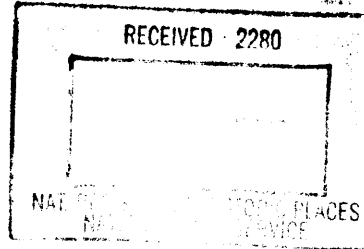


163
2007 Order deposited

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: West Quincy Granite Quarry

other name/site number: Square Butte Granite Quarry

2. Location

street & number: Flat Creek Road

not for publication: n/a
vicinity: n/a

city/town: Square Butte

state: Montana

code: MT

county: Chouteau

code: 015

zip code: 59446

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.

Mark F. Farnham
Signature of certifying official/Title

1/20/2000
Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency or bureau

(_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
see continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
see continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
see continuation sheet
- removed from the National Register
see continuation sheet
- other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

3/3/00

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private	Number of Resources within Property	
Category of Property: site	Contributing	Noncontributing
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: n/a	—	— building(s)
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a	<u>1</u>	— sites
	<u>1</u>	— structures
	—	— objects
	<u>2</u>	— TOTAL

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

INDUSTRY/EXTRACTION

Current Functions:

ABANDONED

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

N/A

Materials:N/A

foundation:

walls:

roof:

other:

Narrative Description

The West Quincy Granite Quarry is a granite quarry site located in central Montana. Situated atop a landform known as the Shonkin Sag laccolith, the quarry is located in an upthrust of granite which rises to a towering height of approximately 150'. The granite, named Shonkinite in 1894 (for the local formation) ranges in color from dark to light gray. Historically, it was the boulders at the base of the upthrust that were quarried, and they were plentiful and massive enough that no cutting into the cliff faces was ever necessary.

The quarry area lies on two relatively level tiers where rock was actively removed over a period of approximately 50 years beginning in 1914, and occasionally since that time as well. On the lower tier, a quarry plant, store and dormitory once stood. These buildings are no longer extant. At present, the foundation of the company store is marked by a depression.

Parts of old equipment remain on site, including a square granite block which is believed to have been the base for the compressor. On the upper tier, a hoist still remains from historic quarrying activities. The hoist now lays on its side on the ground, anchored into a granite block. The hoist apparatus is constructed of two heavy timbers with iron bands and winch fittings, and a block (from the original block and tackle) rests on the ground nearby. A hole in the center of the granite block acted as a bearing for the hoist to swivel upon. Four iron rods (appear to be Model T axles) were set into large boulders and once anchored the hoist in place, while allowing it to swing 360 degrees. A second hoist site is marked by a drilled shaft in the ground.

Throughout the site, granite boulders in various phases of being worked -- drilled, spalled, split, plugged, wedged -- still remain. Metal wedges from the splitting activities are located in a number of stones around the quarry.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Areas of Significance: Industry

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): n/a

Period(s) of Significance: 1914-1949

Significant Person(s): n/a

Significant Dates: 1914

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder:

Narrative Statement of Significance

The West Quincy Granite Quarry located at Square Butte, Montana is a relic of a time when the stone industry was critical to the building of Montana. Abandoned now for four decades, the quarry provides a lasting link to, and record of, historic stoneworking and quarrying methods. Once a thriving industrial operation in Central Montana, the West Quincy Granite Quarry was important in the economy of the small rural community that centered at what was first known as Lone Tree, and later was eclipsed by the homestead-era towns of Geraldine and Square Butte. For its important local associations with the industrial life of this community, and for the ways that it represents on a statewide level the granite stone industry in late 19th and early 20th century Montana, the quarry is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Square Butte - Early explorations and settlement

One of the earliest permanent settlements in the open range cattle region of central Montana was the Lone Tree Stage Stop. Settled in 1887 by the Wilson brothers, Lone Tree was set in a narrow canyon about 30 miles east of Fort Benton. Named a post office in 1900, Lone Tree acted as both mail and stage stop on the long run between Fort Benton and Lewistown. It served as the center of community in an area of some 400 square miles until the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad came through, bypassing Lone Tree in favor of the new the townsite of Geraldine to the north in 1913.¹

