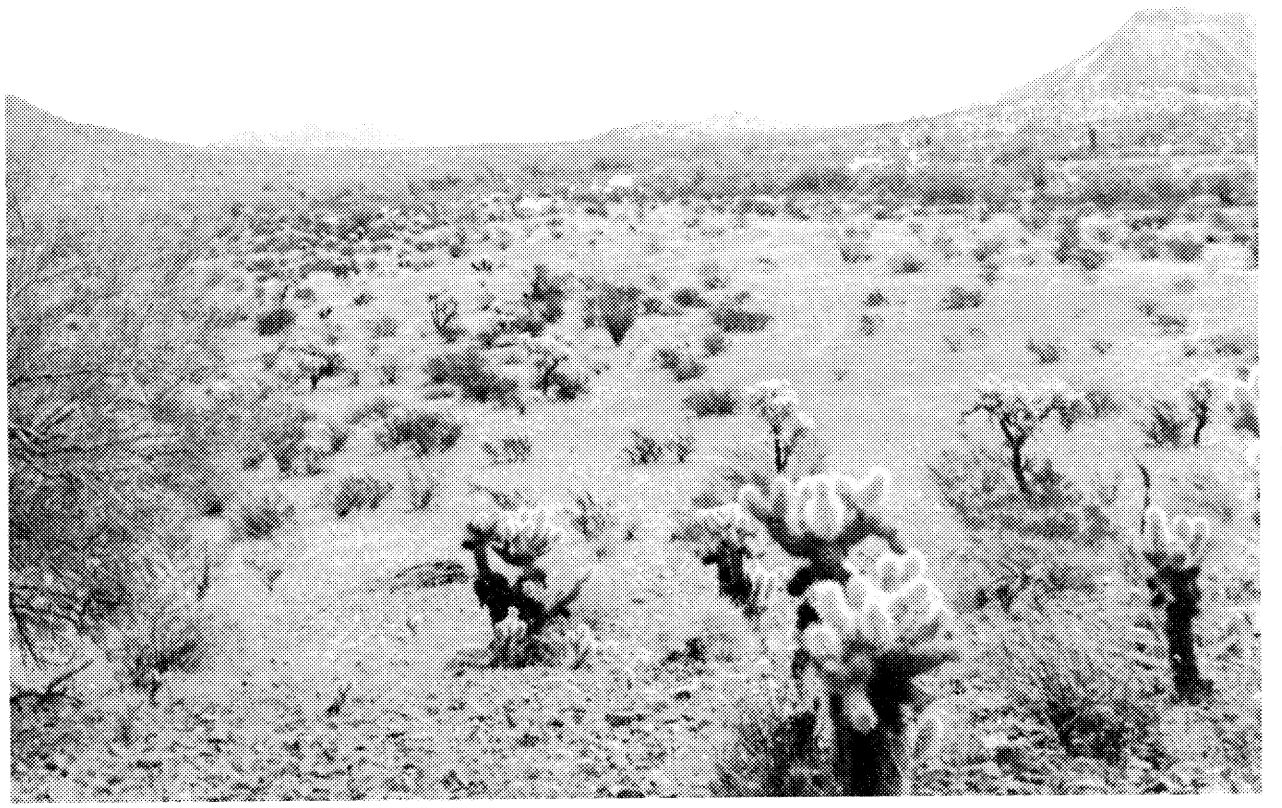
VICTORIA MINE

Historic Structures Report

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

ARIZONA



June 10, 1969

VICTORIA MINE

Historic Structures Report, Parts I & II
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
ARIZONA

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Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation

June 10, 1969

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Parts I and II

VICTORIA MINE

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Arizona

Recommended: _____ Date _____
Superintendent

Recommended: _____ Date _____
Regional Director

Approval: _____ Date _____
Director

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PREFACE

This Historic Structures Report, Parts I and II, of the Victoria Mine, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, has been prepared pursuant to Historical Resource Study Proposal ORPI-H-1, approved February 15, 1968, and as a part of the 1969 fiscal year History Division research program. Because of the limited material available on the history of the structures, their relatively simple and uncomplicated nature, and the meager remains, this report combines Parts I and II.

The Victoria Mine structures report is only a part of the Study Proposal which includes also the Milton Mine, the Blankenship Well Ranch, the Gachado Sub-ranch, and the Pozo Nuevo Line Camp. The Milton Mine will be treated separately, and the latter three items, all a part of the Blankenship ranching operations in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, will be grouped together for a third separate report.

Source material has been fugitive with respect to the Victoria Mine. Nearly all the material used in this report has come from the files of the national monument. The Victoria Mine was never a major mining operation, but it did have its period

of profitable operation. There were others like it in the Sonora Desert region of the Southwest that are today silent and mute, but which possess unmined riches that may one day make them scenes of active ore production.

Bill Hoy, Richard H. Begemen, and Richard Cunningham of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument staff have been most helpful to the writer in many ways.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

FOR THE

VICTORIA MINE COMPLEX

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT

ARIZONA

Prepared by the
Monument Staff

Approved by
Matt H. Ryan
Superintendent
April 1969

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Victoria Mine Complex

A. We propose to retain the mine shafts in their present condition except for placing a grate-type covering over the tops of the three shafts for safety reasons; the only standing building, the stone house, will have the collapsed section of its walls rebuilt. The roof which was torn off in 1967 by a prospector is piled nearby and will be replaced with as much of the same material as possible. A clean-up will also take place. It will serve as an unmanned historical wayside exhibit. The site will be reached via a 2½ mile graded spur road off the Puerto Blanco Drive.

B. The above recommendations are based on the area's Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, i.e., as the oldest and best producing mine in the Monument.

C. After rehabilitation, normal maintenance will be handled through the B & U account.

D. Since there are presently valid mining claims in this area including the shafts themselves, we must resolve these with the claimants before we can make final plans for this site.

E. In addition to the plans outlined in paragraph A, we hope to reconstruct an arrastra acquired in recent years from Sonoyta which is presently dismantled and in storage.

F. The cost of this project is estimated at $2,420.00; however,

the figure does not include the installation of the arrastra, or the safety grating of the mine shafts.

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

MINING LAWS APPLICABLE TO ORGAN PIPE NATIONAL MONUMENT

President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Presidential Proclamation #2232 on April 13, 1937, under authority of the Antiquities Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), establishing the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. The area was taken from the national domain, and under the terms of the Antiquities Act mining was prohibited within the national monument.

A movement began almost at once among mining interests in Arizona and the Southwest to change the laws applicable to the national monument so that prospecting and mineral development would be allowed. Senator Hayden of Arizona became the focal point of this movement in the political field. He introduced Senate bill 4083 on June 3, 1940, in the 76th Congress, to accomplish this purpose. The bill sought to authorize mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Representative Murdock introduced a similar bill, H.R. 9997, the next day in the House of Representatives. It is not necessary here to trace the fortunes of these companion bills in the Congress except to say that they did not become law that year. One feature of the two bills was that they proposed

changing the name of the area from "National Monument" to "National Recreational Area."

In the 77th Congress, Senator Hayden introduced Senate bill 260 on January 24, 1941, and Representative Murdock introduced H.R. 2675 in the House. These were in all essential respects the same as the bills introduced by the two legislators in the previous Congress. Senate bill 260 passed the Senate on May 23, and it passed the House of Representatives in lieu of H.R. 2675 on October 15. The President signed the legislation into law on October 27, 1941. The change in name had been dropped from the bills as enacted, but the features relative to mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument remained intact.

The Act of October 27, 1941 (55 Stat. 745), To Permit Mining Within the Organ Pipe National Monument in Arizona, stated the following:

> That within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws, with right of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.[1]

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1. 16 U.S.C. sec. 450z.

Since October 27, 1941, therefore, the land within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument has been open to mining, and such activity has taken place, and may take place at any time in the future, whenever conditions make it profitable or seem to make it so.

LOCATION OF THE VICTORIA MINE

The Victoria mine is located within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument on the east side of the Sonoyta Mountains, in the foothills. It is about 3 miles southwest of Park Headquarters, and 3 miles north of the Mexican boundary. It may be reached by a rather poor dirt road that branches off the Puerto Blanco Drive. In the days before the establishment of the national monument, reference to the location of the mine was usually in terms of miles from Ajo, which was the nearest town in Arizona where supplies could be purchased. After 1916 it was also the nearest railhead. In a direct line from Ajo, the Victoria mine is 29 miles southeast; by road it was about 42 miles. In its earliest days of operation it was about 7 miles from Santo Domingo in Sonora, Mexico, where the ore was crushed by Arrastra, a sweep mill in which heavy mill stones were turned by burros.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE VICTORIA MINE

The initial discoverer of the Victoria Mine is lost to recorded history. An account told by Michael G. Levy, who owned the mine for about 40 years, from 1899 to 1940 or perhaps later, is the best source for the early history of the mine. He apparently obtained his information from Cipriano Ortega, a Spanish Mexican living at Santa Domingo, just across the border in Mexico. Ortega had owned and worked the mine before Levy acquired it. According to this story, an American prospector with his Cahuilla Indian wife wandered into the area of southern Arizona from California in the early 1880s and made the discovery.[2] In another document, however, Levy says that "Mexicans in the 70s mined considerable rich ore and carted it across the line..."[3] It is entirely possible that Mexicans and Indians may have mined the surface of the vein early in the 19th century. The richest ore thus far found in the mine apparently was near the surface in the original glory hole. Whatever the very early history of the mine, it

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2. Prospectus of the Victoria Mine, by M.G. Levy, January 11, 1940, in files of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

3. Synopsis of Report, M.G. Levy, July 1939, in files of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

did not become important until Cipriano Ortega acquired possession of it and began working it. This seems to have been about 1880, or possibly a year or two later.

Cipriana Ortega lived in his Hacienda de Santa Domingo, on the south side of the Sonoyta River, about 6 miles west of the Mexican-Indian village of Sonoyta, and only a mile or two south of the international border. The Victoria Mine was about 7 miles northeast of Santa Domingo. Ortega had a primitive ore-crushing device known as an arrastra, which was comprised of hard mill stones which crushed the ore. The arrastra was operated in early days by animal power. William T. Hornaday has left the best extant description of Santa Domingo in his Campfires on Desert and Lava, as he saw it in November 1906. Ortega had died just a few years before, but already the famous hacienda was in decline. Hornaday mentions seeing the arrastra and describes it.[4]

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4. William T. Hornaday, Camp Fires on Desert and Lava, 114-115, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1908. Hornaday has pictures of the place and says the main hacienda building was a huge adobe structure 125 feet square, with a patio in the center. There were a flour mill, a soap factory, a blacksmith shop, working quarters, and an extensive corral. On the opposite side of the street was a row of six houses, about 20 by 30 feet in size. A store, approximately 30 by 50 feet in size, had been abandoned. North of the knoll on which the hacienda was located were extensive fields that had once been irrigated. Fig trees that lined

Cipriana Ortega was literally a feudal lord who controlled that part of Sonora in the vicinity of Sonoyta. His establishment at Santa Domingo could boast buildings and local industry far surpassing anything in Sonoyta itself, and indeed at times it probably had a larger population. While no effort has been made to develop information about Ortega himself, other than his connection with the Victoria Mine, it appears that he carried an unsavory reputation. Some accounts say he was a ruthless gunman, and had killed several men. It does appear that he used whatever means were necessary to rule his little kingdom with a strong hand. The record is not clear as to how he acquired title to the Victoria Mine, but the story he gave to M.J. Levy was that he bought it from the American prospector who had discovered it.

Ortega had other mines in Mexico, south of his hacienda, and had developed his primitive ore-crushing arrastra at Santa Domingo. He hauled the rich ore from the Victoria Mine, at that time named La Americana, 7 miles by cart to Santa Domingo.

