National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000

Revised 2002

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory 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 inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (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 (2001), 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 goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

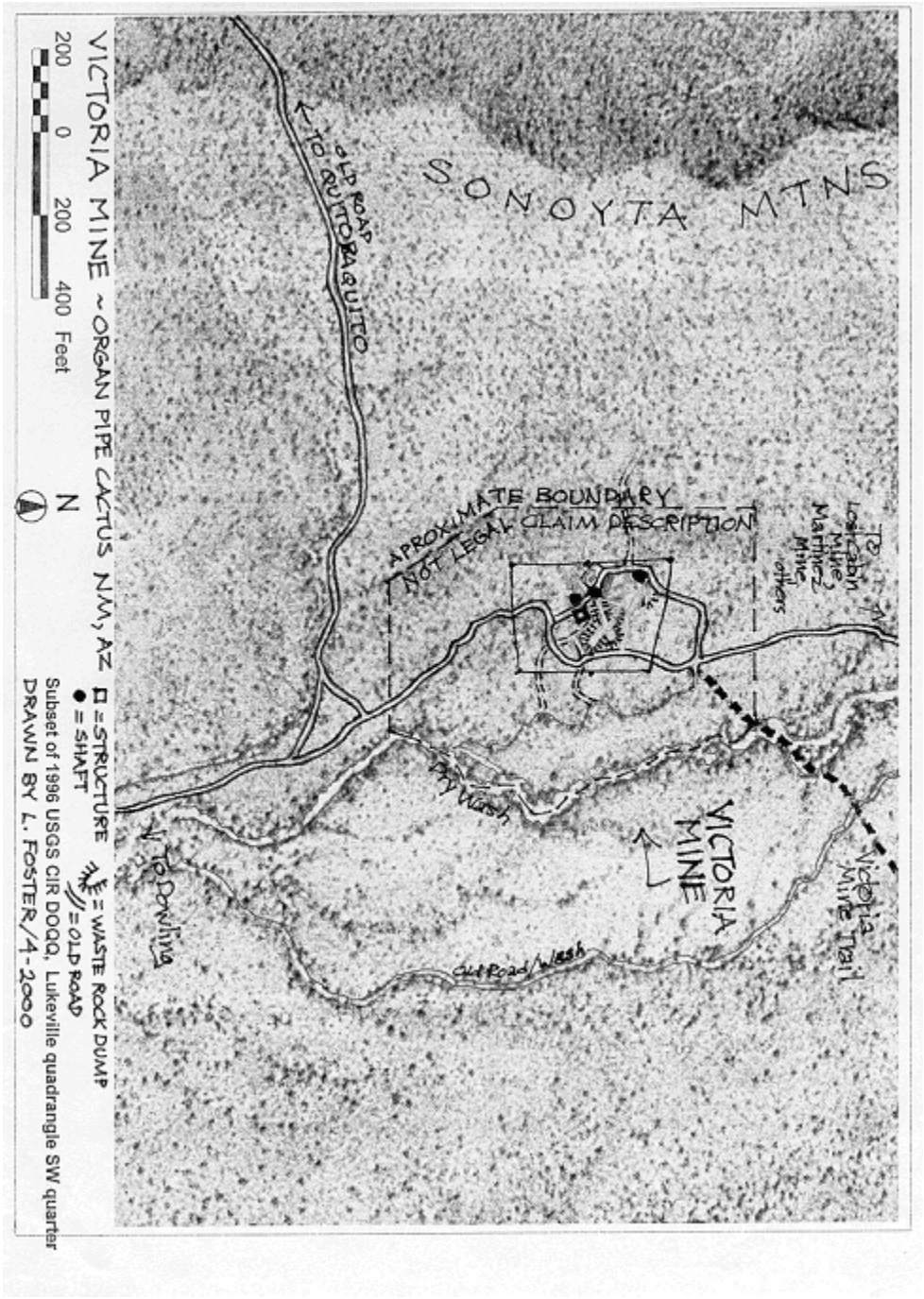
The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Inventory Unit Description:

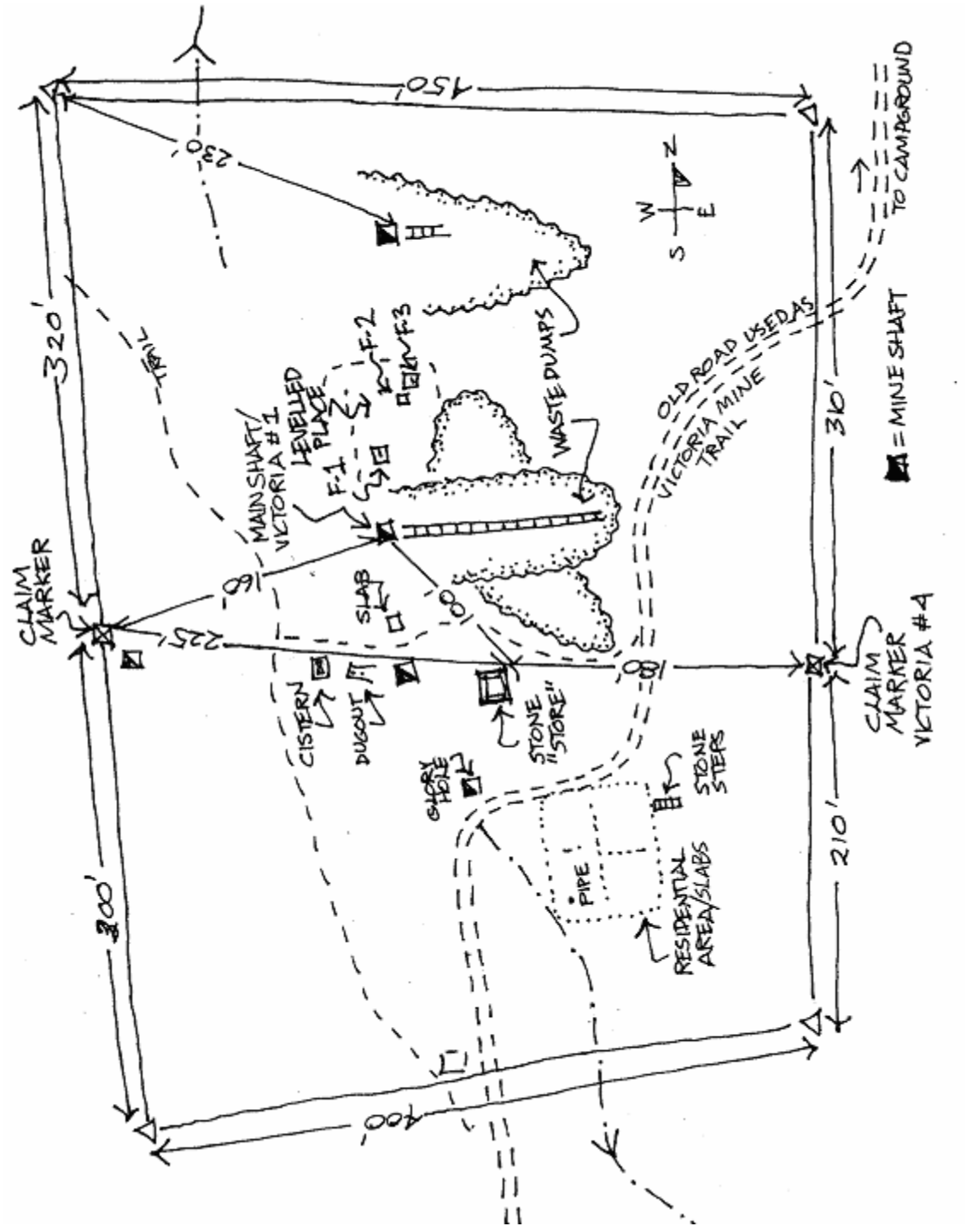
The Victoria Mine is located about three miles north of the Mexico-U.S. border in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona. The Victoria Mine is reached by starting at the Victoria Mine trail register just south of the campground dump station. The Victoria Mine Trail continues for 2.25 miles (3.6 km) over rolling hills and arroyos, climbing about 300 feet in the eastern foothills of the Sonoyta Mountains, to the mine, which is a small complex of ruins, shafts, cuts, spoil piles, roads, and scattered artifacts located at the base of the mountains. The most notable standing structure is a roofless masonry building called "Levy's Store," and recorded as such in the LCS, although there may be some question as to whether it really served as a store.