The first geological study of the Highwood Mountains and the Square Butte area was conducted by W.M. Davis and W. Lindgren, geologists with the Northern Transcontinental Survey. Their findings were published in the American Journal of Science in 1893. Walter H. Weed and Louis N. Pirsson were next to describe the appearance, composition and chemical analysis of the gray stone which they named "Shonkinite." Extensive investigation of the area was done by the two during the summer of 1894. They presented a report to the Geological Society of America, December 27, 1894.² The deposit consisted of a large body of granite extending across ranches owned then by the Wilson estate, Clarence Larson and Dave McCracken. The granite beneath the Square Butte extends toward Geraldine for a mile or more, to a depth of 100 feet. Above ground the granite ledge crops out at the butte's rim, and large chunks have fallen away and rest on the ground surface.

West Quincy Granite Quarry

On the basis of "US geological survey reports", in 1912 I.E. Jenkins of West Quincy, Mass ventured to this area to locate the granite deposit near Square Butte. In early February 1914, the local *Geraldine Review* enthusiastically reported that Jenkins and W.H. Guyor of the Western Monumental works of Miles City had spent several days in the area, sampling the granite prospects. "Miles City People Visit Town and Declare This Granite Just About the Best Ever. Will Take a High Polish and Is First-Class Every Way, They Say," announced the headlines. The article went on: "The stone is easily worked, as it consists of a ledge standing about 150 feet above the surface. The ledge contains a light gray granite similar to the Quincy, Mass granite, and also a dark gray stone similar to the Vermont granite."³

Jenkins was from West Quincy, Massachusetts where America's large scale granite quarrying industry was born in 1825. During the next 140 years 50 quarries operated in Quincy, which became known as "The Granite City", furnishing granite for many eastern monuments and buildings.⁴ It was from this area that the West Quincy Granite Company drew its name.

The Company was incorporated for \$60,000 on February 10, 1914 by Henry W. Guyor, I.E. Jenkins (25 shares each; both of Miles City), and Christopher Wilson (75 shares; of Fort Benton). Their stated purpose was "to purchase, lease and acquire stone lands and stone quarries and the mining, quarrying, manufacturing, selling of building and other stone... to... operate boarding and lodging houses,

West Quincy Granite Quarry
Name of Property

Chouteau County, Montana
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: approximately 48 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	553640	5265860
B	12	553640	5265480
C	12	554130	5265920
D	12	554130	5265530

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): SE ¼ Sec 26, T 21N, R11E

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached topographic map labeled Square Butte Granite Quarry.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn, based on legally recorded boundary lines, to include the site of quarrying activities and a large portion of the land historically associated with the Square Butte quarry.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Henry L Armstrong & Marcella Knedler	with Chere Jiusto (MT SHPO office)
organization:	date: Summer 1999
street & number: PO Box 126	PO Box 151
city or town: Geraldine	state: MT
	zip code: 59446

Property Owner

name/title: See continuation sheet
street & number: telephone:
city or town: state: zip code:

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West Quincy Granite Quarry, Square Butte
Chouteau County, Montana

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commissaries and hotels for the use of its operative and employees and to acquire land suitable for the purpose of a townsite..."⁵

By March 1914, a 72'x14' boarding house for the quarry workers, and a stone shop had been completed. Tool shipment from Minneapolis was delayed and it was not until mid-May that the equipment arrived. Tom Harrington was the first superintendent and initially, fifteen stonecutters were employed. Although projections were for the number to increase to sixty when machinery was installed, it appears from the sparse business records that at most, the number of men employed peaked at twenty-seven.⁶

Located three miles south of Geraldine and five miles northwest of Square Butte, the deposit was according to the local papers, "practically inexhaustible" and likely to "keep a force of 300 men at work for 25 years before it is worked up." A six-ton truck was used for deliveries, and the Milwaukee Railroad was to build a spur line to the quarry. By June 5, 1914, twenty-five stonecutters were at work. With standing orders for \$35,000 worth of stone - three months worth - they were declining new orders. The company reorganized on July 17, 1914, naming A.E. McLeish president, Christopher Wilson, secretary, and E.E. Webb, manager.

