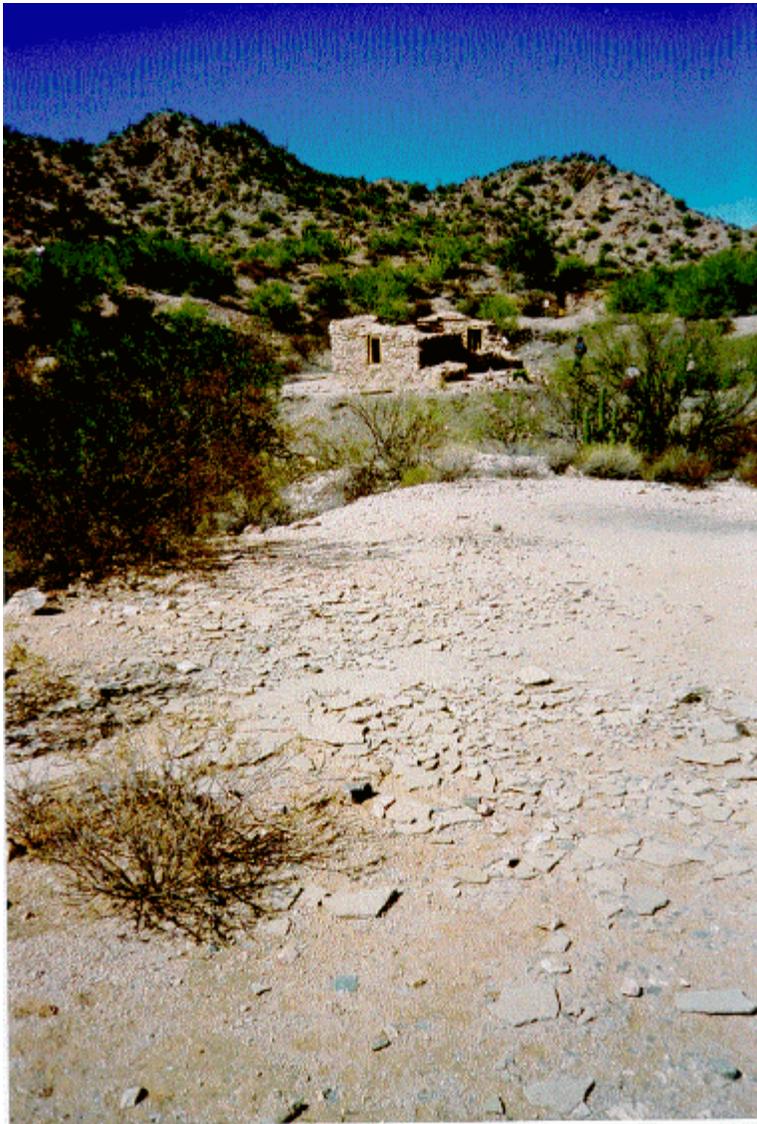

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Victoria Mine
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Victoria Mine is a part of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument located approximately three miles north of the border between Mexico and the United States in the state of Arizona. The area is unique for the organ pipe cactus that grows within this particular region of the Sonoran Desert. Due to the precious nature of the vegetation and the monument's importance, it has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations and is protected for conservation and scientific research. In addition to its natural resources, the park contains significant cultural resources related to early settlement and mining enterprises of Arizona. One of these is Victoria Mine. In 1978, the Victoria Mine was placed on the National Register of Historic Places due to its significance as an important silver and gold producer. The original 1978 National Register nomination for the mine included a two-acre portion of the property, mainly focusing on the area directly surrounding the original Levy's Store building, which is still standing on the site. An expansion of the boundary is needed to include all historic archaeological and topographical mining features that contribute to the period of significance and to help interpret the mining practices of the area. The site is somewhat isolated, accessed by hiking across the desert for approximately 2.25 miles, and is impacted not only by park visitors, but also by illegal immigrants and Border Patrol traffic. Many of the site buildings have disappeared over the years through active removal by various parties occupying the mine and by natural weathering. However, the remaining building, structures, and mine features maintain the area's integrity as a historic district.

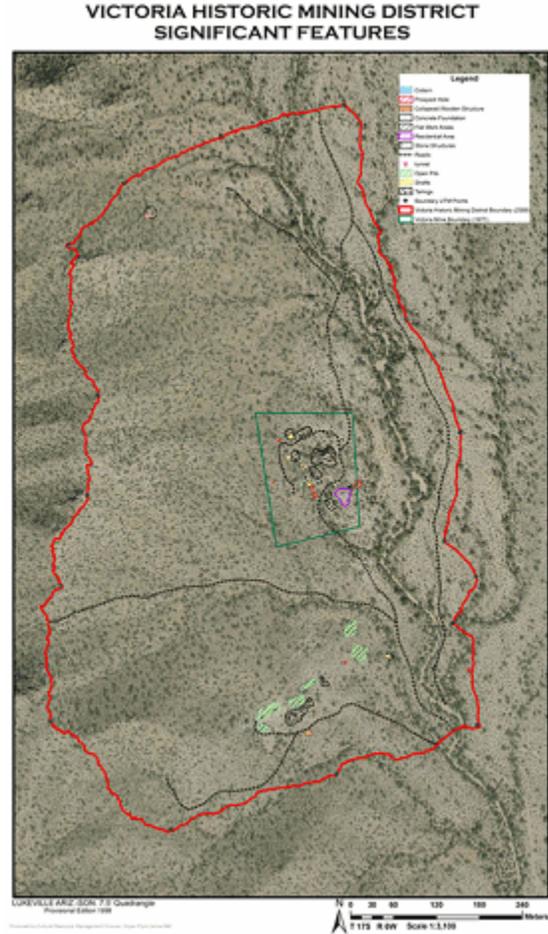
The Victoria Mine is organized in two functional clusters—the production areas and the residential area. Only one building at the mine, Levy's Store, still remains, though many features such as prospect pits, ore cart runout, stone staircase, entwining historic mining roads and trails, and northern tunnel are also extant. The predominant features within the district are historic in nature and are located on the surface. The district is classified as a ruin and its overall condition is fair. The district's topography is notable, as it provides insight into the phases of development at a hard rock mining site. The presence of waste rock dumps, leveled areas, prospect pits, mine shafts, and mining trails, and roads provide the insightful visitor a look at the successive developments and failures at the Victoria Mine. This CLI expands the current two-acre boundary to encompass all contributing elements within the original 99.55-acre historic claim boundaries. These elements include a horizontal tunnel-mining shaft in the northern region, mining roads used to transport ore, and ruins of a wooden structure whose function has yet to be determined. It also includes numerous open pits, waste rock piles, and cairns across the landscape. The expanded boundary provides a more holistic understanding of the historic functions of the mine and the circulation of materials related to extractive mine practices across the district (Foster, 2002).

Within the realm of Arizona's very productive and rich mining history, the Victoria Mine was a small, isolated producer. Yet its significance lay in its effect on southwest Arizona's border region's settlement and territorial period/early statehood economy, the individuals who worked it, and the potential of the artifacts, objects and structures to yield information about the desert mining era. The district consists of approximately 99.55 acres. It is eligible under Criteria A, B, and D of the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance. The period of historic significance spans from 1878 to 1941. The year 1878 marks the earliest record of the staking of mine claims at the site, including those by Cipriano Ortega of Sonora, though sources suggest the metal outcrop was worked

Victoria Mine
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

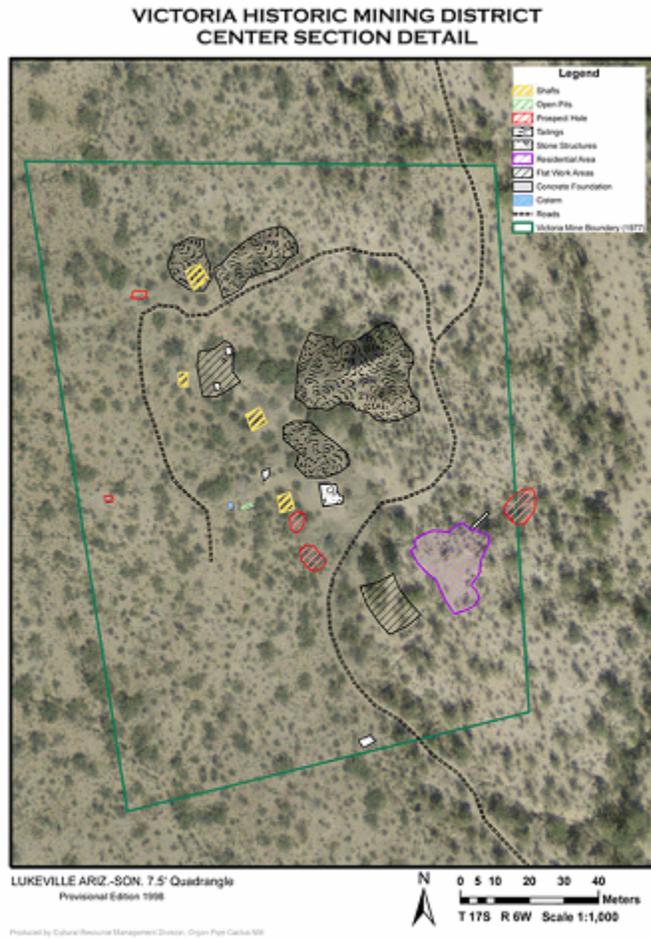
prior to that time. Levy took over early in the twentieth century and optimistically pushed for the development of the Victoria Mine up until his death in 1941. 1941 is also the year that miners saw the successful passage of a law to allow mining in the monument, though too late to help Levy and his operation.

Site Plan

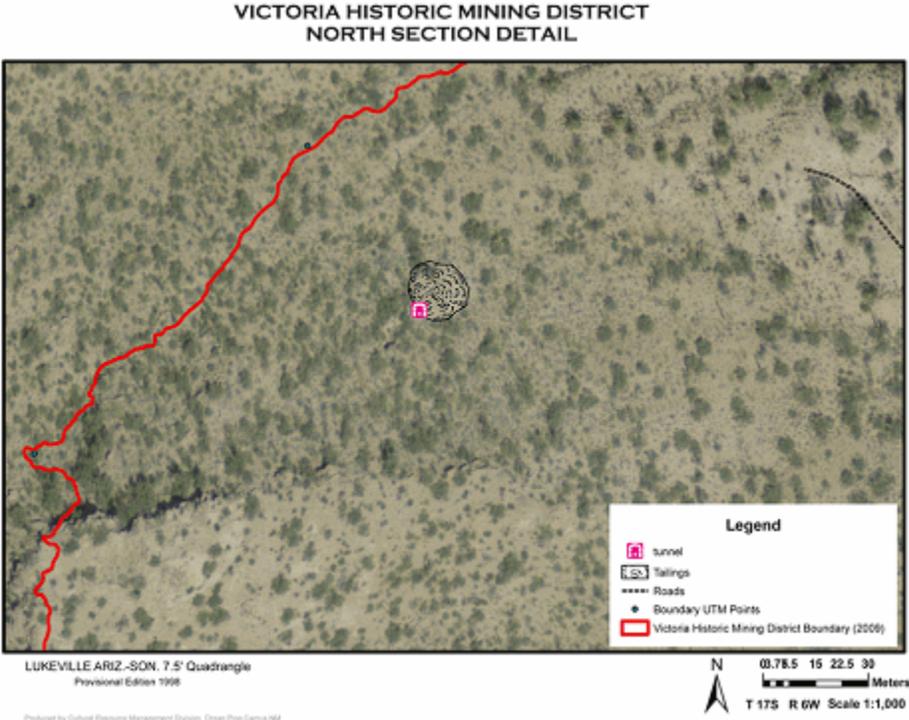


Site plan of Victoria Mine showing significant features, 2009.

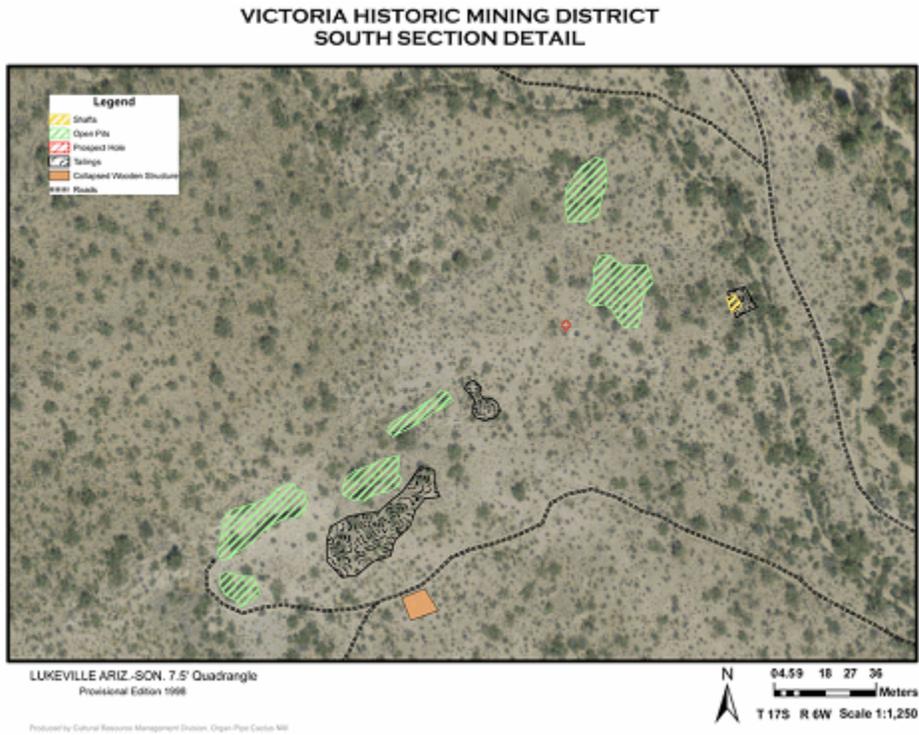
Victoria Mine
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument



Detailed site plan of central portion of Victoria Mine, 2009.



Detailed site plan of northern portion of Victoria Mine, 2009.



Detailed site plan of southern portion of Victoria Mine, 2009.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Victoria Mine
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850463
Parent Landscape:	850022

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument -ORPI
Park Organization Code:	8660
Park Administrative Unit:	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

CLI Hierarchy Description

Victoria Mine

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

The Victoria Mine is a component landscape of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument parent landscape. With further CLI work in Organ Pipe, the Victoria Mine may be considered a component landscape of a larger mining landscape within Organ Pipe. This larger mining landscape would be composed of the Victoria Mine, the Lost Cabin Mine, the Martinez Mine, the Growler Mine, as well as hundreds of prospect holes throughout the park. Due to the size of this potential mining landscape and the difficulties which would come in trying to define boundaries for management, for now each mine will be considered a separate component landscape.

Other component landscapes within ORPI are: Armenta Ranch, Bates Well, Blankenship/Dos Lomitas, Bonita Well, Bull Pasture, Dowling Ranch/Well, I'toi, Pozo Nuevo, and Quitobaquito.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A draft CLI was first completed for Victoria Mine in 2000 by Lance Foster (IMSF), accompanied by Kristin Cypher (IMDE). The draft CLI expanded the boundary to 10 acres. Park Superintendent concurrence was received 7/11/2002, but SHPO concurrence was not sought.

From 2008 to 2010, the draft CLI was updated through a cooperative agreement with Arizona State University. Additional archeological surveys were completed by the park in order to provide further details on the remaining contributing features of the mine. The 2010 CLI effort expands the boundaries of the district to 99.55 acres and attempts to encompass all cultural resources that relate to the mine. SHPO concurrence was received 6/30/2010.

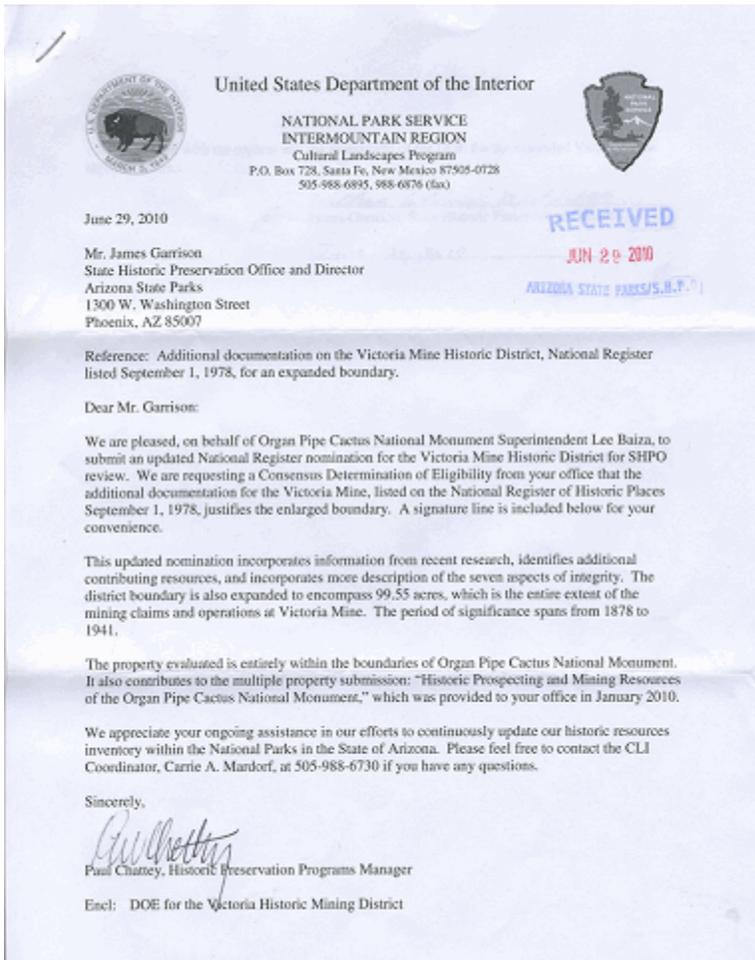
Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/11/2002
National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination: 06/30/2010
National Register Concurrence Narrative:

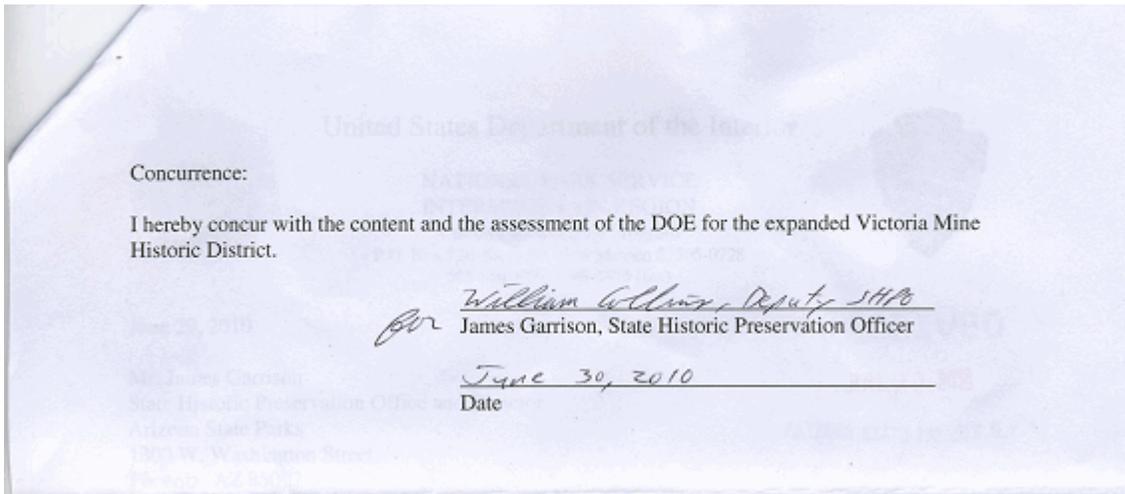
The Arizona SHPO signed a DOE in concurrence with the CLI on 6/30/2010.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Victoria Mine
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument



Arizona SHPO Concurrence, pg 1, 6/30/2010.