Site Plan

Features of the central portion of the Victoria Mine, including the runout, shafts, and stone"store." Delineated over oblique aerial photograph (ORPI Photograph).



Aerial photograph of the Victoria Mine area, with mine and major features indicated. Solid line indicates claim area, while dashed line indicates proposed landscape boundary. ORPI aerial photograph.



Site plan of the Victoria Mine, Organ Pipe National Monument, Arizona. Drawn May 2000 by Lance M. Foster.

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

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'itoi, Pozo Nuevo, and Quitobaquito. A CLI has been completed for Blankenship/Dos Lomitas.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Superintendent concurrence was received 7/11/2002 SHPO concurrence is needed.

Victoria Mine underwent CLI field inventory by Lance Foster (IMSF), accompanied by Kristin Cypher (IMDE). The Victoria Mine is already on the National Register and the sole standing structure ("Levy's Store") is on the LCS. However, a CLI had not been completed and the Victoria Mine was to be considered as a cultural landscape. The results of the CLI are as follows: The Victoria Mine, although a historic mine, is primarily an archaeological site, with a few surface features, such as one standing structure, workings (dumps, prospects, shafts), roads, and a limited amount of historic artifacts. It is recommended that the expanded area be considered as a historic district and the nomination revised to reflect this recommendation.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/11/2002

National Register Concurrence: Undetermined

Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/01/1978

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

SHPO concurrence is needed.

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 Victoria Mine is located in the SW 1/4 of Section 24, T. 17 S., R. 6 W. The boundary of and expanded Victoria Mine Historic District is the historic boundary of the La Americana/Victoria claim group. The site map shows the boundaries of the Victoria Mine historic district / component landscape and associated claim markers.

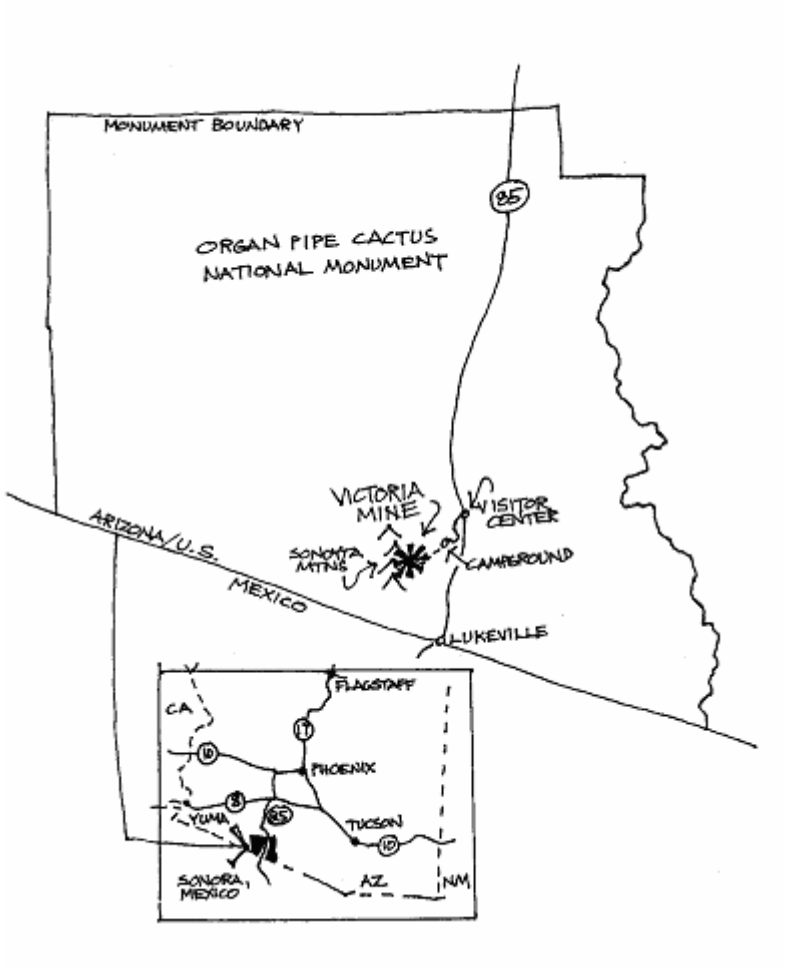
State and County:

State: AZ

County: Pima County

Size (Acres): 10.00

Location Map:



The Victoria Mine is located in the southern portion of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in southern Arizona. It is reached by foot from the campground by means of the Victoria Mine Trail.

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

Track Numbers: N/A

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/11/2002

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Victoria Mine is on the National Register, however, the nomination does not include cultural landscape resources. Superintendent Bill Wellman concurred with this rating on 7/11/2002; hardcopy of memo is in ORPI CLI file.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

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. To reflect the CLI findings that the Victoria Mine is a district (landscape) rather than a site, the existing nomination form needs to be revised to incorporate cultural landscape contributing elements, to expand the boundary from 2 acres to the historic claim group boundaries or about 20 acres, and to change the level of significance from local to state.

Existing NRIS Information:

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

National Register Eligibility

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

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1870 - 1936
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	Area of Significance Subcategory
Industry	None

Statement of Significance:

The Victoria Mine historic landscape, as described and delineated in this CLI, is eligible for the National Register as a historic district (expanded from the existing National Register nomination boundary). It is significant under Criteria A (its association with the regionally significant mineral development and settlement of southern Arizona), B (its association with locally significant persons, Manuel Levy as well as Cipriano Ortega), and D for its potential to add to our knowledge of historic mining in small sites in the remote west.