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irrigation canals, and grape vines, had died for lack of water. Hornaday said the machinery for the abandoned arrastra had been made in Brooklyn, New York. One of the arrastra mill stones is now in the collection at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

There he crushed the ore and sold the silver and gold bullion in Hermosillo, Sonora, and in Yuma, Arizona. Levy is the source, apparently, for the estimate that Ortega obtained about $80,000 in gold and silver from the La Americana Mine.[5]

The period during which Ortega operated the La Americana Mine seems to have been from the early 1880s to some time in the 1890s. He employed primitive mining methods, relatively unskilled native labor, and primitive transportation. Final reduction of the ore seems to have been by crude arrastra, followed by a similarly crude method of separating the gold and silver from the crushed ore. Although the ore contained copper and lead as well as gold and silver, there is no indication that Ortega ever made any effort to extract or sell these minerals. He apparently was interested only in the "bullion" he obtained from the mine. Later assays would indicate that silver was the principal wealth extracted from the mine.

Ortega had to deal with the problem of mining his ore in the United States and of transporting it across the boundary. There appears to have been a customs office at Santa Domingo

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5. Charles H. Fay, M.E., "Report to the President and Directors of the Victoria Mining and Smeltering Company," February 17, 1925, copy in files of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

when Hornaday visited the place in 1907, but this writer does not know how long it had been there nor what procedures Ortega had to follow, or to honor in non-performance, in bringing the ore across the border into Mexico. It must be remembered that this part of the Sonora Desert in the last two decades of the 19th century was literally a terra incognito to nearly all Americans, and enforcement of customs duties must have been lax, or for all practical purposes nonexistent. In any event, growing fear of American interest in the mine seems to have been the cause of Ortega's closing down operations there. It may also be that he had exhausted the original rich ore body in the surface glory hole, and the mine was becoming increasingly difficult to work at the greater depth now necessary to reach the ore body. It would seem that Ortega did not extract much ore below the 100 foot level. According to Levy, Ortega feared that Americans would take the mine from him and he removed the timber pillars supporting the workings. The mine then caved in. It was in this condition when Levy decided to take over the mine and to develop it. The record is not clear how Levy accomplished this, but it would seem that he bought out Orgega's claim.[6]

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6. Levy Prospectus, January 11, 1940. An unknown person wrote the date of Cipriana Ortega's death in the copy of Charles A. Cook, "A Documentation of the Arizona Papagueria with Special

Ortega died on May 4, 1904, and the Hacienda de Santa Domingo rapidly deteriorated, and the once-blooming oasis reverted to desert.

Levy had been active in mining before he acquired the La Americana, working at least one gold mine near the Gulf of California. Whether this was in the United States or Mexico is not clear, but the inference is that it was in Mexico. In any event, he himself is the authority for the statement that he crushed the ore from that mine at a reduction plant at Santa Domingo because of the water facilities there. During this period of association with Santo Domingo and Cipriana Ortega he learned a great deal from the latter about La Americana Mine, just a few miles across the border in the United States. He has said of this period, "I decided to take it over, intending to go down at least 500 feet..."[7] Levy obtained the mine in 1899, locating his claim to La Americana on January 7, 1899, and recording it on February 15 of that year.[8]

Reference to the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument," 1967, typescript, p. 276, in the files of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

7. Levy Prospectus, January 11, 1940.

8. Memorandum, Superintendent Monte E. Fitch, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, to Regional Director, Region Three, National Park Service, "Silica Mining, Jarvis Partnership...," October 31, 1961. Fitch cites Book GG, p. 102, for recording of this claim.

THE LA AMERICANA BECOMES THE VICTORIA UNDER M.G. LEVY

Michael G. Levy was a major figure in the history of southwestern Arizona for more than four decades, from the early 1890s to his death. One source states that Levy came from Mexico to the United States.[9] Bill Hoy, however, has provided me notes from his personal files that say Levy arrived in Nogales, Arizona, from Texas in 1886, and moved to Ajo, Arizona, in 1894, but are silent on a possible earlier residence in Mexico. Ajo was the location of a famous copper mine, and the only town in the United States worthy of mention in the Sonora Desert region. It remained a small community until after Colonel Greenway bought the Ajo Mine and began its modern development in 1916. Levy was a prominent citizen of Ajo from the 1890s on down through the first two decades of the 20th century. From his Ajo headquarters, M.G. Levy engaged in many business activities in the Ajo mining district, and on southward beyond the Mexican border into Sonora, Mexico. In addition to the Victoria Mine, he owned and operated others in the Ajo area and in Sonora. He also operated several general merchandise

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9. Cook Manuscript, copy in files of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

stores, the largest probably being the one in Ajo. But he had stores also at different times at Santo Domingo and Sonoyta, in Mexico, just across the border; at Quitobaquita; at the Victoria Mine, and elsewhere. Hoy's notes state that Levy died at age 81 in 1938.[10] But there are copies of documents, presumably signed by Levy in 1939 and 1940, when he was a resident of the Arizona Pioneer Home, Prescott, Arizona, which lead to the presumption that he was still living at that time.[11] Based on the evidence of these documents, it would appear that Levy died at the Arizona Pioneer's Home in Prescott some time after January 11, 1940. No doubt a search of the Prescott newspapers of the period would determine the date of death.

Levy renamed the La Americana Mine apparently about 1900 or soon thereafter. He called it "The Victoria," after Victoria Leon, the wife of Jose Leon, who managed his store at Quitobaquita for some years after 1900. Senora Leon was still living in 1968 at Sonoyta, according to Bill Hoy's notes.[12]

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10. Notes on the Victoria Mine, Bill Hoy to Roy E. Appleman, December 1968.

11. Synopsis of Report on the Victoria Mine, M.G. Levy, July 1939; and his Prospectus on the Victoria Mine, dated January 11, 1940. This prospectus is marked, signed by M.G. Levy, and it says that persons interested in purchasing the mine should negotiate with M.G. Levy at the Arizona Pioneer's Home in Prescott.

12. "Victoria Mine," Notes from the file of Bill Hoy (two pages),

Levy developed plans for a major mining operation at the Victoria. He drove the shaft deeper and installed timbers to support the shaft and galleries his miners cut running off from the main shaft. In the years following his acquisition of the mine he obtained about $30,000 in ore, and subsequently leasors took out another $10,000 in minerals. This would make a total of about $120,000 value in precious metals taken from The Victoria from the time of Cipriana Ortega on down to the present time.

Levy's hope for great returns from the mine depended upon driving the shaft to at least the 500 foot level, where he expected to hit a rich lode, what levy called "the ore shoot." His plans went bankrupt, however, when he hit water at 312 feet. The shaft was not timbered at that time to support further operations and his water-pumping equipment was not adequate to keep the water down. Lacking the necessary capital for heavy investment to overcome the conditions he faced, the mine lay dormant for intermittent periods. While I have not been able to establish specifically the date when Levy hit the water at 312 feet depth and was forced to give up his own development of

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Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, copy supplied Roy E. Appleman, December 1968; Arizona Republic (Phoenix), September 25, 1962 (extract in files of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument).

the mine because of lack of working capital, it must have been before 1915. In that year he shipped about $10,000 worth of ore for lessees to the El Paso Smelter.[13] It is probable that Levy came to the end of his main development of the mine in 1910, because he wrote in a document dated January 11, 1940, that "in all that time (over 30 years) the mine has only been deepened about 88 feet, that is to 400 feet."[14] This would mean that by 1910 he had reached the 312-foot level where he struck water. The ore taken out in 1915 for the lessees came from the 300-foot level. In the years after 1910, Levy apparently spent several thousand dollars in the mine as he could afford it, because he said in 1939 "The shaft is timbered now which is worth quite a few thousand dollars."[15]

In his effort to raise money after 1910, Levy apparently sold part of his interest in the mine to others, and he also took out other claims in the vicinity of the Victoria. In 1909, Levy amended his earlier claims to record Victoria Mine Nos. 2 and 3, and Mexicana. In 1914, Levy, J.D. Milton, and Louis Carl located the Monte Cristo as a northerly extension of The Victoria.

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13. M.G. Levy, Synopsis of Report on the Victoria Mine, July 1939.

14. M.G. Levy, Prospectus on the Victoria Mine, January 11, 1940.

15. Levy, Synopsis of Report on the Victoria Mine, July 1939.

And in 1915, Levy recorded Victoria Mine No. 4.[16] During this period, and subsequently, Levy complained about the uncertain price of silver as being a factor in the sluggish development of the mine.

A mining engineer in 1925 estimated that Ortega had obtained about $170 per ton from the ore he took from the glory hole and the upper part of the shaft he had driven. A precise return on the ore taken from the mine seems to exist in the records only for the last carload shipped in 1915 by Levy for lessees. The El Paso Smelter gave a return for this carload of ore as follows:

Silver	321 ounces,	per ton	@ 48⅝¢ per oz.
Lead	32 per cent	per ton	@ 4½¢ per pd.
Copper	4¼ per cent	per ton	@ 17½¢ per pd.
Gold	$4.50	per ton	@ $19.50 per oz.

This gave a value of $2,376.82 for a gross weight of 30,860 pounds of ore from The Victoria main shaft workings, or about $157.50 a ton.[17]

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16. Memorandum, Superintendent Monte E. Fitch to Regional Director, Region Three, National Park Service, October 31, 1961. The March 19, 1909, recordings are in Book PP, 89-92; and the 1914 recordings are in Book VV, 543 (cited in Fitch's memorandum).

17. Charles H. Fay, Report to the President and Directors of the Victoria Mining and Smelting Refinery, February 17, 1925.

THE VICTORIA MINE AFTER 1925

In 1925, or about that time, Levy's holdings at the Victoria mine seem to have been consolidated and incorporated into what became known as the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company. This appears to have been an effort to broaden the financial base of the mine and to raise capital to continue its development. The organization included 10 claims in the Victoria name and 12½ others for a total of 22½ claims. One of the directors of the new company was Louis Jacobsen. He acted for the company in obtaining an independent examination of the Victoria property and an evaluation of its potential by Mr. Charles H. Fay, a New York City mining engineer. According to Fay's survey, the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company was owned by the Ajo District Mining Company, Inc., of which Harry Kliban, of Ajo, was president. M.G. Levy's holdings in the company at this time are not known. Documents he signed later indicated, however, that in 1939 and 1940 he owned half interest in the Victoria mine. Victoria claim No. 2 of the 1925 period seems to have been the main mining development, and is the one being considered here for preservation treatment.

Fay's report is worth summarizing in certain aspects, as it gives more precise engineering data about the mine than I have found elsewhere. Geologically, the mine is located in a region of pre-Cambian age, which has been intruded by igneous rock of the Mesozoic age. The ore bearing bodies are fissures intruded between walls of granite porphyry, with dykes of diabasis rock, granite schist, and andosite paralleled and intruded in many places. This formation runs south across and beyond the Mexican boundary. Northward is a region generally of volcanic rock. The district was reported as being highly mineralized, but the work done insufficient to determine its full extent or value. Fay reported numerous shafts and tunnels driven by prospectors in search of high-grade ore. There were surface croppings of ore shoots which he thought should continue into the sulphide zone, which lay at the 300-foot level in the Victoria mine.

It appears that rich ore was treated at Santo Domingo by the arrastra crushing method in the early years of production, and subsequently in small amalgamation pans at the mine. As the workings approached the 300-foot level the ore became base, and it was shipped to the smelter at El Paso, Texas. There has not survived any record of the average assay value of the surface

oxidized ore, although Fay deduced that it ran to about $170 a ton by the primitive arrastra reduction method.

Fay would not give an estimate of the ore tonnage in sight from the 1925 development state of the mine. He criticized severely the method of sinking the shaft and of the mine development. Instead of a perpendicular shaft, he thought the mine should have been opened with an inclined shaft, which would have followed the vein through the oxidized and semi-oxidized ore to reach the secondary enrichment below the water level. There he thought the shaft would have encountered an ore body of sufficient size and value to make profitable a mining operation either for shipping the ore or of milling it at the site. He said that he had been unable from the statements and vouchers supplied to him to compile a cost figure for the work already done at the mine.[18]

Fay concluded his report on the examination of the Victoria Mine by recommending that a development fund of not less than $75,000 be raised to sink a suitable working shaft that would penetrate the sulphide ore 200 feet to the 500-foot level. The shaft in 1925 at the time of his study had penetrated to a depth of 320 feet. He also said that a study of the ore obtained

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18. Fay, Report on the Victoria Mine.

at that depth would have to be made before the kind of mill needed to process it could be known.