Arizona SHPO concurrence, pg 2, 6/30/2010.

Data Collection Date: 02/17/2000

Recorder: Lance M. Foster

Data Entry Date: 02/17/2000

Recorder: Lance M. Foster

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary encompasses mining shafts, open pits, prospect holes, tailing piles, claim markers, mining structures, surface and subsurface mining artifacts, and a system of roadways associated with the Victoria Mining venture from 1878-1941. The mining sites within the boundary retain their historic integrity. The south boundary follows the route of a mining road and the associated artifact scatter. The east boundary follows a mining road that is dotted with artifacts, cairns, and prospect holes. The north boundary follows a mining road and artifact scatter that leads to a tunnel in the hillside. The western boundary follows the crest of the hills overlooking the mining sites. The hill slopes up to the crest would have been encompassed by the original Victoria mine claims and evidence of this remains in the form of rock cairns leading up to the crest. These boundaries were selected to encompass all remaining features and artifact scatters related to Victoria Mine.

State and County:

State: AZ

County: Pima County

Size (Acres): 99.55

Boundary UTMS:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,337
UTM Northing: 3,534,635
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,165
UTM Northing: 3,534,593
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,028
UTM Northing: 3,534,526
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 325,950
UTM Northing: 3,534,438
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 325,994
UTM Northing: 3,534,228
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 325,980
UTM Northing: 3,534,090
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 325,942
UTM Northing: 3,533,962
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 325,926
UTM Northing: 3,533,771
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,095
UTM Northing: 3,533,619
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum

UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,329
UTM Northing: 3,533,697
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum

UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,526
UTM Northing: 3,533,766
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum

UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,492
UTM Northing: 3,533,909
Boundary Datum Other: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

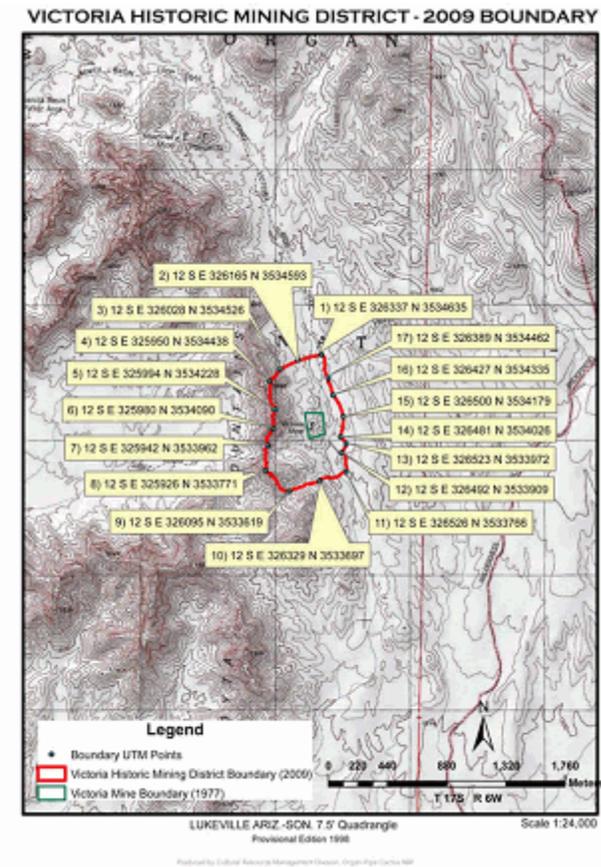
Type of Point: Area
Datum: Other Datum

UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 326,523

UTM Northing:	3,533,972
Boundary Datum Other:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	326,481
UTM Northing:	3,534,026
Boundary Datum Other:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
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UTM Easting:	326,500
UTM Northing:	3,534,179
Boundary Datum Other:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	326,427
UTM Northing:	3,534,335
Boundary Datum Other:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	Other Datum
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	326,389
UTM Northing:	3,534,462
Boundary Datum Other:	Obtained from ORPI GIS files.

Location Map:



Victoria Mine is located in the south portion of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in southern Arizona, approximately three miles north of the U.S.-Mexico international border.

Victoria Mine
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

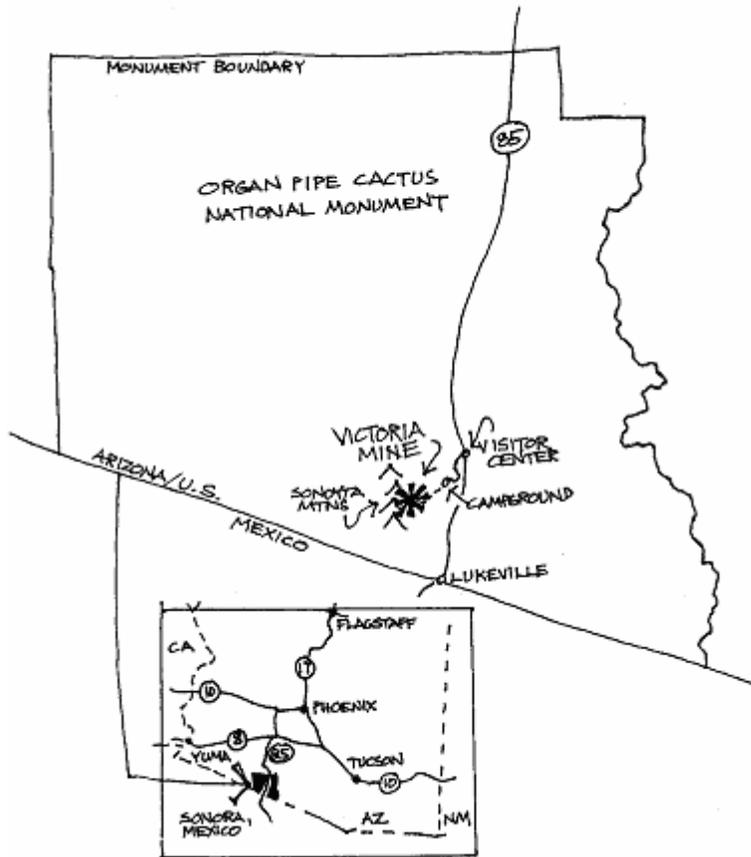


Diagram showing location of Victoria Mine within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and within southern Arizona.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Victoria Mine is located in very close proximity, about three miles, to the international border between Mexico and the U.S. Historically, the surrounding villages were primarily Mexican and O'Odham, with a few Anglo ranches, such as the Gray and Blankenship Ranches.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Victoria Mine lies within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, about three miles from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary. The O'Odham people controlled the area first, with the inclusion of the area by the 1500s under Spanish rule. In 1826 the area became Mexican; after the U.S.-Mexican war (1846-48), the Gadsden Purchase of 1854 resulted in the southern part of Arizona's inclusion in the U.S. Arizona was organized as a territory in 1863 and achieved statehood in 1912. The early development of the Victoria Mine was politically tied to the Ortega hacienda at Santo Domingo, Mexico, and any understanding of the mine requires realizing this political connection, especially as owner M. Levy was also very much tied to both Arizona and the border communities of Mexico. With the establishment of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in 1937, the Victoria Mine fell under NPS management.

Management Unit: Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Tract Numbers: N/A

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 06/30/2010

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Victoria Mine was first placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978; however, the nomination did not include cultural landscape resources. A DOE for the district and its landscape features was signed by the Arizona SHPO on 6/30/2010. As a result, Victoria Mine should be preserved and maintained.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There are no management agreements associated with Victoria Mine.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service owns Victoria Mine outright in fee simple.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

The public has unrestricted access to Victoria Mine via a hiking trail from the campground. However, the actual mine shafts have been gated over due to safety concerns, and are inaccessible to the public.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Victoria Mine site was nominated and placed on the National Register in 1978. The 1978 nomination listed Victoria Mine as a 2-acre site with local significance.

The findings of the 2000 draft CLI recommended that the Victoria Mine nomination be upgraded to a district (landscape) rather than a site to incorporate cultural landscape contributing elements. The 2000 CLI also recommended expanding the boundaries from 2 acres to approximately 20 acres and to change the level of significance from local to state.

After additional archeological surveys, and limited historic research, a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) was completed as part of 2010 CLI completion efforts. The DOE determined that the district was significant at the state level and should be expanded to 99.55 acres. The Arizona SHPO signed the DOE in concurrence with the CLI on 6/30/2010.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Victoria Mine
NRIS Number:	78000349
Other Names:	La Americana Mine;La Americana Mine
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	09/01/1978

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1878 - 1941
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	The Mining Frontier
Facet:	Southwest: Arizona And New Mexico
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Industry
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Commerce
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Statement of Significance:

SUMMARY

Within the realm of Arizona's very productive and rich mining history, the Victoria Mine was a small, isolated producer. Yet its significance lay in its effect on southwest Arizona's border region's settlement and territorial period/early statehood economy, the individuals who worked it, and the potential of the artifacts, objects and structures to yield information about the desert mining era. The district consists of approximately 99.55 acres. It is eligible under Criteria A, B, and D of the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance.

The period of historic significance spans from 1878 to 1941. The year 1878 marks the earliest record of the staking of mine claims at the site, including those by Cipriano Ortega of Sonora, though sources suggest the metal outcrop was worked prior to that time. Levy took over early in the twentieth century and optimistically pushed for the development of the Victoria Mine up until his death in 1941. 1941 is also the year that miners saw the successful passage of a law to allow mining in the monument, though too late to help Levy and his operation.

CRITERION A

Victoria Mine Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Under Criterion A, the district is significant in the areas of industrial/processing/extractive and commerce/trade for its historic functions as a regionally significant mineral development facility and settlement of the southern Arizona border region. It has additional significance because of its owners' effect on the federal legislation allowing mining within the newly established Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, a designation that was meant to exclude resource impacts (such as caused by mine operations) within the significant desert cactus region. The law, supported by Arizona's U. S. Senator Carl Hayden, had the potential to compromise the integrity of the 1906 Antiquities Act, but the distraction of World War II proved that the law would fortunately have limited impact on the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and others in the state.

The district is significant in the areas of industrial/processing/extractive and commerce/trade for its historic functions as a regionally significant mineral development facility and settlement of southern Arizona. As perhaps the best example of such a mine within Arizona's southwestern border country in relation to other mines of its type in the region, the district holds information that is valuable to the greater understanding of southwestern desert mining. The district, in particular Levy's store, is significant for its commerce and trade networks that connect the site to other mining communities in the area, including Levy's other commercial stores in neighboring locations. Being in such proximity to the Mexico-Arizona border, the property is also relevant to political boundary shifts and cultural migratory exchange between the two nations. Thus, the district is more broadly linked to the network of mining facilities both within the United States and in Mexico.

CRITERION B

Under Criterion B the district is significant for its association with regionally significant persons, including Manuel Levy, "pioneer merchant of Ajo," as well as Cipriano Ortega, hacendado of Santo Domingo south of the border, who both played prominent roles in operating the mine in the late 1800s, early 1900s and contributed to the economy of the border region.

The district is historically linked to regionally important figures in the southwestern desert and mining enterprises. The first to lay claim on the site, Cipriano Ortega, was an important border patron and local dictator who made his fortune through a number of mines in the area, including La Americana, which later became the Victoria Mine. Ortega's presence at Victoria Mine is important since he was a Mexican national working many mining claims in the United States. Ortega's ability to secure mining claims on American soil through his connections to American partners reveals international cooperative relationships present at the mine. Ortega's story is unique and significant in the history of Victoria Mine as a border mine that maintained connections to both the United States and Mexico.

Manuel Levy held claim on the mine for a number of decades following Cipriano Ortega. It may be that Ortega only sold the mine once it was believed that the United States government would confiscate it due to the claims being held by a Mexican national. Nevertheless, Levy got his start in the mining enterprise working with Ortega, so Levy's history at the mine also raises concerns regarding boundary lines. He worked closely with Hispanic residents in the area to run the mine, giving him exposure to both the industrial, economic, and cultural realms in the southwest. Opening a number of stores for

Victoria Mine
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

those working in the mines in the area, Levy had an enormous amount of influence over the commerce and trade in the region, and it was his stores that often linked the resources in larger settlements to the south in Mexico, to the smaller mining communities in southern Arizona.

CRITERION D

Under Criterion D the district is significant for its potential to add to existing knowledge of historic mining in small, remote sites in the rural southwestern United States. The Victoria Mine Historic District has a number of archaeological features and structures that are visible on the surface. Artifacts such as mining machinery and tools, as well as the concrete slabs and mining shafts provide evidence regarding the mining methods used at the site. In addition, objects such as glass bottles, tin cans, and the laundry/bath tub in and around Levy's store can provide further information and context regarding the lives of southwestern miners and the mining community. The Cultural Resource Office of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Resources Division performed a Class II archaeological reconnaissance survey in June 2009. The district boundaries and features were mapped using a Trimble handheld GPS system unit and GIS maps were produced for use in future research. Many undocumented features were recorded, photographed, and mapped throughout the 99.5 acres that make up the proposed Victoria Mine Historic District. This documentation together with an updated Cultural Landscape Inventory will aid in historic ruins preservation work and expanded interpretation planned for the site.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Mine

Primary Current Use: Outdoor Recreation-Other

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Commerce/Trade-Other

Historic

Extractive Facility (Mining) - Other

Historic

Camp

Historic

Landscape-Other

Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

La Americana

Historic

Chloride Mine

Historic

Fresh Start Mine

Historic

Victoria Mine

Both Current And Historic

Victoria Mine Historic District

Current

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: Mexican, Hispanic

Type of Association: Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

The Victoria Mine has no defined ethnographic significance attached to it as a mining landscape that can be established at this time. Early mining (1820-1870) by Mexicans may have resulted in some of the features visible today, but that cannot be established with certainty. Later, the area was used for grazing by local Anglo families like the Grays. The area of Organ Pipe was within the aboriginal territory of the O'odham and Apachean peoples. The current tribal entities with connections to the monument are the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Hia-Ced O'odham, the Tohono O'odham, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and the Zuni and Hopi tribes.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1539 - 1829	Explored	Early Spanish exploration of the region.
AD 1823 - 1824	Excavated	1823-1824. Possible first location and discovery of Victoria Mine.
AD 1823 - 1848	Settled	The Victoria Mine area is claimed as part of Mexico.
AD 1846 - 1848	Altered	U.S.-Mexican War puts the national boundaries into question.
AD 1849 - 1850	Settled	California gold rush brought thousands of Sonorans bound for California via Sonoita, which was settled by Sonorans around 1850.
AD 1853	Land Transfer	Gadsden Purchase transfers the area of Victoria Mine to the U.S.
AD 1854	Mined	First American mining in Arizona begins at Ajo, not far from Victoria Mine. (Hoy 1973).
AD 1870 - 1893	Altered	Silver prices are inflated and lead to a boom in the silver market.
AD 1872	Established	U. S. Mining Law of 1872, establishes the process for laying claim to mineral lands.
AD 1878	Mined	Cipriano Ortega stakes a claim as the “Fresh Start Mine” (later known as Victoria Mine) along with Yuma merchant, Lyman Smith and his brother Orlando Smith and Yuma county recorder and newspaperman Samuel Purdy (Claim Records, ORPI). Start date of early mining at Victoria Mine (Levy, 1939).
AD 1880	Abandoned	As a result of the Indian Wars in Arizona, the apaches were pushed out the area of Victoria Mine by Euro-Americans.

Victoria Mine
 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

AD 1880 - 1890	Mined	1880s-1890s. Dowling re-stakes the Fresh Start Mining claims, and renamed the mines the Montezuma Mines – a common practice by prospectors familiar with the stories of the Aztec rulers treasures.
AD 1886	Established	Manuel Levy moves to southern Arizona and established a series of shops along the international border, including Nogales, Sierra Pinta, and Quitovaquita.
AD 1890	Mined	1890s. Ortega reclaims and renames Dowling`s Montezuma Mines, as the La Americana mine.
AD 1890 - 1904	Mined	1890s-1904: Cipriano Ortega`s mines the “La Americana”.
AD 1893	Altered	Congress repeals the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and a crash in the silver market is the result.
AD 1894	Established	Levy moves to Ajo and establishes a large store.
AD 1896	Mined	Some sources suggest Fred Wall re-stakes the workings, claims ownership of the mine, and renames it Chloride Mine. Other sources suggest Ortega retained ownership throughout the 1890s.
AD 1899	Land Transfer	Levy claims the mine under the name La Americana.
AD 1900	Mined	By 1900. Levy begins further development of underground workings at the mine (Huggerd, 1998).
AD 1899 - 1922	Mined	Levy actively mines the area.
AD 1904	Altered	Ortega dies.
AD 1909 - 1915	Mined	Levy continually improves the mine shafts from 1909 to 1915.
AD 1905	Mined	Levy renames the La Americana claim Victoria Mine in honor of Victoria Leon, the wife of his friend and store clerk José “Jusi” Leon.