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

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
La Americana	Historic
Victoria Mine	Both Current And Historic

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 we see today, but that cannot be established with certainty. 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	Possible first location and discovery of the mine (Rees 75)
AD 1823 - 1848	Settled	Area part of Mexico
AD 1846 - 1848	Altered	U.S.-Mexican War
AD 1853	Land Transfer	Gadsden Purchase transfers area to U.S.
AD 1854	Mined	First American mining in Arizona at Ajo (Hoy 1973)
AD 1863	Altered	Arizona becomes a U.S. territory
AD 1870	Excavated	Reported period of early Mexican mining at the site (Levy 1939).
AD 1870 - 1893	Altered	Silver prices inflated with boom in silver market
AD 1880	Abandoned	Apache defeated in area by this time
AD 1880 - 1899	Mined	Cipriano Ortega mining at the site, called "La Americana," during the period of its greatest productivity
AD 1886	Established	Levy moves to southern Arizona where establishes a series of shops along the border, including one sin Nogales, Sierra Pinta, and Quitovaquita
AD 1893	Altered	Congress repeals the Sherman Silver Purchase Act with resultant crash in the silver market

AD 1894	Established	Levy moves to Ajo where he sets up a large store
AD 1899	Land Transfer	Levy acquires "La Americana" from Ortega; renames the mine the "Victoria"
AD 1900	Mined	Levy begins further development of underground workings at Victoria (Huggerd 1998:7)
AD 1909	Altered	Claims for Victoria 2 and 3 and Mexicana by Levy
AD 1914	Mined	Levy, Milton, and Carl make claim on Monte Christo
AD 1915	Mined	Levy records claim on Victoria No. 4; last carload of ore shipped from 1899-1915 mining era, from 300 level of main shaft. Water struck at 312 ft level and downward development ceases (Levy 8/23/1939).
AD 1916	Mined	New drifts being blasted on 60-ft level in north part of mine and 150-ft level on south pasrt (Huggerd 1998:8)
AD 1917	Mined	Levy gives option on Victoria but nothing results (Huggerd 1998:8)
AD 1920	Mined	Levy gives another option to three partners to develop mine but nothing results (Hugerd 1998:9)
AD 1922	Mined	Levy employs Mexican miners to continue work, using hand drills and windlasses (Huggerd 1998: 9, 12)
AD 1923	Mined	Victoria Smelting and Mining Company incorporated, with Kliban as president and manager; resulting capitalization results in purchase of large amount of mining machinery and improvements, including buildings
AD 1925	Mined	Fay's report shows mining improvements primarily surface (machinery, buildings) with little subsurface work done; invetors soon lose cease funding venture and mine becomes inactive
AD 1926	Mined	Levy puts Victoria up for auction, but no takers

AD 1932	Mined	Toll begins suitability study for the area as a national monument
AD 1934	Mined	Levy options mine out to operators, but little work other than cleaning done
AD 1935	Mined	Pinkley does followup suitability study for area as national monument
AD 1936	Mined	Unnamed lessees do a little work at the mine, but then abandon it, taking all the improvements (machinery, headframe) with them; machienry never recovered. After they leave Levy hires site caretaker.
AD 1937	Established	Organ Pipe National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation; lands within monument withdrawn from prospecting
AD 1939	Mined	Holt's engineer report on Victoria mine reports mine is depleted but new development suggested
AD 1939	Mined	Mining interests / state of Arizona fight withdrawal of lands from mining. Strategic Minerals Act allows mining of minerals useful in war, but not silver or gold. Levy still trying to find someone to take over mining of Victoria and take the shaft deeper.
AD 1940	Mined	Levy applies for Reconstruction Loan to get mine in shape, but does not receive one
AD 1941	Mined	Levy dies of old age, his dreams for the Victoria unrealized. Congress passes bill allowing mining in Organ Pipe, though compromise of 1925 disallows any opening of new roads
AD 1941 - 1971	Mined	Sporadic mining activity in the form of claims and prospecting at Victoria and in surrounding area, but little if any ore produced
AD 1968	Mined	Two miners discovered by park rangers cleaning mine site and removed structure roof. Park staff inventories site.
AD 1980 - 1993	Stabilized	Various efforts are made to stabilize the site, its structures and make the shaft inaccessible. Also probably the period the Victoria mine trail was created as an interpreted site.

AD 2000	Conserved	CLI completed for the Victoria Mine cultural landscape

Physical History:

1539-1880s: ANTIGUA PERIOD

The Victoria Mine is located in an area of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands rich in the mythology of exploration, faith, and the quest for gold since the days of the conquistadores. The Spanish began to explore the area in their searches for gold, land, and souls north from Mexico. One of the objects of these quests was the location and early mining of "antiguas" (literally "antiquity"), old mines where they sought silver and gold, such in the famous Superstition Mountains of Arizona, or the Chisos Mountains of Texas.

The mineralization of the area was known by 1541, through the explorations of De Nunza and Estefan (Long 1923:4). Although the actual beginning of mining in the area is not known, mining certainly began in the Spanish era (1539-1823) and into the Mexican (1823-1848). The Victoria was said to be an "antigua" from Spanish days (Holt 1939:4). The Sonoyta mountains (where the Victoria is located) and the neighboring Ajo mountains were said to have been riddled with these "antiguas." The native O'odham people of the area, as well as the Apaches, resisted encroachment, but they would be overwhelmed and under control by 1880.

There is no real evidence that the Victoria was one of these "antiguas," except for the brief mention later in the writings of one of her owners, Mikal Levy. However rumors of mining the site 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 was discovered in 1823-24 (Rees p. 75). Still another source reported that an American prospector and his Cahuilla wife located the mine (Huggard 1998:5). The area passed into American control with the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, and a year later, in 1854, the first American mining in Arizona began at Ajo (Hoy 1973).

Levy reported that Mexican miners had worked the mine at least since the 1870s, well through the Civil War era (Levy 1939, in Huggard 1998:5). In 1863, Arizona had become a territory, and Arizona mining law was converted so that it followed American mining laws. There was a drop in the value of gold after the Civil War, but an inflation of silver prices 1870-1884.

In any case, it was a Mexican border outlaw, Cipriano Ortega, who had the first well-recorded claim on the mine that would become the Victoria. And the inflation of silver prices through 1893 would make him a very rich man.

1880s-1899: ORTEGA'S "LA AMERICANA"

Cipriano Ortega began his career in the area as a border ruffian and outlaw, stealing from travelers, and enjoying 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 Quitovaquito in order to coerce them into telling him where the mines were located, however the families quietly faded into the hills whenever Ortega came around (Hoy 1970:16).

As he grew older, Ortega settled into a life of a border patron, the local benevolent dictator,