In the years after 1925, Levy was able to sink the verticle shaft to a depth of 400 feet, but he took out very little ore in doing so. It would appear that the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company, Inc., was not able to raise the capital needed to carry out mining engineer Fay's recommendation. The present depth of the Victoria mine apparently is about 400 feet, as that is the depth given in Levy's Prospectus for the mine in 1940. There has been no deepening of the main shaft since that time known to the present writer.

In the 1930s Levy tried to operate the mine through lessees. In 1935 he and his associates leased the mine to certain persons with an option to purchase for $50,000. These lessees sank a winze some 90 feet below the water level into the 300-foot sulphide ore bed, and took out and shipped an unrecorded amount of ore. Their pumping equipment, however, was inadequate and they gave up the operation, stripping all the equipment from the mine head frame. Levy and the owners were not notified of this action. During this short period of renewed operation, however, a piece of ore was taken from the 370-foot level that

assayed $383 to the ton.[19] The indications in the deepening levels was so encouraging that in 1936 a mining engineer examined the mine and reported the bottom of the shaft was at the 400-foot level and the ore there ran at about $213 a ton. He evaluated the mine as being a good one, the ore bed extending south, and that the shaft would have to be extended farther to reach the "ore shoot."

It would appear that the 1935-1936 operation by lessees was the last operation of the mine in producing ore as long as Levy lived. He said in 1939 that following that period he had a caretaker on the property who kept things in repair, protected the shafts against rains flooding and damaging the timbering, and keeping the property in shape so that mining could be resumed. Because the lessees in 1936 took away the head frame equipment, men could no longer go down into the mine, and Levy also thought the air would be bad down in the shaft.[20] It would appear that Levy's one-half interest in the Victoria Mine at this time included six different claims.

If one spent the necessary time in research in the records of mining claims in the Ajo District, one could undoubtedly

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19. Levy, Synopsis of Report on Victoria Mine, July 1939.

20. Ibid.

determine with some precision what happened to the ownership title of the Victoria Mine following Levy's death. I have not had the time to do this, nor have I been where the records are available. And it is not necessary for the purposes of this report. But it is clear that in the years following 1940 a number of different persons have been interested in the Victoria Mine claims. In 1941 J.R. Hedworth located four claims at the Victoria mine.[21] In 1955 Victoria claim No. 1 was located by A.C. Netherlin, T.F. Larremore, R.C. Chapman, Milton Fraf, and Russel T. Hall. The next year the same group of men added Victoria claims nos. 2-7, and in 1958 Netherlin and Larremore added still another claim.

By 1960 Henry Jarvis and two associates, Jack Worsham and Samuel Hocker, had a strong interest in the Victoria Mine area. In July of that year, Jarvis gave to Supervisory Park Ranger Francis H. Ugolini, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, a list of nine mineral claims and their locations that he had filed in the Victoria Mine area. These covered gold, silica, and copper, with the latter being the predominant mineral. At this

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21. Letter, J.R. Hedworth to Superintendent William R. Supernaugh, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, November 7, 1941.

time Mr. Jarvis was opening up a primitive road between the Victoria Mine and the Senita Pass area. When informed that he was violating a regulation in opening the road, Jarvis said he would abide by the regulation but that he wanted to apply for a permit to improve and open the road on the ridge west of the Victoria Mine.[22] The Jarvis, Worsham, and Hocker interests in the Victoria Mine appeared to be held in the corporate name of the Arizona Metal Mines by the next year, but the three men seem to still have held the controlling interest, with Jarvis the most important single owner.[23]

In the years between 1961 and 1968 other changes seem to have taken place in ownership of the Victoria Mine. In the latter year renewed activity at the Victoria Mine was suddenly discovered on January 6 when Seasonal Park Ranger James L. Brown

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22. Memorandum, Supervisory Park Ranger Francis H. Ugolini to Chief Ranger, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, July 12, 1960, reporting on conversations with Mr. Henry Jarvis that date at the Milton Mine area. In files of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

23. Memorandum, Superintendent Foy L. Young, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, to Director, National Park Service, March 1, 1967, with enclosures. The summary entitled, "A Brief History of Important Mines and Prospects in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument," enclosed with Young's memorandum, was prepared by Assistant Chief Ranger Richard H. Begemen and Jimmy D. Taylor, February 25, 1967.

found two men engaged in clean-up work there and preparing to recondition the stone building. They had removed the old metal roof, which was in poor condition, and were intending to install a new one. The next day Assistant Chief Park Ranger Richard H. Begemen drove out to the mine and discussed the work with Bob Chapman and his helper, Terry Traflinger. Chapman was a lawyer in Ajo. He and A.C. Netherlin had held claims on the Victoria Mine since 1955-1966, Chapman said. He told Begemen they planned to reopen the Victoria Mine for silver mining. At Begemen's request, Chapman agreed to stop the work until he and Mr. Netherlin could discuss the matter with Superintendent Foy L. Young. On January 9, Netherlin and Chapman did visit Foy in his office. At that time they said they intended to core drill the area to get ore samples at different levels. Superintendent Foy discussed the possibility of their selling their mining claims to the national monument. The two men said they would favorably consider the possibility. The next month, in February, however, they filed two additional claims in the area north of the Victoria Mine.[24] At the present writing, Netherlin and Chapman hold possession of the Victoria Mine claims.

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24. Memorandum, Superintendent Foy L. Young to Regional Director Southwest Region, National Park Service, January 12, 1968 (file L3023); Memoranda, Superintendent Young to Director, National Park Service, February 12 and March 12, 1968.

The Victoria Mine claims were re-recorded in the years 1955 to 1961 as follows: Victoria #1 relocated and recorded November 14, 1955, Docket 911, page 221; Victoria #2-7 relocated and recorded March 3, 1956, Docket 954, pages 385-390; Victoria claims recorded in 1958, Docket 1220, page 118; and March 23, 1961, Docket 1752, page 95, by the Jarvis partnership. These recordings are cited in Fitch, Memorandum to Regional Director, Region Three, National Park Service, October 31, 1961.

STRUCTURES AT THE VICTORIA MINE

The best inventory of structures that stood at the Victoria at the peak of its development that this writer has seen is in mining engineer Charles H. Fay's report to the President and Directors of the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company, dated February 17, 1925, New York, New York. He had just completed an examination of the mine, and in his report he listed as standing on the property at that time the following structures:

Boarding House and Kitchen

Bunk House

Blacksmith Shop

Store House

Two Adobe Buildings

One 16' x 20' Tent and Frame Building

One Corral

One Cement Dipper (presumably for dipping cattle for hoof and mouth disease.)

He also listed as present the following equipment:

Machinery:

One 75 H.P. Oil Burning Engine
One #10 Imperial Type Compressor
Receiver and Pipe Lines
One 5 k.w. Generator and Wiring for 70 Lamps
One 6 H.P.F.M. Engine
One #5 Buffalo Blower and Air Pipe
Four Clipper Machines (Waugh)
Two Arm Bars and Clamps for them
3/4 tons Steel Shanked and Bitted
One Hoist with 1350 feet 3/8 inch cable on drum

Other Equipment:

Two Ore Cars
Rails, Plates, Spikes, one 1250 pound Ore Bucket
One 600 pound Ore Bucket, Head Frame Complete, installed
One 200 gallon Galvanized Tank
One 300 gallon galvanized Tank
One 150 gallon galvanized Tank
One 500 gallon Galvanized Tank
One 2000 gallon Cement Tank
One Water Well, 135 feet deep

One source says that the water for the mine was hauled to it, presumably from somewhere along the Sonoyta River or Quitobaquita, and placed in a cistern.[25] Whether the well listed by Fay was indeed a well or merely a cistern may be a question.

---

25. Cook Manuscript, p. 177

Water was not struck in the main mine shaft until a depth of 312 feet was reached, and a well presumably would also have had to go to that depth. I do not attempt to decide this point.

Practically all the above-listed buildings and equipment are now gone. Most of the equipment apparently disappeared in 1936 when the lessees mentioned by Levy left the premises suddenly without notifying the owners.

The following structures or ruins were present in October 1968:

Stone, rectangular building
Rock lean-to shelter
Cistern, concrete
Four-sided jackal, cactus spines for sides
Ties still in place along track where dump carts operated at tailings dump
Main mine shaft, tipple and headframe timbers still in place, concrete winch base still in place
Open shaft on ridge about 100 yards north of stone building and main mine shaft
Prospector or glory holes dot landscape all around
Stone steps or stairway down a slope
Concrete base for structure that burned

These will be described separately in a little more detail.

Stone Building - Store: This building is of undetermined date, but may be about 70 years old. It probably was built by M.G. Levy with Mexican labor about 1900. According to Bill Hoy's notes, an old-time resident of Sonoyta remembers that

Levy used the stone structure as a store where basic food and a few clothes were available. Throughout the years it probably had other uses, including residence. It had a sheet metal roof in later years, and may have had one from its earliest construction. On January 6, 1968, Seasonal Park Ranger James L. Brown discovered two men working at the Victoria Mine, in general clean-up around the stone building. Among other things, they had torn off the metal roof, which was in poor condition, with the intention of replacing it with a better one. They had thrown the strips of metal on the ground nearby. As a result of a series of conversations with park officials the men ceased their work and left the ruins in the condition they then possessed. The stone building, therefore, now is without a roof.

The building is made of stone with mud-gravel chinking. The roof has a low angle slope. There are a few beams, iron pipe and 2" x 4" timbers across the roof from wall to wall. The stone wall construction indicates that the roof was flat at one time, but the west side was raised about 2 feet to give it a slope. The north side of the building may have been rebuilt. A small oven or fireplace stood on the east side. The northeast corner of the building has fallen down. Organ Pipe and Saguaro Cactus spikes and ribs were used in the roof

construction, and the old ones are lying on the ground around the structure. The structure should be stabilized and preserved.

Rock Lean-to Shelter: The walls of this structure have fallen down. The up-hill side is still largely intact against a steep slope.

Concrete Cistern: The cistern is above the rock lean-to shelter. A pipe runs through a cut into the rock formation. This structure is in good condition. It is approximately 10' by 5' rectangular in shape and about 10' deep. The top is missing. A few timber fragments lie at the bottom of the concrete work. Rock walls protect the cistern on three sides. Desert growth has entered into the rock walls and caused deterioration. This should be removed and the walls repaired to arrest this condition. The rock walls apparently were intended to divert ground water run-off and to prevent contamination of the cistern.

Cactus Spine Jackal: A primitive and small four-sided jackal, sides made of cactus spines, can still be seen. It probably will not last much longer.

Victoria Main Mine Shaft: The mine shaft is about 40 feet west of the stone structure. Heavy cross timber beams are

still in place across the shaft opening. These timbers are about 10 to 15 feet in length. The shaft is dangerous since an unwary person could fall into it despite the presence of the heavy timbers across its opening. The mine shaft appears to be about 10 feet in diameter, and is approximately round in character. A heavy iron grill should be placed over the shaft opening for safety, but visibility into the shaft should not otherwise be impaired. In time, perhaps a simple roof and drainage around the shaft opening should be provided to prevent litter and soil from falling into or being eroded into the shaft. A considerable quantity of ore is scattered around on the ground in the vicinity of the shaft. As far as one can see into the mine shaft it appears to be very well timbered and shored. The head frame foundation, a right triangle, is intact. The concrete base for the winch that operated the hoist buckets is still in place, about 75 feet from the mine shaft. Many timbers lie about on the ground. Prospector or glory holes abound in the surrounding area.

