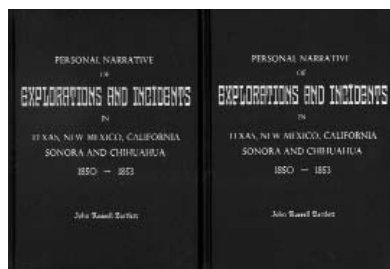


Illustration from *Resources of Arizona*, by Hamilton, 1884

**885.** Pima. Arivaca. **Arizona Land and Mining Company.** Incorporated in Rhode Island in **1859.** Certificate number 279 issued to Nancy K. Bishop in 1881 for 50 shares. **Signed by** President John N. Francis, Treasurer Amos M. Haines and **Secretary John R. Bartlett.** Printed by Hatch & Co., NY. Vignette upper right of explorers and Indians camped in desert. Uncancelled. Black border and print on white paper. 7 x 10. Active at Arivaca and other districts. **This is a significant autograph and historical piece.** This was one of the earliest companies organized to operate in Arizona. The company owned a large tract of land, including the old silver mine at San Xavier that had been worked by the Jesuits. This mine was reported to be very rich and other equally rich veins were said to be found on the property as well. The company was owned, in part, by Samuel Colt and Sylvester Mowry. Mowry also purchased the Patagonia mine, later renamed the Mowry. Both Colt and Mowry were major shareholders in the Sopori Land and Mining Company that had property nearby (Mowry, 1864, p. 81.) **John R. Bartlett** was the U.S. Boundary Commissioner from Rhode Island June 1850 to January 1853. Bartlett had worked with Emory, and his two volume narrative *Exploration and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua, 1850-1853* on the boundary survey was published, cited within this catalog numerous times. Bartlett and crew, including Emory, had a difficult time defining the Mexico border because of conflict with Mexico over the starting point of the survey. James Gadsden in 1853 went to Mexico to solve this problem, which resulted in the Gadsden Purchase, paving the way for a Pacific Railroad at the same time, according to Dan Thrapp in his *Encyclopedia of Western Biography* (1988). The border controversy is also well discussed in Bancroft's *History of Arizona and New Mexico*, 1889. **John Francis** was a respected politician, businessman and Civil War veteran from Providence, Rhode Island. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1860, and was a recruiting agent for RI in the Civil War before joining in the artillery division, mustered in at North Carolina in 1864. Bartlett's books are sold in the lot below.[ref: various internet sites] Est. \$500-1500

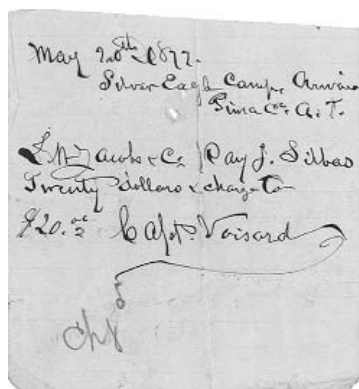


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**886.** Pima. Arivaca. **Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua, 1850-1853. Copyright 1965.** Two Hardbound Volumes. Volume one has 506 pages and volume two has 624 pages. By John Russell Bartlett. These volumes cover the explorations and incidents connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850-1853. John Russell Bartlett was the United States Commissioner during that period. The two volumes have maps and illustrations. Brown covers with gold print. White pages with black print. Volume one has a smudge on some of the bottom pages. Like new condition. 6 1/4 X 9 1/4". See above lot for more on Bartlett. Est. \$50-150

**887.** Pima. Arivaca. **Cerro-Colorado Mill & Mining Co.,** incorporated in California 1876, issued 1876 to John P. Arey for 200 shares, **signed by** T. M. McEntee as president and **E. P. Voisard** as secretary. **Vignette of the Heintzelman mine** (Cerro Colorado) at top center, liberty at left. No printer shown. "Cerro Colorado Mining District, Arizona Territory". Uncancelled. Endorsed by Arey on reverse. 5 x 9", black on crème. This certificate is a further and later attempt to mine the famous Heintzelman mine (Please see Arizona Mining Co. for the story of the mine.) Voisard was a well known mine owner and promoter in Arizona. McEntee also appears to be an Arizonan since neither is listed in the Langley's *San Francisco Directory* for 1875. By 1883 there were less than 100 of people left at Arivaca, according to the McKenney's *1883-4 Directory*, with a hotel, 2 saloons and a brewery, one grocery store, a general merchandise store, blacksmith and butcher. In an article in the *Arizona Citizen* from July 21, 1877 we have the following information on this company: "Last year, ...a young man (Voisard) came into our district as the Secretary of the Cerro Colorado Mining Co., which company, by the way, after an attempt to bring in a mill, dissolved, and (he) soon began operations on his own account." This certificate is an important document as part of the ongoing exploration efforts at the Heintzelman. Rare. Est. \$200-400



**888.** Pima. Arivaca. Van Nostrand Camp. **Holographic check dated May 20, 1877** from the Silver Eagle Camp, Arivaca, Pima Co. A.T. **signed by Capt. Voisard** written for \$20. 3.5 x 3.5". Voisard had left the Cerro Colorado after the dissolving of the Cerro Colorado M&MC in 1876-7. He spent time in the Van Nostrand mining camp in the Arivaca district, locating a number of mines, including the Ortega (also spelled Ortega) and Van Nostrand mines. Voisard and others had been working in the area looking for a "lost" Mexican mine. About May 15, 1877, just days before this note was written, an article in the *Arizona Citizen* noted that Voisard and compadres had found the lost Mexican silver mine and perfected the location. Voisard was then reported to have left for San Francisco to try to incorporate the mines at Van Nostrand with financial help. By July, the *Citizen* noted that the district needed a smelter, noting also that a new house was built. In December, the *Weekly Star* noted that Voisard had returned from San Francisco trying "to induce capitalists in erecting works for reducing ores in the Oro Blanco and Arivaca mining districts." [I don't know if Voisard ever was successful in the financing venture - fh] This is a very rare check from a truly remote location in Arizona Territory that still stands as one of the most important historical mining districts in the Territory. Est. \$100-200

Arizona Territory that still stands as one of the most important historical mining districts in the Territory. Est. \$100-200