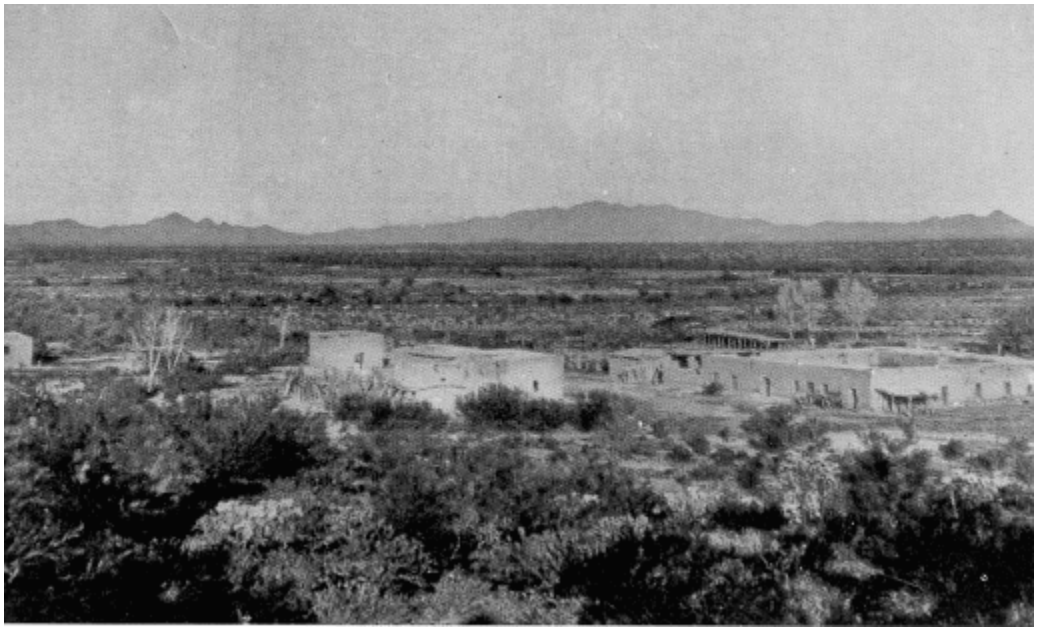
with a large family and rich hacienda at Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo had originally been an O'odham settlement, on the south side of the Sonoyta River, southeast of Quitovaquita (Hoy 1970:16,25). Ortega had a series of mines in the area, known as the "Santo Domingo mines." He called one of these mines "Mina Americana" or "La Americana," which was established by the early 1880s (Hoy 1970: 23). The ore he recovered there in a glory hole was primarily silver- and gold-bearing. La Americana 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 hills.

Levy stated later that Ortega's "fortune was made in the early days in a 15-ft. working, since caved in" (Ajo Copper News 2/3/1923). Eventually, Ortega would sink the workings to perhaps about 100 feet (Huggerd 1998:5).

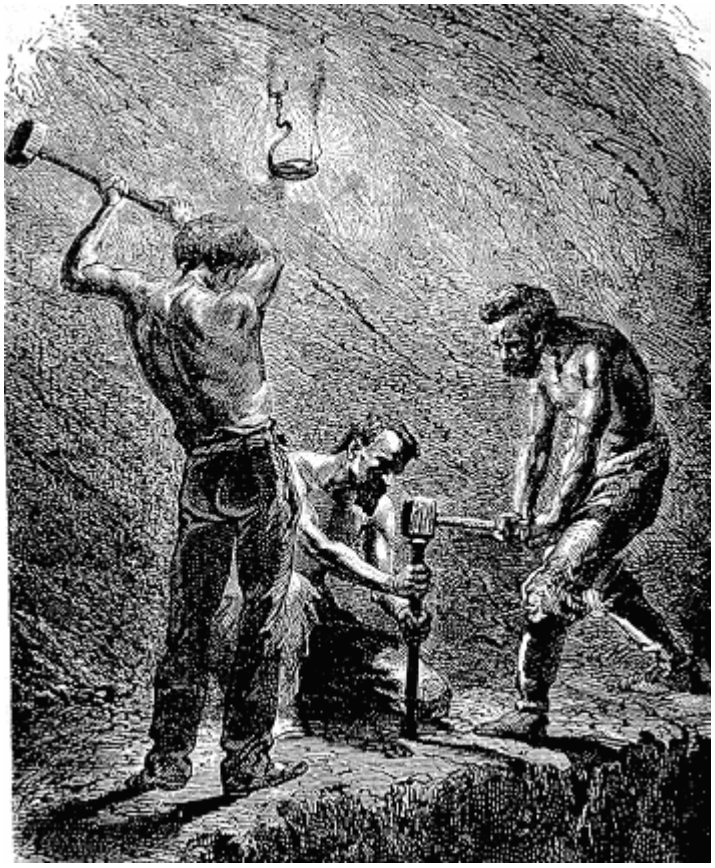
The ore was taken to the Santo Domingo hacienda about 7 miles away, where an arrastra, at first powered by burros, crushed the ore (Hoy 1970:129; Appleman 1969:3,5). Later the arrastra was fitted for steam-driven machinery from Brooklyn. One of the arrastra stones is in the Organ Pipe collection (Appleman 1969:6), and was seen by the writer at the visitor center. 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) and Yuma, Arizona (Huggerd 1998: 5-6; Hoy 1970: 23)

Sources indicate that Ortega extracted between $80,000-120,000 worth of gold and silver, most from gloryholes near the surface (Huggard 1998:5, footnotes).

In 1893, Congress repealed the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, and the price of silver fell drastically, ending the silver boom in the west. 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. In 1899, he decided to sell his interest in La Americana to his friend Levy, who ran a store at Quitovaquita, "A little (water) running a little bit" (anglicized to Quitobaquito) (Huggerd 1998:5-6).



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: THE VICTORIA MINE AND LEVY: THE PRODUCTIVE YEARS

M. G. Mikul “Manuel” Levy was born in Roma, Texas in 1860, was of half Jewish, half Spanish descent, and was bilingual. Levy stated his ancestors had left Spain about 1535, and so he was probably a cryptoJew. He had studied in Germany and lived in Taos, 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 finally Quitovaquita. He moved to Ajo in 1894. Retail was his business, as he had numerous stores in the area, including a large one at Ajo, and smaller ones at different times at Santo Domingo, Sonoyta, Quitovaquita (Quitobaquito), and reportedly at the Victoria Mine. Although he was a merchant by vocation, prospecting for gold was a driving avocation, as he investigated several claims near Sonoyta. Levy would become a major figure in the history of southwestern Arizona for over four decades (1890s-1940) (Appleman 1969:10; Huggard 1998:6).

In 1899 Levy built a small store at Dowling (Huggard 1998:7).

On January 7, 1899, Levy acquired La Americana from Ortega, with the claim recorded

February 15 (Begeman and Taylor 1967; Hoy 1970:129). His intentions were to go down to the 500-foot level where he was convinced the ore would get richer (Hoy 1970:129). He continued to process the ore at the Ortega facilities at Santo Domingo (Hoy 1970:23).

In 1900, he renamed it the Victoria Mine after Victoria Leon, the wife of his friend and store clerk Jose "Jusi" Leon. The Leons lived at Santo Domingo, and worked at the Levy store at Quitovaquito (Hoy 1970:24; Huggerd 1998:7). Levy worked at Santo Domingo while working the mine (Hoy 1970:24). The importance of this statement indicates that the so-called "Levy store" at the Victoria may be misnamed, as the Levy store was actually at Quitovaquita (now Quitobaquito). There was also another store nearby called "Tienda de Campo America")Hoy 1970:129). Levy began developing the Victoria's underground workings in 1900 (Huggerd 1998: 7).

In 1904 Cipriano Ortega died, and Santo Domingo was soon thereafter abandoned (Hoy 1973). It rapidly deteriorated, although the huge complex, including the arrastra, was described and photographed by William Hornaday in 1906 (Appleman 1969:5-6).

It was during the development between the 100 and 300 ft. levels that Levy later stated that high grade ore (silver-gold-lead-copper) was recovered during the development, but no dependable ore bodies were found (Levy 8/23/1939). The ore got richer in the 300 ft. level, which was being worked by 1915.

On March 19, 1909, Levy recorded and amended the claims for the Victoria 2 and 3 and the Mexicana. Arizona became a state in 1912. In 1914, Levy, with investors Jeff Milton and Louis Carl, claimed the Monte Christo, the northernmost claim of the Victoria Mine group. On February 19, 1915, Levy recorded the claim on Victoria No. 4 (ibid: 8; Begeman and Taylor 1967; Hoy 1970: 23).