Open Shaft on Ridge Near Main Mine Opening: A large open shaft is located on the ridgeline about 100 yards north of the stone building. It is entirely open, and appears to be deep. It is dangerous, and should be covered by an iron grill. It should be fenced immediately pending installation of a grill covering.

Tailing Dump and Track: Timber ties are still in place on the ground, extending from the main mine shaft along the surface of the tailing dump. The iron rails of the track for the carts are missing.

Stone Steps: A series of stone steps are still in place and obviously were used in going from one elevation to another in the grounds around the mine and its surrounding structures.

Concrete Base for Structure: The concrete base outlining a sizable structure can be seen near the mine shaft. Charred bits of timber on the ground indicate that this structure burned. Other buildings apparently burned at the same time. Date of the fire is unknown to this writer, but must have been subsequent to 1925 and Mr. Fay's engineering report on the mine.

I did not make an examination of the more removed area around the mine, but there apparently is a large number of claim markers in the vicinity and many glory or prospector holes. This mine is the most valuable one that has been found and worked within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument up to the present time. It can be made a most interesting exhibit.

Mention should perhaps be made of a silica mine nearby,

owned by the same persons who presently hold the Victoria Mine claims. The silica mine was opened and worked in 1961 by the Henry Jarvis Partnership. The silica is said to be 90 per cent pure. It was hauled to the Phelps-Dodge Ajo copper smelter, where it was used to patch furnace linings. The silica mine was very active through 1963 and into 1964, when activity gradually declined. At the present time the mine is inactive.

APPENDIX A

"Synopsis of Report,"
by M.G. Levy, July 1939

The subscriber owns one half interest in the above-illustrated mine. There were lenses and shoots of ore above water level. Mexicans in the 70's mined considerable rich ore and carted it across the line and treated it in a primitive way and obtained very rich bullion amounting to many thousands of dollars. Work done between the 100 and 300 foot levels revealed no dependable ore bodies, although there was considerable production of high-grade ore, carrying silver, gold, lead, and copper; the ore shows also much wulfenite. However, deeper down development work has proved in the 300' level drift, from where I shipped for lessees in 1915, considerable ore, for which the El Paso Smelter paid at the rate of 321 oz. silver, $4.50 gold; 23% lead and 4¼ per cent copper per ton. Four years ago, we leased the property with option to buy for fifty thousand dollars. The lessees sunk a winze in the 300' drift some 90 feet below water level and extracted and shipped considerable ore from there. 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 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 pounds to show me, which they thought was very rich and said it came from the bottom of the winze, then 70' down and about 370' from the surface over 3' wide and had assayed $383.00 to the ton. Showing the values holding out and getting bigger, a friend from Phoenix with a mining engineer went to the mine the latter part of May, 1936, and reported the drift south from the bottom of the 400' shaft was on about 80'. That an assay of the ore encountered runs $213.00 per ton. The Engineer told our friend that there is no doubt about the mine being a good one. The ore shoot pitches south and the drift started from the bottom of the 400' shaft will have to be extended farther to reach the

ore shoot. Enough indications have shown themselves in doing development work to firmly believe that in greater depth the ore will extend all along the vein.

Since the last lessees quit, I have had a caretaker of the property who has been doing the necessary work to keep things in repair, protecting the shafts against rains flooding and damaging the timbering etc., and ready to resume operations. However, will again call attention that on account of the equipment being taken away, one cannot go down in the shaft; the air no doubt being bad below.

Two engineers of the Inspiration Mining Co. were sent by Mr. O'Brien during the time the lessees were working to examine the mine and I was told they were pleased with the showing. Also, two Nevada engineers, Mr. P.K. Wiseman and Mr. Frank Wright, were there. This was while the lessees had an option and no doubt they had to ask a big price for the property on account of our obligation.

This mining property is very advantageously located near sources of supplies on both sides of the line, Mexico and Arizona. Close to the highway now building to connect with the one to Rocky Point at Sonoyta, which will give an outlet to a deep water harbor on the Gulf of California; also, a railroad is being built from Lower California along the Gulf coast to Rocky Point. It has been surveyed to connect at Ajo, passing very close to the old mine.

When I started to open up that mine, I intended to go down at least 500' but, when I struck water at 312' and the shaft not timbered, I could not make it. The shaft is timbered now which is worth quite a few thousand dollars.

There are six claims in a group. I am having some work done now but can't in the deep shaft. Another thing I will mention, this old mine is something like Bess Shephard's of Washington, D.C. fame, the owner of the rich Batophilas mine in Chihuahua; when some mining engineers were looking it over, they asked "Where is your ore in sight, Mr. Shephard?" And he answered, "My good fellows, when we have ore in sight, we very pronto put it out of sight." So, it has been with the Victoria.

I should suggest the same price for the property as before, fifty thousand dollars, with a reasonable cash payment.

Submitted by

M. G. Levy
In Arizona Pioneer's Home
Prescott, Arizona July 1939

APPENDIX B

C O P Y DATE January 11, 1940

MINE Victoria in the American or better known Growler mining District.

DISTRICT

LOCATION South of Ajo near Mexico line. Pima Co.

FORMER NAME La Americana, of La Mina American, so named by the Mexicans when they worked it in the early days.

OWNER Mr. Sam H. Kyle, one eight (1/8)
Mrs. Helen Sherburner Ray, one eight (1/8)
(M. G. Levy
ADDRESS (Care of Pioneer's Home
(Prescott, Arizona

OPERATOR Interest of the late Will K. Ryan, Lyle N. Owens, Assignee for the benefit of the Creditors of Harry Kliban, one quarter (1/4); and M. G. Levy, one half (1/2) with authority to negotiate the property.

PRINCIPAL METALS
PRODUCTION
RATE
POWER
AMOUNT & TYPE
Silver, gold, lead and copper. The ore shows considerable Wulfenite (Crystals). Has produced considerable very rich ore from the grassroots to the present depth 400 feet in a winze in the 300 level south drift.

OPERATIONS PRESENT See synopsis of report.
dippo planned: To extend the 400 ft. level drift (south) which is in over one hundred feet farther to reach the ore shoot known. To do development work and mining to explore in depth several areas veins showing on the ground.

OPERATIONS PLANNED Above

NUMBER CLAIMS, TITLE, etc. Six; Victoria, Victoria no. 2 Victoria no. 3 Victoria no. 4; Alexandra and La Americana.

DESCRIPTION: TOPOG. & GEOG. All located in the foothills on the east side of a high mountain, easily accessible; good automobile roads all around. The formation is Shistose slate, granite and Porphyry. There are several habitable house at the mine.

MINE WORKINGS: AMT. & CONDITION 400 Ft. shaft, timered; bottom south drift is in over one hundred feet; the 300 feet level drift is in about 300 feet; these lower levels are in good condition.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

ORE: POSITIVE & PROBABLY, ORE DUMPS, TAILING See synopsis of report.

MINE, MILL EQUIPMENT & FLOW SHEET

ROAD CONDITIONS, ROUTE Good highway from Ajo to Tucson; from Ago to the Mexican line at Sonoyta is about 42 miles; from Ajo in direct line to the Victoria is about 29 miles; over the highway about 42 miles.

WATER SUPPLY Water level in the mine is at 312 feet. It can easily be handled with proper pumping outfit.

BRIEF HISTORY It was discovered by an American prospecter who with an Indian wife (Cahuilla Indian), drifted down from California to the Mexican border in the early 80's. He sold his claim to a Mexican by the name of Cipriano Ortega, owner of the Hacienda de Santo Domingo on the Sonoyta river about seven miles from the mine (southwesterly). He worked it profitably. They carted the ore over to his ranch and treated it in a primitive way and obtained very rich bullion which he sold in Yuma and Mermosillo, Sonora, realizing many thousands of dollars. Afraid

that Americans might take the mine away from him they took out the pillars in the working and the mine caved in. Years later M.G. Levy who had been working a gold mine near the Gulf of California and had a reduction plant at Santo Domingo, on account of water facilities, got so much direct information from Senor Ortega about his operation in the Victoria mine that I decided to take it over, intending to go down at least 500 feet, but when we struck water at 312 feet and the shaft not timbered, I could not carry out my plans.

IF PROPERTY FOR SALE: PRICE, TERMS AND ADDRESS TO NEGOTIATE.

As the price of silver since those days has been so uncertain, operations have been dragging for many years and in all that time (over 30 years) the mine has only been deepened about 88 feet, that is to 400 feet.

My idea is when we reach the ore shoot, to sink another working shaft to tap it, which would connect with the old one and thus ventilate the mine and have it in shape to go down any depth and open up the mine properly. The ores are exceptionally rich and merit proper exploration to reach the source it came from. That whole country from Ajo, Arizona, to the Gulf of California is so vastly mineralized that there is no other section of the country that can equal it.

Mr. Diehl's Assay Office in Phoenix must have records of a great many assays he made of ores from the Victoria mine.

This property was leased with option to buy, for fifty thousand dollars a few years ago and we consider now the same price for the property a good bargain, Fifty Thousand Dollars, with a reasonable cash payment, say ten per cent. Proposition to be negotiated with M. G. Levy, in the Pioneer's home, Prescott, Arizona.

Submitted by (signed) M. G. Levy

January 11, 1940

SUPPLEMENT:

I am sure that no other richer ores in commercial quantities have been found in that section of country. No needs of expenditures for roads, or for developing water supply and putting up reduction works to realize cash from the ores; all that costing generally considerable money; here when we have ore, it is immediate funds in bank, so to speak. As the mine is now, the extension farther of the draft at the four hundred foot level, is sure of reaching the known ore shoot, not far away. If found as I say, a deal can be made on the basis I made above. There has not been any cross-cutting in depth in this mine to explore for further values away from the ore streak; the fact that the ore is very rich deserves proper explorations. There are several cross veins on the premises and really, no one can see into hard rock. THE ABOVE.

APPENDIX C

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS
OF
THE VICTORIA MINING AND SMELTERING COMPANY

Gentlemen:

At the request of your Director, Mr. Louis Jacobson, I have visited your properties for examination and I herewith present a report upon the same.

LOCATION:

The Victoria Mining and Smelting Company's properties consist of the following claims:

VICTORIA: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

ALEXANDRA: 1, 2.

ST. PATRICK: 1, 2, 3.

ST. GABRIEL: 1, 2, (3-½ claim, 4, 5.

ST. FINAN: 1, 2, 3, mining 22 full and ½ claims. The property is located in the American Mining District, Pima County, Arizona, 31 miles southeast of Ajo, Arizona, a station of the Tucson, Cornelia and Gila Bend RR.

GEOLOGY:

The mine is located in a region of pre-Cabrian age, intruded by igneous rock of Mesozoic age. The ledges proper, are fissure veins between walls of granitio porphyry paralleled and intruded in many places by dykes of diabasis rock, granitio Sohist and andosite. This general Geological feature continues to the South for several miles beyond the Mexican boundary lines. To the north of the mine for several miles exists a region of volcanic rock. The general features of the country

are well illustrated in the maps prepared by Kirk Bryan as a part of the U.S. Geological Bulletin 7 30-B. The property is not badly faulted and the upper edge of the sulphide ore body is coming in at the water level, which in this case constitutes the floor of the 300 foot level. Other ore bodies (oxidized) are indicated at the intersection of the parallel veins with the main ledge, also at the point of faulting of the ledges with the Country rock. This district is highly mineralized but the amount of work done has not been sufficient to give its full extent or value.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT:

The properties are developed by numerous shafts and tunnels driven years ago by prospectors in search of high-grade ores, from which was shipped a number of tons of high-grade ore to the Smelter, as per Smelter report attached. These workings indicate surface croppings of ore shoots which should continue with depth into the Sulphide Zone. The blue print herewith attached shows the main development on Victoria Claim # 2.