**889. Pima. Arivaca. Enriquetta Gold Company of Arizona.** Incorporated in New York in 1864. Certificate number 11 issued to **M. O. Davidson** for 200 shares in 1864. Signed by President Geo. J. Forrester and J. B. Randol, Secretary. Dated New York. 25 cent revenue stamp at left edge. No vignette. Red print on crème paper. Folds with tears and holes at edges. Uncancelled. 7 x 9. M. O. Davidson was in charge of the Enriquetta Gold Company works, which were located southwest of the Cerro Colorado near Arivaca. He had been a supervisor of the Cumberland coal mines in Maryland and a chief engineer of the Havana Railroad in Cuba. He came to Arizona in 1863 to take charge of the Cerro Colorado, also known as “ Sam Colt’s Mine”, bringing with him about 30 men. The Cerro Colorado was part of the Heintzelman mines and they began by clearing the mine of water and obstructions. In 1864 Davidson was appointed as a special agent with the Papago agency with a salary of \$100 per year. That same year he became director of the Arizona Mining Company, which operated the Heintzelman mine. Browne (1868, p 445) reports that some expensive machinery had been erected on the Enriquetta, “...several years since, but like that upon the Heintzelman mine it is now idle. These lodes are probably too small to be profitably worked until mining can be conducted at less expense.” Davidson had a telegraph line erected over the 13 mile stretch from the Cerro Colorado to the Enriquetta in about 1864, which was the first telegraph line erected in Arizona, according to John Clark, Surveyor General of Arizona, 1865. See also, discussion of Arivaca and Arizona Mining Company in this section. Est. \$600-1000



**890. Pima. Arivaca. Guijas Gold Mining Company.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1898. Certificate no. 249 issued to Mary E. Lovelace for 250 shares in 1898 at Toledo, Ohio. Black border with vignettes of miner in corners and side centers, vignette of underground mining scene upper left, gold safety print and seal, uncancelled, 8 x 10, VF condition with folds, slight nicks at fold edges. The company name and holdings probably derived from the Las Guijas Creek placer district, in the Arivaca area. Gold placers were worked at Las Guijas in the 1860’s to ‘70s with most of the production prior to 1900. Placer activity died down by about 1915. A 9.5 ounce gold nugget was reported to be found in 1893. [Ref: Bull 168, Ariz Bu of Geology, 1961, p.78] Est. \$50-150

**891. Pima. Arivaca. Liberty Cons. Mining & Transportation Co.** Incorporated in Arizona 1905. Issued to William F. Dulls for 19 shares, cert #2341, in 1906. Signed by Joseph Weld president and Robert Gladding secretary. Vignette of several miners working underground. Orange border, seal and safety print. Uncancelled. Printer - Goes. 8 x 11. This company was not listed in the Copper Handbooks. The Liberty mine and the town of Liberty were located in Pima County. There were several companies with Liberty in the title that had operations in around the Liberty area. We believe that this was the case for this company. Very fine. Est. \$25-75



**892. Pima. Arivaca. Madera Mining Company.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1907. Certificate no. 1327 issued to Ed Fogarty in 1913 for 200 shares in 1913. Signed by H. E. Brandt, president and secretary, name illegible. Gold border and seal, three vignettes, upper left and right underground mining scenes, and upper center landscape of mountains, uncancelled, 9 x 10, Fine condition, with heavy folds, repaired on back with scotch tape. Company held 16 claims in the Arivaca district, Santa Rita mountains, south of Tucson. Property contains a 5 ft vein with gold and silver-bearing bornite and chalcopryrite, developed by a 500 ft. crosscut tunnel. Property was being worked in 1913, however in 1916 property was idle and machinery removed. (1912CH, p.544, 1916CH, p.719). Est. \$25-50

**893. Pima. Arivaca. New Deal Gold Mining and Milling Co..** Incorporated in Arizona. No date. Certificate no. 1763 issued to Jacob Horn for 40 shares in 1935. Signed by W. F. Crowley, president, and W. Frank Crowley, secretary. Printed by Goes. Black border with gold safety print and seal, uncancelled, 6 x 10. We could find no reference to this company among our resources. The company obviously took its name from Roosevelt’s “New Deal” that described the political, social and economic policies of his administration from 1933 to 1945. District from Garbani 2001. VF condition with folds. Est. \$25-50



Pima. Arivaca. Please see Pima, Cerro Colorado and Santa Cruz, Patagonia for related material.

**894. Pima. Arivaca. Salero Mining & Manufacturing Company.** Incorporated in 1875 in Ohio. Certificate number 189, issued to Jas. C. Truman for 1000 shares in 1875. **Signed by President Henry Wells** and Secretary Robt. R. Rhodes. Printed by John H. Duychinck, NY. Uncancelled. Vignette top center of a stagecoach in rugged terrain in

Sonoran desert and at left portrait of Henry Wells, of Wells-Fargo & Co. and the American Express Co., the first president of the Salero M&MCO. "Location of Mines Pima County, Arizona Terr." Green border with black print on white paper. 7 x 11. The **Salero Mining Company** was one of the earliest mining companies organized to exploit Arizona's mineral wealth. The company was organized by William Wrightson of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, but such notables as H. C. Grosvenor, an English mining engineer, Gilbert

Hopkins, mineralogist and engineer, Raphael Pumpelly, geologist, engineer, author and later professor at Harvard, were associated with the company. It was headquartered in Tubac from 1858 to 1861 (Hinton, 1878, p. 197).

The Salero mine was worked by the Spanish and Mexicans before 1800, as one of the first mines on record in Arizona. It was located on the Arivaca Ranch, which contained a number of good silver mines worked since at least 1750. While production was noted throughout the historical record, there are no definitive statistics available on the amounts of silver taken from the Salero or other Arivaca mines near Tubac and Santa Rita. An excellent discussion of the early mining period is given in both Bancroft's *History of Arizona* (1889) and by James Officer in *History of Mining in Arizona* Volume II and John Lacy in Volume I.

According to North, in her biography of Sam Heintzelman published in 1980, the (re)discovery of the Salero by Herman Christain Ehrenberg, Frederick Brunckow, Charles Schuchard and C. D. Poston was announced on January 1, 1857. This group also had a controlling interest in the Heintzelman mine, on which their attention was focused. Raphael Pumpelly was brought in to try to put the Salero on a paying basis. Pumpelly reported in 1861 (Browne, 1868, p. 446) that the Salero possessed "...a shaft 69 ft deep, admirably equipped, and timbered in a very substantial manner." Unfortunately, at that time this portion of Arizona was the domain of the Apache Indians, who murdered whites working and living in the area, stole their cattle and destroyed most anything that could be destroyed. Such an incident was the demise of operations at these two mines. A wagonload of ore being delivered from the Heintzelman mine to the Salero mine, in payment for an intra-company debt, was ambushed by Apaches just outside the camp. In addition to the two teamsters, Wrightson, Hopkins and Grosvenor were among those murdered in this attack. "With the entire countryside under siege, the Salero crew, under the direction of Pumpelly, picked up the ore and smelted it, working day and night to do so, behind armed guards, and delivered the silver ingots to the company headquarters in Tubac. The general unrest continued and within a few weeks, the entire crew at the Heintzelman Mine

(including Poston's brother John) was murdered by Mexican bandits who had come up, in the words of Pumpelly, "for the purpose of inciting the peons...and to rob [the two mines]." Sensing the seriousness of the situation, Poston, Pumpelly and others, escaped to California through the Sonoran desert." (Lenon, in: Cauty, 1999, Vol III, p 56) This activity continued into the 1870's and severely hampered development of the mineral wealth there. By the mid 1870's, these activities of the Apaches were brought under control, allowing renewed activity at those mines discovered a decade or two earlier.