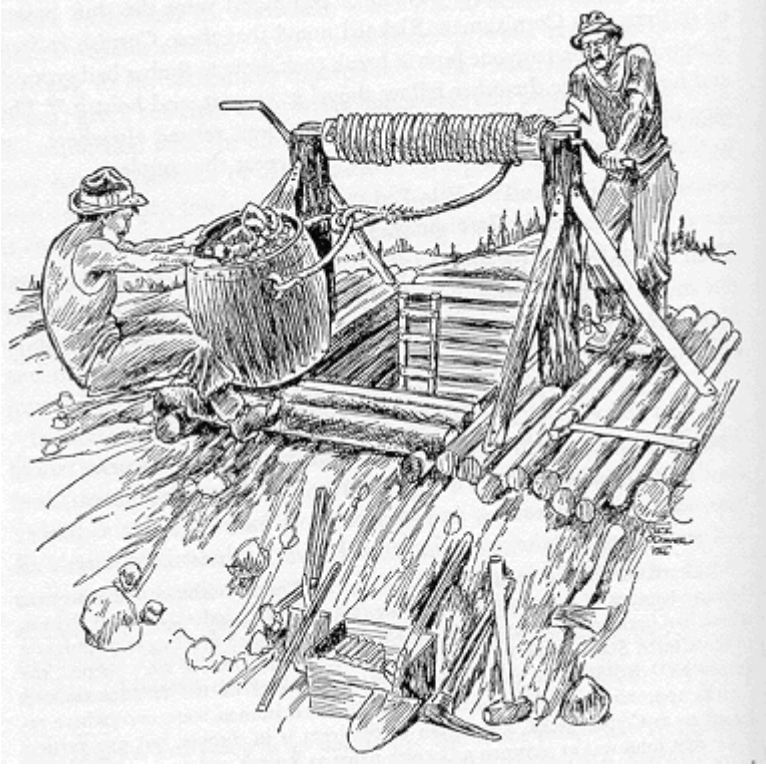
During the 1899-1915 era, Levy, Milton, and Carl were reported to have sold $40,000 worth of ore. The last carload of ore sold by Levy in 1915, shipped to the El Paso smelter, was 2,376.82 per gross of 30,860 lbs. of ore. The breakdown was as follows: silver, 321 oz./ton @ $0.485; lead 32%/ton @ $0.045; copper 425/100%/ton @ $.1725; gold $4.50/ton @ $19.5/oz. (Ajo Copper News 2/15/1934; Begeman and Taylor 1967). This shipment of ore came from the 300 level of the main shaft, known as No. 1 (Ajo Copper News 2/3/1923). It was probably during this period that the Dowling mill, about 2 ½ miles east of the Victoria, was operating on business from the Victoria until it was shut down (Hoy 1970:129).

Levy had intended to drive the main shaft down to at least the 500-foot level, but in 1915 he struck water at the 312-foot level, and had to cease development of the shaft, which was also not timbered (Levy 8/23/1939). This effectively stopped deepening of the main mine shaft as Levy lacked capital and machinery, such as large pumps, to dig below the water level, so he began to seek investors. He did continue to develop the mine during this period (contrary to statements made in Appleman), 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 blasting new drifts on the 60-foot level in the north part of the mine, and on the 150-foot level in the south part (Huggerd 1998:8). In February, 1917, Levy gave out an option on the property, but nothing further came of it (Huggerd 1998:8).

In March of 1920, he again gave an option, this time to a group from Ajo, including F. J. VanSiclen, "Butch" Harmsen, and a few others. On March 16, they took a load of material and supplies to the Victoria to begin new development of the mine. The group had also taken a bond and lease on the property, however the effort seemed to have gone not much further (Huggerd 1998:9). In August of 1922, Levy had employed a number of Mexican miners at the mine. Without modern machinery, they were using hand drills and hand windlasses (Huggerd 1998: 9, 12). During periods of inactivity, Levy had hired a site caretaker.

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

The next big period of activity of the Victoria came in 1923. Levy had convinced Harry Kliban to take on the venture, and Kliban became company president and general manager, and set to work finiding investors (Huggard 1998:10).

In January, 1923, 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 (Huggerd 1998:10; Ajo Copper news 8/25/1923). The only modern equipment already on the property was a No. 6 Cameron sinking pump and 900 feet of pipeline (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923).

While Levy concentrated on the mine, there was a store at Dowling Well. "In later years a man called Dowling built a mill about two and a half miles east of the property and ran it on the business from the mine till it closed down" (Long 1923:3). Levy moved the boiler from a steam pump at Dowling to the Victoria, three miles away. It was stolen from the Victoria in the 1930s (Greene 1977: 87).

During the summer of 1923, Harry Kliban, mine manager, went to Los Angeles to purchase mining machinery and equipment (H:10). 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 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). This equipment, weighing some 13 tons, included the following:

(1) No. 50 Vulcan hoist (capacity 1,500 ft. depth with 1,300 ft. of cable)

(1) Ingersoll-Rand "Imperial" type No. 10 air compressor, two-stage, with a 385-ft. per minute capacity

(1) Air receiver, 4'x8'

(1) Three-kilowatt generator with switchboard for lighting

(1) No. 5 Buffalo blower and exhaust with 600 ft. of airline

(4) Waugh "Clipper" jackhammer drills; two bars, arms, clamps, and shells for mounting the machines, with hose; 155 pieces of drilling and sharpening tools

(1) Mine car and buckets

1,000 feet of pipe and fittings

Also ordered were a 75 HP P-type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine, that used a low grade of fuel oil (the higher purchase price of the engine would be eventually offset by the lower fuel cost) and a pumping plant for water development (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923; Long 1923:1, notes; HH 98:10-11). The installation of the machinery was to be as rapid as possible to begin development work. The development of the mine would be under Bert Long, who would serve as mine superintendent (Ajo Copper News 8/25/1923).

At the time, the main shaft (No. 1) was 312 feet deep due to the water. "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." There were two other shafts noted in 1923: No. 2, 80 ft. away and 100 ft. deep; and No. 3, 209 ft. away from No. 1 and 90 ft. deep. The engineer's plans were to sink a shaft at No. 3 to a depth of 500 ft., with drifts to be run as the ore body indicated. The Glory Hole, the early pit developed by Ortega, lay between No. 2 and No. 3, and had been reached by an incline to the southwest (Ajo Copper News 2/3/1923).

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. Power would be produced by the diesel engine using crude oil. The air compressor was of the two-stage type, with the rest of the machinery modern and compatible with the set-up (Long 1923:2-3). Long also 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 that while exploring the surrounding area, he found an old road leading west, fourteen miles away to an old "debie" smelter built solely to handle the Victoria ore in the old days; the ruins of the old smelter indicated there had been a large colony once associated with it. This may have been Santo Domingo.

Long, now the mine superintendent, wrote a letter at the request of Harry Kliban to the New York investors of the Victoria Smelting and Mining Company on Sept. 13, 1923. 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.

Long believed that the mine had been previously worked with poor knowledge of geology and 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 windlass would be abandoned in favor of the 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 good. He also spoke hopefully for the development of a local railroad, in the survey stage by the Tucson Cornelia & Gila Bend RR, to transport ore to the sea about 100 miles away (Long 9/13/1923).