HISTORY OF MINE:

The properties are developed by numerous shafts and tunnels driven years ago by prospectors in search of high-grade ores, from which was shipped a number of tons of high-grade ore to the Smelter, as per Smelter report attached. These workings indicate surface croppings of ore shoots which should continue with depth into the Sulphide Zone. The blue print herewith attached shows the main development on Victoria Claim #2.

HISTORY OF MINE:

The history of the mine shows that the total value of all ores extracted up to date from the Victoria Mine is known to be about $120,000. Cipriano Ortega, a former owner, and the owner of San Domingo Ranch in Mexico, just south of the Mine, obtained about $80,000 - $40,000 being obtained from the glory hole and the balance from the upper workings of the main shaft. Mr. M. G. Levy obtained about $30,000 and leasers about $10,000 in excess of the foregoing amounts. During these periods the underground workings were developed as shown in the blue print herewith attached. The ore mined was treated at the San Domingo Ranch and later in small amalgamation pans at the mine. On the

300 foot level approaching the water level, the ore became base and was shipped to a Smelter for treatment. The average assay value of the surface oxidized ore was not obtainable, nor is it likely that any cost record was kept. It can be deducted however, that from the glory hole with a vein width of 10 feet, wing for a length of 20 feet and to a depth of 15 feet, that about 230 tons of ore was removed, which gave a return by arestra treatment of about $170.00 per ton and by a similar deduction would place about the same value on the ore extracted from the main shaft by Ortega. A definite value can be placed on the last ore shipped by Mr. Levy in which he received smelter returns on the car of ore as follows:

Silver	321 ounces	per ton	@ 48½¢ per oz.
Lead	32 per cent	per ton	@ 4½¢ per pd.
Copper	425/100 per cent	per ton	@ 17¼¢ per pd.
Gold	$4.50	per ton	@ $19.50 per oz.

Making a total of $2,376.82 a gross weight of 30,860 pounds of ore from the Victoria Main Shaft workings, Smelter statement herewith attached.

ORE IN SIGHT

There can be no estimate made on the ore tonnage in sight from the present development.

EQUIPMENT
MACHINERY

One 75 H. P. Oil Burning Engine
One #10 Imperial Type, Compresser
Receiver and pipe lines
One - 5 k. w. Generator & Wiring for 70 lamps
One - 6 H. P. F. M. Engine
One - #5 Buffalo Blower and air pipe
Four clipper machines (Waugh)
Two arm bars and clamps for same
3/4 tons steel shanked and bitted
One hoist with 1350 feet 3/8 inch cable on drum

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Two ore cars
Rails, plates, spikes, one 1250 pound ore bucket
One 600 pound ore bucket, head frame complete and installed
One 200 gallon galvanized tank
One 300 gallon galvanized tank
One 150 gallon galvanized tank

One 500 gallon galvanized tank
One 2000 gallon cement tank
One water well 135 feet deep

BUILDINGS, ETC.

Boarding house and kitchen, bunk house, blacksmith shop, Store house, two adobe buildings, one 16 x 20 tent and frame building which helps kitchen, one corral and one cement dipper.

ASSAYS:

Assays of ore herewith attached.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

There is amongst prospectors and inexperienced mine managers almost a universal theory, that in order to properly develop a prospect, they must secure depth as quickly as possible, without regard to surface indications as to location of veins, or ore shoots in the veins, hence, in locating a development shaft, they seek for the lowest possible point along the vein system as the proper place to begin to sink, not realizing that these low points are without the weakest and least mineralized portions of the vein, simply because silification and mineralization, the rock is soft and erodes easily forming arroyos and washes, otherwise, they would have withstood the erosive actions of the elements and have remained as a continuous ridge along the vein. These facts are sustained from personal examinations of many properties which have been temporarily ruined and afterwards when properly developed by a competent Engineer or Manager who understands these conditions have been made a paying mine.

I wish to say, after carefully examining your main shaft, it again bears out my statements made to you a long time ago, that your Manager should have proceeded to sink an incline shaft, following the vein through the oxidized zone and semi-oxidized ore each zone to reach the zone of secondary enrichment below the water level where the indications are that he would have encountered an ore body of sufficient width and value, thus providing enough tonnage to provide ore of a paying value for shipping or milling on the ground, and further, I wish to say, had the money which your Company has already

spent for development, been expended along these lines, you would have been much nearer at this time to a condition that would help all concerned to determine the Sulphide ores bodies and the kind of a mill necessary to handle the ores. I have been unable to use any statements or vouchers properly compiled; that shows the cost of the work already done under the present management.

In order that you may protect your investment in the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company and endeaver to put it on a paying basis as quickly as possible, I would suggest that you proceed at once to arrange for a development fund of not less than $75,000 to be used in the sinking of a suitable working shaft to enable the Manager to sink 200 ft. into the Sulphide ores, which means to the 500 ft. level, (the present shaft being 320 feet deep) where the Sulphide ores are being exposed and which is the water level.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact, that in sinking an incline shaft on the vein, that the ore you place on the dump, and the ore you put in sight will make a very appreciable asset, and go far in determining the kind of mill you will eventually need. New York, N. Y. February 17, 1925.

Property now owned by the Ajo District Mining Company, Inc. Harry Kliban, President, Ajo, Arizona.

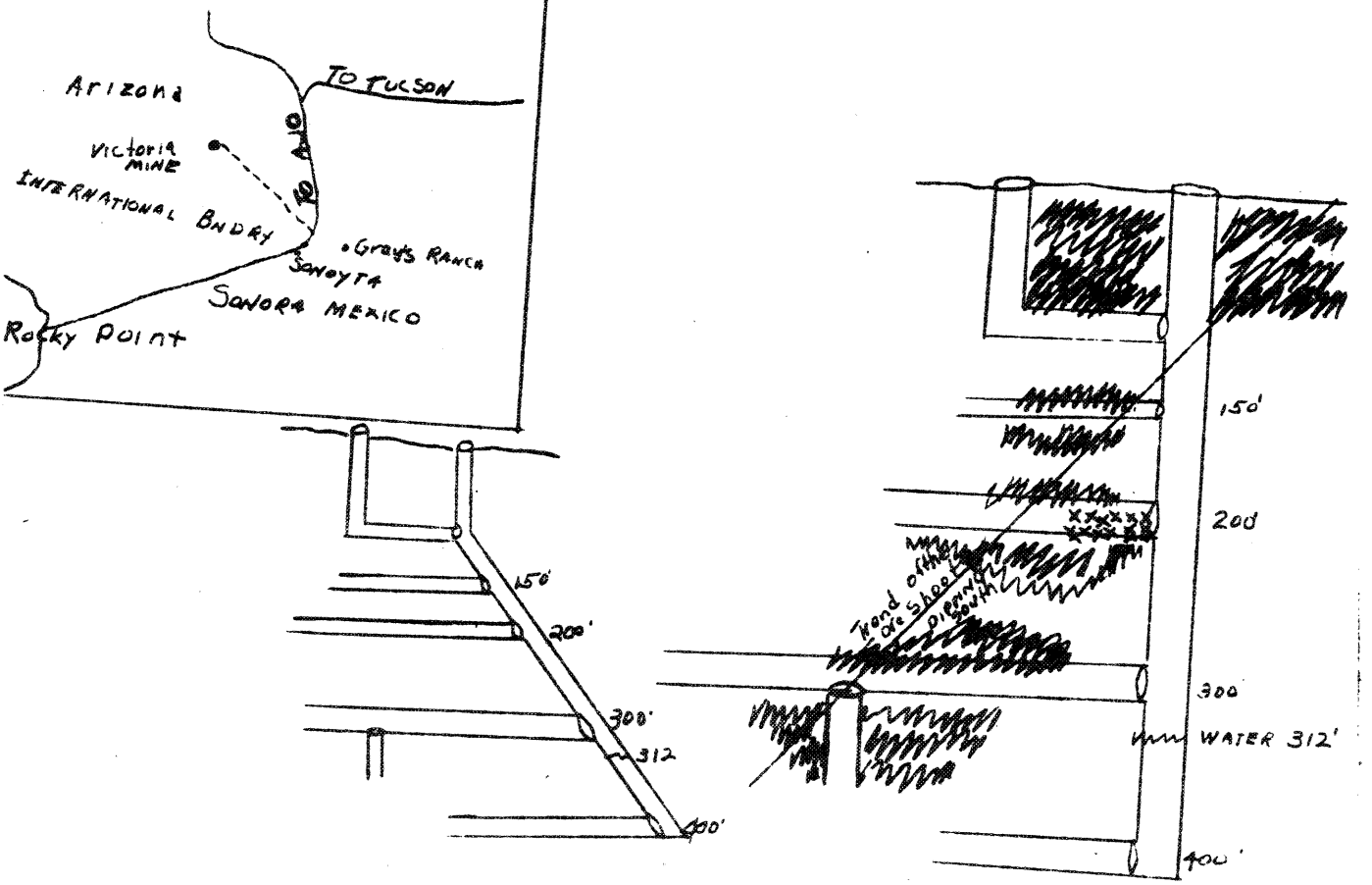
Respectfully submitted,

Signed
by Charles H. Fay
M.E.

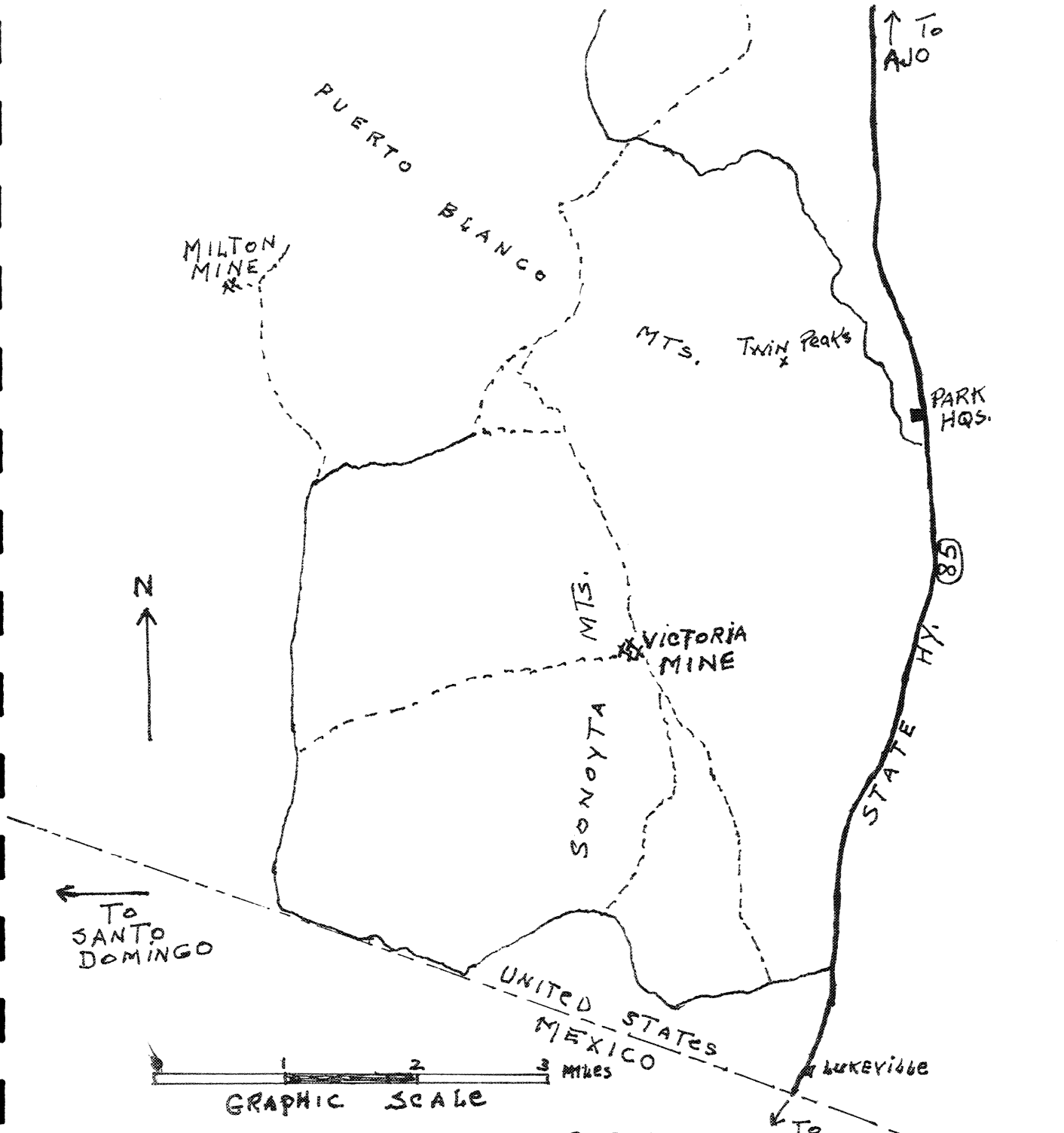
APPENDIX D

Victoria Mine Sketches.
Main shaft: 312 ft. to water level;
400 ft. deep, timbered.
Vein runs South-easterly & North-westerly.