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AD 1909	Mined	March 19. Levy amends claims shaft #2 and #3 at the mine.
AD 1914	Mined	Levy, Jeff Milton and Louis Carl claim the Monte Christo, the northernmost claim in the Victoria Mine group.
AD 1915	Mined	February 19. Levy claims mine shaft #4 and drops the depth to 300 ft where the ore was richest. When water was hit at 312 ft, downward development ceased. The last carload of ore from the 1899-1915 period was shipped during this year (Levy, 1939).
AD 1916	Mined	Spring. Levy reports shipping 15 tons of ore to the El Paso smelter for a return of \$2500.
	Mined	Levy blasted new drifts at the 60-ft level in the northern part of the min and 150ft level in the southern section.
AD 1917	Mined	In February 1917, Levy gave out an option to develop on the property, but nothing further came of it (Huggerd 1998:8).
AD 1920	Mined	Levy again gave an option to the mine, this time to a group from Ajo that included F. J. VanSiclen and “Butch” Harmsen, among others. The group began new developments on the mine on March 16th of the same year, however the work was quickly ceased.
AD 1922	Mined	Levy employs a number of Mexican miners to continue the work on the mine. The work at this point was done using hand drills and windlasses (Huggerd 1998: 9, 12).
AD 1923	Mined	Victoria Smelting and Mining Company incorporated, with Harry Kilban as president and manager; resulting capitalization results in purchase of large amount of mining machinery and improvements, including buildings.
	Mined	A report in the Ajo Copper News states that “From the shaft, there are drifts, as follows toward the southwest: At 100 ft. drift 80 ft. nearly all is ore; on 120 level, drift 50 ft.; on the 150, drift 129 ft.; on the 200 ft., drift 200 ft.; on the 300, drift 204 ft. Ore was encountered on every level.”

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	Altered	Summer. New equipment and machinery is purchased for the mine, including a 3-kilowatt generator, four Waugh “Clipper” jackhammer drills, mine car with buckets, and a 75 HP P-type “Y” Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine.
	Altered	The mine landscape is altered to accommodate the new machinery. Long states, “The grading of a sufficiently large, level place to install the machinery, is proceeding rapidly and the cellar off the old shaft is being put in a condition to proceed with the widening, straightening and timbering” (Long 1923:3).
AD 1925	Mined	By 1925, the Victoria Smelting and Mining Company owns a total of 22.5 claims in the American Mining District of Pima County, including Victoria #1 – 10.
	Mined	Mine Engineer Charles Fay’s report shows mining improvements primarily on the surface including new machinery and buildings with little subsurface work done. Investors soon cease funding the venture and the mine becomes inactive.
	Mined	Fay inventories the buildings and structures of the site The mine consists of a boarding house and kitchen, a bunkhouse, a blacksmith shop, store house, two adobe buildings, one corral, and a tent connected to the kitchen building. The inventory also lists a compressor, a generator with wiring for seventy lamps, several galvanized tanks of varying sizes, and a water well.
AD 1926	Mined	October 19. Levy puts up Victoria Mine for auction, but there are now offers for the property.
AD 1932	Planned	The National Park Service begins suitability study for the area as a National Monument.
AD 1934	Mined	February. Levy, Harry Kilban, and their associates sign a three-month lease option for two operators, Parker Woodman and Virgil Moss.
AD 1935	Planned	Pinkley does follow-up on the suitability study for the area, including Victoria Mine to be designated as a National Monument.

Victoria Mine
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AD 1936	Mined	Unnamed leaseholders option the Victoria Mine, sinking a winze in the 300-foot drift down to about 90 feet below the water level.
	Abandoned	Circa 1936. Abandoning the mining operation, the unnamed leaseholders remove the equipment, including the head frame.
	Maintained	After 1936. Levy hires a caretaker to maintain the mine, do repair work, and protect the shafts against flooding and damage to the timbering by rain.
AD 1937	Established	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is established by Presidential Proclamation. The lands within the monument, including Victoria Mine are withdrawn from prospecting.
AD 1939	Mined	August 23. Levy writes to Miles Carpenter, Field Engineer for the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources to stir up interest in the min. The letter includes sketches of the underground workings.
	Mined	E.B. Holt, a mining engineer reported that Victoria Mine does not have a great amount of ore mills, but that the property have potential and development was suggested.
	Mined	Those with mining interests as well as Arizona State fight the withdrawal of the lands in ORPI from possibility of mining. Strategic Minerals Act allows mining of minerals useful in mar, but not silver or gold. Levy at this point was still trying to take over the mining at Victoria with hopes to make the shafts deeper.
AD 1940	Mined	Levy applies for a Reconstruction Loan to get the mine back into shape for mining, but he does not receive one.
AD 1941	Established	Congress passes a pro-mining bill titled “The Act of October 27, 1941, To Permit Mining Within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona”. However, compromise of 1925 disallowed the opening of any new roads, making mining enterprises difficult.
	Altered	Levy dies of old age with his dreams for Victoria Min unrealized.

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AD 1941 - 1971	Mined	Sporadic mining activities in the form of claims and prospecting Victoria Mine and the surrounding area occur, but little ore is produced, if any at all.
AD 1968	Removed	Two miners are discovered by park rangers cleaning the mining sites at Victoria Mine. They remove the roof from Levy`s Store, with hopes of constructing a new one. Park staff begins to inventory the site during this year.
AD 1978	Memorialized	September 1. Victoria Mine is listed on the National Register.
AD 1980 - 1986	Stabilized	A number of efforts are made by NPS to stabilized the Levy`s Store.
AD 1983	Built	Victoria Mine is surveyed as part of the Abandoned Mineral Lands program. Protective barriers are constructed over the mine.
AD 1993	Stabilized	Levy`s Store is stabilized.
AD 2000 - 2002	Established	Level 2 CLI drafted for the Victoria Mine by Lance Foster.
AD 2009	Established	June. A Class II archeological survey is to provide reconnaissance of the features and areas proposed for inclusion in the CLI, and to produce a GPS map of the district and main features.
AD 2010	Memorialized	June. Arizona SHPO signs a DOE for the Victoria Mine Historic District in concurrence with the CLI.
	Established	July. CLI finalized and completed by Meaghan Heisinger at Arizona State University.

Physical History:

Origins of the Mine

The date of the opening of the first mines within the Victoria Mine Historic District is unknown. The California gold rush of 1849 brought thousands of Sonorans bound for California via Sonoita, which was settled by Sonorans around 1850 (near a O'Odahm village). A placer mining find in the region brought miners to the region. In 1854, a U. S. Surveyor noted O'Odahm had known of the gold and were trading their dust to the Sonorans (Gray 1856). That year the region south of the Gila River to just above Sonoita became part of the United States through the Gadsden Purchase.

There is no real evidence that the Victoria Mine was worked by the Spanish or Mexicans, or was an ancient workings or antiguas, except for the brief mention later in the writings of one of the owners, Manuel Levy (also written as Manueal or Mikul in historical documents). Rumors of mining the area from the early 1800s were passed down by Levy, who spent much of his life with the native and Hispanic residents of the area. Some versions hold that the La Americana Mine, which later came to be known as Victoria Mine, was discovered in 1823 or in 1824 (Rees p. 75). Another source reported that an American prospector and his Cahuilla wife located the mine. These tales of the antiguas lack authenticity without further proof (Hoy 1973).

The earliest record of the staking of a mining claim at Victoria Mine occurred in 1877. The U. S. Mining Law of 1872, which established the process for laying claim to mineral lands, included a stipulation that old workings, antiguas, could not be claimed for a period of five years after the passage of the law. The staking of the first claim coincided with that five year limitation. Officially, it was a Mexican border outlaw, Cipriano Ortega, who staked the first recorded claim on the mine that would later become known as the Victoria Mine (though he originally thought it to be in Yuma County, Yuma county seat and jump-off point for Sonora). In 1878, Cipriano Ortego re-staked the claim along with Yuma merchant Lyman Smith and his brother Orlando Smith and Yuma county recorder and newspaperman Samuel Purdy (Claim Records, ORPI). Ortega, a Mexican national, was able to stake claims to the area with the assistance of the influential American Smith brothers and Purdy.

1878–1893: Col. Lyman A. Smith's Promotions

The construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad (now Union Pacific) across southern Arizona during the years 1879-1881 coincided with a silver mining boom across the territory. The railroad crossed the Colorado River at Yuma and built east through Gila Bend, through Tucson, and on east to form the second transcontinental rail link. Investors followed the railroad into the region and Smith led them to his claims. According to his obituary in the Tucson Daily Citizen, June 27, 1908, he was born in Kentucky, he had gone to California in 1849 but followed the gold rushes to Arizona and settled in Yuma in 1865. He befriended Ortega, who brought him into the border region to stake and possibly sell the silver mine they called "The Fresh Start" and others.

Smith convinced a group of Baltimore investors to form the Oriole Gold and Silver Mining

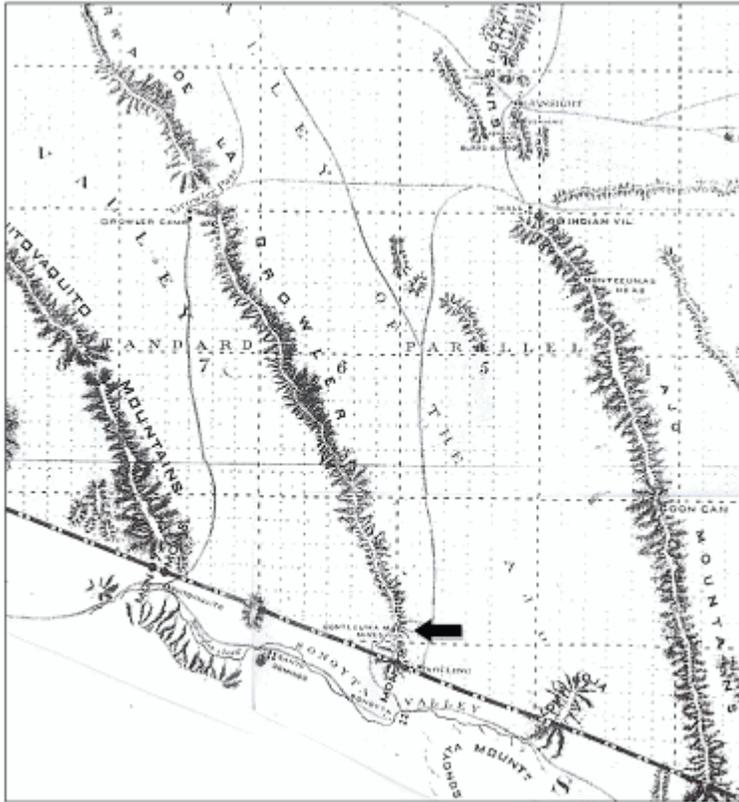
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Company, capitalized at an inflated \$2,000,000, and to open the claims. Smith also led the organization of the Santa Domingo Mining District with headquarters at the mine, three miles north of Sonoita, Sonora (Tucson Daily Citizen August 28, 1882). The Tombstone Epitaph, now edited by Sam Purdy – Smith’s old partner – published a glowing account of the mine openings July 1, 1882. He reported the ore worth an average \$318.40 per ton, and the company had a thousand tons of such ore on the dumps of its five claims, which covered the outcrop for over a mile. The deepest shaft was 65 feet. A migration of miners followed the speculation in mines and staked new claims around the Oriole company. Meanwhile Smith returned east to convince his Baltimore backers to fund construction of a mill to process the ore.

The absence of newspaper reports about Smith’s success in getting a mill built suggests the speculative company went bust. The operation was idle. Among the prospectors and mine operators who moved to the Victoria Mine area was Patrick Dowling, who would be the next major player on the site. Dowling had managed mines in the nearby Meyers district during the Gunsight mine boom, but migrated to the border with the flurry of activity at what would become the Victoria (Citizen October 18, 1882). His Dowling’s store at the border became a stop for travelers heading to Mexico. Dowling also operated a small adobe furnace. With Smith’s removal from the district and move to Arivaca, Dowling re-staked the mining claims in the Victoria Mine area, and renamed the mines the Montezuma Mines – a common practice by prospectors familiar with the stories of the Aztec rulers treasures. Though the mines were valuable, Dowling’s operation was small with production information unknown – he was in dispute with Smith over ownership and his small furnace operation at Dowling’s may have worked more on high-grade (stolen ore, probably from the Victoria) than his own. An 1893 map of Pima County, though imperfect, locates the Dowling store and the Montezuma Mines (Victoria Mine Historic District). Dowling, however, had died the year before in a Casa Grande flop house (Tombstone Epitaph-Prospector June 18, 1893). The mines were again idle.

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1893 map of Pima County, showing the Montezuma Mines (Victoria Mine).

1890s-1904: Cipriano Ortega's "La Americana"

Cipriano Ortega began his career in the southwest as a border ruffian and outlaw who stole from travelers and enjoyed a free and wild life. He apparently knew of the existence of mines in the area, for he threatened O'odham (Papago) families living at Quitovaquita (now Quitobaquito) in order to coerce the locations of the future Victoria Mine out of them. The families avoided his onslaughts by quietly fading into the hills whenever Ortega came around, which meant that eventually he was able to claim the area as his own (Hoy 1970:16; Hoy 1990). These are probably the claims he staked then guided Lyman Smith to for his failed promotion.

As he grew older, Ortega settled into the life of a border patron. He was known as the local benevolent dictator with a large family and rich hacienda at Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo had originally been an O'odham settlement on the south side of the Sonoyta River southeast of Quitovaquita (Hoy 1970:16, 25). At his hacienda Ortega also had an arastra, a small donkey powered ore crusher, and means to reduce the ore to silver. Ortega had a series of mines in the area, both sides of the border, including those in the Santo Domingo district, which by the 1890s was re-named the American Mining District (after the short period it was known as the Montezuma Mining District).

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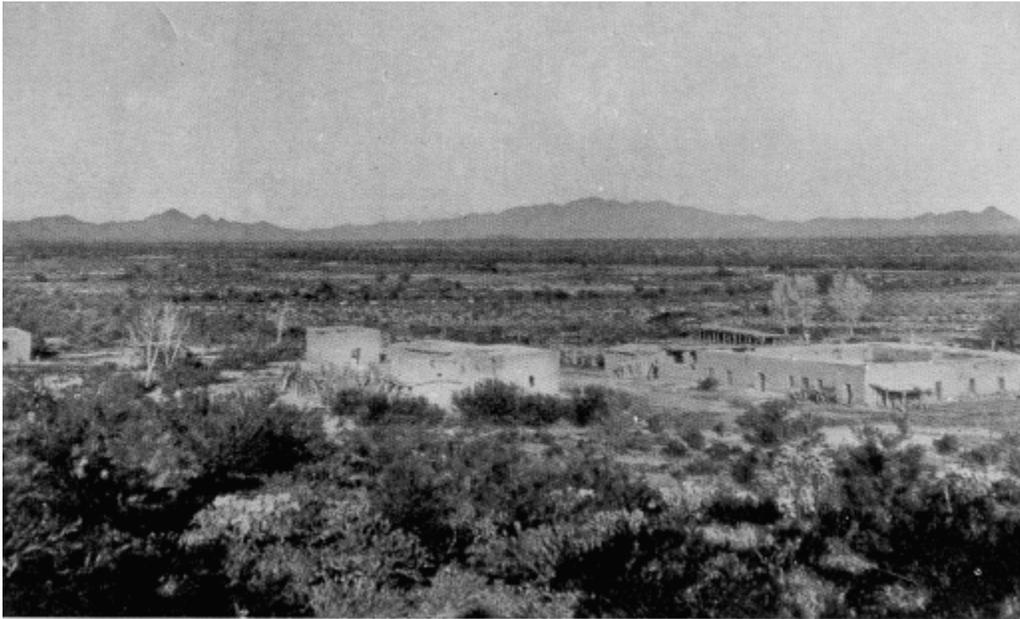
According to Bill Hoy's article in the *Journal of Arizona History* on Sonoita, Santo Domingo and Ortega's mining enterprise included the La Americana (Victoria) Mine, which Ortega claimed he purchased from an American prospector (or probably bought out Smith and his partners). The ore he recovered there in a glory hole was primarily silver and gold-bearing. The operation was about three miles north of the border, and was connected to Santo Domingo by a road over the Sonoyta Mountains, which passed through Quitovaquita. There were many other mines, pits, and prospects in the surrounding hills. Manuel Levy recalled that Ortega's "fortune was made in the early days in a 15-ft. working, since caved in." Eventually, Ortega would sink the workings to roughly 100 feet (Foster, 2002).

The ore extracted from mine was taken to the Santo Domingo hacienda about 7 miles away, where an arrastra powered by burros crushed the ore (Hoy 1970:129; Appleman & Jones 1969:3,5). Later the burro was replaced by steam-driven machinery from Brooklyn, New York. Some of the higher-grade ore was said to have been reduced to bullion at Santo Domingo, and some was transported to be smelted at Hermosillo, Sonora (Mexico), location of a Mexican mint (Huggard 1998: 5-6; Hoy 1970: 23).