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In 1864 J. Ross Browne wrote of his trip to the Salero and other mines in *Harper's Weekly*, which was republished by Sylvester Mowry in 1864 as part of his *Arizona and Sonora* book. No work was being done on the mine at the time, and Browne noted the

work of a number of mining engineers who had all opined favorably about the property, but the Apache problem was too severe for continued mining and exploration. Schrader, in *Mineral Deposits of the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains*, 1915, reported that the company "retired in 1865." In the early 1870's, an English corporation relocated the mine but had to vacate the location because of the new 1872 mining laws, disallowing foreign locators. Another group relocated the mine, mined and sold \$10,000 worth of ore from the 60-foot level, and left a reported 1500 tons on the dump for processing. It appears that it was at this time that the Henry Wells group got involved, possibly leasing the mine from Peterson & Clark.

About 1875 the Salero Mining Company probably was reorganized as the Salero Mining and Manufacturing Company, under the direction of

Henry Wells. Wells had just stepped down as president of the American Express Company and earlier was one of the founders of the Wells Fargo Company. Wells was one of many New York financiers intrigued by the western mines. The Arizona mines represented an excellent opportunity since their exploration and development had been curtailed by the Apache until the mid 1870's.

The new company's activity at the mine is not well documented. Raymond, in 1876, reported the Salero and others, had "...been worked to some extent and were well spoken of..." The mine became known as the Darwin mine and later as the Constitution mine. About 1898 Peterson & Clark drove a 300 foot shaft in exploration for new ore, and

they sold the mine to a new group known as the Salero Mines, Co., with involvement by William Phipps Blake, one of the country's leading mining engineers, then living in Tucson. Work, and limited production, continued through at least 1920.

**This is one of the most important autographed pieces from Arizona.** It is a rare case of one of the great eastern financiers involved with a western mine, and may exhibit why there was not more of this activity, since the company was basically worthless. It is extremely rare. Est. \$3000-6000

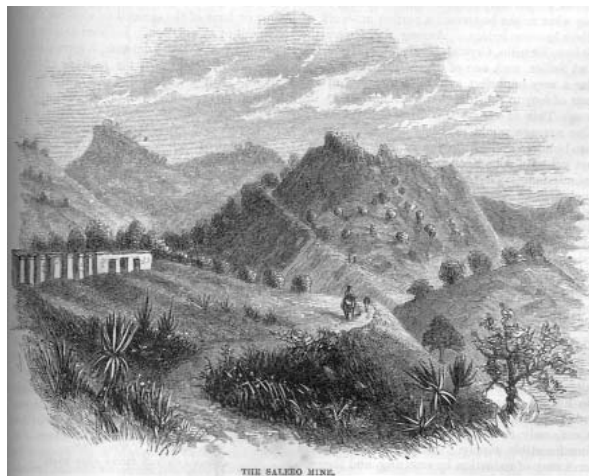
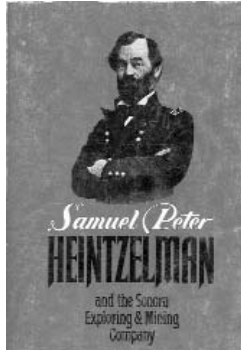


Illustration taken from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Nov. 1864.

**895.** Pima. Arivaca. **Salero Mining & Manufacturing Company.** Incorporated in 1875 in Ohio. Unissued certificate number 2211. Printed by John H. Duychinck, NY. Vignette top center of a stagecoach in rugged terrain and at left **portrait of Henry Wells, of Wells-Fargo**, the first president of the Salero M&MCO. "Location of Mines Pima County, Arizona Terr." Green border with black print on white paper. 7 x 11. Please see above lot for description. Est. \$50-100



**896.** Pima. Arivaca. **Samuel Peter Heintzelman and the Sonora Exploring & Mining Company.** By Diane M. T. North. 248 pages.

Copyright 1980. This book covers the tells about Heintzelman and his association with the Sonora Exploring & Mining Company. The book includes Heintzelman's journal of his activities in the Arizona Territory. At the end of the book there is a summary on Heintzelman's life which includes encounters with the Indians. There are a few drawings including one of the Heintzelman mine. Lots of references are included. Brown cover with white and black printing. A picture of Heintzelman is also on the cover. The book pages are white with black print. Cover has wear marks. Size 5 1/2 X 8 1/2". Good Condition. Est. \$15-30

Pima. Aztec. Please see Santa Cruz County, Tyndall district also.

**897.** Pima. Aztec. **Aztec Gold & Silver Mining Co.** Incorporated in California in 1877. Certificate number 297 issued to Jno. R. Wallace, trustee for 100 shares in 1877. Signed by President C. S. Benedict and Secretary C. A. Poage. Printed by Britton, Rey, SF. Vignette at left margin of partially nude woman with bow and quiver of arrows. Uncancelled. Black border and print on white paper. Dated San Francisco. "Aztec Dist. Arizona Territory." 4 x 9. This company probably had mines in the Aztec or Tyndall district near Patagonia. The district produced a considerable amount of silver as well as lead, copper and gold. Est. \$200-500