As the mine's promoter, Long stated that all the richest ores in Arizona were found below water level, which is why opening the Victoria past the water level would be a good investment. This is of course, not necessarily the case.

Long described an old road leading west, and older residents told him it led to "an old debie smelter" fourteen miles away which had been built in the early days to handle the Victoria's ores. The ruins indicted that there had been a large colony associated with it. Later, a man named Dowling built a mill two and a half miles east of the Victoria, which supplied it ore until the mine was closed (Long 9/13/1923).

The grading of a sufficiently large, level place to install the machinery, is proceeding rapidly and the cellar off the old shaft is being pout in a condition to proceed with the widening, straightening and timbering (Long 9/13/1923).

The Victoria smelting and Mining Company's president and manager was Harry Kliban. There were five shafts of varying depths up to 309 feet, within a lineal distance of 300 feet. On the surface, two veins were worked to a depth of 10 feet. After installation of the machinery, drilling could be done with air drills instead of hand drills, and ore hoisted by power hoist rather than hand windlass. Crosscuts would also be driven (1923:2). The other three Victoria claims would have no shafts. Rather, tunnels or adits would be driven. The idea was to deepen the existing main shaft to go below water level, where it was believed the richest ore would be found, comparable to the mines at Bisbee, Jerome, Globe, and Miami. The operations were to concentrate on silver and lead, as the copper market was unstable in 1923 (1923:2). He related there was hope for railroad development by the Tucson, Cornelia & Gila Bend Railroad down to the Gulf of California (2).

The Victoria had been closed down when the water was reached due to the inability to handle the water. Transportation was also a problem as the closest railroad was at Gila bend, more than 100 miles away by wagon. Supposedly it had passed through several owners, through deaths it changed hands. A mining engineer, Long stated "The new owners worked it sporadically but on the same system as the old, without the installation of the necessary machinery to combat conditions, or the application of more modern mining methods" (Long 1923:2).

Most of the mining under Levy was done from 1900-1910, although some ore from stored piles was shipped into the 1920s (Huggerd 1998: 7-8).

From 1923-1925 the mine condition was improved, through the installation of cement slabs for he machinery, pumping water from the shaft, and building housing for the workers. However the mine workings deepened only 8 feet (Huggerd 1998:15).

In February of 1925, the Director of The Victoria Mining and Smelting Company, Louis Jacobson hired Charles Fay a mining engineer to examine and make a report on the venture, which the investors had been funding for two years.

The Company owned a total of 22 ½ 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 new claims (Begeman and Taylor 1967). Some reports place Victoria in the Growler District (H 98:15).

After describing the local geology, Fay stated that the main developments were on Victoria #2. He placed the total value of all ores from the Victoria to 1925 were about $120,000. The first owner, Ortega, was supposed to have gotten $40,00 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 2) Contrary to belief, the ore value seems to have decreased with depth.

Fay stated that ore was earlier treated by arrastra at the San 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 (2).

Interestingly, there is a piece of machinery today at the Victoria which is an element of an amalgamation pan, and may relate to this period.

The glory hole had a vein 10 feet wide, wing for a length of 20 feet and a depth of 15 feet. He estimated about 230 tons of ore had been extracted from the glory hole, with a return by arrastra of about $170 per ton; he figured the upper workings of the main shaft probably returned to Ortega about the same values. However, he cautioned that “there can be no estimate made on the ore tonnage in sight from the present development” (Long :3).

The main producer in other words, was the glory hole, the 15 to 20 foot deep workings by Ortega; it was not the same as the main shaft (Ajo Copper News 2/15/1934; Fay 3).

Fay listed the machinery at the Victoria:

(1) 75 HP oil-burning engine
(1) #10 Imperial type compressor
(1) receiver and pipelines
(1) 5 kilowatt generator and wiring for 70 lamps
(1) 6 HP F. M. (Franklin Morse) engine
(1) #5 Buffalo blower and air pipe
(4) Waugh clipper machines
(2) arm bars and clamps for same
¾ tons of steel shanked and bitted
(1) hoist with 1350 ft. 3/8 inch cable on drum
(2) ore cars; rails, plates, spikes
(1) 1250 pound ore bucket
(1) 600 pound ore bucket
(1) Headframe complete and installed
(1) 200 gallon galvanized tank
(1) 300 gallon galvanized tank
(1) 150 gallon galvanized tank
(1) 500 gallon galvanized tank
(1) 2000 gallon cement tank
(1) water well, 135 feet deep

Buildings included:

-Boarding house and kitchen
-Bunk house
-Blacksmith shop
-Store house

-Two adobe buildings
-One corral and one cement dipper
-16’ x 20’ tent and frame building which helps the kitchen

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 1969:24).

When the machinery arrived the shaft was 312 deep, and two years later, it had only deepened 8 more feet, to 320 feet. Fay requested another $75,000 in development funds to sink the shaft down to 500 ft. He also believed that the ore retrieved in sinking the shaft could reveal what kind of mill would be needed (Fay 2/17/1925). That statement and the equipment list revealed the Victoria was an operation focused on extraction, rather than benefaction (milling) or smelting. It was also only in the development stage, rather than production.

No historic photograph of the Victoria Mine has been located. This is a historic photograph of the nearby Growler Mine, which was similar in scale and type of operation to the Victoria. Notice the headframe and support structures. (From Broyles 1996).

1926-1937: INACTIVITY AND REMOVAL OF MACHINERY

On October 19, 1926, Levy put the Victoria up for auction. Even the 500-foot level had never been realized. There were no takers at the auction; he kept ownership of the mine until his death (H 98:17).

In 1932, Roger Toll of the NPS began his study of Organ Pipe for suitability as a National Monument, with additional study by Frank Pinkley in 1935 (Hoy 1973).

In February of 1934, Levy, along with Harry Kilban and associates, signed a three month option for two operators, Parker Woodman and Virgil Moss. There were levels 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 and sample it (Ajo Copper News 2/15/1934; H 17). In 1934, the Silver Purchase Act was passed, that directed the Treasury to purchase more silver for the national reserves, and silver miner's hopes were raised once more.