The quarry prospects at Square Butte drew other speculative interests. In 1914, it was reported that D.A. Crichton, cashier for the Farmer's State Bank in Geraldine, had also acquired holdings on "Granite Hill". Purchased from local resident Dave McCracken, the deposit was to be mined by underground shaft, while the portion of the property known as Crichton Coulee was to be mined for its decomposed granite. James Montgomery, formerly with the West Quincy Granite Co, and unnamed Butte capitalists were reportedly involved in the development. A headquarters and workshop for polishing and dressing were to be located in Geraldine. Despite claims that "several carloads" of granite had already been ordered, no evidence exists that this company ever produced or processed any stone.⁷

Harrington Bros. Granite Works

In 1915, Tom Harrington, first superintendent at West Quincy quarry, and his brother John "Jack" Harrington founded a third granite company in the vicinity. They announced plans to develop a granite quarry on land that they claimed under the Timber and Stone Law of 1878. The property to which they laid claim was located in the SE ¼ SW¼ of Section 26 T21N, R11E, just west of the West Quincy quarry: At the time of filing, the property appraised for \$236.82, the stone estimated to be 156816 perches at \$.01-.10 per perch, and the land itself valued at \$80.⁸ (Field investigation of this parcel reveals only a single granite boulder that appears to bear quarrying marks, and most evidence points instead to the Harrington Granite Works having quarried stone from the second level above the West Quincy operation⁹).

The Harrington Granite Works is known to have supplied the stone and constructed some of the stone buildings in the local area, and shipped stone as far away as Denver, Boise and Baker City, Oregon. On July 6, 1916, the Harrington brothers were awarded the contract by the Chouteau County commissioners "for the erection of a county jail at the town of Square Butte, for the sum of \$1285.00. Said jail to be built of Square Butte granite."¹⁰ Nearby in Square Butte, a similar granite building measuring 24'x50' was constructed for M.E. Cahalan, local U.S. Commissioner, post master and druggist. Due to the similarity of design and masonry style to the Square Butte Jail, the Cahalan building is credited to Harrington Granite Works. The Harrington Granite works also provided a carload of granite for the Highwood bank in August 1917.¹¹

By 1917, the Square Butte Quarry was leased to brothers J. Arthur and Paul Rudin, and Carl Johnson. Art Rudin was a native of Sweden, who began cutting stone at the age of eight. He emigrated to the United States and lived in Massachusetts where, as a skilled stone mason, he worked in the granite and marble industries. After developing lung problems from working in the dust of the large stone sheds, Art Rudin moved with his family westward to find outdoor work, first to Silverdale, Washington where his brother, George Rudin, was living. By 1910, Art, Paul and Carl Johnson, had moved to Helena where they were worked on the masonry for the new Montana Capitol. In 1916, the three moved on to Square Butte, and rented the West Quincy Granite Company quarry. Known as the Rudin Bros. and Johnson Granite Company, "the well known granite men of Lone Tree" cut and processed granite for building stone and monuments, marketing their stone under the name "Lone Tree Granite." In 1918, the Rudin Brothers Granite Co. was founded when they bought the West Quincy Granite business; Carl Johnson apparently left the partnership but remained with the company.¹²

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Art Rudin's wife and two sons (Arthur Jr. and Paul) lived in the tar-papered dormitory at the quarry during the business' early years until 1920, when they bought a house in Square Butte. That same year, the elder Paul Rudin left for Minnesota where he worked in granite sales. Carl A. Johnson's father Gustaf A. Johnson, a fellow Swede and skilled granite cutter, and brother-in-law Joe Wystrach also worked there for many years. As they grew older, the Rudin sons also joined the family business.