**898.** Pima. Aztec. **Aztec Syndicate of Arizona.** Incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1878. Certificate number 1 issued to Winthrop Smith for 100 shares in 1878. Signed by President J. W. Jones and Treasurer Chas. F. Bains. Printed by Breuker & Kessler, Phila. Vignette top center of 4 miners working underground. Uncancelled. Black border and print on white paper. Dated Philadelphia. 7 x 10. This company operated in the Aztec or Tyndall district. Hinton (1878, pp. 209-214) reports the company's working headquarters was at Toltec camp and that they owned the Aztec, Inca and Iturbide mines. "The Aztec district contains a large number of mines located by the Syndicate and by private prospectors." He reports the Syndicate also owned the Jefferson, Georgia, San Ignacio, and Rosario in the Tyndall District. The company also had a mill-site and

reduction works located on Sonoita Creek about 5-1/2 miles from Toltec camp. Lenon (in Cauty, 1999, p. 58) indicates the Aztec was a hard rock operation that continued for a "considerable period". They evidently failed, however, before the coming of the railroad in the 1880's. Supposedly their individual deposits were of very good grade but not continuous along the formation. Also, the width of the veins varied greatly with depth. Possibly that by the time the rails were constructed in the district, the good ground was under such diverse ownership that it was impossible to develop prospects properly. Est. \$200-500

**899.** Pima. Aztec (Tyndall). **Montezuma Mine & Milling Co. of Arizona.** Incorporated in New Jersey in 1881, issued 1881 to E. W. Matthews for 14,990 shares (cert 23) signed by Ephiram Young as president and E. Wallace Matthews as secretary. Uncancelled. Silver underprint, black print and border. 9.5 x 13", folds, some crinkling. Dated Camden, NJ. Printed by Leonhardt & Sons, Phila. The name of this company is very common and represents a challenge in historical research. The Montezuma Mining & Milling Co. held two patented claims, one with 5 mines and the other for milling purposes. The mines were discovered by the Spanish prior to 1800 and worked intermittently until the time of issuance of this certificate because of severe Apache trouble. The mine is located near the famous Salero Mine, and was worked by the Aztec Mining Co. of New York in 1860. In 1880 the properties were patented. Burchard noted that it was still a prospect at that time (1880). The patent papers show an old fort at the eastern edge of the claim, typical of the old Spanish mines in this area. Though a new company was incorporated, no significant new work was done on the property until about 1900. [ref: Schrader, Burchard 1881] Rare. Est. \$250-500



**900.** Pima. Aztec. **Saint Louis G. & S. Mining Co.** Inc. in CA, 1878. Certificate number 88 issued to Jno. D. Graham, trustee in 1878 for 10 shares. Signed by President M. Haynes and Secretary C. Cranz. "Aztec District Arizona Territory." Vignette in masthead of several miners working underground. Printed by Britton, Rey & Co., SF. Uncancelled. Folds. Black border and print on white paper. 4 x 9. This company's mine, located near Greaterville in 1874, produced a little ore in the early days, but in 1886 was developed by a 75-ft shaft and drifts. At that time, its ore yielded 40% lead, 75 ounces silver and 12 ounces gold to the ton and was shipped to El Paso for smelting. This mine continued to produce at least until WWI. Est. \$200-500



Pima. Aztec. Please see Santa Cruz County, Tyndall district also.



**901.** Pima. Baboquivari. **Arizona Gold King Mining Co.** Incorporated in Arizona. Issued to Umberto Bittistesso for 2500 shares, cert #21, in 1920. Signed by T. Morris secretary and Fred Sandtney president. Vignette of three mills. Green border and seal. Uncancelled. Printer - Goes. 8 x 11. There is a Gold King mine located in Pima County within the Baboquivari district. (Index of Mining Prop, Pima County, 1974). Extremely fine. Est. \$25-75

**902.** Pima. Baboquivari. **Arizona Mining Co.** Incorporated in New Mexico in 1887, issued 1888 to James S. Reid for 516 shares, signed by M. A. Bowley as president and Hugh Furguson as secretary, datelined St. Louis, MO. Black on white. No

vignette. Gold seal. Printer obscured by seal. 7 x 11", Uncancelled. This famous company name appears to have been used to promote a property other than the Heintzelman, which was where the name had its historical roots. Stanton Kieth reported in his *Index of Mining Properties in Pima County* that a company by this name had properties at Baboquivari District in the Baboquivari Mountains, significantly west of Arivaca. Production is unknown. Est. \$150-300



**903.** Pima. Baboquivari. **Papago Chief Consolidated Mining Company.** Incorporated in Iowa in 1878. Certificate number 1090, issued to W. T. Witherell for 100 shares in 1880. Signed by president W. W. Merritt and secretary R. M. Roberts. Printed by Western R. N. Engraving Co. Chicago. Vignette on left shows two miners on surface lowering buckets to three miners at the bottom, which are working. Vignette on the right shows three miners working at the bottom of a shaft, one calling for a bucket to be raised. The vignette in the center shows an Indian brave looking over a town. Uncancelled. Folds. Black border on white paper with black print. Silver leaf underprint including a large RN facsimile with "shares \$20 each." Size 8 1/2 X 11". Hamilton (1884, p. 231)

reports the property is some three miles north of the Quijotoas, and has produced ore worth \$1,000 per ton. The ledge is large, and the ore free milling. The property is being fully developed. Balch (1882, p. 1126) reports the property consists of three mining claims totaling 50 acres. The ore is an argentiferous (silver bearing) galena. Assays were \$96 to \$124 per ton. The length of the main lode which the company depends for its supply of ore is 500 feet, with an average vein width of twenty-four inches. Yield, net, to April 1, 1882, 177 1/2 tons of ore; value, \$8,000. Very attractive and extremely rare. Est. \$250-500

**904.** Pima. Brownell. **United Mining Co.** Lot of 3 different pcs. Incorporated in Maine 1905. One has a blue border, cert #A573, for 25 shares. Second has a green border, cert #C1257, for 100 shares. The third has a purple border, cert #B906, for 250 shares. All have the same vignette of miners working underground. All uncancelled. Two are signed by John Thompson president and John Kinson asst treasurer. The other is signed by Albert Arneau president and James J. Nolan treasurer. This company reported having property in Pima County, Arizona, Leadville, Colorado, Salt Lake, Montana, Bland, New Mexico, Sinaloa, Mexico and Halifax, Nova Scotia. This may have sounded impressive to the unwitting investor, but the company was just a promotion of Albert Freeman and considered a "bad egg" by 1910 (Copper Handbook, 1908, p.1360-61; Copper Handbook, 1910). All very fine. Est. \$50-100



Partial.