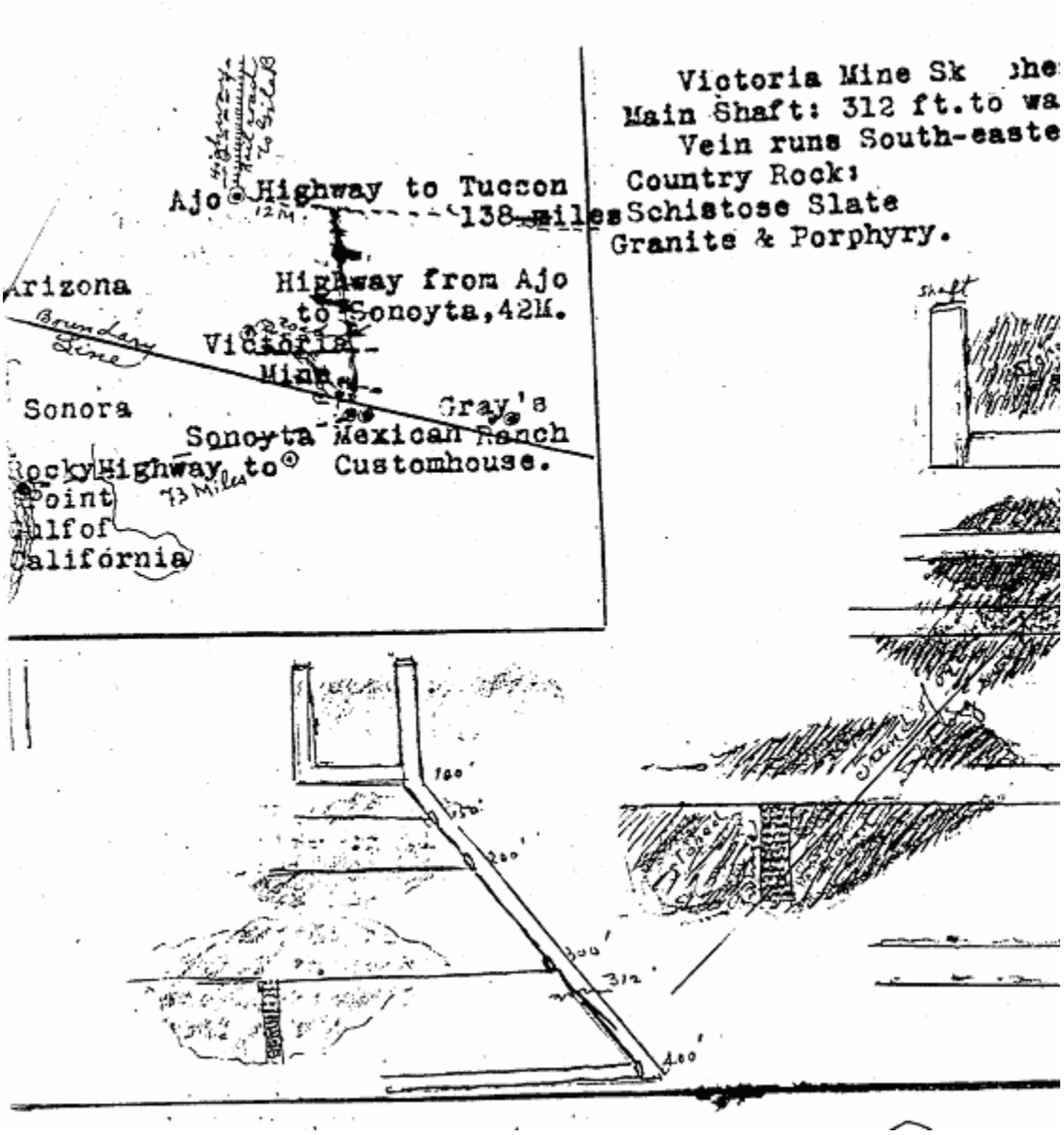
1936 was an important year for the site. Levy had some unnamed leasers option the Victoria. They sank a winze in the 300-foot drift, to about 90 feet below the water level. On a visit to Levy, they said they had taken an ore sample across the vein at the bottom of the winze, at the time 70 ft. down and about 370 ft. from the surface. The vein was over three feet wide and had assayed at $383 a ton, with the values holding and even increasing. As Levy was in the hospital, 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 the drift south from the bottom of the shaft, then at 400 ft. was in at 80 ft, and that an assay put the ore at $213 a ton; 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.

They claimed they shipped ore, but failed to make a go because the machinery was inadequate for pumping. What they did do was take away all the machinery, even the headframe! 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 headframe. 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. 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 lessees 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 favorably impressed.
(H 18). Another engineer took an ore sample and had it assayed, and pronounced it a "good mine" (H 98:18).

After the 1936 lessees left with all the equipment and the headframe, Levy hired a caretaker to watch over and maintain the property, including repair work, and protecting the shafts against flooding and damage to the timbering by rain. However, since the equipment had been taken, no one could go into the shafts as the air would prove bad.



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.

1937-2000: A MONUMENT IS ESTABLISHED AND THE VICTORIA DECLINES

On April 13, 1937, the Organ Pipe National Monument was created by Presidential Proclamation by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and withdrew lands within the monument from prospecting.

In March of 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 (H 22). In 1939, the Strategic Minerals Act was passed, to allow the mining of copper, iron, tin, tungsten, zinc, chrome, bauxite, but not silver or gold.

By this time, Levy no longer leased out the Victoria, but hired a caretaker to reside at the site to protect it and keep the mine ready for work (H 18). He 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. (H 19).

Levy was getting older and older, and in 1939 he was living in the Arizona Pioneers Home in Ajo. He wrote a letter on August 23, to Miles Carpenter, Field Engineer for the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources, which not only included a report on the Victoria, with sketches of the underground workings, but also described his frustration with the silver market and his continued belief that the Victoria could still be a big producer. He stated he was sending copies of the mine report to J. S. Coupal and Carl Barth, Jr.; he was still trying to interest someone in the Victoria. He offered to sell the mine for fifty thousand dollars.

Levy stated he owned one-half interest in the Victoria. Levy believed the location of the mine was good, 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 (Levy 8/23/1939).

On December 1, 1939, Holt (engineer) reported that the Victoria had been worked by Levy and his associates for the past 26 years (since 1913, which seems to mark the date of active development of the Victoria by Levy) (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% 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).

Encouraged by this report, in 1940 Levy applied for a Reconstruction Loan to get the mine into shape to sell or work (H 19). Sadly, his dream of a bog strike or even of seeing his mine successfully produce was never to occur, as Mikul Levy died, on May 11, 1941 (H 15).

In October of 1941, Congress passed a pro-mining bill to permit mining in Organ Pipe, as “The Act of October 27, 1941 (55 Stat. 745), To Permit Mining Within the Organ Pipe National Monument in Arizona” (Appleman 1969:2; H 24-25). Since 1941 land in the Monument is open to mining, and such activity may take place in the future whenever the market indicates it. However a compromise in January of 1925 prohibited the opening of new roads in the park (H 26). Mining here and there continued but there was little return to match the prospectors interests

In 1941, J.R. Hedworth located four claims. In 1955, the Victoria was again located and reactivated by A. C. Netherlin, T. F. Larremore, R. C. Chapman, Milton Graf, and Russel T. Hall. These men added Victoria 2-7 in 1956. Additional claims were made in 1958 by

Larremore and Netherlin. In 1961, several claims were relocated by Harry Jarvis, Jack Worsham, and Sam Hooker. In 1971, activity associated with the Victoria was ceased from April 1 to October (Begeman and Taylor 1967). Despite all this activity at the Victoria, little if any ore was apparently produced, as no production records were located. The Victoria was never patented (Brown and Hoy 1967).

In 1942, U.S. Government Order L208 closed all gold mines. In 1960, Henry Jarvis, Jack Worsham, and Samuel Hocker were still interested in the Victoria. In July Jarvis gave the Park a list of nine claims in the Victoria area, that they intended to work. The minerals included gold, silica, and copper, with copper predominant. Jarvis wanted to open a road between the Victoria and Senita Pass, but was told it was a violation. He wanted then to improve the road on the ridge west of the mine. By 1961, Jarvis, Worsham, and Hocker had incorporated under the Arizona Metal Mines. (Appleman 1969:21).