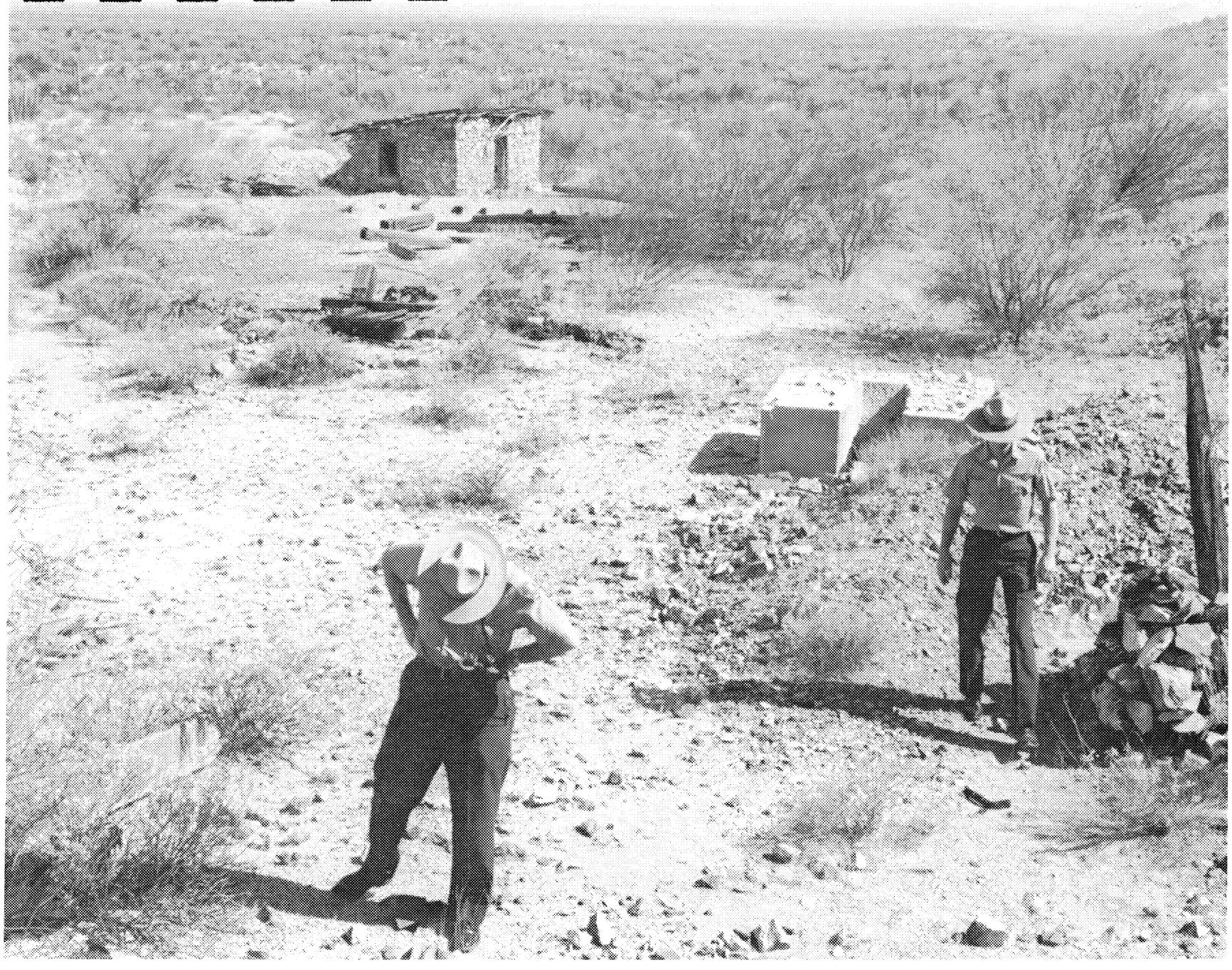
Country Rock:
Schistose Slate,
Granite & Porphyry

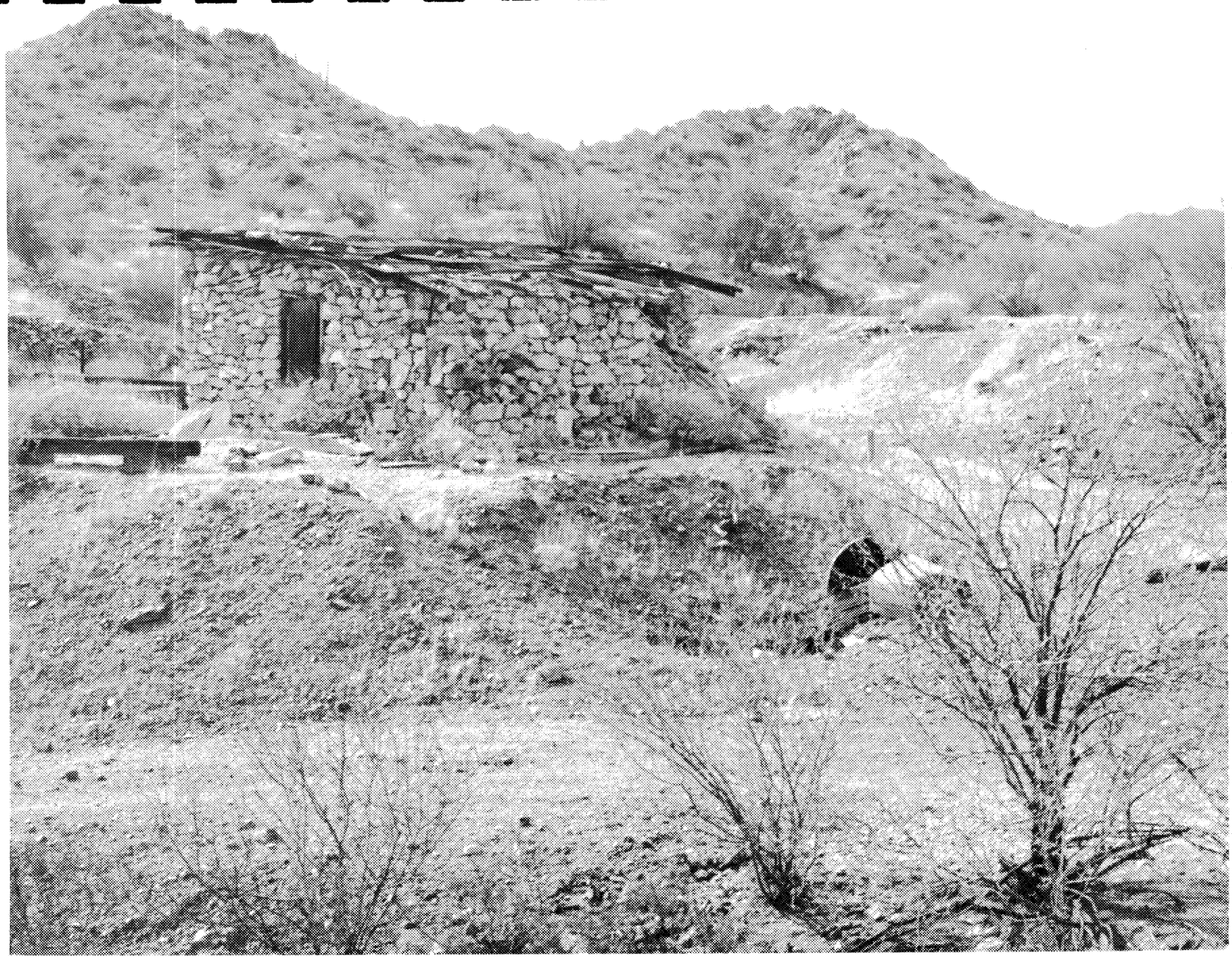


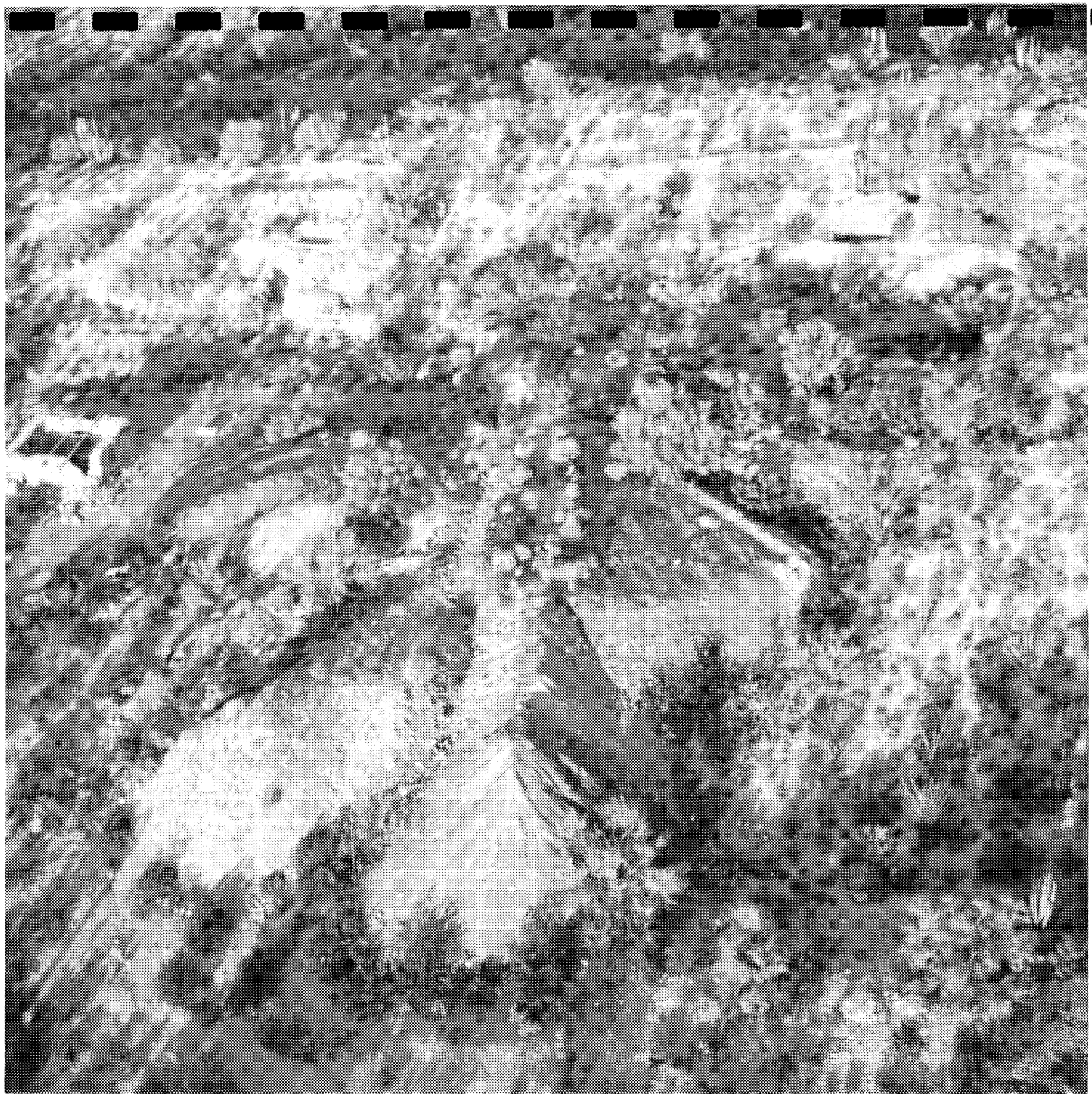
Note: This sketch accompanied Mining Engineer Charles H. Fay's report "To the President and Directors of the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company," February 17, 1925.