**905.** Pima. Brownell. **United Mining Co.** Certificate of Participation in the United Mining Co, cert #225. This is a receipt for \$6.50 from the **American Financial Agency Co** dated 1909. See lot above for the story. Tears along fold creases. Fine. Est. \$20-40

**906. Pima. Cababi. Cababi Mining Company.** Company Incorporated in Arizona in 1908. Certificate no. 1239 issued to Silvester E. Adkins for 400 shares in 1912. Signed by Chas. H. Wilson, president and W.H. Kershner, secretary. Black border with gold safety print and seal, three vignettes, upper left and right of placer miners, and double sluice box with dam upper center, uncanceled, 8 x 11, Excellent condition with folds. Company held 44 claims, including the Picacho claim along with 2 mill sites in the Cababi mountains about 69 miles southwest of Tucson. The Picacho claim is developed by 1,180 ft. of workings, including an antiqua which was reopened in 1860 by Francisco Padrea. This mine was a small producer of gold and silver-bearing ores with mostly copper and silver. Thirty miners were employed on the property in 1912. The property had 2,240 tons of ore on the dumps, and 10,000 tons of high-grade ore blocked out in 1913. [Ref: 1912CH p.181] Est. \$25-75



**907. Pima. Cababi. Cababi Mining Company Letterhead.** Handwritten letter, penned in ink on Cababi Mining Co letterhead, from S.G. McWade, general manager to Prof. Chas. F. Willis, Tucson offering to help Willis in his publication on Arizona mining. Excellent condition. c1908. Est. \$20-40

**908. Pima. Cababi. Grand Central Mining and Mining Company.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1907. Certificate no. 330 issued to F.L. Browne for 500 shares in 1907 at Kansas City, Kansas. Signed by Henry Stevens, vice president and Alex Findlay, secretary.



Gold border, with gold safety print, three vignettes, upper left and right of underground miners, upper center of landscape view of mountains, uncanceled, 8 x 11, Very fine condition with folds. We found no references for this company. Garbani places the company in the Cababi district. Est. \$25-50



**909. Pima. Cerro Colorado. Arizona Gold and Silver Mining Company.** Incorporated in New York in 1879. Certificate number 40 issued to E. A. Woolston in 1880 for 100 shares. Signed by President Robert J. Parvick (?) and Secretary S. S. Drapf. Printed by Thitchener & Glastaeter, NY. No vignette. Uncanceled. Black border and print on white paper. 8 x 10. We are unsure if this company is related to the one above. This one may be a reorganization of the other, but we are unable to determine that with confidence. Balch (1882) lists an Arizona Gold and Silver Mining Co. that was incorporated in New York in May of 1879 with mines in Mohave Co, AZ. "The ore is both auriferous and argentiferous, assaying \$67.60 per ton." He could be referring to this company, assuming he got the month of incorporation wrong. If so, it is unlikely this is a reorganization of the company above, whose properties were in the Cerro Colorado District, located in Pima County.

Burchard (1883) also mentions an Arizona Mine located in Mohave County in the Aubrey (Aubry) district. He also mentions an Arizona Mine in Pima County, but located near Covered Wells, not near Cerro Colorado. Probably related to the Arivaca area. Est. \$200-500

**910. Pima. Cerro Colorado. Arizona Gold and Silver Mining Company.** Inc. in IN, 1878. Certificate number 2? issued to J. B. Scott in 1878 for 50 shares. Signed by President Conrad Baker (?) and Secretary John R. Leake. Printed by Braden & Burford, Indianapolis. Vignette lower left corner of three miners underground inspecting ore sample. Dated lined Indianapolis. "Cerro Colorado Di...Arizona Terr..."(remainder of these two lines is cut off).



Uncanceled. Right edge of certificate is cut off and missing. Black border and print on vanilla paper. 4 x 8. See discussion above of possible location of this company's properties. Probably related to the Arivaca area. Est. \$200-500



**911. Pima. Champarado Canyon. Champarado CMC Prospectus, 1917.** Frank Heflebower, president, and H.E. Brown, secretary. The first part talks about the rich mining of Arizona, and continues to talk about Champarado Copper Mine, consisting of 6 claims, spreading over 120 acres. Openings made at varying depths for extracting ore showing a net value of \$30 per ton. Vf, folds. 9" x 4". Est. \$50-150

**912. Pima. Comobabi. Papago Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ. No date. #5 issued to H.F. Reese for 800 shares in 1906. Signed by H.C. Abbott, pres., and E.S. Garrett, sec. Gold border and seal, with gold safety print, three vignettes, underground mining scene upper left and right, landscape of mountain scene upper center, green backing, uncanceled, 8 x 11, Very fine condition with folds, minor chips, two hole punch right edge. Company held a copper property of 50 claims in the Comobabi Mountains 65 miles southwest of Tucson. Property had about 1,000 ft. of workings with reported mineralization of azurite, malachite and chalcopyrite. Company reported dead in 1910. [Ref: 1908CH, p.1101, 1910CH, p.1381] Est. \$25-50



**913. Pima. Coyote. Guaranty Mines Co.** Incorporated in Arizona. No date. Certificate no. 30 issued to Oscar T. Richey for 1,000 shares in 1927. Signed by C.C. Jacome, president, and G.S. Marzo, secretary. Black border gold safety print, vignette of bald eagle upper left, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds and some creases. Company held the Allison and Bonanza claim groups in the Coyote mountain district. Prospect was being developed in 1928 using a 2 drill compressor. In 1928 it was reported that the property had been leased by Inglis M. Uppercu for \$200,000. Carlos C. Jacome, president and signatory to the certificate was a prominent Tucson businessman and well known merchant having built up Jacome's Department Store. [Ref: 1931CH, p.329, *Tucson Citizen*, Dec 9 and 12, 1932] Est. \$25-50



**914. Pima. Empire. Total Wreck Mining and Milling Co.** Incorporated in New York in 1881. Issued to John R. Vail in 1882 for 200 shares. Signed by J. M. Requa, President and John McMillan, Secretary. Printed by L. H. Biglow & Co., NY. Vignette of four men mining at surface with rugged mountains in background. Uncanceled. White paper with black border and print. 7 x 10. The first location on the Richmond Lode in the Empire Mountains was made in 1879 by John Dillon. The following year, the claim was relocated by Vail and Harvey and renamed the Total Wreck. This bonanza silver deposit was extensively worked in 1880, but operations were delayed the following year pending the outcome of a lawsuit to determine title to the claim. Burchard reported in 1882 "the Total Wreck has proved itself to be one fabulously rich. There are over 50,000

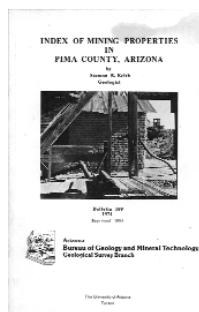
tons of ore in sight, showing a value of nearly \$4,000,000. At the present writing its 20 stamp mill is about ready to turn the ore into bullion."(p306-307) Title was granted to N. R. Vail and the Empire Mining and Smelting Co. was organized to equip the mine (Tenney, p 246, 267-268). The Vail concerns owned the majority of the Total Wreck stock. A photocopy with this certificate of the January 1881 plat map of the Total Wreck claim lists the claimants as W. L. Vail, Jerry Dillon and J. N. Harvey. It isn't clear how the Total Wreck Mining and Milling Co. is related to all of Vail's operations, but Vail's name on this certificate links the company to the mine.