In 1928, John and Wilbur Tanner purchased the Lone Tree Ranch, including the granite quarry that was then valued at \$1,000.00. For \$4.00 a day and board, John Tanner had been in the employ of Art Rudin beginning in the summer of 1921. Two years later, he went to Great Falls where he was employed polishing granite. Over the next couple of years, he and his brother Wilbur worked for Grover and Leuchars stone business in Great Falls. There appears to have been a connection between Great Falls and Square Butte, for there are a number of tombstones and monument bases of massive, rough cut Square Butte granite in the Great Falls Highland Cemetery.

For years, granite quarrying was important in the Square Butte area economy (population 178 in 1920). First as a producer of building stone, and increasingly as a supplier of headstone and grave markers, Square Butte's granite industry kept a number of people in the area employed. In 1926, following the death of renowned Montana artist Charlie Russell, the Rudins provided a boulder fitted with a brass plaque to be set as Russell's grave marker. Following this first boulder, six more from the West Quincy granite quarry were placed between 1932-1948 in the Great Falls Highland cemetery.

In 1927, the West Quincy Granite Company was listed with the Montana Secretary of State as inactive for lack of funds. In 1928, the Tanners returned to the Square Butte area, and bought the Lone Tree Ranch. On October 10, 1929, the West Quincy Granite Company was formally dissolved. Although the West Quincy Granite Company went out of business, the quarries themselves remained active and the Square Butte stone cutting legacy passed on to others, many of whom had been connected to the quarry in one way or another.

J. Arthur Rudin, Sr. and Jr. signed a lease with the Tanner brothers to continue cutting stone at the West Quincy Quarry, for "Quarry land located in Section 26, Township 21 Range 11, 1/8 [Mile] East and all Boulders marked R.B. [Rudin Bros.]... 1/4 Mile West, 1/4 Mile north or up to the North Half Section Line of Section 26, in the direction stated from the present Manufacturing plant."¹³ The homestead house on the ranch which had been occupied by the Harringtons was sold to Joe Wystrach, an employee of the quarry, and moved to Square Butte.

During the 1930s, rural electrification brought power to the Square Butte area, and the Rudins moved their shaping, engraving and finishing work into a shop in Square Butte behind the Rudin homes. The shop remains there, standing idle, with the remnants of stone working equipment still in place. Just outside the shop there is a large jib boom, while inside the two-room shop a ceiling hoist for moving stone remains.

By the time Arthur Rudin, Sr. died from silicosis in 1939, the Rudin Bros. were widely known for their fine monuments and markers. Rudin's sons Art, Jr. and Paul and long-time employee and business associate Carl Johnson continued quarrying and stone cutting at Square Butte. Carl Johnson purchased the quarry in 1943. He was commissioned to carve the memorial stone at the grave of Rev. W.W. Van Orsdel in Helena's Benton Ave. Cemetery, and in 1946 to prepare the stone marker commemorating Fort Benton's 100th anniversary. In later years the use of Square Butte granite for engraved markers was discontinued. Apparently, the Square Butte Shonkinite proved too soft for the inscriptions to withstand years of weathering. Johnson eventually moved his equipment into Geraldine where he continued to cut stone and engrave markers until sometime after 1966. Following his long career as a stone cutter in central Montana, Mr. Johnson returned to Sweden where he lived out the remainder of his life.

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The processing of Square Butte Granite

After a stone was selected to be cut, a careful study was made of the grain. (Much as with wood. Easy cleavage was known to quarry men as the "rift". The less easy part was known as the grain.) It was then marked with a chalk-line, and a plumb bob was hung over the edge. The "plugs" were drilled from 4 to 6 inches apart, evenly spaced and all about the same depth. Some water was added to the hole to keep the bit cool. The plug drill had a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch single bit much like a diamond drill and had to be constantly rotated to maintain a smooth hole.