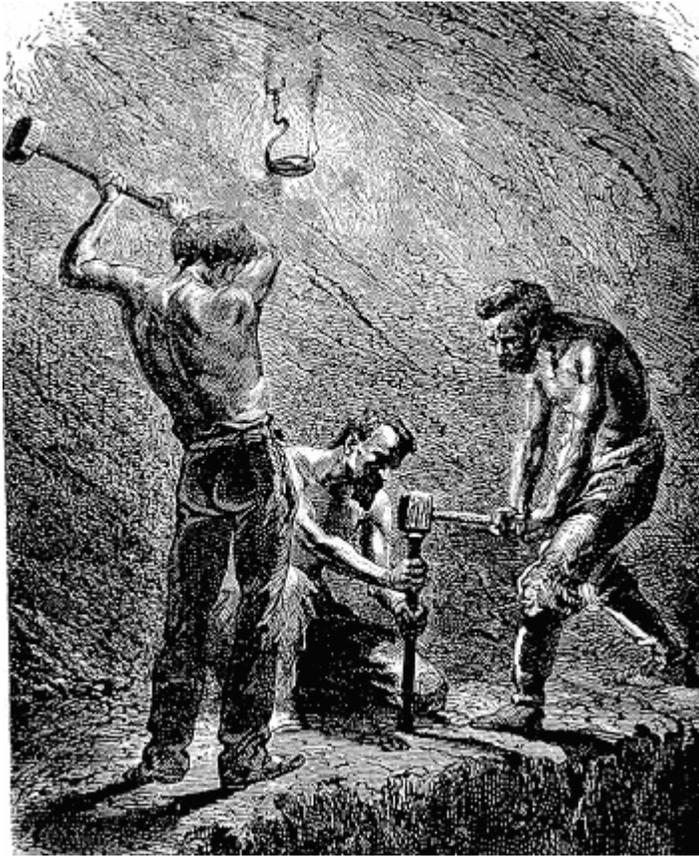
Sources indicate that Ortega extracted between \$80,000 and \$120,000 worth of gold and silver, most from glory holes near the surface. The silver would make him a very rich man, and his prosperous hacienda would make the hacendado Ortega one of the best known men along the border region (Foster, 2002). With the frontier of the U.S. pressing closer and closer, Ortega began to fear increasing American presence. In addition, as the workings went deeper, the ore was more difficult to extract. Finally, Ortega removed the timbers and collapsed the mine. According to Bill Hoy, Ortega sold his rights to the La Americana to Manuel Levy, a border merchant who ran a store at nearby Quitovaquita, meaning "a little (water) running a little bit" (anglicized to Quitobaquito).

Another source suggests that one of the desert country's wandering prospectors jumped the claim. In 1896, Fred Wall would re-stake the workings, claim ownership of the mine, and rename it Chloride Mine. Little historical documentation speaks to the activity as the mine under Wall's control, who like most prospectors, held it with the hopes of a quick sale. According to county mine records, in 1899, Wall sold his interest to his friend Manuel Levy. Either acquiring the mine from Ortega or from Wall, Levy would claim the mine as the "Victoria Mine" and become its longest owner/operator.

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*Cipriano Ortega's hacienda at Santo Domingo, southeast of Quitobaquito [sic], in 1907.
From "Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Where Edges Meet" by Bill Broyles
(1996)*



Pegadores (blasters) double-jacking a blasting hole with hand drill. From Louis Simonin, "La vie souterrane" (1867), in Otis Young's "Western Mining" (1970)

1899–1922: Levy's Victoria Mine: The Productive Years

Manuel G. Levy was born in Roma, Texas, August 31, 1859, the illegitimate son of a young, wandering merchant. He was of half Jewish and half Spanish descent, raised by his single mother along the border where he became bilingual. Recognized by his father, he was sent to Heidelberg University to study mining. Returning to the United States, he lived in Taos, New Mexico, before he left for southern Arizona in 1886, where he set up shop as a retailer to miners, ranchers, and homesteaders, first in Nogales, then Sierra Pinta, and by the late 1890s Santo Domingo and Quitovaquita (Quitobaquito) and, finally, Ajo, all the while speculating in mines. Levy would become a major figure in the history of southwestern Arizona border country for over four decades (1890s–1940) (Appleman & Jones 1969:10; Ancestry.com Manuel Levy family file).

Levy acquired La Americana and renamed it after Victoria Leon, the wife of his friend and store clerk José "Jusi" Leon. The Leons lived at Santo Domingo, and worked at the Levy store at Quitovaquita (Quitobaquito), and Levy worked at Santo Domingo while working the mine. There was a considerable amount of cooperation between Levy's operation and Cipriano

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Ortega's in Santo Domingo as Levy continued to process the ore uncovered at Victoria Mine at Ortega's complex. There was also another store nearby called Tienda de Campo America (the 1900 census list Levy at Quitobaquito and an Italian, Carlos Servante with a store at Dowlings). Levy realized the area could be most lucrative by focusing on both the store and mining operations, so he began developing the Victoria's underground workings in 1900. When Ortega died in 1904, Santo Domingo was soon abandoned and Victoria Mine's connections to that site ceased. Levy's store and camp became a desert landmark at the mine site (Appleman & Jones 1969:5-6; Kirk 1912).

Levy's original intentions for the mine were to go down to 500 feet where he was convinced the ore would be richer. During the development between the 100 and 300 feet levels, Levy reported that they recovered high-grade ore (silver-gold-lead-copper), but found no dependable ore bodies (Levy 8/23/1939). In order to prove his assumption, he continually improved the shafts from 1909 to 1915. Levy amended the mining claims for Victoria shafts #2 and #3 and the Mexicana Mine on March 19, 1909 in order to reflect these developments. In 1912, because of the beginning of big mining at Ajo, Levy moved his store to Ajo, and became the self-proclaimed pioneer merchant of Ajo.

That year he also incorporated the Levy, Mining, Mercantile & Contracting Company with Tucson partners to push his mining operations (Tucson Daily Citizen August 12, 1912). In 1914, Levy and his partners Jeff Milton, a well-known border agent, and Louis Carl expanded their holdings. They claimed the Monte Christo in 1914. The Monte Christo was the northernmost claim in the Victoria Mine group. On February 19, 1915, Levy recorded the claim on Victoria shaft #4. The ore got richer at the 300 foot level, which was eventually worked later by 1915. (Begeman and Taylor 1967).

With the rise in metal market prices because of World War I, small operators began selling their ores. In the spring of 1916, Levy reported shipping 15 tons of ore to the El Paso smelter for a return of \$2500 (Citizen March 28, 1916). Shipments would increase he reported. Levy was reported to have sold \$40,000 worth of ore during the period from 1899 and 1916 (Ajo Copper News 2/15/1934; Begeman and Taylor 1967).

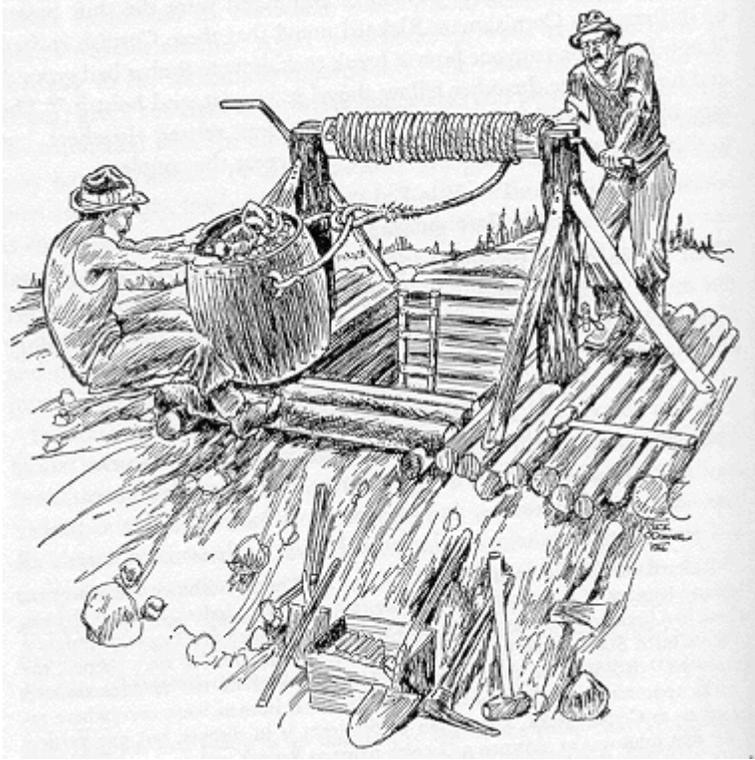
Levy had originally intended to drive the main shaft down to at least the 500-foot level, but in 1915 he struck water at 312 feet, and had to cease development of the shaft, which was not timbered (Levy 8/23/1939). This effectively stopped the deepening of the main mine shaft as Levy lacked capital and machinery such as large pumps that would enable him to dig below the water level. It was at this point that he began to seek investors. He continued to develop the mine during this period, contrary to statements in Appleman & Jones, as seen in various news articles from the Ajo Copper News, as he hoped to incorporate and sell stocks to acquire necessary capital (Huggard 1998:8). In May 1916, the Ajo Copper News reported that Levy had three men at the Victoria Mine blasting new drifts at the 60-foot level in the north part of the mine and at the 150-foot level in the south part (Huggard 1998:8). Finally, in February 1917, Levy sold an option for purchase of the property. Unfortunately, with the end of the war the next year the option was dropped. (Huggard 1998:8).

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In March of 1920, Levy again gave an option to the mine, this time to a group from Ajo that included F. J. VanSiclen and “Butch” Harmsen, among others. On March 16, the group took a load of material and supplies to the Victoria Mine to begin new development of the site. The group had also taken a bond and lease on the property, however, the effort ceased without any known production (Huggard 1998:9). Levy hired a site caretaker during periods of inactivity at the mine.



Photograph of Victoria Leon, namesake of the Victoria Mine, in 1968. (From Broyles 1996).



Hand windlass of the type used by miners at La Americana/Victoria before 1923. Once at the top, the ore bucket was dumped into an ore car and dumped out on the end of the runout. From Young 1970.

1923–1925: The Victoria Smelting and Mining Company

By 1923 Levy had convinced Harry Kliban to take on the mining venture at Victoria Mine. Kliban became company president and general manager, and set to work finding investors (Huggard 1998:10). In January of that same year, the Victoria Smelting and Mining Company was incorporated under Arizona law, with several New York investors and offices in Jersey City, N.J., through Harry Kliban (Ajo Copper News 2/3/1923). This provided Levy and Kliban with the needed capital to further develop the Victoria's 22 claims, producing primarily silver ore (Huggard 1998:10; Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923). The group intended to extend the mining operation to greater depths, as it was suspected that the richest ores in Arizona were found below water level. As a result, Levy and Kliban thought opening the Victoria Mine past the water level would be a good investment. But they needed to introduce new machinery to pump out the mine and find a way to more economically ship the ore to distant processing plants (Greene 1977: 87; Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923). A mining engineer at the time, Bert Long, echoed the need for "the installation of the necessary machinery to combat conditions, or the application of more modern mining methods" (Long 1923:2). With the establishment of the Victoria Smelting and Mining Company, Levy and Kliban aimed to change the mining operation.

A promotional piece in the Ajo Copper News reported that "From the shaft, there are drifts, as

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follows toward the southwest: At 100 ft. drift 80 ft. nearly all is ore; on 120 level, drift 50 ft.; on the 150, drift 129 ft.; on the 200 ft., drift 200 ft.; on the 300, drift 204 ft. Ore was encountered on every level.” In addition to the main shaft, there were two other shafts noted in 1923: number two 80 feet away and 100 feet deep, and number three 209 feet away from number one and 90 feet deep. The engineer’s plans were to sink a shaft at number three to a depth of 500 feet, with drifts to be run as the ore body indicated. The glory hole, the early pit developed by Ortega, lay between numbers two and three, and had been reached by an incline to the southwest (Ajo Copper News 2/3/1923). Additionally, Long reported that the new machinery, when installed, would enable the sinking of a shaft to the depth of 1,500 feet if the ore body warranted it, without changing and buying new equipment.

During the summer of 1923, mine manger Harry Kliban went to Los Angeles to purchase mining machinery and equipment. Although the machinery was purchased, there was a delay while legal matters were straightened out (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923). Kliban and associates eventually spent about \$27,000 on machinery and improvements at the mine (Ajo Copper News 2/15/1934). In mid-August, three truckloads of machinery for the mine’s development arrived at the Victoria Mine from Globe, Arizona, where it was bought from the Globe Dominion Copper Company, and delivered to the mine under a contract with a Phoenix company (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923). Some of the items included in the purchase were a three-kilowatt generator, four Waugh “Clipper” jackhammer drills and a mine car with buckets. The company also ordered a 75 HP P-type “Y” Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine that used a low grade of fuel oil. It was intended that the higher purchase price of the engine would be eventually offset by the lower fuel cost. A pumping plant for water was also purchased (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923). An air compressor was also to power drills and other machinery (Long 1923:2–3).

On September 13, 1923, Long wrote a letter at the request of Victoria Smelting and Mining Company’s president and manager, Harry Kliban, to the New York investors of the Victoria Smelting and Mining Company. The “nontechnical letter” was apparently made to inform the investors of what had occurred at the mine since January, and what the future might hold—and to promote their continuing support of the venture and the new machinery. As the mine’s promoter, Long reiterated that opening the Victoria Mine past the water level would be a good investment, and that in order to reach such a level, the installation of the new machinery and equipment was necessary. Long believed that the mine had been previously worked with poor knowledge of geology and a lack of modern mining techniques. He described the “five shafts of varying depths up to 309 ft. within a total lineal distance of 300 ft. and in all their shafts and underground workings a total absence of any crosscuts driven to cut a depth any of the intersections, faults, contacts or smaller veins shown on the surface.” He had opened up “two very strong veins” on the surface to a depth of ten feet in order “to determine their strike and dip.” The use of hand jacks and hand-powered windlasses would be abandoned in favor of the purchased air drills and power hoist, and the result would be the development of the two veins. On three other claims, no shaft would be sunk, rather development would be by tunnel and the profits of the silver and lead ore extracted would later help develop the copper ore, as the copper market was unstable and the silver-lead market was good. He also spoke hopefully for the development of a local railroad, which was then in the survey stage by the Tucson Cornelia & Gila Bend Railroad, to transport ore from Ajo to the Sea of Cortez – and passing near the

Victoria Mine.

In order to accommodate the purchased machinery, the existing landscape needed to be altered. In his letter, Long stated, “The grading of a sufficiently large, level place to install the machinery, is proceeding rapidly and the cellar off the old shaft is being put in a condition to proceed with the widening, straightening and timbering” (Long 1923:3). He continued grading while exploring the surrounding area for additional shafts. In his explorations he discovered an old road leading west fourteen miles away to an old “dobie” smelter built solely to handle the Victoria Mine ore in its early days, though not much information is known about it (small adobe furnaces were used primarily by Mexicans to work small amounts of ore). The ruins of the old smelter indicated there had been a large colony once associated with it, which may have been Santo Domingo.

The installation of the machinery was completed rapidly in an effort to begin development work. From 1923 to 1925 the mine condition was improved through the installation of concrete slabs for the machinery, by pumping water from the main shaft, and by building housing for the workers. After the installation of the machinery Bert Long ran the development of the mine and served as mine superintendent (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923). Despite the improvements in machinery, the mine workings deepened only 8 feet in two years (Huggard 1998:15).

In February 1925, Louis Jacobson, the Director of The Victoria Mining and Smelting Company, hired Charles Fay, who was a mining engineer to provide a status report to the directors. Fay examined and made a report on the mining venture, which the investors had been funding for two years. By 1925, the Company owned a total of 22.5 claims in the American Mining District of Pima County, including Victoria #1 – 10, Alexandra #1 – 2, St. Patrick #1 – 3, St. Gabriel #1 – 5, and St. Finan #1 – 3. Little valuable ore was extracted from these claims (Begeman and Taylor 1967). After describing the local geology, Fay stated that the main developments were on Victoria #2. He placed the total value of all ores extracted from the Victoria Mine up to the year 1925 at about \$120,000. The first owner, Ortega, supposedly received \$40,000 from the glory hole and \$40,000 from the upper workings (down to about 100 feet) of the main shaft, a total of \$80,000. Levy was supposed to have gotten about \$30,000, while succeeding lessees got about \$10,000 (Fay 1925:2). Contrary to belief, the ore value seems to have decreased with depth.

Fay also reported that another \$75,000 was needed in development funds to sink the main shaft down to 500 feet. He believed that the ore retrieved in sinking the shaft could reveal what kind of mill would be needed. Earlier ore was treated by an arrastra at the Santo Domingo ranch, and later in small amalgamation pans at the mine itself. When the shaft approached the water level, the ore became base (of poor value) and had to be shipped to a smelter for treatment. His statement suggests that the mine was only in the developmental stage, rather than the production stage. Fay cautioned that “there can be no estimate made on the ore tonnage in sight from the present development” – and the unstated conclusion was that the mine’s productive years had passed (Foster, 2002).

Fay also conducted an inventory of the building and machinery in this period of production and

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his records indicate a fairly extensive operation. The mining site consisted of a boarding house and kitchen, a bunkhouse, a blacksmith shop, store house, two adobe buildings, one corral, and a tent connected to the kitchen building. The inventory also listed a compressor, a generator with wiring for seventy lamps, several galvanized tanks of varying sizes, and a water well. One source indicated that the water for the mine was hauled to it, possibly from the Sonoyta River or Quitovaquita (Quitobaquito), and placed in a cistern (Appleman & Jones 1969:24).

Fay's report did not halt pertains, but the operation did not last much longer. The mining conducted at the site between 1923 and 1926 is most evident at the site today. The introduction of heavy machinery altered the way mining was conducted at the site, which affected the landscape and ultimately points to the significance of the site within Arizona mining.

1926–1937: Inactivity and Removal of Machinery

When Levy put the Victoria Mine up for auction in response to bankruptcy proceedings, on October 19, 1926, the 500-foot level had never been realized. There were no takers at the auction – he bought it for the bond holders and he kept ownership of the mine until his death in 1941. In February of 1934, Levy, Harry Kilban, and their associates signed a three-month lease option for two operators, Parker Woodman and Virgil Moss. There were shafts at 100 ft., 175 ft. and 250 ft., with a number of crosscuts and drifts. They spent their option period cleaning out the old shaft to reach the ore body to sample it (Foster, 2002).

Two years later, Levy had some unnamed leaseholders option the Victoria Mine in 1936. They sank a winze in the 300-foot drift down to about 90 feet below the water level. While visiting Levy, the unnamed leaseholders said they had taken an ore sample across the vein at the bottom of the winze, which was at the time 70 feet down and about 370 feet from the surface. The vein was over three feet wide and had assayed at \$383 a ton, with the values holding and sometimes increasing. At one point, Levy was in the hospital and a friend of his from Phoenix went to the mine with a mining engineer to check the operation in late May of 1936. They reported that the drift south of the bottom of the shaft, was then at 400 feet in depth, and 80 feet in length. An assay put the ore at \$213 a ton, and the engineer stated the mine was a good one. In order to pick up the ore body, which pitched south, the drift was going to have to be driven farther to reach the ore shoot. Work indicated that as the mine went deeper, the ore would eventually extend all along the vein.