The Mine operated through 1884, producing about \$500,000 in silver, or more. Our guess is that the actual production may be significantly higher. We were unable to find specific production records. The mine suffered from water problems, which appear to have been solved in 1883. Burchard gave another lengthy writeup of the mine in 1883. The original owners, Vail and Harvey bought the mine for owed taxes after it closed, reportedly in late 1884 or 1885. Little production was made from the mine during the next 20 years, but it saw a minor production of wulfenite after WWI. It is not known if J. M. Requa was related to the father and son mining engineers, Isaac and Mark Requa, respectively of the Comstock and Robinson districts in Nevada. This is one of the most desirable Arizona certificates, both for the story, site and the minerals collected there. Est. \$500-1000

**915. Pima. General. Arizona Placer Gold Extraction Co.** Prospectus promoting the "E.B. Bennett Placer Machine", picture on front. With a capacity of 350 cubic yards of placer gravel, the machine was said to have perfected the gold extraction process, "The conveying, washing and scouring... of the gold is all automatically done by the machine." The automation is enabled by 240 gallons of water per minute passing through the amalgamator, freeing and cleaning gold as it travels. Following the capacity and function description is investment potential, and earnings. 5 page tri-fold brochure. 8" x 5". Vf, folds. Attribution by Garbani, 2001. Est. \$50-150



**916. Pima. General. Continental Exploration Company,** Incorporated in Arizona in 1905. Certificate no. 453 issued to T.E. Roff for 3,000 shares in 1906 at Denver, Colorado. Signed by K. Whistler, president, and O. P. Lehman, secretary. Black border with gold inner border and safety print, vignette of bald eagle at top center, uncanceled, 9 x 11, VF condition with folds and slight nicks at folds. We could not find references on this company. Garbani locates the company in Pima county. Est. \$25-75



**917. Pima. General. El Rey Gold Mines Incorporated.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1931. Certificate no. 31 issued to Lina Gerlach for 100 shares in 1931. Signed by Chas. B. Trott, president, and Chas. M. Cassin, secretary. Brown border with gold seal, vignette of underground mining scene top center, uncanceled, 9 x 11, VF condition with folds, slight nicks at folds, staple holes upper left corner. No reference was found for this company. Garbani placed the company in Pima County. Est. \$25-50



**918. Pima. General. Index of Mining Properties in Pima County, Arizona.** By Stanton B. Keith Geologist. Bulletin 189 Reprinted 1984. 156 pages. This book covers the mining districts in Pima County, listing many of the mines, their production, geology and types of operation. There are showing the mining districts as well as the location of many mines. The cover is light yellow with a picture of a mine in the center, and has a light stain in the upper right corner. Very good condition. Size 6 X 9". Est. \$10-25

**919. Pima. General. Mining Company Letterheads.** Lot of 6 different items. (1) Liberty Silver Mines Company, 1917, information flyer, four pages, folded. Describes the company's silver, lead, copper, and gold properties at Greaterville, Pima County, Arizona. Mineralized zone reported to measure 800 feet by 3,000 feet, with previous ore shipments with 75 ounces silver, 40% lead, and as high as 12 ounces gold per ton. 9 x 7, folded, VF condition with large punch hole upper left. (2) Arizona Copper Mining Company, carbon copy letter regarding smelter shipments, signed by V. Brunner, secretary and general manager. (3) Arizona Copper Mining Company, Proposition letter seeking share sales, (4) Arizona Copper Mining Company, letter to D.D. Demarest Co. regarding vanner parts. (5) Bonanza Park Mines folded report, 1918, flyer on their mines in the Amole district 10 miles northwest of Tucson. Includes claim map of property. 11 x 17, folded, to 8 1/2 x 3 1/2., (6) Central Butte Mining Company, Douglas, Arizona. 1917, Receipt for stock. All items VF condition with some folds, tears. Est.\$50-100



**920. Pima. General. Mission Mining Company.** Incorporated in Arizona in 1906. Certificate no. 340 issued to C. A. Batson in 1907. Signed by president and secretary, names illegible. Gold border, safety print, and seal, vignettes of underground mining upper left and right, vignette of rolling mountain landscape upper center, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds. No references were found for this company in Arizona. Garibaldi located the company in Pima County. Est. \$25-75

**921. Pima. General. San Augustine Mining Company, Arizona.** Incorporated in "Arizona" January to March, 1862, though dated 186\_ on the certificate. Unissued certificate signed by **President Samuel J. Jones** and Secretary James A. Lucas. Printed by Mesilla Times. Vignette of Indian woman gazing into distance. Uncanceled. Blue border and print on white paper. Dated Mesilla, Arizona. 4 x 10.5. This certificate had national importance. **It is an important and special piece, exemplifying the difficulties of political organizational structure with respect to mining companies during the Civil War. The question "whose side are you on?" became commonplace in the west.** Both Confederate and Union supporters wanted, indeed needed the bullion producing regions to generate the much needed capital for survival. This certificate is the only certificate that we know of that was issued from a completely different mind set - from the Confederate Territory of Arizona, as opposed to the Union Territory of Arizona. Mesilla was the capital. All the principals of the company were southern sympathizers. Mowry was even jailed briefly for it. At least nine battles were fought on Arizona soil, according to the massive *History of the Civil War* series. The story of the Confederate forces in Arizona Territory is much deeper that we can explain in this short piece, and interested readers should seek some of the many papers written on this subject.



The San Augustine owned property that produced lead and silver ore from its mine known as the "Puerta San Augustine" located near the Rio Grande on the western slope of the Organ Mountains ENE of Mesilla and north of the road from Dona Anna to San Augustine Pass. It was originally owned by two Spanish men, but their claim was invalidated at the time of the Gadsden Purchase. The original claim certificate said the claim owners were William Claude Jones, G. W. Southwick and Caleb Sherman. Jones was Sam Jones' brother.