A three-piece wedge was then placed in each hole and tapped lightly with a heavy hammer. It was absolutely necessary to go slow and not force the split. After all wedges had been struck quite sometime was allowed before striking all wedges again. They would sometimes wait 24 hours before repeating the operation. To rush the job would result in an irregular break. In freezing weather, water was poured into the holes and when frozen began the faulting process. The slab being cut would gradually split and lay over. The procedure could not be forced. The slab was then cut in the same manner into smaller stones. No dynamite was used.

The stone was dragged to the quarry building where they were winched onto flatcars. (For a time, stones were dragged with a 15-30 International tractor.) The winch was located inside the large building. The stones first went to the stone cutter for rough shaping, from there to the surface cutter where a level board was used to square the face. It was then "put to bed" or laid out in a board frame with all the spaces filled with newspapers so it would hold water. The heavy 400-500 pound polishing stone turned in a circular motion and was repeatedly worked across the granite, first lubricated with lead shot, always keeping a layer of mud consisting of an abrasive between the stones. Different grades of polishing material were used and the final polish was with pumice. It was absolutely necessary that each pass of the rotating stone move over the entire stone to be polished as any hesitation resulted in a groove.

After polishing, the stone was moved back to the stone cutter to finish shaping. The last operation was done in the sandblasting room where the lettering took place. For that purpose a rubber stencil was used.¹⁴ Highly tempered tools were used in the dressing. (Art Rudin tempered his own tools in the blacksmith shop.)

The plug drill weighed approximately forty pounds and was run by compressed air that was powered by a gasoline engine, as were all the machines at the quarry. Pipe and air hose were laid out from the main building to the stone to be cut.¹⁵

In interviews in 1997 and 1998, former stone cutter Roscoe Anderson remembered many details of the quarrying and stonework at Square Butte. He told of the work being hard, dirty and dangerous but he became used to it.

During the 1940s when Mr. Anderson worked there, they cut mostly posts and coping for cemetery lots and monuments. He helped to build the Ole Osness tomb, sealing the slabs with lead and enclosing items such as coins and newspapers inside. The tomb is located between Round Butte and Square Butte. Mr. Anderson also helped set the granite boulder for C.M. Russell's grave at Highland Cemetery.

There was much excitement in the town of Square Butte when it was rumored that the Fort Peck Dam would use Square Butte granite. Mr. Anderson cut and submitted a sample to the Fort Peck engineers. However, as happened in many cases, the expected boom went bust, and the needed rip-rap was ultimately secured from Snake Butte, south of Harlem, a location much closer to Fort Peck.¹⁶

For its historic significance on a local and state level, the Square Butte Quarry is most eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. From the first granite taken from the Square Butte area in 1892, for steps of the St. Peter's Mission in the Sun River Valley, to the granite base for Robert Scriver's 1992 heroic bronze memorial to the faithful "Shep" of Fort Benton legend, Square Butte granite has had a wide range of uses. For much of that century, the West Quincy Granite Quarry has supplied building materials to burgeoning towns across the state, and was a lynchpin in the local economy of central Montana.

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PHOTOLOG

WEST QUINCY GRANITE QUARRY

All photos by Henry Armstrong, Geraldine, November 14, 1997 unless otherwise noted.

- (1) The quarry plant was located in foreground, just behind a spall pile.
- (2) Looking down on quarry plant location to the SW. The cul-de-sac circled the plant.
- (3) Site of bunkhouse just outside Quarry boundary, Wilbur V. Tanner at left.
- (4) This depression was location of company store, Wilbur V. Tanner at left.
- (5) Granite block at plant site believed to be base for compressor.
- (6) Hoist used to load quarried stone near its original location.
- (7) Shaped granite block with a hole that served as bearing for hoist to rotate on.
- (8) Upper quarry area where hoist was located, a hole was drilled in large boulders to contain 4 shafts (appear to be Model T axles) to support the hoist. They were located high enough to allow boom to swing underneath 360 degrees.
- (9) A hole drilled for shaft to support a hoist approximately 1 ½" diameter.
- (10) Block used on hoist.
- (11) Shop in Square Butte where later stone work was done, ca 1940.
- (12) A large slab was quarried from stone in center of photo.
- (13) A stone split but neither part removed
- (14) Good example of a clean break.
- (15) Large slab was quarried from this stone.
- (16) Stone split for Lewis and Clark Memorial in Fort Benton. This half was intended to be used but Bob Scriver liked the other half.
- (17) Stones lying in a depression where hoist was located - depression is 3 to 4 feet deep, and probably held hoist in place.
- (18) Quarrying abandoned on this stone. Note plug drill marks at top of photo.
- (19) Photo shows plug holes containing some remaining wedges.