The leaseholders claimed they shipped ore, but were unsuccessful because the machinery was inadequate for pumping. Those leasing the site removed all the machinery at the site once they were unable to successfully mine the site. As Levy stated later:

“A few years ago, we leased the property with option to buy for fifty thousand dollars. The lessees sunk a winze in the 300 ft. level drift some 90 ft. below water level and extracted and shipped considerable ore from there. But they were poorly equipped with pumping and other machinery and probably not sufficient funds, and they gave it up; leaving the waste in the winze, and took away all the equipment, even the head frame. And they did not notify us of their action. Some time before, they had visited me in the Elks Hospital at Tucson, Arizona, where I was a bed patient, and they had a chunk of ore in their car that weighed about 100 lbs.

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To show me, which they thought was very rich and said it came from the bottom of the winze.”
(Levy 8/23/1939)

During the time the unnamed leaseholders worked the mine in 1936, two engineers from the Inspiration Mining Co. as well as two other from Nevada all visited the mine and were impressed. After the 1936 leaseholders left with all the equipment and the head frame, Levy hired a caretaker to watch over, maintain the property, do repair work, and protect the shafts against flooding and damage to the timbering by rain. Unfortunately, since the equipment had been taken, no one could go into the shafts as the air would prove bad (Foster, 2002). In 1938, Levy moved to the Pioneers Home in Prescott, but kept an active interest in his mine.

1937–1941: A Monument is Established; the Decline of Victoria Mine

On April 13, 1937, the Organ Pipe National Monument was created by Presidential Proclamation by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and prospecting was no longer allowed in the monument. By March 1939, the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources was created, and with its assistance, mining interests began to fight the withdrawal of monument lands from prospecting. Bert Long, Levy’s former mine manager led an appeal to U. S. Senator Carl Hayden to help the miners in the monument – and soon got support from the state-wide miners’ organizations. By this time, Levy no longer leased out the Victoria Mine, but continued to hire a caretaker to reside at the site to protect it and keep the mine ready for work. Levy reported on August 23, 1939 that he was trying to find someone to take the shaft deeper, as he was still convinced that the best ore lay below the water (Foster, 2002). He joined the protest.

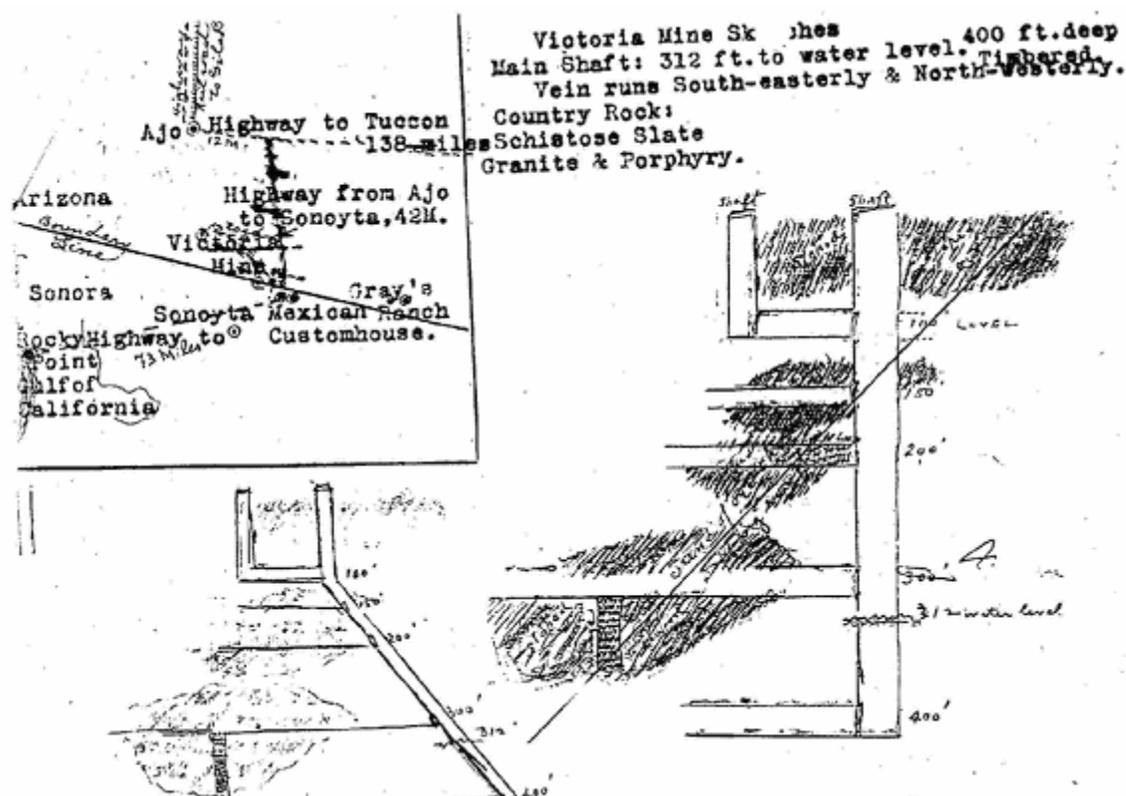
Levy wrote a letter on August 23, 1939 to Miles Carpenter, Field Engineer for the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources. The letter not only included a report on the Victoria Mine, with sketches of the underground workings, but also described his frustration with the silver market and his continued belief that the Victoria Mine could produce more ore. He stated he was sending copies of the mine report to J. S. Coupal and Carl Barth, Jr. in order to interest someone in the Victoria Mine, offering to sell the mine for fifty thousand dollars. Levy’s letter also stated that he owned one-half interest in the Victoria. He continued to believe the location of the mine was good: it was near supply sources in both Mexico and Arizona, a highway, and a railroad under survey that would pass nearby. The water in the mine would prove to be an asset, and the shaft was timbered which was “worth quite a few thousand dollars” at the time. The mine claims were unpatented, held by possessory title only, and would be lost to the public domain if required annual assessment work did not continue (Foster, 2002).

Levy asked the state Department of Mineral Resources to evaluate the value of his claim. On December 1, 1939, an engineer named Holt reported that the Victoria Mine had been worked by Levy and his associates for the past 26 years. Holt considered 1913 to mark the date of active development of the Victoria by Levy, when in fact Levy began mine development in 1899 (Holt 1939:4). The main shaft was at the 318-foot level. Shipping ore assayed an average of 300 ounces of silver and 40 ounces of gold per ton, plus about 14 percent lead. He concluded, “This mine is now in a depleted condition, but would probably pay again if reopened and new work carried out. All surrounding mineralized group is now withdrawn and cannot now be located or explored” (Holt 12/1/1939:4). The report, emphasizing the closing of lands on the

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monument to mining, brought editorials and outcries from Ajo to Prescott. The state was still feeling the hardships of the Great Depression and closing lands to mining was opposed vehemently.

Pressured by the mining lobby and Senator Hayden, Congress passed a pro-mining bill to permit mining in Organ Pipe in 1941. The bill was titled "The Act of October 27, 1941," and was established "To Permit Mining Within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona" (Appleman & Jones 1969:2). Sadly, his dream of another big strike and the Victoria Mine as a successful producer never occurred and Manuel Levy died on May 11, 1941 (Foster, 2002). J. R. Hedworth located four claims within Victoria Mine in 1941, demonstrating continuing interest in the district.



Levy's 1939 sketch of the underground developments at the Victoria. The vertical elements are shafts, the horizontal elements are drifts, and the shaded portions are stopes from which the ore was taken.

1942—2010: Modern Activity at the District

One year later, in 1942, U. S. Government Order L208 required non-essential gold mines, to cease operating in order to conserve equipment and manpower for essential uses associated with World War II. Order L208 was lifted in 1945, however, it appears that Victoria Mine remained closed until 1955. The Victoria Mine claims were re-recorded in the years between 1955 and 1961, including claims by A. C. Netherlin, T. F. Larremore, R. C. Chapman, Milton

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Graf, and Russel T. Hall. These men added Victoria Mine prospect pits #2–7 in 1956, and additional claims were made in 1958 by Larremore and Netherlin. Interest in the mine continued into the early 1960s with Henry Jarvis, Jack Worsham, and Samuel Hocker. In July 1960, Jarvis gave the Park a list of nine claims in the Victoria Mine area that he, Worsham and Hocker intended to work. The minerals included gold, silica, and copper, with copper as the predominant resource. Jarvis planned to open a road between the Victoria Mine and Senita Pass, but was told it was a violation of the 1941 mining bill. He then planned to improve the road on the ridge west of the mine, although no work was undertaken. By 1961, Jarvis, Worsham, and Hocker had incorporated claims in Victoria Mine under the name, Arizona Metal Mines (Appleman & Jones 1969:21).

Likewise, Bob Chapman, a lawyer from Ajo, held claims with A. C. Netherlin on the Victoria Mine from 1955 to 1969. In discussions with the park, Chapman indicated he wanted to do some test core drilling on the claims. In response, the park superintendent asked if they might be interested in selling the claims to the National Park Service. Initially, Chapman and Netherlin responded favorably, but a month later they filed two more claims north of the Victoria Mine. On January 6, 1968, a park ranger discovered Chapman and his helper Terry Traflinger, performing clean-up work at the site. They had removed the old metal roof of Levy's Store and were intending to put on a new roof, so that they might live in the structure. In 1969, Chapman and Netherlin still were in possession of the Victoria Mine claims (Appleman & Jones 1969:iv, 22).

Despite all this apparent activity at the Victoria Mine after Levy's death in 1941, activity associated with the Victoria Mine was officially ceased in the mid-1970s. The Mining in the Parks Act more closely regulated mining on patented claims. Mining ceased on unpatented ground like the Victoria. Reports indicate between World War II and 1974 miners worked Victoria Mine at various times, but little if any ore was apparently produced, as no production records have been located (Brown and Hoy 1967). In the face of the NPS trying to close mineral exploration on Monument lands, it was also reported by one local pro-mining source that the Victoria Mine, supposedly discovered in 1823–24, had produced ore worth an estimated \$2,000,000 “prior to 1854” (Paydirt 3/25/1974). No source for these statements was given, but the cited figures seem grossly overstated, though they created a revived interest in the district. There certainly continued to be interest in mineral exploration on Monument lands, as there were “at least seven individual and large companies holding more than 30,000 acres in claims” in 1974 (Paydirt 3/25/1974). The promotional information from the mining oriented magazine *Paydirt of Bisbee* had little impact, and the Victoria remained un-worked and unpatented when it reverted to the Federal domain.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Victoria Mine became the focus of several National Park Service preservation and stabilization efforts. Beginning in 1973, studies were carried out to nominate the Victoria Mine to the National Register. On September 1, 1978, the efforts were successful, as Victoria Mine was listed on the National Register for its regional significance and was noted as “the premier historical gold mining site in the Western Region” of the NPS (Greene 1977). By 1980, collapsing walls were noted at the lone standing building of Levy's Store, especially the south wall, and in 1981 work was done to stabilize it. Additional

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preservation work was done to the building in 1986. In 1983, the Victoria Mine was surveyed for the Abandoned Mineral Lands program, and grates were placed over the open mine shafts as a result. Dames and Moore included the Victoria Mine in their study of metals mining in Arizona in 1992, stating Victoria Mine represented a quintessential silver mining site from 1870 to 1893.

Throughout the 1990s and into 2000, further preservation and documentation efforts were carried out for Victoria Mine. In 1993, a preservation and stabilization workshop was held at the Victoria Mine, which again concentrated on Levy's Store. In 2000, NPS historical landscape architect Lance Foster of the Intermountain Region Cultural Landscapes Program, wrote the Level 2 Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the mine. This was constructed with the assistance of Kristin Cypher from the CLI program based in Denver. Much of this history was compiled from Lance Foster's original Cultural Landscape Inventory.

Summary: 1870s-2010

The district has been used for mining metals, especially silver and gold, since at least the 1870s, and possibly in prehistory. Mining trends across the southwest went through cycles of activity and inactivity due to market conditions, access to capital, and changing technologies. The Victoria Mine was no exception, as it also experienced several periods of activity and inactivity. The quality of ores grew lower grade as depth was reached at the Victoria Mine, and distance and lack of money for technology resulted in its final demise as a paying mine. Although miners continued to work the property in terms of cleanup and prospecting into the 1960s, productive activity after 1934 nearly completely ceased. The period of significance extends from 1878 to 1941 to include Levy's entire involvement with the mine and to include all active production of ore at the district. Currently the National Park Service does not permit mining at the property. Today, the district is managed as a historic cultural resource district that is a recreational area within the park, and interpreted as an excellent example of a deep shaft gold/silver/ and copper mine, in contrast to the many open pit mines throughout Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument lands. A well-used trail with interpretive signs leads from the park campground to the site.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Victoria Mine is a historic property that was placed on the National Register due to its significance as an important silver and gold producer, perhaps the best example of such a mine within southern Arizona. This CLI analysis expands upon the nomination by considering the district as a landscape.

The Victoria Mine is organized in two functional clusters, the production area and the residential area. Only one structure, known as “Levy’s Store,” is still in relatively good shape at the mine. The predominant features at the site are essentially archaeological in nature, though they are surface features rather than buried ones.

The site’s topography is notable, as it provides a good lesson in the phases of development at a hardrock mining site. The waste rock dumps, leveled areas, prospect pits, mine shafts, and roads could provide the insightful visitor a look at the successive developments and failures at the Victoria (see the section on topography for more information).

The site is isolated and receives little impact other than occasional visitor collection of rocks or artifacts. However many of the site buildings have disappeared over the years.

INTEGRITY EVALUATION: The Victoria Mine historic district retains historic integrity.

LOCATION: Although some of the buildings have been lost to natural and human agency, the layered components, mostly archaeological, retain their integrity of location. Integrity is retained.

DESIGN: The topographical features retain high integrity, however many of the buildings are gone, so that they have no integrity. Levy’s Store retains some integrity; historic circulation patterns and overall spatial organization remain. Overall, integrity is retained.

SETTING: The remote location and protection by the monument has ensured that the setting has been little changed. Integrity is retained.

MATERIALS: The machinery and buildings are mostly all gone, so that there is a loss of integrity. The remaining materials in the form of concrete foundations, scattered wood, ceramic, and metal artifacts, and topographical features remain well preserved. Integrity is retained.

WORKMANSHIP: The integrity of the mine has been severely compromised by the loss of the buildings and machinery. Some elements may still be seen in the stone “Levy’s Store.” However, evidence such as the concrete slabs and mining shafts retain integrity because the patterns of work and technology utilized at the site are still apparent. Integrity is not retained.

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FEELING: The natural setting and views contribute to the integrity of feeling relating to the historic isolation of the site. Integrity is retained.

ASSOCIATION: The spatial organization retains good historic association, but the association is compromised by the loss of above-ground components. Integrity is retained.

Although the loss of architectural elements have compromised its integrity, the human-developed landscape features (anthropogenic topography) associated with the operation of the mine and the potential for archaeological investigation are arguably the most distinctive remaining elements of the mine.

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Archeological features and scatters of historic period artifacts (1 contributing site)
“Levy’s Store” (1 contributing building)
Excavated Dug-Out (ruin) (1 contributing structure)
Residential area (1 contributing site)
Stone steps leading to the residential area (1 contributing structure)
Level work areas (2 contributing sites)
Concrete foundations (3 contributing structures)
Cistern with rock walls (1 contributing structure)
Collapsed wooden structure (1 contributing structure)
Open mining pits throughout the district (7 contributing structures)
Mining shafts (5 contributing structures, 4 in the central section, 1 in the southern section).
Ore cart runouts (3 contributing structure)
Historic mining roads and trails (7 contributing structures)
Northern mineshaft and tunnel (1 contributing structure)
Northern ore cart (1 contributing structure)

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

No prehistoric archaeological components have been located at the mine according to records and surface reconnaissance; however, the indigenous groups in the area searching for minerals for use as body paint may have mined the site. Due to time constraints and lack of manpower, a systematic Class III intensive archaeological survey of the district encompassing the entire area of the boundary extension has not been completed; however, a Class II survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Office, Division of Resources Management at ORPI in June 2009 to provide reconnaissance of the features and areas proposed for inclusion in the new district boundaries, and to produce a GPS map of the district and main features. The Victoria Mine is essentially a historic archaeological site (ca. 1878–1941). Most of its remains are above ground, including one building and other structural foundations, anthropogenic topography, and surface scatters of historic period artifacts. Numerous historic artifact scatters are located throughout the district, as well as many rock cairns, trails, and prospects.

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Surrounding Levy's Store are numerous artifacts and small-scale structures that are contributing features. The store still contains various artifacts, including a tub and a wooden object believed to be a portion of a bellows, indicating the use of the building as a blacksmith's shop. In addition to the artifacts in the Levy's Store, scattered about the site are various artifacts associated with mining within the district. Can dumps and broken bottles lie in hollows to the south of the residential area. Pipes, cables, spikes, portions of dimensional lumber, and other debris are scattered across the district. All these deposits contribute to the property's story. Also in this region are ore dumps, portions of ore-bearing rock and a number of prospecting pits. Most noticeable are the fragments of white quartzite with metallic veining. There is one iron wheel lying outside the store that was likely associated with the hoist or the compressor. The large surface of the wheel indicates it was used to drive a wide belt of some type, or possibly used for a large quantity of hoist rope. Prospect holes are spread throughout the central section of the district, notably two just southwest of Levy's Store, one east of the residential area, and one west of mine shaft #4. In the southern area of the district, a wheelbarrow remains as a testament to the mining venture. Claim markers along the road in the northern area indicate claims dating to the period of significance. Throughout the Victoria Mine district, small and distinct piles of stone were utilized as claim markers. These types of markers are prevalent leading to the tunnel. One marker, however, a metal pipe sticking out of the ground along the northern road with stones surrounding its base, is unique within the district. Together, the archaeological features throughout the area comprise one contributing site of the district.

CONTRIBUTING

Archeological features and scatters of historic period artifacts (entire district)

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Various artifacts and metal debris, such as these cans, can be found on the surface throughout the district. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



Claim marker along the historic road in the northern section of the district near the tunnel in the northern section of the district. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010



*The wheelbarrow in the southern section of the mining district is a contributing object.
Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010*

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures included in the existing two-acre National Register boundary are the “Levy’s Store” stone structure, the masonry ruin to the south of the store, the stone steps leading to the residential area south of the store, the cistern to the west of the store, and the concrete foundations north of the store. This nomination proposes additional contributing structures, sites, and objects to be included in the expanded boundary. These features include the tunnel in the northern section; the leveled residential area just south of Levy’s Store, two level work areas, and an ore cart runnout in the central region; a collapsed wooden structure, wheelbarrow and four open pits in the southern section; and five mining shafts (four in the central section and one in the southern region). Seven historic roads throughout the district as a network constitute one contributing structure.