This company is associated with one of the earliest land scams in the American southwest. At the time, the name "Arizona" was applied "to the southern half of New Mexico Territory, from the Staked Plains of Texas to the Colorado River Bordering California." In the late 1850's three promoters, **Samuel J. Jones**, a native of Virginia, and Lewis S. Owings and Robert P. Kelley were residing in the town of Mesilla on the Rio Grande River near Las Cruces in what is now New Mexico. Jones had been a pro-slavery militant Sheriff in LeCompton, Kansas Territory. They owned, singly or in partnership, a number of businesses in the town and also had interests in mining properties. They realized that the existing population base was too small for them to attain the prosperity they desired, so they concocted a scheme to establish a town site and unabashedly promote it, thus drawing settlers to the area. Kelley had met Sylvester Mowry, a strong Southern sympathizer later jailed in Arizona as a Confederate, in 1858 on a stage ride from Arizona to Missouri, from which he learned of Mowry's fame and name recognition among eastern investors. Realizing the recognition value of the Mowry name, these promoters chose "Mowry City" as the name for their new town. The town site finally began to establish a population in the Spring of 1860 when gold was discovered at Pinos Altos, about 40 miles to the northwest. However, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the Apaches stepped up their campaign of attacks on all white settlers, miners and travelers throughout the region and this ended the promotion of Mowry. The Jones group chose to use Mesilla as their headquarters for this company because it was the capital of the Confederate Territory of Arizona. The San Augustine was thus held by Confederates. Sam Jones, meanwhile, was president of the Mowry City venture and was the provisional governor of the Territory. Jones was the editor and publisher of the *Weekly Arizonan* published in Tubac about 1858-9.

The certificate is dated 1862 from a period between January 15th and about April. Mesilla was established as the Confederate capital of Arizona Territory on January 18, 1862, and the *Mesilla Times*, who printed this certificate, were out of business by spring.

It is the only remaining certificate from the Confederate period and "occupation" of Arizona. Very rare. Extremely rare with signatures, and none are known fully issued. [References: Bancroft; Biertu in Mowry, 1864, p. 83; Finch, *A Southwestern Land Scam*, 1990, p. 4; claim transfer dated 4/19/1858, copy with certificate; help from Dan Arbuckle on battles in Arizona]. Est. \$500-1500

**922.** Pima/Santa Cruz. General. **Geologic Bulletins and map.** Lot of 6 pcs. Index of Mining Properties in Santa Cruz; Index of Mining Properties in Pima; Some Geologic Features of the Pima Mining District; Copper Deposits of Part of Helvetia...Pima; Geologic Map of Pima... All very fine, some bent corners, stains. Est. \$50-100.



**923.** Pima. Greaterville. **Santa Rita Land and Cattle Company.**

Incorporated in Colorado in 1890. Certificate number 62 issued to Albert D. S. Bell for 10 shares in 1892. Signed by president William A. Pierce and secretary Edward H. Morm. No printer. No vignette. Uncancelled. Folds. Fancy black border with black print on white paper. Size 6 1/2 X 10". This is possibly a successor to the Santa Rita Land and Mining Co. of 1882. We were unable to find more information. This company is not listed in any Colorado reference which puts it in Arizona. No other reference to the company or its principles is available. It was named Santa Rita in 1873, and named Greaterville after an

early settler. It all began with a dance, some drunks and a fire... the rest is history (Ref: Arizona Place Names, p.190). Est. \$150-300

**924.** Pima. Gunsight. **Burro Burro Mining Company.** Incorporated in 1881 in New Jersey as the **Silver King Gold and Silver Mining Co.**; changed the name in 1882 to Burro Burro. Certificate number 224 issued to Sarah L. Pyle for 100 shares in 1883. Signed by President Albert Merritt and Treasurer Chas. Craige. Printed by Theo. Leonhardt & Sons, Phila. Small vignette top center of two miners working underground. Uncancelled. Black border and print on white paper. 8 x 10. Tenney (1927, p. 123) reports that this mine was acquired by a Philadelphia company in 1883 under the management of C. R. Craige. A small smelter was built, but was shut down due to faulty construction after making only one run. It appears unlikely that the company recovered, or if it did, made little production from the property. The Arizona Bureau of Mines reported in 1974 that the Gunsight mine was the only major producer of metal from the district. Est. \$200-400



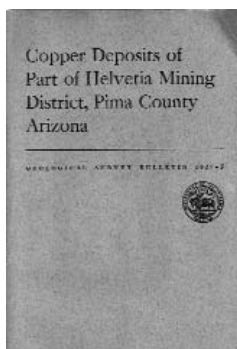
Partial.

**925.** Pima. Gunsight. **Gunsight Mining Co.** Incorporated in New Jersey in 1883. **Two certificates:** 1) Number 273 issued to Ann J. Boileau for 60 shares of capital stock in 1883. Signed by President J. B. Baker and Treasurer Geo. P. Matthurst. Printed by Theo. Leonhardt & Sons, Phila. Vignette at top right of 6 miners. Uncancelled. White paper, black border and print and yellow safety print. 7 x 11. Certificate 2) Number 8 issued to Frank M. Boileau for 534 shares of preferred stock in 1883. Same corporate signatures, style, etc but with green safety print. Vignette of 3 miners underground. Located at the north end of the Ajo Mts, the district lies in what is now the Papago Indian Reservation. The district was first prospected in the late 1860's and early 1870's, but the bulk of production came in the early 1880's from this mine that yielded high-grade silver ore.

Hamilton (1884, p. 235-6) reported the Gunsight was the primary mine in the district on which work had been done. At the time of his visit, a 380 ft shaft had been sunk to the water table on a large, but low-grade ore body. The district produced intermittently through 1965 yielding a total of about \$176,000 from the metals produced. (ABM, Bull 189, p. 28-29). Est. \$500-1000

Pima. Gunsight. Please also see the Myers District, which was combined with the Gunsight by some authors.