SKETCH MAP- ORGAN PIPE CACTUS N. M.







HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PARTS I AND II

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

ON

VICTORIA MINE
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Arizona

Prepared by
Russell Jones
April 1969

for

U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service
Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation - Division of Historic Architecture

The only standing structure at Victoria Mine is the Headquarters building.

The building is a one story, one room stone structure. The southeast corner has partially collapsed and the entire roof covering has been removed.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION (See drawing of existing conditions)

The over all measurements of the building are approximately 21 feet by 16 feet. The four exterior stone walls are laid with mud mortar and vary in thickness from 28-1/2 inches to 30 inches. There are no interior partitions. There is definite evidence that the building was originally flat roofed. To permit the installation of a shed roof the front wall was raised to its present height of 8 feet ±, and the end walls sloped to the rear wall which remained at its original height. The southeast corner of the building has collapsed through neglect or accidently damaged. All mortar joints are badly eroded.

All that remains of the roof is the framing which consists of two 4 x 4 wood rafters, one 3-inch diameter pipe rafter and a light gauge railroad rail purlin. The roof covering of Saguaro and Organ Pipe stems, brush and adobe has been removed.

The only door is located in the North (front) wall and is missing. The door frame is deeply weathered.

There are two windows, one each in the north and south end walls. All sash are missing, and the frames deeply weathered.

The most unique feature of the building is the outside fireplace, against the south (rear) wall at the southwest corner. All that remains is the stone base to the hearth level and a few chimney stones.

There are indications that the building had a concrete floor at one time, but there is no physical evidence to indicate if it were part of the original construction.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION (See reconstruction drawings)

1. There are no large cracks in the stone walls, therefore, no foundation work is recommended.

2. Remove adobe mortar and tuck point interior and exterior faces of all walls with lime-cement mortar, colored to match the existing mortar. Reset all loose stones and replace missing stones. Rebuild collapsed corner and adjacent walls. Realign top of front, rear and two end walls to receive new roof. Reinforce door and window lintels as necessary to support walls.

3. Replace deteriorated wood rafters as necessary, install additional rafters as may be required to support new roof. Rebuild roof in accordance with photographs from the monument files using Saguaro and Organ stems, brush and soil cement topping with an embedded waterproof membrane. Reuse existing material where practical and available.

4. Renail window frames as necessary. Nails shall be same type and size as original nails used for the same purpose.

5. All new and existing wood shall be given a preservative and water repellent treatment in accordance with manufacturers instructions for the material used.

6. Remove all modern debris from within and around the building.

COMMENT

Since this feature will be exhibited as an abandoned structure, it is the opinion of the architect that reconstruction of the collapsed corner and the roof will contribute nothing to the character of the building.

In addition to the expense of reconstruction, a roof of this type will be expensive to maintain.

Form 10-411
(July 1965)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S REQUIREMENTS, PROPOSED WORK, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FACETS OF THE PARK PROGRAM. *(Provide detail data for "Management Information" on Form 10-411a, Supplemental Sheet and attach.)*

The Victoria Mine Headquarters Building, when stabilized and restored will serve as an unmanned historical wayside exhibit for the interpretation of techniques of deep shaft mining in the Arizona-Mexican border area in comparison with surface mining as illustrated by the Milton Mine exhibit.

Stabilization and restoration of the building includes repointing and reconstruction portions of stone wall, reconstruction of the roof, window and door frame repair, application of preservative treatment and general clean-up of the area.

1. ADVANCE REQUIREMENTS DATA

LAND STATUS	MASTER PLAN NO.	APPROVAL DATE
Government Owned - National Park Service	2016-E-NMOPC	6/3/57

PCP NUMBERS OF PREVIOUSLY COMPLETE PORTIONS	INTERRELATED & DEPENDENT PROJECT PCP NUMBERS
None	None

INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS APPROVAL DATA	DATE

WATER RIGHT NEEDS & STATUS
None

RESEARCH NEEDS & STATUS
None

OTHER

3. RECOMMENDED BY SUPERINTENDENT *(Signature & Date)*	4. APPROVED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR *(Signature & Date)*

5. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI
Victoria Mine Site

6. BLDG. OR RT.# AND SEC.
No Building No. Assigned.

7. REGION
Southwest

8. PARK
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

9. PROJECT
Stabilization & Restoration
Victoria Mine Headquarters Building

Pima *(County)*
Arizona *(State)*

10. PCP INDEX NO.
M-40

CLASS [ ] (A) – Estimate based on working Drawings
CLASS [ ] (B) – Estimate based on preliminary plans
CLASS [X] (C) – Estimate based on similar facilities in other parks

P.S. & S. by
BPR [ ] NPS [ ]

ESTIMATE

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Headquarters Building: Stabilization & Restoration	Lump Sum	$ 1820.00

RESEARCH ESTIMATE APPROVED:

_____ _____
(Asst. Director, Resource Studies) *(Date)*

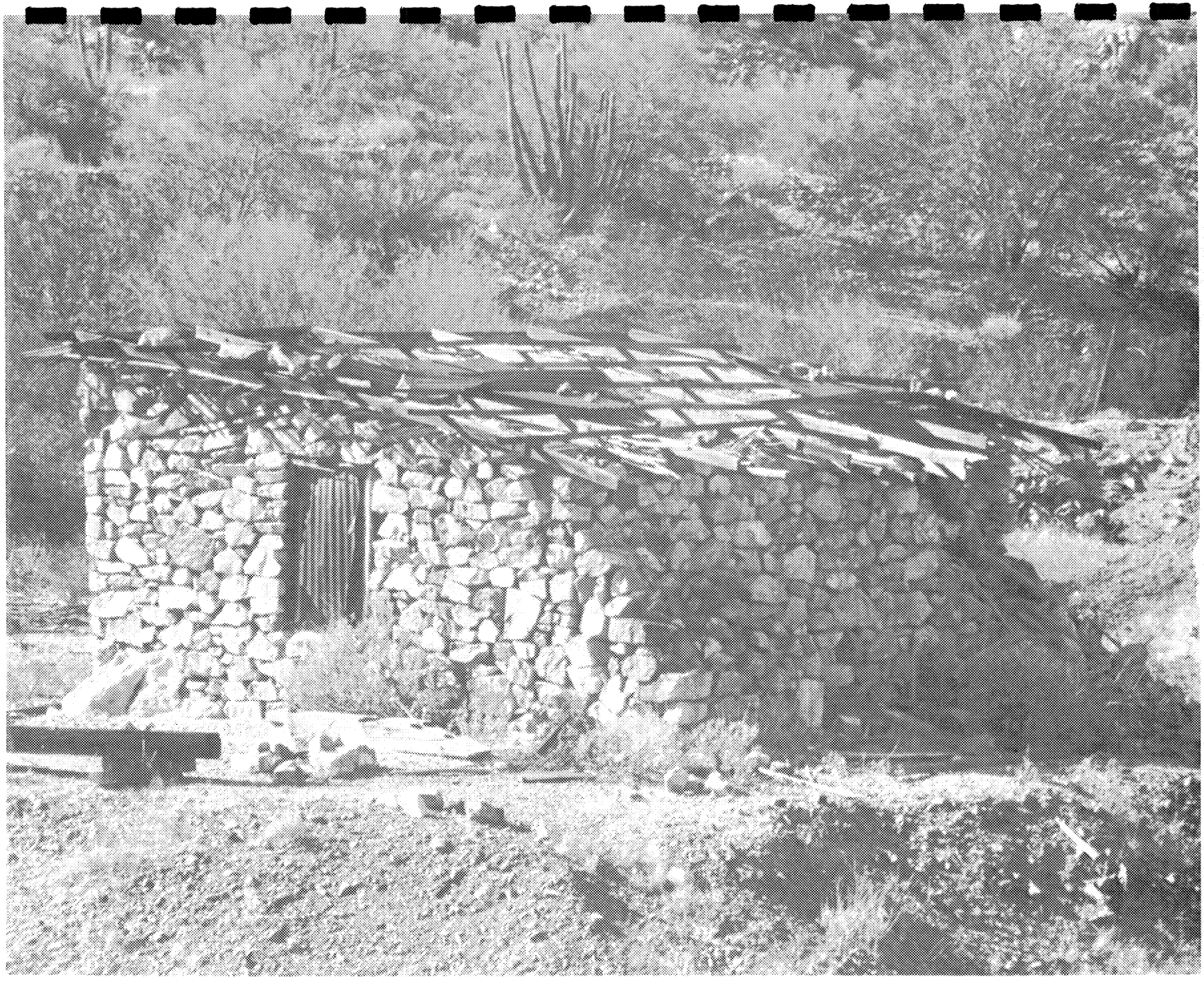
CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATE APPROVED:

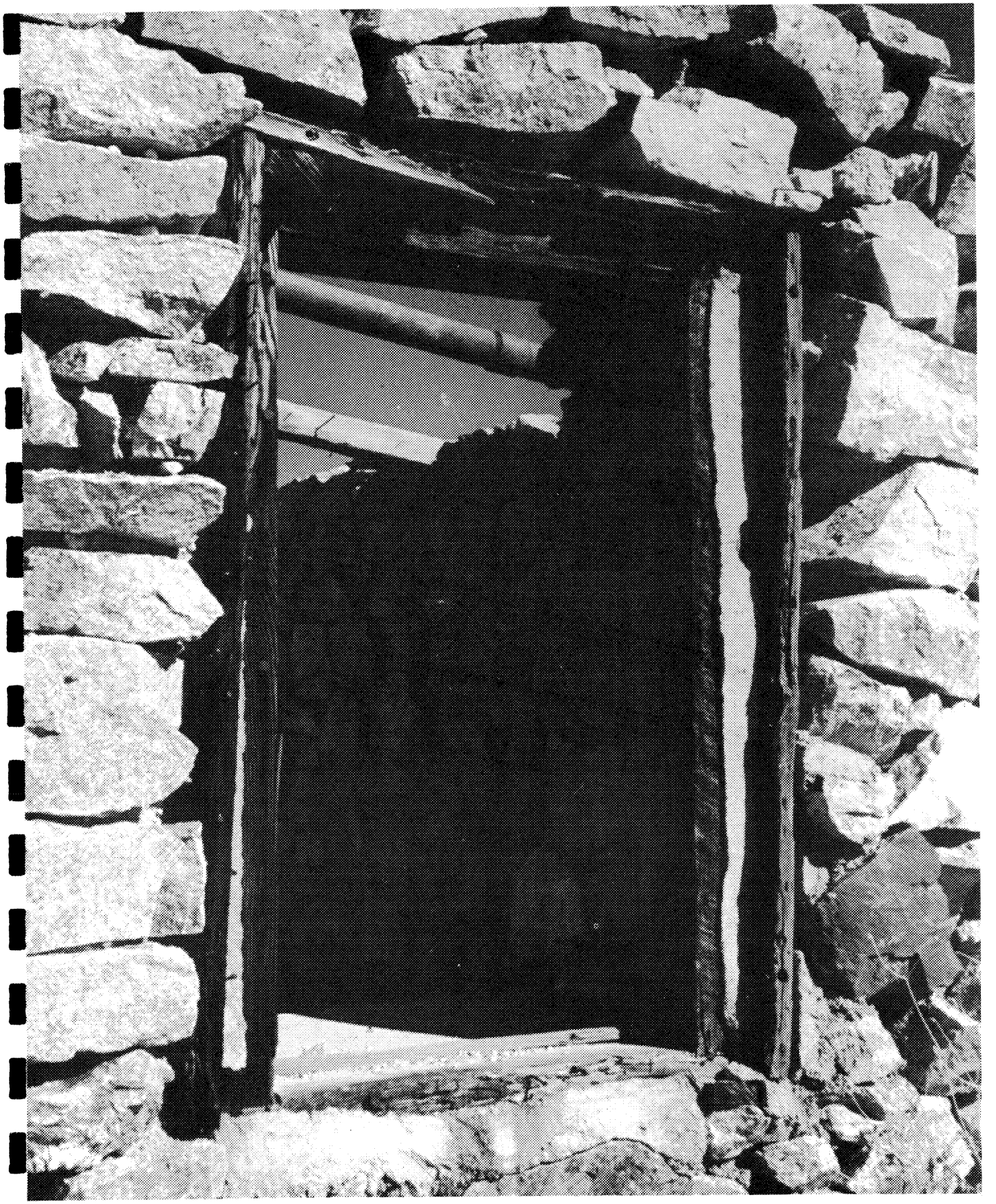
_____ _____
(Design Office Chief) *(Date)*