At one time many buildings existed on the site, but over the years most have fallen into ruin or been removed. The first record of the buildings and structures on site is from 1925, when Charles Fay, a mining engineer, was hired by the director of the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company to write a report on Victoria Mine. Fay’s list of structures, along with the Historic Structures report conducted in 1969 by the National Park Service contain the best record of buildings at the site. Fay’s report noted a boarding house and kitchen, bunkhouse, blacksmith shop, storehouse, two adobe buildings, one corral, one cement dipper, and a 16’ x 20’ tent and frame building that was associated with the kitchen (Foster 2002).

Despite the number of buildings at Victoria Mine in 1925, there is no documentation available regarding their removal. Miners, leaseholders, and other residents that occupied the site most likely actively removed the buildings. One case that is documented notes the removal of the (then) tin roof from Levy’s store in 1968. James L. Brown, a park ranger, noted that two men removed the roof when they attempted to recondition the site for active use (Appleman and Jones 1969).

Today, the remaining contributing elements of the expanded district are located in three distinct areas of Victoria Mine--the central area, the southern area, and the northern area. In the central area of the district, one stone building, Levy’s Store, is still standing though it is in ruin. The central section also includes structural features such as a 10-foot deep bedrock cistern (a water tank), four mining shafts, a stone staircase, and a stone excavated dug-out (ruin) believed to have once been a powder house. The stone staircase is connected to an artificially flattened residential area. Additionally, two other areas, also artificially flattened with concrete foundations, comprise the work areas of the district in this central region. In the southern region of the district, four open pits (one with wooden cribbing), a mine shaft, a wheelbarrow, and a collapsed wooden structure contribute to the historic district. In the northern region of the district, a mineshaft and tunnel contribute to the district. A series of historic roads and trails, likely used as horse, burro, wagon, and ore cart paths connect the northern, central, and southern regions. These roads demonstrate the circulation between the three areas for purposes of extracting and transporting ore for processing, which was most likely done at

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arrastras located at Santo Domingo, located approximately five miles away, and/or Quitobaquito located approximately 11 miles from Victoria Mine. The trails connect to other mining districts also, such as Lost Cabin Mine and the Martinez Mine. Each of these contributing features is discussed below in more detail.

Levy's Store

Only one standing building exists at the Victoria Mine: a stone structure made from indigenous stone. Park staff and visitors popularly refer to it as Levy's Store because of its connection to Manuel Levy, a storekeeper in the area whose establishment was known as Levy's store. Levy also operated a number of other stores in the area, such as those at Dowling, a mill site located two and a half miles away, and Quitovaquita (Quitobaquito), a natural desert spring, village, camp, and agricultural region to the south and west. The building may be the 1925 storehouse that Fay notes (Foster 2002). Examining the structure, which is a 15'9" x 21'2" one-room mud masonry building, reveals interesting features. On the eastern exterior, there is a substantial masonry platform, which probably served as a forge. There is also a piece of wood on the north side of the building, which may have been the side to a bellows. Every mine before World War I required the services of a blacksmith to sharpen rock drills, repair wagons and other tools, and shoe horses. Although the building may have served as a store, it is more certain that at one point it served as a blacksmith shop. The original roof of the building was constructed from ocotillo, saguaro ribs, and other plant materials, and may have been supplanted with tin roofing, pieces of which were removed by miners in 1968, in preparation for the construction of a new roof. The project was never completed, and currently, the pipe supports are the only remaining pieces of the roof. It is probable that archaeological excavation may uncover more in understanding the structure's history, its construction, and function (Foster, 2002). Since reconnaissance survey conducted in 2009, natural weathering has caused deterioration of the mud masonry structure, and the southwest corner of the structure has toppled. At present, the masonry structure is listed as being in 'fair' condition and is in need of stabilization and rehabilitation. Levy's Store was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the district.

Excavated Dug-Out (ruin)

Another semi-standing structure is located approximately 200 feet from Levy's Store, west of the road that leads south. This is a small 13' x 18' fallen-in stone dugout, previously listed on the National Register as part of the district. Its size, stone construction, and distance from the rest of the site, imply it may have served as the powder house for storage of explosives. This seems to be the structure in the 1969 Historic Structures Report referred to as the "rock lean-to shelter," which notes that the structure has fallen, but is still somewhat intact and leaning against the adjacent steep slope (Appleman and Jones, 1969:27). The staff at Organ Pipe often refers to this structure as the "Powderhouse".

Residential Area and Stone Steps

A series of graded, level areas on the ridge to the south of Levy's store on a hilltop appear to have been the location of a cluster of buildings at one time, likely a bunkhouse or boarding house and kitchen. At this graded location, there are a series of concrete foundation slabs, one with a horizontal pipe imbedded. A stone staircase leads from the top of the ridge down the hill. The slabs are significant in that they denote the location of buildings believed to be the boarding house and kitchen, and contribute to the district's layout plan and overall integrity. Unfortunately, no historic maps or photographs show these structures, making it difficult to fully identify the slabs' function. Fay's 1925 report does list several buildings associated with residences of workers at the mine, although these structures are now missing. It may be suggested that this area was the location of the "boarding house and kitchen," "bunkhouse," and "16' x 20' tent and frame building which helps the kitchen" mentioned in Fay's 1925 report (Appleman and Jones, 1969). The stone staircase was listed on the National Register of Historic Places previously, though the residential area with concrete slabs was not listed.

Work Areas

To the northwest of Levy's Store is one work area that is contributing. This is an artificially flattened area with mine shafts to the west and south. To the east of this flattened area are tailings, and the mounds of earth surrounding this area are higher in elevation than the workspace. Located on this area are three concrete foundations that are listed separately as contributing structures.

To the southwest and at a lower elevation than the residential area lies the second artificially leveled work area. Metal pipes and strategically placed stone clearly define this space as another area where work was performed. Between this work area and the residential area is a ridge with various pieces of metal debris, indicating that it was a dumping location for one or both areas. These work areas were not previously listed on the National Register.

Concrete Foundations

To the north of Levy's Store, within one of the level work areas, are three concrete foundations indicating placement of the mine machinery installed during the period between 1923 and 1925. The Appleman and Jones 1969 report and photographs show a jacal structure to the north of Levy's Store, likely surrounding one of the concrete slabs. The report describes it as a "four-sided jackal [sic]," with "cactus spines for sides." It no longer exists, although a concrete slab indicates its former position. This may be one of the "adobe buildings" mentioned by Fay in 1925 (Appleman and Jones, 1969, 41). The concrete foundation, along with two others in close proximity was listed on the National Register as part of the 1978 district listing. One is a 17'x8' smooth slab, 2'8" thick with threaded bolts and a 15"x3'3" indentations. The second is 2'10"x1'10" and is 7" in height, with two depressions. The third, most likely formerly housed by the jacal structure, is a U-shaped concrete block with bolts along the perimeter, which dimensions are 5'7"x6'3 and 3 feet high. All three indicate the type of machinery and mining

that was conducted within the district. The footing closest to the mine was probably used for the air compressor and associated blower and airline that provided fresh air to the miners as well as power to the air drills. The two footings located further north, though still in the leveled area, were probably for the hoist and the associated engine. Further research may reveal more information regarding these features (Foster, 2002).

Cistern with Rock Walls

Also on the current district listing is a water cistern. Located to the west or behind Levy's Store, this concrete cistern is rectangular in shape and approximately ten feet deep. The cistern is located at a higher elevation than Levy's Store. Rock walls surround the cistern on three sides and it is in relatively good condition. The cistern was previously listed on the National Register.

Collapsed Wood Structure

In the southern region of the district, a collapsed wooden structure is located beside the historic mining road leading from the east toward Quitobaquito. The use of this structure is unknown; however, it is located across the road from, and in close proximity to, a number of open pits that are located along the same historic road. A number of metal pieces are also located on the ground next to the collapsed wooden beams, some resembling coil springs. Reliefs in the topography around the wooden structure and the open pits suggest that this was an extensive mining area within the district. This contributing structure was not previously listed on the National Register.

Open Mining Pits

There are six open pits in the southern section of the district. One of these pits is deep and expansive, with a low cave opening. The other open pits in the area are not as large in size, but are clearly distinguishable as pit mines. Additionally, one open pit is located in the central section just east of the cistern. These contributing structures were not previously listed on the National Register.

Mining Shafts

The largest concentration of mining shafts in the district is located in the central section. Three shafts (#4, #71, and #7) are all located in the area north of Levy's Store. Shaft #4 is located just north of the flattened work area with the three concrete foundations; shaft #71 is directly west of the flattened work area; and shaft #7 is just south of the flattened work area in between the work area and Levy's Store. Another shaft in the central section of the district, shaft #8, is located directly to the west of Levy's Store is level with the store, however all the other shafts in this area are at a higher topography than the store and the work areas. One more shaft is located in the southern section of the district and is visible from the historic mining

road which connects the central and southern sections. This shaft is located west of the road and sits at a higher topography. These contributing structures were not previously listed on the National Register.

Ore Cart Runouts

In the central section of the district, just north of the flattened work area that contains the three concrete foundations is an ore cart runout that runs from mine shaft #4 eastward. Exposed cable lines on top of the runout indicate that an ore cart was used in this location. The ore cart runout leads to a waste rock pile that is long and narrow leading west to east. This contributing structure was not previously listed on the National Register.

Another ore cart runout is present to the west of the flattened work area in the central section of the district, leading eastward from mine shaft #7. No cable lines are present, however, the shape of the tailings straight out from the shaft indicate that the area was utilized as an ore cart runout. This contributing structure was not previously listed on the National Register.

In the northern section of the district, another ore cart runout is present, expanding eastward from mine shaft #21 and the tunnel connected to the shaft. The distinctive path of the tailings indicate an ore cart trail and are clearly visible upon entering the district from the Victoria Mine Pedestrian Trail. This contributing structure was not previously listed on the National Register.

Northern Mineshaft and Tunnel

In the northern section of the district consists of a mine shaft and tunnel, which is a contributing structure. The tailings from the mining tunnel are visible from the historic mining road leading to the site, and are an evident mark upon the landscape. Physical debris at the site, as well as an ore cart trail leading close to the shaft, indicate that this was an area of extensive mining. The historic road leading to the tunnel is clearly defined. These contributing structures were not previously listed on the National Register.

CONTRIBUTING

- “Levy’s Store” (1 contributing building)
- Excavated Dug-Out (ruin) (1 contributing structure)
- Residential area (1 contributing site)
- Stone steps leading to the residential area (1 contributing structure)
- Level work areas (2 contributing sites)
- Concrete foundations (3 contributing structures)
- Cistern with rock walls (1 contributing structure)
- Collapsed wooden structure (1 contributing structure)
- Open mining pits throughout the district (7 contributing structures)
- Mining shafts (5 contributing structures, 4 in the central section, 1 in the southern section).

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Ore cart runouts (3 contributing structure)
Northern mineshaft and tunnel (1 contributing structure)
Northern ore cart (1 contributing structure)

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Character-defining Features:

Feature: "Levy's Store"
Feature Identification Number: 100466
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 1197
LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Stone Building
LCS Structure Number: HS09A

Feature: Masonry Ruin (Excavated Dug-out)
Feature Identification Number: 100465
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 56732
LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Masonry Ruin
LCS Structure Number: HS09B

Feature: Residential area
Feature Identification Number: 143727
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone Steps to Residential Area
Feature Identification Number: 100801
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 56735
LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Stone Stairway
LCS Structure Number: HS09E

Feature: Level work areas (2)
Feature Identification Number: 143729
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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Feature: Concrete Foundations (3)

Feature Identification Number: 100464

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56734

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Concrete Foundations

LCS Structure Number: HS09D

Feature: Cistern and Rock Walls

Feature Identification Number: 100463

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56733

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Cistern

LCS Structure Number: HS09C

Feature: Collapsed wooden structure

Feature Identification Number: 143731

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Open mining pits (7)

Feature Identification Number: 143733

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Mining shafts (5)

Feature Identification Number: 143735

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ore cart runouts (3)

Feature Identification Number: 143737

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Northern mineshaft and tunnel

Feature Identification Number: 143739

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Northern ore cart

Feature Identification Number: 143741

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of "Levy's Store" from the Historic Road. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008

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View of the only standing building of the district: "Levy's Store." Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



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View inside the “Levy Store” reveals household and working materials that would have been central to life at the district.

Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



View inside Levy's Store reveals a rusted tub, metal and glass debris as well as a window.

Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



*The semi-standing structure just west of the residential area is surrounded by vegetation.
Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008*



View of “Levy’s Store” at the foothills of the Sonoyta Mountains. The burnt adobe and concrete slabs in the foreground was once the residential area of the site. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



View looking down the stone steps leading eastward from the residential area. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010



Broken concrete slabs and glass debris in the former residential area. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



Concrete slabs and footings originally fitted with machinery for the mining operation. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



*This concrete foundation is one of three concrete footings for mine machinery on the site.
Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008*



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Cistern west of Levy's Store showing one side of the rock wall which surrounds it on three sides. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010



Collapsed wooden structure along the historic road leading to open pits in the southern section of the district. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010



*Large open pit in the southern section of the district
Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010*



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The grates currently barricading the open mine shafts within the district are in disrepair, as seen in this photo. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



*View of one of the many open mine shafts within the district.
Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008*

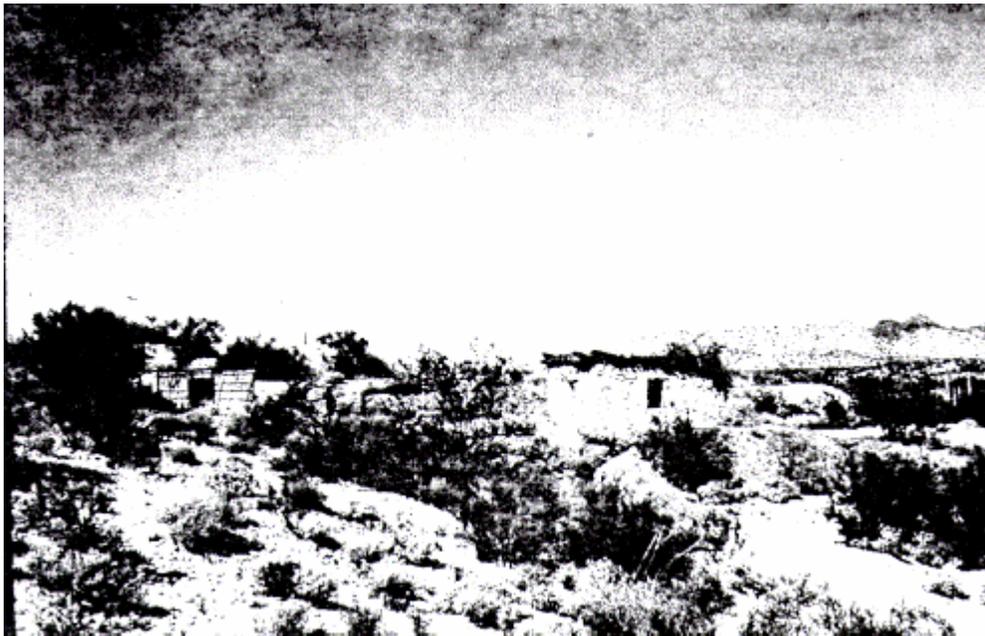


Tunnel and Shaft in the Northern section of the district. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010

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Victoria Mine Stone Building (IDLCS 01197). Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.



Jacal, now gone, formerly located to west (left) of the stone "store." Notice the ocotillo or saguaro rib walls, as well as the ocotillo and saguaro roof on the "store" (right). Taken sometime before 1968.



Area to west of "store." The slab (foreground) is all that remains of the jacal. The stacked stone rock behind it leads to the dugout (rear left), which may have been used for storage. Above it is the cistern. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

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Victoria Mine Cistern (IDLCS 60267) on slope above and to west of "store." Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.



Victoria Mine Concrete Foundation (IDLCS 60268), marked as F1 on the site map. One of three concrete footings for mine machinery. Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.



Victoria Mine Concrete Foundation (IDLCS 60268), marked as F2 on the site map. One of three concrete footings for mine machinery. Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.

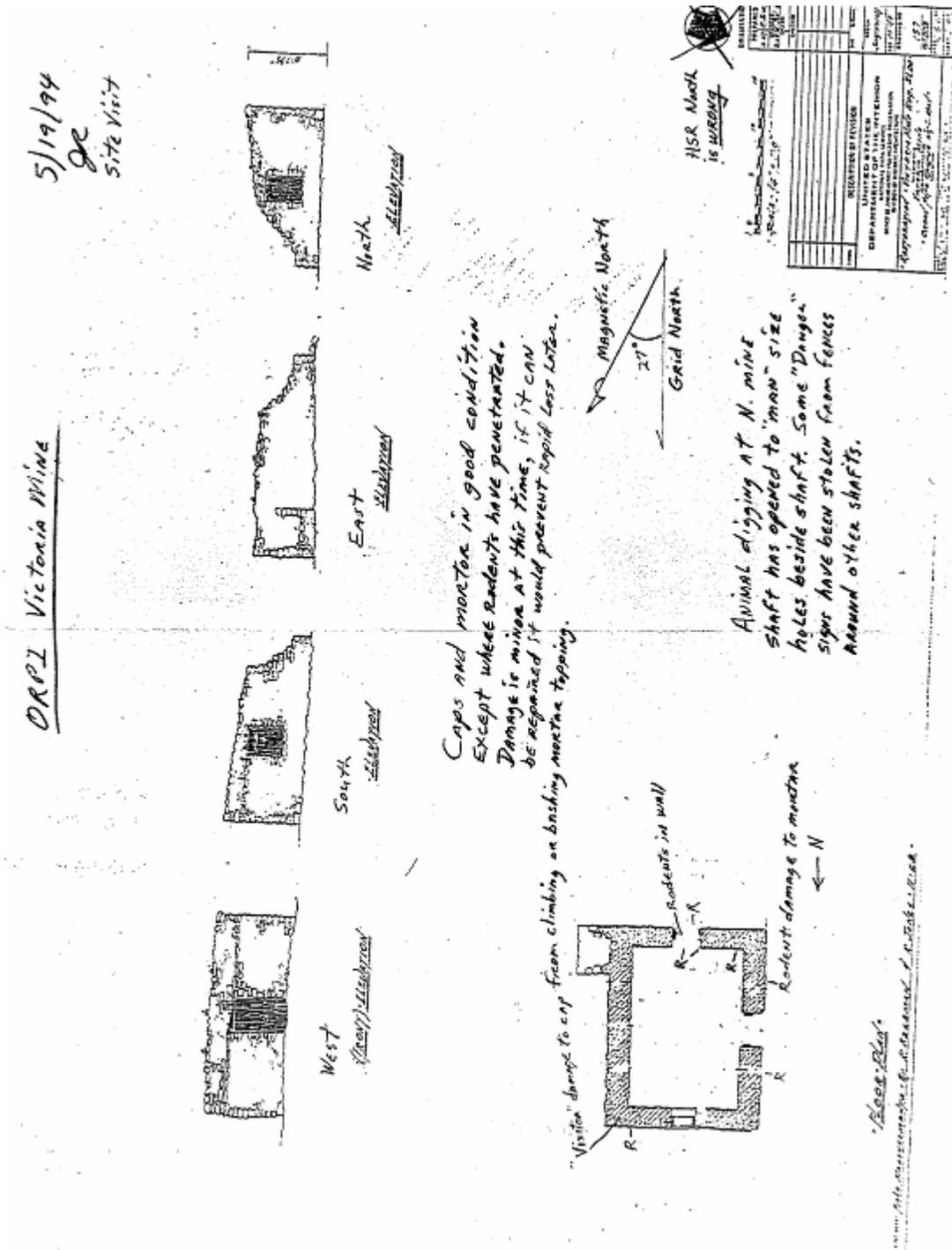
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Victoria Mine Concrete Foundation (IDLCS 60268), marked as F3 on the site map. One of three concrete footings for mine machinery. Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.