**926.** Pima. Gunsight. **Pima Silver Company of Arizona.** Incorporated in New Jersey in 1887. Issued to M. J. Dohan for 71 shares in 1887. Signed by President J. B. Baker and Secretary John W. Woodside. Dated Camden, New Jersey. No Printer listed, no vignette. Uncancelled. Folds. White paper, black border and print. Cert. No. 5. 7 x 10. Pima's president Becker was also president of the Gunsight Mining Co., which see. We have no information on the location of Pima's mines, but it is presumed their activities were in or near the Gunsight district. Est. \$200-500



**927.** Pima. Helvetia. **Copper Deposits of Part of Helvetia Mining District, Pima County Arizona.** By S. C. Creasey and George L. Quick. Geological Survey Bulletin 1027-F. 1955. Pages 301-323. This bulletin covers the general geology, ore deposits and mines of the Helvetia Mining district. There is a description and maps of mines typical of the district. The cover is gray heavy paper with black print. The bulletin pages are glossy white paper with black print. The cover has folds at the corners. There is a sticker pasted inside the cover from the Library of The Institution of Mining Engineers, London. There is a red stamp The Institution of Mining Engineers on the first page. There is a stamp on the second page from a library. Very good condition. Size 6 X 9". Est. \$25-75

**928.** Pima. Helvetia. **Golden Rule Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ, 1900. #395 issued to Charles F.W. Rechenberg for 20 shares in 1901. Signed by , W.H. Lake, pres, and John B. Hibbard, sec. Orange border, seal, and safety print, vignette at top center of underground mining scene with miners, uncanceled, 8 x 10, Condition good, somewhat tattered, folds weak, scotch tape repairs on right fold, 3 inch tear upper right, chip from lower left, minor staple holes. Company reported in 1902 that it held mining claims in the Helvetia district, with chalcopryite ores assaying 12% copper, \$5 gold (0.25 ounces per ton) and 200 oz/ton silver in an orebody 500 feet wide by 1,000 feet long. They further reported potential production of 600,000 lbs copper for 1902. As it turned out this was a fraudulent mining company "promoted by one Wm. E. Lake, a prominent church and Sunday school worker of Yonkers, N.Y. who purchased sundry holes in the ground in Arizona at a cost of \$500, then organized a million-dollar company thereon, keeping for himself all but the 7 shares required for dummy directors. He then pledged the company to pay him \$15,000, and generously donated 200,000 shares to the treasury. Purchasers thought they were obtaining treasury stock and Christian friends invested \$125,000, of which only \$15,000 has ever been accounted for. Assets of the company at the time of the show-down, were a donkey hoist in Arizona and a roll-up desk in New York, the company had lost the hole in the ground on which it was originally incorporated. Moral: Any man - no matter who or where - selling mining stock on the strength of his church standing or alleged piety may be safely set down as a swindler". [Ref: 1902CH, p.317, 1904CH, p.395]. Est. \$25-75



**929.** Pima. Helvetia. **Helvetia Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ, 1905. 2 certificates: First; #A2168 issued to Samuel R. Kaufman for 100 shares in 1910. Signed by C.C. Prindle, pres, and Chas. W. Sexton, sec. Reddish-brown border, vignette of two underground miners with stope drill, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds, minor staple holes. Second; Certificate no. 2499 issued to Freeman H. Lathrop for 5 shares in 1910. Signed by C.C. Prindle, president, and Chas. W. Sexton, secretary. Green border, vignette of two underground miners with stope drill, uncanceled, 8 x 11, VF condition with folds, minor staple holes. Company held the Helvetia mine consisting of 55 claims, including 38 patented and a patented mill and smelter site in the Santa Rita mountains 30 miles southeast of Tucson, Arizona. There were five main copper-bearing ore deposits, the Isle

Royale, Old Dick, Exchange, Pilot and Heavy Weight. The ore bodies occur as contact replacement deposits in Carboniferous limestone adjoining granitic porphyry. Main development was being made on three of the orebodies. The Copper World mine, opened in 1907, is the principal mine of the company, and consists of a vein, averaging 15 ft wide that could be traced 3,000 feet. Values were 5% copper, 0.5 ounces per ton silver, and 50 cents gold per ton (0.03 oz. per ton). The mine contains an ore shoot 500 ft. long and up to 40 ft wide that carried 2 to 8% copper, proved to a depth of 80 feet. The Copper World had a shaft 480 feet deep sunk at an angle of 64 degrees. The Isle Royale was developed by a 800 ft shaft, with a 196 ft. winze. Ore occurred as lenses averaging 3 to 5 feet, ranging up to 15 ft. and averaging 3% copper, with \$1 per ton combined gold and silver values. The Old Dick mine contained an orebody 1,500 feet long by 20 - 50 feet wide, at shallow depths of 110 to 150 feet, with grades of 5% copper. In 1931, the company focussed on its oil subsidiary, Helvetia Oil Co. and it was reported the Helvetia mine became inactive in 1911 after a period of production. The company was reported inactive in 1949. [Ref: 1910CH, p.935, 1931CH, p. 332, 1949CH, p.471]. Est. \$50-150

**930.** Pima. Helvetia. **Iowa Mining & Leasing Company.** Inc. in AZ.. No date. #50 issued to W.H. Miller for 50 shares in 1909. Signed by pres, illegible and G.W. Gilbert, sec. Black border, gold safety print, underprint of "common", 3 vignettes, upper left and right of underground miners, top center of mountain, river landscape with mill and smelter, uncanceled, 6 x 10, Excellent condition with folds. Company may be same as Iowa Mining and Development Co. which held the Blue Jay and Good Friday mines in the in Helvetia district. There the mines consisted of tabular replacement deposits of argentite, silver-bearing galena, with cerargyrite and some free gold in the oxidized, near-surface material. The mine was worked sporadically from 1881 to 1939. [AzBull 189, p.72, 124] Est. \$25-\$50



**931.** Pima. Helvetia. **Omega Copper Company.** Inc. in AZ, 1906. #60 issued to Louis Zeckendorf for 5,000 shares in 1906 at Tucson, Arizona. Signed by Louis Zeckendorf, pres and Frank H. Hereford, sec. Gold border and seal, vignette of underground mining scene in upper left, uncanceled, 9 x 11, VF condition with folds, nicks at folds, and creases on left margin. Louis Zeckendorf, president and his brother Aaron formed the A. & L. Zeckendorf general merchandise business in 1854, in Santa Fe, NM, and in 1866 opened a store in Tucson. The business expanded and subsequently became the largest retail and wholesale merchandising business in Arizona. In 1883 Zeckendorf bought claims of the Omega Copper Company. Frank H. Hereford, secretary, was a mining lawyer and appointed district attorney of Pima county in 1884. The company held 2 claims and a smelter site 16 miles from Vail, in the Helvetia district, Pima county, and various claims in the

Tyndall district, Santa Cruz county. The Helvetia property was one of the first copper mines in Pima county and had shipped "considerable" carbonate ore. The mine had a 150 ft upper tunnel and the 1,100 Tilly tunnel with about one mile of workings. The main vein was reported to average 40 ft wide with carbonate and sulfide ores averaging 6 to 9% copper with fair gold and silver values running up to 30% copper and 20 oz silver per ton. Mining was suspended in October, 1907, after shipping a little ore. Company reported dead in 1929.[Ref: 1908CH, p. 1078, 1912CH, p.1395] Est. \$25-75