INTERPRETIVE ESTIMATE APPROVED:

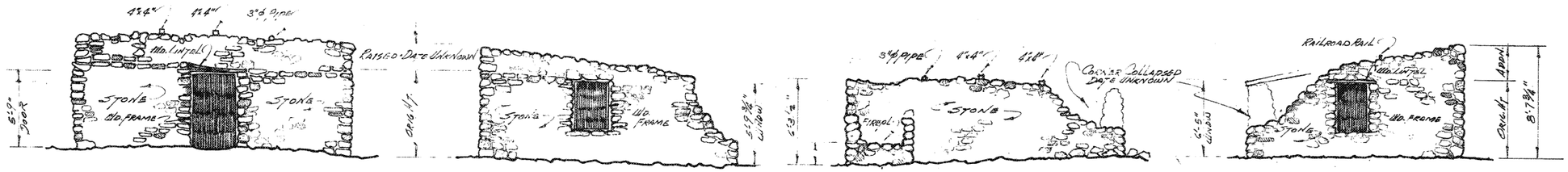
_____ _____
(Asst. Regional Director, Operations) *(Date)*

ESTIMATE TOTALS	
RESEARCH	
Construction.....	1820.00
Plans, Surveys, and Supervision.....	360.00
Contingencies	240.00
CONSTRUCTION SUB TOTAL	
INTERPRETIVE SUB TOTAL (100%)	
GRAND TOTAL	$ 2420.00





GPO 878-213

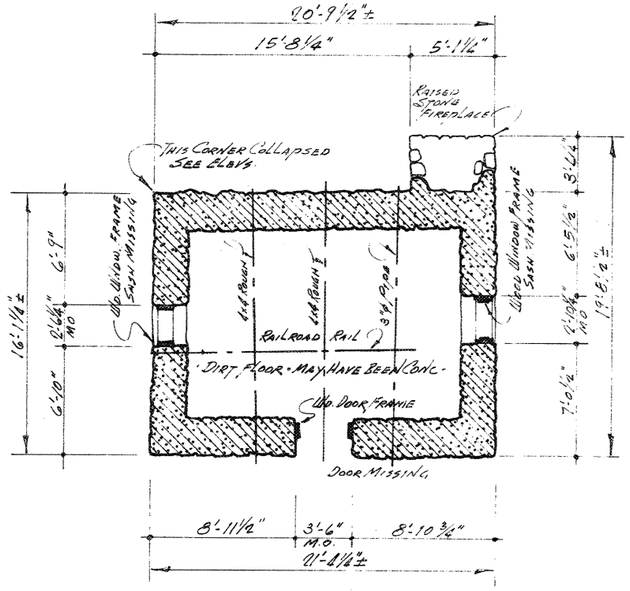


• NORTH (FRONT) ELEVATION •

• WEST ELEVATION •

• SOUTH ELEVATION •

• EAST ELEVATION •



• FLOOR PLAN •

BASIC DATA • Field Measurements • By R. Bregman & R. Jones • 11-68 •

ORIENTATION

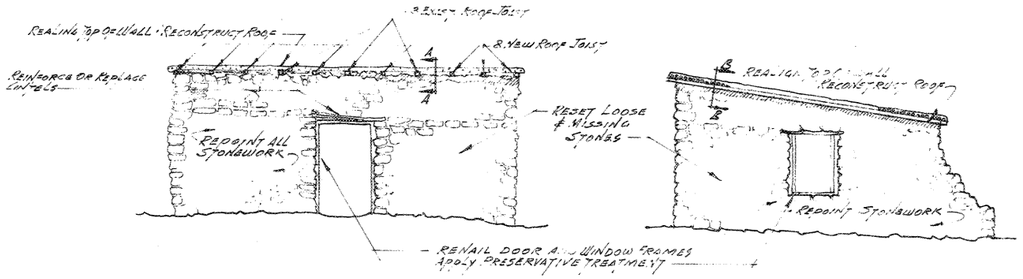
1 0 5 10 15

• SCALE - 1/2" = 1'-0" •

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME

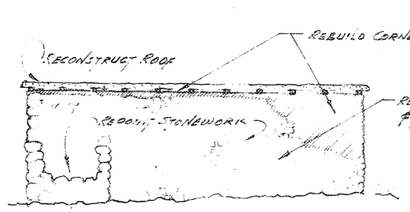
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

TITLE OF DRAWING	• Restoration • Victoria Mine Hdq. Bldg • Victoria Mine • Organ Pipe Cactus Nat'l. Mon. •
SHEET TITLE	• Existing Conditions •
PREPARED	3-69 R. Jones
DESIGNED	3-69 R. Jones
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
REGION	Southwest
PCR	71-40
DRAWING NO.	157
	24008
DATE	6-5-69
SHEET	1 OF 9

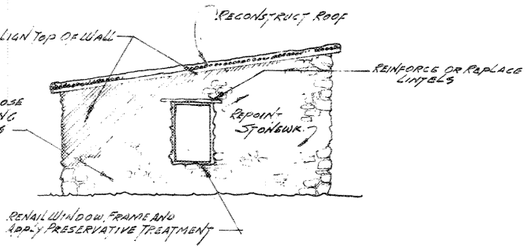


· NORTH · (FRONT) · ELEVATION ·

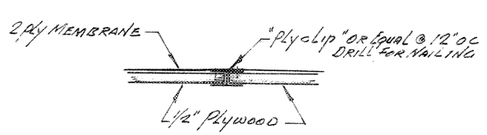
· WEST · ELEVATION ·



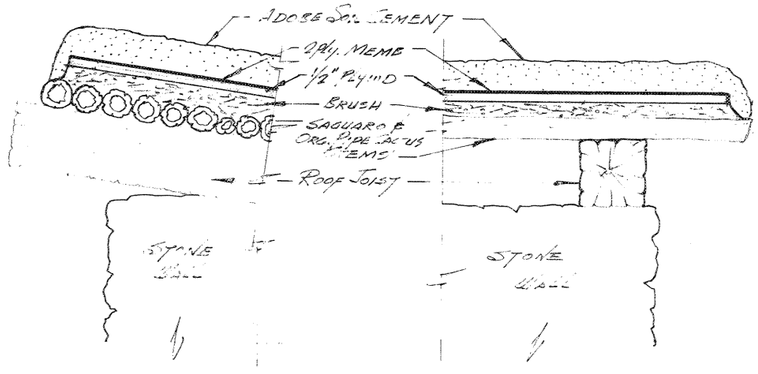
· SOUTH · ELEVATION ·



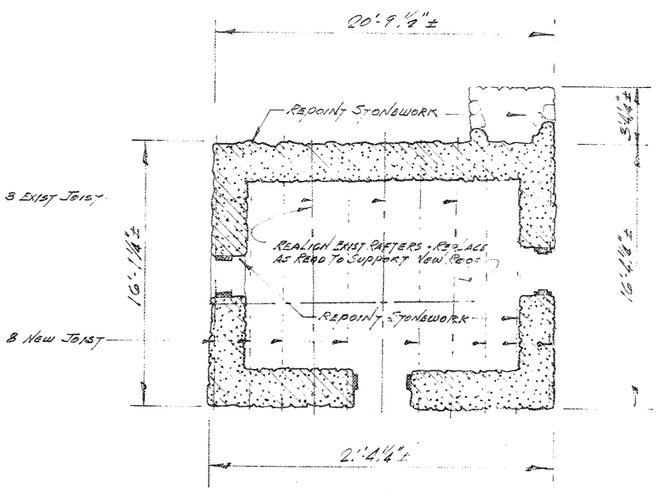
· EAST · ELEVATION ·



· SHEATHING · DETAIL ·



· SECT · AA · · SECT · BB ·



· FLOOR · PLAN ·

BASIC DATA · FIELD MEASUREMENTS BY R. BEGEMAN & R. JONES · 11·68 ·

· DETAIL & SECTIONS ·

0 2 4 6 8 10 12

SCALE · 3" = 1'-0"

· PLAN & ELEVATIONS ·

1 0 5 10 15

SCALE · 1/4" = 1'-0"

SPECIFICATION AND NOTES
FOR
STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION
OF
VICTORIA MINE HEADQUARTERS BLDG.

1. Foundation: No work on the foundation is proposed.

2. Stone Walls: Clean out all exposed mortar joints and tuck point with lime-cement mortar colored to match the existing adobe mortar. Replace missing stones. and reset all loose stones. Rebuild the collapsed corner and adjacent walls. Reslign top of all walls to receive new roof.

   Repointing mortar shall be: 1 part white cement, 1 part hy
   1 part hydrated lime or lime putty
   6 parts aggregate to match
   Coloring as necessary to match existing mortar
   Water to make workable mix.

3. Roof: Replace existing wood roof framing as necessary. Reinforce other roof framing and install additional framing required to support the new roof. Reconstruct the roof covering using Saguaro and Organ Pipe Cactus stems, brush, plywood, sheathing, waterproof membrane and adobe soil cement topping. Plywood sheathing panels shall be joined on all four edges with "plyclips", drilled for nailing at 12 inches on center. Waterproof membrane shall be 2 ply of asphalt roofing with all laps and splices sealed with roofing cement or asphalt. Adobe soil cement shall be 1 part white cement, 8-10 parts adobe soil and coloring as required to match original topping. Take a minimum amount of water in mixing.

   Reuse any existing original roof elements where practical in the reconstruction of the roof.

4. Door and Window Frames: Replace badly deteriorated portions of the door and window frames, but not to the extent that the character and evidence of age is destroyed.

   Renail door and window frames using nails of the same size and type as originally used.

   Inspect door and window lintels and reinforce or replace as necessary.

5. Floor: Remove debris and blow sand to expose original floor. Do not disturb remains of concrete floor.

6. Preservative Treatment: All new and existing wood shall be given a preservative and waterproofing treatment in accordance with the manufactures instructions for the product used.

7. Clean-up: All modern debris shall be removed from the building site. Remove any desert growth that would obscure exhibit features.

· ORIENTATION

PREPARED 1968 R. Jones
DESIGNED 1968 R. Jones
DRAWN
CHECKED

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	SURNAME

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

REGION SOUTHWEST
PCP · M40
DRAWING NO. 157 94003
DATE 6.5.69
SHEET 2 OF 2

· RESTORATION · VICTORIA MINE HDQ. BLDG ·
TITLE OF DRAWING
VICTORIA MINE
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
· ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NAT'L. MON ·
NAME OF PARK

SHEET TITLE · STABILIZATION & RESTORATION ·