Victoria Mine Stone Building (IDLCS 01197). Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.



Field sketch of Victoria stone building (IDLCS 01197) in 1969 by R. Jones; site visit by JR in 1994. Notice the stone platform on east which served as blacksmith's hearth.



Victoria stone structure (IDLCS 01197) in 2000. Photograph by Lance Foster.

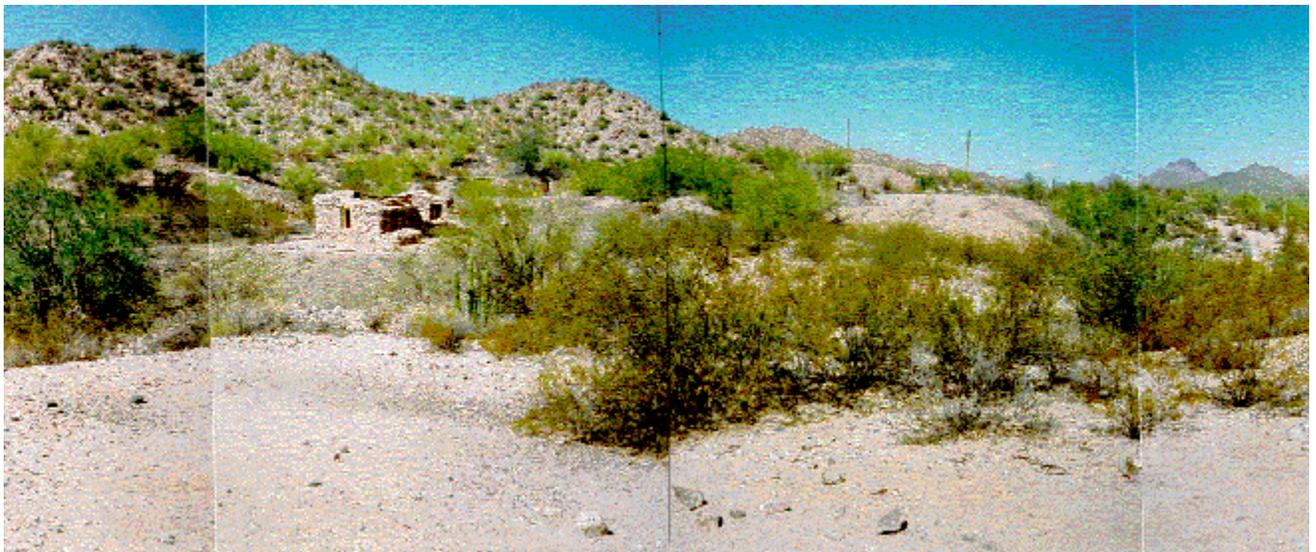


Victoria mine Masonry Ruin (IDLCS 60266), or powderhouse. Photography by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.

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Victoria Mine Stone Stairway (IDLCS 60269). The residential area is up at the top and beyond. Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.



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Panoramic view of the residential area. This leveled area is made up of several concrete slab foundations, with areas of burned adobe fragments. The stone steps lead down from the area to the right. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



Area downslope and west of residential area; possible location of kitchen. Notice the vertical pipe in the ground. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



The pipe set vertically in the ground. Currently its purpose is unknown. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

Circulation

Seven historic roadways run throughout the district and connect all sections and work areas. These roads were likely used as horse and burro trails as well as ore cart and wagon routes to transport the ore. One large roadway runs north to south through all sections of the district, and is the main road which connects them all. Four roads extend off this road leading to the west. These westward bound roadways lead to the tunnel in the north, link around the work area in the central section, cut across west to other mines such as the Lost Cabin mine in the southern section, as well as lead to the collapsed wooden structure and the open pits in the southern area of Victoria Mine. There is also another roadway running north and south to the east of the wash, right along the eastern most boundary of the district. Another historic road running through the center of the southern section of the district is less defined than others in the area and runs east to west; however, it does clearly connect to the road that leads south from Levy's Store and continues to wrap around to a rather large open pit. Another road leads off this southern section and leads further south out of the district. The network of historic mining roads effectively links the northern, central, and southern portions of the district, indicating that each section was important to the mining enterprise at Victoria Mine. Today, this network of roads provides a series of visitor trails in which to access the mining district. These contributing structures of historic mining roads were not previously listed on the National Register.

Historically, the mine was first approached by a trail leading from Santo Domingo over the Sonoyta Mountains. After Levy took over the mine, a two-track road was used leading south to Dowling, where ore was processed and then shipped out. The road continued north to Lost Cabin Mine and Martinez Mine. These roads were used through the lifespan of the mine, and led through the district alongside the stone Levy's Store. One spur led through the district, while the main road followed the drainage to the south. In the southern production area, a collapsed structure is located along a historic road that leads west toward Quitobaquito from another historic road that leads both to the central region of the district and south to Mexico. These roads indicate the mine's connection to the other two concentrations of mining activity included in the district. Today, historic circulation routes are evident through changes in the topography. Roads were often "cut into" the hillsides and steep slopes, requiring a significant amount of grading, excavating and filling for the road bed. The alignment of the historic mining roads and trails remains today, although somewhat obscured by vegetation.

Historic roads connect the central region with the northern and southern regions of the district. In the northern section, there is a tunnel with waste rock dump tailings. A road leads close to this mine shaft, though it does not reach the tunnel. Roads to the southern section lead directly past the only mine shaft of that region, past the collapsed wooden structure and directly to the numerous open pits in that section of the district. The degree to which this road leads from the central region to the northern and southern shafts suggests that they were used simultaneously to extract ore for the same mining operation.

During the working period of the mine, there was no formal circulation by pedestrians, as miners walked all over the site. This is the case today. Currently, the mine is accessed via the Victoria Mine trail, partly along a historic mining road. This developed hiking trail leads from the

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trailhead at the Twin Peaks Campground for a distance of approximately 2.25 miles to the Victoria Mine Historic District. When the Victoria Mine trail was developed, the Dowling-Lost Cabin road was adopted for a short segment of the hiking trail, and is the current approach route for visitors to the mine. Once the mine is reached, there are no formal hiking trails. Rather, several interpretive signs are set up for the visitor to read as they freely wander about the site and along the historic roads. Visitors usually follow the main historic road to the Levy's Store and the cistern, the main shaft and ore cart runout above the waste rock tailings, east to the concrete footings and stone staircase. Some visitors continue to follow the main road to the southern group of prospect pits and past the ruins of the wooden structure and wheelbarrow. The northern mine and tunnel is the least visited of the sites, accessed from a different historic mining road. Victoria Mine Historic District is designated as Wilderness and as such, use of motorized vehicles is restricted and only available to National Park Service law enforcement, United States Border Patrol, and Homeland Security at this time.

CONTRIBUTING

Historic mining roads and trails (7)

NONCONTRIBUTING:

Visitor interpretive trails (not on historic mining road alignments)

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the historic road that runs north to south through the district. It was once a primary route of transportation for the mining operation at Victoria Mine for ore carts and wagons. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



Historic road leading east in the southern section of the district Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010

Cluster Arrangement

Overall, there are three clusters of development at the Victoria Mine—the central area, southern area, and northern area—all connected by a network of historic mining roads. Clusters at the mine indicate spatial relationships to the mining shafts, the roads, the leveled workspaces, and the residential area. In the central area of the district, three vertical shafts are located along a line that reflects the development of the subsurface features. The main shaft is marked by the orientation of concrete footings for associated mine machinery, including a base for the air compressor (closest to the main shaft), as well as for the two foundations further away, which mark the location of the hoist and the power source (engine). This machinery area faced the main shaft from the north, while the support buildings faced the main shaft from the south. Additionally, the stone Levy's Store was oriented to the road that passed through the site. The residential area was similarly oriented, though on the opposite side of the road.

Additionally, a concentrated cluster mining area is apparent in the southern region of the district. Mining shafts and at least four open pits, including a deep extensively excavated pit with a cave opening are located in this area. Prospect holes and tailings are also in close proximity to the open pits and the collapsed wooden structure in this area of the district. The

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fallen structure is located along a historic road that leads west toward Quitobaquito from another historic road that leads both to the central region of the district and south to Mexico. These roads indicate the southern area's connection to the other two concentrations of mining activity included in the district.

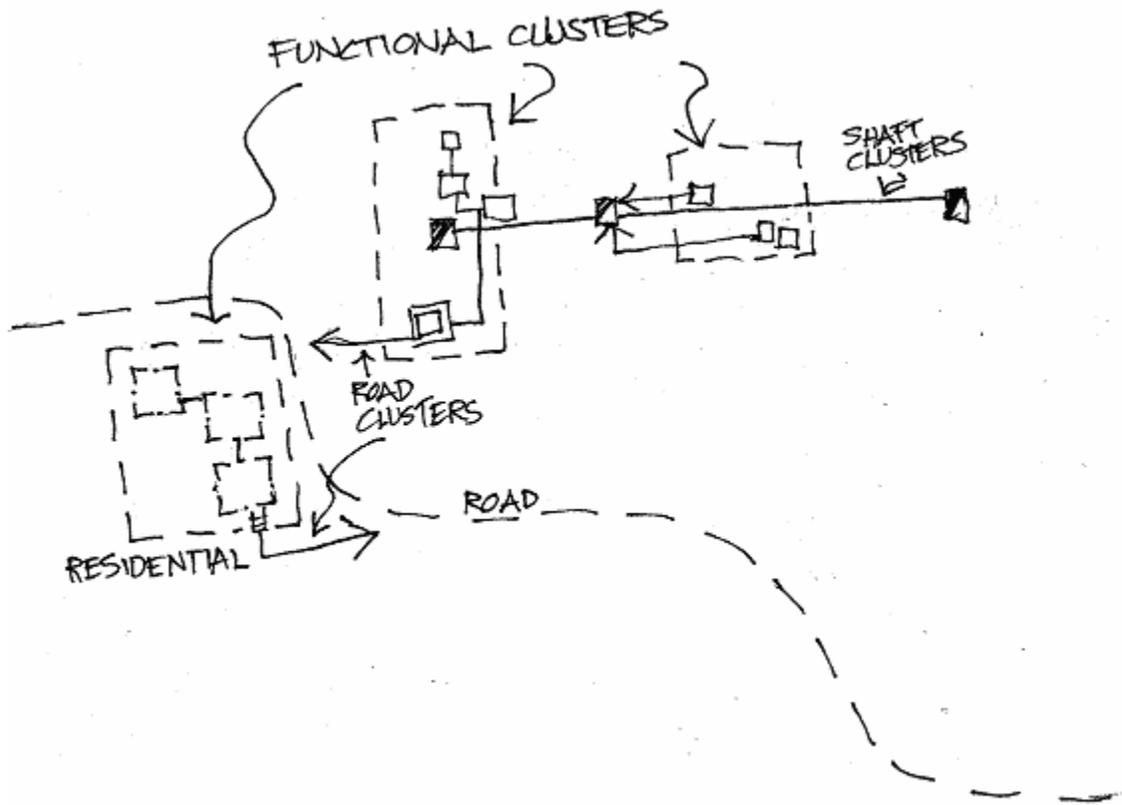
Some buildings from the period of significance have been actively removed over time by various mine operators. The surviving evidence of these buildings, namely through foundations and artifact scatters, indicate their arrangement and the integrity of cluster arrangement is maintained.

CONTRIBUTING

Central mining area
Southern mining area
Northern mining area
Clusters oriented to mine shafts
Clusters oriented to roads
Cluster of residential and work spaces

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Clustering at the Victoria Mine, with special relationships between the shafts, the road and functional areas, and internal relationships in the functional areas.

Constructed Water Features

The cistern is addressed under "Buildings and Structures." Historically, there was a 135-foot deep well listed in Fay's 1925 report but this was not located during the CLI inventory. There were also several galvanized tanks at one time, but they were apparently removed. Water for the site was historically gained by well (not located) as well as hauling water from Dowling and/or Santo Domingo.

CONTRIBUTING: N/A

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Land Use

The site has been used for mining metals, especially silver and gold, since at least the 1870s. Mining goes through cycles of activity and inactivity due to market conditions, access to capital, and changing technologies. The Victoria mine was no exception, with several periods of activity. However ores grew less valuable as time passed at the Victoria, and distance and lack

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of money for technology resulted in its final demise as a paying mine. Although miners continued to work the property in terms of cleanup and prospecting into the 1960s, it never saw much productive activity after 1934. Currently mining is not permitted by the NPS at the property, so that the historic land use has ceased. Today, the site is used only as a hiker's destination.

CONTRIBUTING

Mining (not permitted)

NONCONTRIBUTING

Hiking/siteseeing

Natural Systems and Features

The Victoria Mine is set on an east-facing bajada of the Sonoyta Mountains within the Sonoran Desert. The climate is typical of a southwestern desert and is arid most of the year. The Victoria Mine is located approximately three miles north of the international boundary between the United States and Mexico in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. The mine's location was dictated by the rich vein of gold and silver, which runs southeast to northwest. The geology of the mine includes rocks native to the area made up of schistose slate, granite, and porphyry.

CONTRIBUTING

East-facing bajada of the Sonoyta Mountains
Sonoran Desert climate
Schistose slate, granite, and porphyry geology

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Small Scale Features

There are numerous small scale features scattered throughout the Victoria Mine area, most of which were addressed under Archeological Sites and Buildings/Structures. See those sections for additional details.

“Levy's Store” Artifacts

The focal point of interest for visitors is the “store,” with its scatter of artifacts, including a tub and a wooden artifact that may be a portion of a bellows that relates to the use of the building as a blacksmith's shop.

Concrete Foundations

These three features are described in the LCS as “concrete foundations” (IDLCS 60268) (see

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the site plan and the photographs). The concrete footings in the leveled area to the north of the main shaft indicate placement of the mine machinery installed during the period 1923-1925. The footing closest to the mine was probably for the air compressor and associated blower and airline and that provided fresh air to the miners as well as power to the air drills. The two footings further north but still in the leveled area were probably for the hoist and the associated engine. Further research may shed light on these features.

Ore Cart Runout and Rails

The rails (most missing) and ties lead from the main shaft to the waste rock dump (see “Topography”). Along this area are various artifacts such as cables and pipes which relate to the shaft and the mining process.

Mining Artifacts

Scattered about the site are various artifacts associated with mining at the site. Can dumps and broken bottles lie in hollows to the south of the residential area. Pipes, cables, spikes, portions of dimensional lumber, and other debris are scattered across the site. All this “site trash” can tell a portion of the site’s story. Also to the south and southeast are ore dumps and portions of ore-bearing rock. Most noticeable are the fragments of white quartzite with metallic veining.

There is also a large artifact, which may be a wheel associated with the hoist or the compressor. The large surface of the wheel indicates it was used to drive a wide belt. Further research is suggested. A photograph in the park archives shows another artifact at the site that may have been removed, which was a part of an amalgamating pan, for silver ore. Documents do relate that pans had been used at the mine. If located, this should be moved back to the site.

Mining Claim Markers

The mining claim markers (locations on the site plan) are instructive as to the sequence of events in establishing a claim, as well as providing boundaries for the site.

Contemporary Small Scale Features

Since Victoria Mine became part of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, a few additional small scale features have been added to the landscape. These include interpretive and wayfinding signs.

CONTRIBUTING

Concrete foundations

Mining artifacts: tub, “bellows” piece, can and bottle dumps, bellows and mining machinery parts (notable wheel and drive shaft)

Ore scatters/dumps
Claim markers
Rails, ties, pipes, cables

NONCONTRIBUTING

Contemporary interpretive and wayfinding signs

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Two of the concrete footings, F-2 and F-3. The larger one has a concave area where a wheel once turned (perhaps the crankshaft still onsite), and the smaller has wood insets, perhaps to decrease vibration of a hoist or engine. Lance Foster, 2000.



A homebuilt forge, or perhaps an ore bucket. In depth research of artifacts like these will add to the interpretive potential of the site.