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- (20) Another shot of quarrying methods with some wedges still remaining. The attempt to quarry resulted in a fault and was abandoned
- (21) A number of wedges, 2 of 3 piece were found in a depression of large granite boulder.
- (22) East part of quarry area where a large amount of stone was quarried.
- (23) Cahalan building in Square Butte.
- (24) Gerry Anderson - Ole Osness tomb, located between Square Butte and Round Butte.

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West Quincy Granite Quarry, Square Butte
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ENDNOTES

- 1 . Lone Tree, Montana National Register nomination, June 6, 1980.
- 2 . Report to the Geological Society of America, Weed & Pirsson, Dec 27, 1894.
- 3 . *Geraldine Review* June 5, 1914
- 4 . Quincy Quarries Reservation -- Riccuiti Drive, West Quincy, MA
- 5 . Articles of Incorporation of West Quincy Granite Company, Feb 10, 1914
- 6 . *Geraldine Review*, Feb 13 & March 20, 1914
- 7 . *Geraldine Review*, Feb 13 & Nov 27, 1914.
- 8 . *Geraldine Review*, April 22 & June 13, 1916.
- 9 . Field investigation, Henry L Armstrong, February 1998.
- 10 . Minutes, Chouteau County Commission, July 6, 1916.
- 11 . *Square Butte Tribune*, Aug 24, 1917.
- 12 . *Great Falls Tribune*, September 1, 1946; *Geraldine Review*, May 31, 1939; Fort Benton River Press, April 10, 1940.
- 13 . Quarry lease 207787, Chouteau County, Montana.
- 14 . Roscoe Anderson and Kelly Rudin did some lettering, but Joe Wystrach excelled at it and did most of it .
- 15 . In a 1997 interview, Clyde Corley tells of breaking sod all day, then working on the very old Ingersoll Rand compressor well into the night. The reeds in the compressor were replaced yearly. The urgency was due to the large amount of orders for monuments to be in place by Memorial Day each year.
- 16 . *Montana Magazine of Western History*, Summer 1977.

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West Quincy Granite Quarry, Square Butte
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Chouteau County Deed Records Quarry Lease 207787, Fort Benton, Montana.

Corley, Clyde Personal Interview with Henry Armstrong, 1997. Interview notes in possession of the author, Geraldine, Montana.

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Geraldine Review Feb 10, Feb 13, Mar 20, May 8, Jun 5, Jul 17, Nov 27, 1914; Apr 22, Jun 3, 1916; May 31, 1939; Apr 18, 1945; Aug 25, 1948.

Great Falls Tribune Montana Parade, Sep 1, 1946.

McBride, Sister Genevieve, OSU The Bird Tail, 1974.

National Register of Historic Places nomination for Lone Tree, Montana, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, June 6, 1980.

Square Butte Tribune Oct 13, 1916; Jun 8, Aug 17, Aug 24, 1917; Oct 28, 1921, Jan 27, 1922.

Weed, Walter H. and Louis V. Pirsson Report to the Geological Society of America, December 27, 1894.

West Quincy Granite Company Articles of Incorporation, Fort Benton, Montana, Feb 10, 1914. Montana Secretary of State's Office, Helena.