A historic can dump, just south of what may have been the kitchen. Such cans are useful in dating activity as well as reconstructing diet and economics at the mine. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



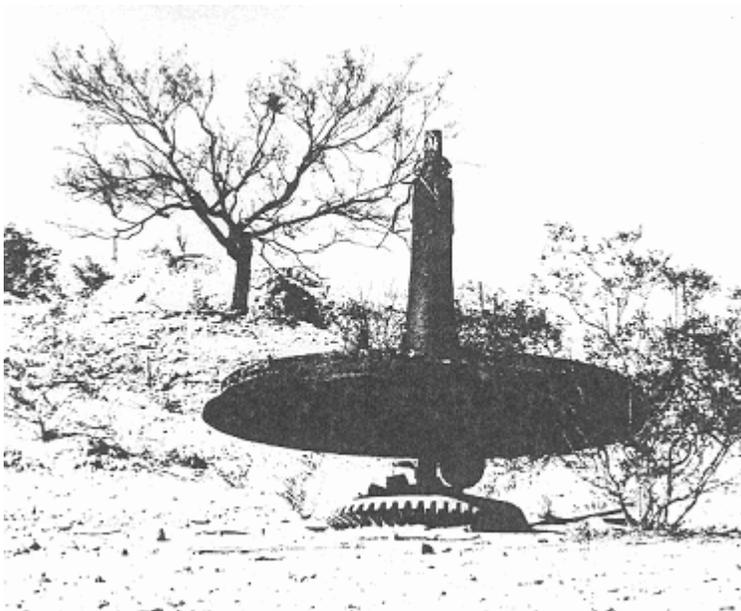
One of the ore scatters at the mine, with some historic cans and other debris, useful in reconstructing the mine's story. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



Another artifact scatter at the mine. This one has pipes used for the compressed airline for the drills, mixed in with ore and spikes for the runout tracks. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



This wooden piece is not identified. It is possible it was a portion of a bellows, but more research is needed. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



This artifact was not located at the site, but was in the park's photo file. It is part of an amalgamation pan which was used to treat ore. If it can still be located it should be returned to the site. ORPI Files.



This is a turnshaft; the wide edge reveals its use to turn a belt, to power machinery at the mine, perhaps the air compressor. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

Spatial Organization

The Victoria Mine is divided spatially into central, southern, and northern production areas and a central residential area. The production areas are further divided into storage and service areas; the mine shafts and workings themselves, including the waste dumps; and the power and machinery area. In addition, there is a vertical spatial arrangement, with above ground elements and below ground elements.

Central, Southern, and Northern Production Areas

All areas included in the district are associated with the extraction of ore and are connected to one another by historic mining roads and trails. In the central region, the storage and service area includes the Levy's Store, the dug-out (ruin), two work areas, mine shafts, open pits, ore cart runout, concrete foundations, and the cistern. This area functioned to provide storage for elements used in the actual mining process (such as hand tools, fuel, etc.), as well as

aboveground workspace. The mineshafts and workings are the portals by which the ore was extracted, and from which the waste rock was dumped. The ore cart runout leads to the waste rock piles. The power/machinery area in the leveled work areas provided space for the modernization of the operation through the addition of technologies such as the power hoist and air compressor. The nature of mining is such that earlier operations are obscured by later ones, so it is difficult to ascertain the spatial organization from the periods before the 1923-1927 improvements. This period provided an increase in technological capabilities for extracting the ore, and altered the mining in the area from open-pit to sub-surface mining.

In the southern portion of the production area, a collapsed wooden structure, mine shafts, open pits (some of them extensive), and tailings comprise the area. A wheelbarrow was also used in the period of significance for the extraction of ore and rests on the side of a hill. Four of the open pits in this southern section are located directly next to one another and create a line that runs diagonally from the southwest to the northeast. Following that same line, approximately 60 meters away lays the other two open pits in this section, suggesting that ore was particularly prevalent along this line. The only mine shaft in the southern section is located just east of the northern most pits in the area, and the amount of open pits and shafts in proximity to one another suggests a high quantity of ore in this region.

A shaft and tunnel in the northern region indicate another production area in that region. The shaft and tunnel are located in the north-western most part of the district and runs into a hillside. The tailings from this tunnel and shaft extend eastward and create a large waste rock pile visible from the historic mining road and is the first evidence of the mine a visitor sees when entering the district from the hiking trail. The historic mining road, now used as a visitor trail, leads a majority of the way to the tunnel, though evidence of the road cuts short before reaching it. Along this section are a number of mining claim markers, comprised of rock piles and metal pipes.

All three production areas were connected by mining roads and trails, indicating an extensive production area across the entire district.

Residential Area

Several elements of the residential area are still visible, including the concrete slabs and embedded pipe, the stone staircase, and trash dumps that relate to the living and dining areas of the mine workers (kitchen, boarding house, tent workspace for kitchen). These are separated from the production area by a road and located on an opposing rise.

Above and Below Ground Spatial Organization

While the above ground organization is related to fulfilling human needs and providing service to the mining extraction operation, the below ground spatial organization is oriented to the actual mining extraction. Historically, the shafts were driven to gain depth to the ore deposits. The

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drifts are horizontal tunnels or lateral shafts that extend from the vertical shaft that approach the ore body. Winzes are the areas driven up from the drifts along the vein in order to extract the ore. Stopes are the cavities from which the ore is extracted. Shafts and drifts are related to the development of a mine, while winzes and stopes are actual ore production features. The Victoria main shaft was dug to a depth of 312 ft. down before striking water. At that point, the water was pumped and the shaft was dug even deeper to 400 feet below the surface (VM Annual Work, 1936). When recording hard rock mining landscapes it is always important to realize that the above ground features tell only a part of the story—if the below ground developments were not there, the above ground features would not exist.

Structures and features near Levy's Store are oriented toward the main shaft; features would have faced the main shaft as well as each other. There would have been a great deal of storage for fuel, parts, machinery, and equipment. The Levy's Store likely functioned as a blacksmith shop, which repaired metal parts and sharpened drills. Structures at the residential area would have been oriented toward the road. The bunkhouse and the auxiliary tent would also have been oriented to face toward the kitchen. Although it no longer exists, a privy was doubtlessly located in the area, and this would have also been oriented to the residential area, as well as the mine workings.

CONTRIBUTING

Production Areas (Central, North, and South)

Residential Area

Spatial division between production and residential areas

Spatial division between aboveground and belowground features

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

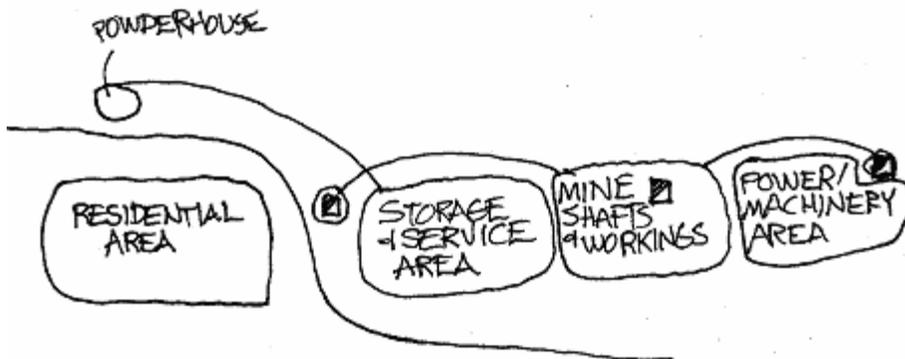


View from a higher elevation taken facing the south, revealing the spatial arrangement between the stone structure, a mine shaft directly in front of it, and the concrete footing in the forefront.

Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, November 7, 2008



Artificially flattened work area southwest of the residential area with debris. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010



Spatial organization within the central portion of Victoria Mine. Source: Lance Foster, 2000.

Topography

At the Victoria Mine the anthropogenic (human-caused) topography provides much of the site interest. The Victoria Mine has a long history, beginning in 1878 and extending to 1941. It is difficult, if not impossible, to relate individual topographic features to distinct periods of mining

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at this site. The early period during which the mine functioned (1878-1899) had some impact to the topography. Deep open pit mining would have been conducted in this period, and the topography was actively altered through hand drilling, the removal of ore from shafts, and the deposits of waste rocks into piles or dumps. The introduction of sub-surface mining between 1899 and 1927 continued to alter the topography as more shafts were dug and waste dump sites increased in size. Human-created roads for the purposes of functional transportation throughout the mining district also altered the topography of the landscape. Roads were often cut into the hillsides, requiring a degree of topographical change. As a human altered topography that has remained relatively unchanged since the period of significance, the district retains integrity.

The landscape today consists of a number of rises and reliefs in the topography. The southern section of the district is on an area higher in elevation than the historic road that leads to it from the north. Within the central section, the dug-out (ruin) rests on a lift in elevation along the road, the artificially leveled work area to the northeast of the structure, adjacent to the residential area, is lower and is at the same elevation as the road. From this point, as one moves northward, the topography rises with each mine shaft, creating terraces in the landscape with clusters of features at each level. All mining areas are higher in elevation than the historic roads that lead to them.

CONTRIBUTING

Waste rock dumps and runouts
Shafts and underground workings
Leveled areas for “store”, residential area, and footing areas
Historic roads and trail cut into hillsides
Terraced topography
Mine shafts and pits

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

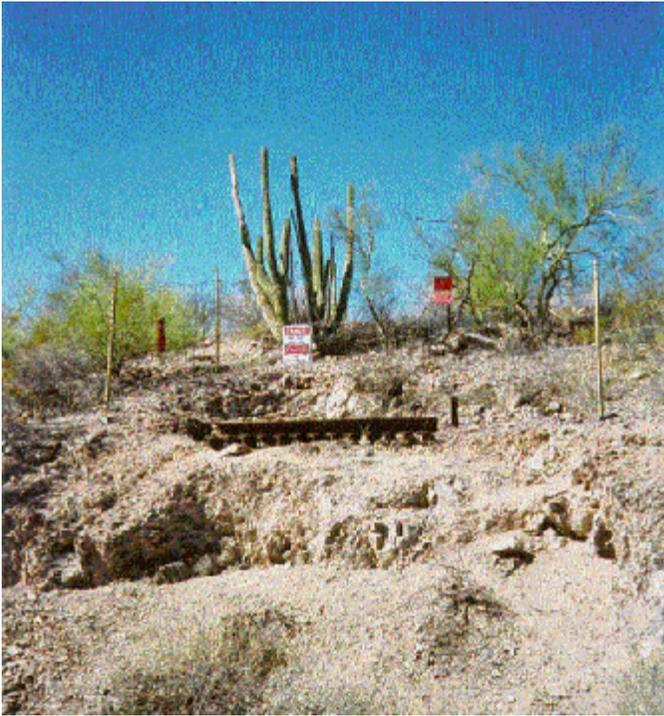
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Large open pit in the southern section of the district. Photograph by Meaghan Heisinger, March 6, 2010



The waste rock dump is the most obvious example of the site's anthropogenic topography. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



The terraced topography and numerous shafts and prospect pits tell a story of overlying periods of productive and inactive cycles. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.



The underground workings are inaccessible but if they were not there, the site would not exist. The safety grate on this shaft needs better coverage. A careful look will reveal the square-set timbering inside. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

Vegetation

As an operating mine, vegetation was not a focal interest of the miners. Native vegetation that obstructed mining operations was removed, and vegetation at the outskirts of the areas remained untouched. The native vegetation of the area today likely reflects the vegetation of the historic period. The Victoria Mine is in the vegetation zone known as the *Cercidium microphyllum*-*Encelia-Lemaire ocereus*-*Jatropha* association, which is at the base of the Sonoyta foothills. Typical vegetation includes foothill (or yellow) palo verde (*Cercidium microphyllum*), *Encelia* (*Encelia* sp.), organ pipe cactus (*Lemaire ocereus*), and limberbush (*Jatropha* sp.). The rolling flats immediately adjacent and below the mine are within the *Atriplex*

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polycarpa-A. canescens linearis-Prosopis glandulosa association. Typical vegetation includes two types of saltbush, cattle spinach (*Atriplex polycarpa*), Narrow-leaved wingscale (*Atriplex canescens linearis*), and mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.) (ORPI Vegetation Map; ORPI Checklist of Vascular Plants).

After the mine ceased operation and was effectively abandoned, the native vegetation began to recolonize the disturbed areas. Although the regrowth of vegetative cover on the disturbed areas is not contributing, it is compatible and helps retard erosion.

CONTRIBUTING

Cercidium microphyllum-*Encelia-Lemaireocereus*-*Jatropha* association
Atriplex polycarpa-*A. canescens linearis*-*Prosopis glandulosa* association

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Organ pipe cactus, palo verde, and mesquite are the most common vegetation at the Victoria Mine. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

Views and Vistas

The view from the mine, especially from the eastern tip of the main shaft runout in the central area of the district, is striking. The sweeping and rolling desert plains below the main shaft runout extends for miles until one's eye meets the mountainous horizon beyond. With the Sonoyta Mountains immediately at one's back (to the west), a number of naturalistic features

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can be seen in the distance. To the north are the white rocks of the Puerto Blanco Mountains, with the Twin Peaks to the northeast. Further to the northeast and east are clear views of the rugged Ajo Range, with Mount Ajo, Diaz Peak, and Diaz Spire. To the southeast are the Sierra de Santa Rosa, extending south into Mexico. To the south, one looks far into Mexico, with the end of the Sonoyta Mountains curving in from the southwest. Views from the southern and northern portions of the district are similar. The district's isolation allows for the views and vistas of the site to retain integrity to the period of significance.

CONTRIBUTING

Expansive, long-range views
Views east from east end of the main shaft runout
Views west to Sonoyta Mountains
Views north to Puerto Blanco Mountains
Views northeast to Twin Peaks and the Ajo Range
Views south to Mexico

NONCONTRIBUTING: N/A

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the distant Ajo Range from the runout and waste rock dump of the main shaft of the Victoria Mine. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/2001

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Superintendent Bill Wellman concurred with this condition assessment on 7/11/2002; hardcopy of memo is in ORPI CLI file.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 03/06/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the Victoria Mine district is fair due to deterioration of Levy's Store, the central masonry structure within the district, though many other features appear to be in good condition.

Certain safety features installed in modern times, such as gates, shaft grates, and barbed wire fences to provide for wildlife and visitor safety have also deteriorated. The level of impact severity is moderate—unless steps are taken within the next 5 years to preserve and stabilize the store, structural integrity will be lost. Continuing and cumulative impacts affecting its preservation include exposure to the elements, erosion, structural deterioration, impacts from visitor vandalism and theft, and use of the features by undocumented aliens and smugglers. Illegal border traffic and occasionally visitors to the Monument contribute to vandalism of the site and the increase of trash and detritus, such as broken modern glass. The stone making up the southwest corner of Levy's Store has fallen to the ground, and unless repairs are made to the mud/masonry structure, the entire cabin will soon fall into rubble. The masonry walls should be capped and a roof installed to protect the stone masonry from further weather damage and prevent visitors from climbing on the masonry.

The deterioration of certain safety features already in place has heightened safety concerns. Grates which currently cover the exposed main mine shaft opening are in need of repair. Natural erosion and entry by wildlife under the grate and into the shaft has caused the soil surround to fall into the shaft, thus enlarging the opening and making it necessary to replace the current grate with a larger one. Barbed wire fences currently surround the shaft and safety grates to facilitate visitor safety. The National Park Service has received Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) economic recovery money to fund some needed stabilization and repair work within the Victoria Historic Mining District, but funds are intended for wildlife and human safety-related work such as installation of a bat gate, grates, and wire fencing, and not intended for preservation of historic structures. Replacements for the grates and fencing is part of the current abandoned mine safety proposal initiated by the NPS Minerals Division at the Santa Fe Intermountain Regional Office and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument staff. The plan is to replace the current grates with bat-friendly grates to provide habitat for lesser long-nosed bats, an endangered species, while at the same time, upgrade the safety grates to address human safety concerns. The safety of visitors will be ensured with the improvements made to the shafts and other safety features. In addition to the proposed Abandoned Mineral Lands safety work, the park recommends preservation, stabilization, and rehabilitation of the Levy's Store ruin, and is currently seeking funds to begin emergency stabilization work.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
External or Internal:	Internal
Type of Impact:	Erosion
External or Internal:	Internal
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
External or Internal:	Internal
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	Internal

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Although stabilization work has been accomplished on the stone Levy's store structure (1980, 1981, 1986, 1993), and the mine shaft openings secured by grating, no treatment has been addressed to the landscape features or the site as a whole.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Year of Publication: 1969
Citation Publisher: Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 011965
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: ORPI Cultural Resource Management Office

Citation Author: Greene, Jerome A
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Year of Publication: 1977
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Citation Title: Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Year of Publication: 1967
Source Name: CRBIB
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Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: ORPI Cultural Resource Management Office

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Citation Title: A Brief History of Important Mines and Prospects in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Year of Publication: 1967
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: 976.5f Be
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: ORPI Cultural Resource Management Office

Citation Author: Dames and Moore
Citation Title: Gold and Silver Mining in Arizona, 1848-1945
Year of Publication: 1992
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: 622. Ke

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Citation Title: Gold and Silver Mining in Arizona, 1848-1945: a context for historic preservation planning
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Citation Publisher: Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
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Citation Number: PK 2.2:G 55
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Citation Title: Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Historic Structures Assessment Program, Victoria Mine
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Citation Title: Victoria Mine List of Classified Structures
Year of Publication: 2008
Source Name: CRBIB
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- Citation Author:** WACC
Citation Title: LCS, ORPI (Includes Victoria Mine)
Year of Publication: 1976
Source Name: Other
- Citation Author:** The Louis Berger Group Inc. and Arizona Historical Research
Citation Title: Determination of Eligibility, Multiple Property Submission Historic Desert Prospecting and Mining Sites Resources, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Year of Publication: 2010
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Year of Publication: 1974
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: ORPI Cultural Resource Management Office
- Citation Author:** N/A
Citation Title: Claim Records, Pima Co. Recorder's Office Records of Mines, Misc Records, Books and Mill Site Book (Folder), 1878-1940
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: ORPI Cultural Resource Management Office
- Citation Author:** Fay, Charles
Citation Title: Report to the President and Directors of the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company
Year of Publication: 1925
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: ORPI Cultural Resource Management Office
- Citation Author:** Fay, Charles, E.B. Holt, M.G. Levy, J.S. Coupal and Lewis Smith
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Citation Type: Narrative
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Year of Publication: 1970
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: 976.Ho

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Citation Title: A Chronological History of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Year of Publication: 1973
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Year of Publication: 1993
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Citation Number: 973.11 Na 1610

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Source Name: Other

Citation Author: ORPI Staff
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Source Name: Other
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Source Name: Other

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Citation Title: Arizona Preservation News (Arizona SHPO; June 1975)
Year of Publication: 1975
Source Name: Other

Documentation Assessment

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation Checklist

Documentation

Document: Other

Year of Document: 1978

Amplifying Details: National Register nomination

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

Existing nomination does not adequately address or include cultural landscape