West Quincy Granite Company Stock Certificate (A.E. McLeish, pres.), Issued to Arthur E. McLeish, 15 shares, Jul 22, 1914

**United States Department of the Interior
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West Quincy Granite Quarry, Square Butte
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Ownership:

Doris Davis, 6533 Seaview Ave NW, Seattle, WA 98117

Phyllis Dickson, 23270 N 85th St, Scottsdale, AZ 85255

Connie Ray Erbson, 7901 East Iowa, Denver, CO 80231

Marcia Holt, 1465 Ivanhoe, Denver, CO 80220

Alice Rose Lofshult, Kingsrow 3660 Boulder Highway #26, Las Vegas, NV 89121

Wilbur V. And Eleanor Jean Tanner, Box 44, Geraldine, Montana 59446

Norma Trenkle, 1721 Kassabian, Las Vegas, NV 89104

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

NUMBER

SHARES



WEST QUINCY GRANITE COMPANY

This Certificate that
fifteen

Arthur E. McLeish

is the owner of

Fifteen Shares of One Hundred Dollars each of the Capital Stock of

WEST QUINCY GRANITE COMPANY

transferable only on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof in person or by Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.

In Witness Whereof, the said Corporation, has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and to be sealed with the Seal of the Corporation

this 22nd day of July A.D. 1914

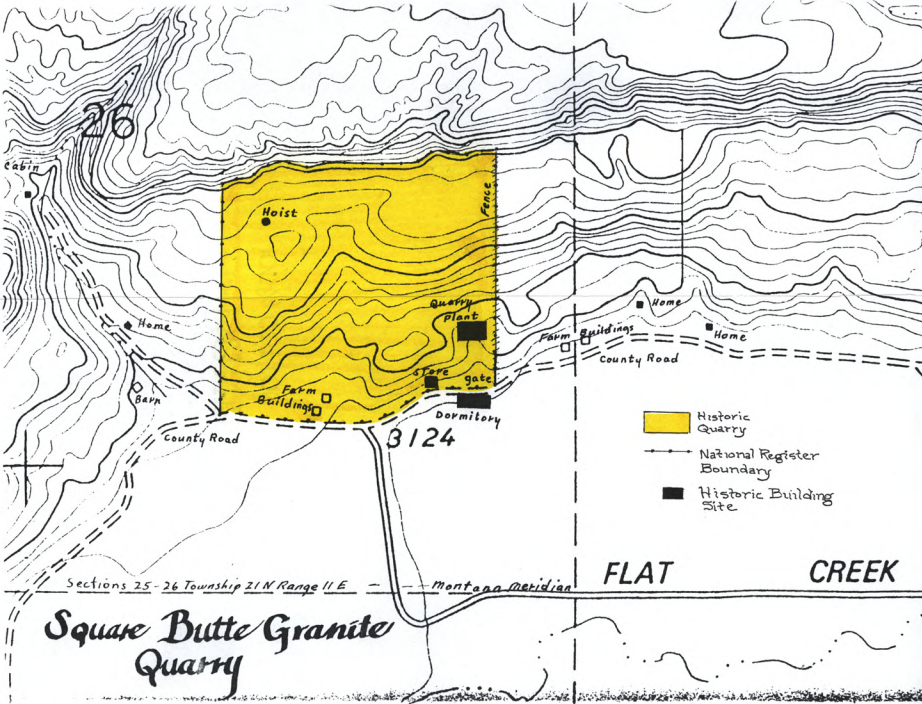
L. Wilson

A. E. McLeish

SECRETARY

PRESIDENT

Shares \$100.00 Each.



26

Cabin

Hoist

Fence

Home

Quarry Plant

Home

Barn

Farm Buildings

Home




County Road

Store gate

County Road

3124

Dormitory

-  Historic Quarry
-  National Register Boundary
-  Historic Building Site

Sections 25-26 Township 21 N Range 11 E - - - Montana Meridian

FLAT

CREEK

Square Butte Granite Quarry