On January 6, 1968, a park ranger discovered two miners, Bob Chapman and his helper Terry Traflinger, doing clean-up work at the site. They had removed the old metal roof and were intending to put on a new one, so that they might live in the structure. Chapman, a lawyer from Ajo, had held claims with A. C. Netherlin on the Victoria Mine since 1955-1966. In talks with the park, Chapman indicated he wanted to do some test core drilling on the claims. The Superintendent asked if they might be interested in selling the claims to the NPS, and they responded favorably, but a month later, in February, they filed two more claims north of the Victoria. In 1969, Chapman and Netherlin still were in possession of the Victoria Mine claims (Appleman 1969:iv,22).

In 1968, the following structures or ruins were recorded at the mine:

"Stone, rectangular building
Rock lean-to shelter
Cistern, concrete
Four-sided jackal [sic: jacal], cactus spines [sic:] for sides
Ties still in place along track where dump cars operated at tailings dump
Main mine shaft, tipple and headframe timbers still in place, concrete winch base [sic] still in place [Levy said the headframe had been removed!]
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"

In 1974, it was reported that the Victoria had been worked at various times after World War II. 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/La Americana, 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 those figures seem grossly overstated. 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" (Paydirt 3/25/1974).

In 1977, Jerome Greene prepared the form to nominate the Victoria to the National Register. Studies to nominate the mine had been going on since 1973. The mine had regional significance; the Keeper signed the nomination with listing of the Victoria on the National Register on September 1, 1978.

In 1980, collapsing walls, especially the south wall, were noted at the stone structure, and in 1981 xxx work was done to stabilize it. More preservation was done in 1986. Occasional vandalism, such as potholes, was noted (Park Files).

In 1983, the Victoria Mine was surveyed for the Abandoned Mineral Lands program. Grates were placed over the open mine shafts as a result.

Dames and Moore included the Victoria in their study of metals mining in Arizona in 1992. Victoria Mine represented silver mining, 1870-1893. However, they incorrectly attributed the disappearance of mining machinery to the scrap drives of WWII (1992:69), which did occur at many sites. However, at the Victoria it was the lessors in 1927 that took away all the machinery.

In 1993, a preservation and stabilization workshop was held at the Victoria, concentrating on the lone standing structure, known variously as "Mikul Levy's Store" or "the stone cabin." The Victoria Mine was on the LCS (the stone structure) and the National Register, where it was noted as "the premier historical gold mining site in the Western Region" of the NPS (Greene 1977).

In 2000, historical landscape architect Lance Foster of the cultural landscapes program, based in the Intermountain Support Office in Santa Fe, did the CLI Level 2 for the mine, with the assistance of Kristin Cypher, from the program based in Denver. This report is the result of their efforts.

The Victoria Mine today, with "Levy's store" (blacksmith shop), and foothills of the Sonoyta Mountains in the background. Burned adobe and slabs of the residential area in foreground. Photograph by Lance Foster, 2000.

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 the Intermountain Region's parks and monuments. This inventory's evaluation and analysis will expand upon the nomination by considering the site as a landscape, especially as an archaeological site and in terms of its topography.

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. Considered as a ruin, the site's integrity may be considered at poor overall. Some shaft gratings may also be in need of inspection.

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

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. The cabin retains some integrity; overall, considered as an archaeological site, the site retains integrity.

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 footing 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 "store." Integrity is not retained.

FEELING: The natural setting, views, and silence all 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

-Historic roads and trails
-Topographic features: waste rock dumps, runouts, leveled areas, shafts, prospects
-Scattered artifacts (can dumps, machinery parts)
-Clusters and spatial organization of residential area and production area
-Concrete footings and slabs
-Structures including the masonry ruin/ "powderhouse", the "store" / blacksmith shop, cistern, stone steps

SUMMARY OF NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

-Visitor trail, modern trash, and interpretive signs

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

No prehistoric archaeological sites are located at the mine according to records and brief surface reconnaissance.

The Victoria Mine is essentially a historic archaeological site (ca. 1880-1940). Most of its remains are above ground, including one structure and other structural foundations, anthropogenic topography, and surface scatters of artifacts. These features are noted on the main site map and are discussed in other sections of this analysis.

Numerous historic artifact scatters are located throughout the site. Some informal collection by visitors is ongoing. This is a situation which needs to be addressed. Due to the lack of archaeological knowledge of the mine and its daily life, the park should consider historic archaeological investigation of the site. There is an opportunity to learn more about the site as well as interpret what is learned for site visitors.

CONTRIBUTING

The entire site is a historic archaeological site: All

NONCONTRIBUTING

None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100462

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Buildings And Structures

There are several buildings that existed at one time at the Victoria mine, but most were removed over the years, though there is no information on their removal. The most useful lists are from Fay's 1925 reportand the park's 1968 list. The current LCS lists five "structures": stone building/"Levy's store" (the only standing structure), masonry ruin (little more than stone foundations and a portion of a wall), cistern (a water tank), stone steps (associated with a missing building), and "concrete foundations" (actually footings for machinery).

STONE STRUCTURE/"LEVY'S STORE" (IDLCS 01197)

Only one standing structure exists at the Victoria today, a stone structure made from local stone. It is popularly known as "Levy's Store," although there is no documentation to support the name. This may also be Fay's 1925 "storehouse." Mikul Levy was a storekeeper, but documents indicate stores were at other locations in the area, such as Dowling and Quitovaquita (Quitobaquito).

Examining the structure, which is a one-room drylaid masonry building, reveals a few 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 WWI 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 building also once had a roof made of ocotillo, saguaro ribs, and other plant materials, but that was removed by miners in 1968. The current supports are pipes and were probably salvaged in 1968 onsite in preparation for a new roof, which was never built. It is probable that archaeological excavation may uncover more to help us further understand the structure's history and function.

MASONRY RUIN/"POWDERHOUSE" (IDLCS 60266)

There is one other semi-standing structure onsite, about 200 feet or so from the "store," just west of the road that leads south. This is a small fallen-in stone dugout. Its size, stone construction, and distance from the rest of the site implies it may have served as powderhouse for storage of explosives. This seems to be the 1968 "rock lean-to shelter."

RESIDENTIAL AREA, WITH STONE STEPS (IDLCS 60269)

A series of graded areas on the ridge to the south of the "store" and below it, appear to have been the former location of a cluster of buildings at one time. At this graded location there are a series of concrete foundation slabs, one with a horizontal pipe imbedded. There is also a series of stone steps leading from the top of the ridge down the hill. The steps were listed on the LCS but not the slabs. No map or photographs have been located to help identify these features or their functions. Fay's 1925 list does list several buildings associated with residence of workers at the mine, although these 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.

JACAL (REMOVED)/SLAB

The 1968 report and photographs show a jacal structure to the west of (behind) the "store." The report describes it as a "four-sided jackal [sic], cactus spines for sides." It no longer exists at the site, although a concrete slab indicates its former position. This may be one of the "adobe buildings" mentioned by Fay in 1925.

CISTERN (IDLCS 60268)

This is actually a concrete cistern for water storage. It is a rectangular hole dug into the slope up on the slope behind the stone building, and lined with poured concrete. It was on the 1968 list.

CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS (IDLCS 60268)

These footings for mine machinery are on the LCS, but will be dealt with in this report in the section on "Small-scale features."

STRUCTURES NOT LOCATED

There are some structures on Fay's 1925 that were not located, including "two adobe buildings" (the jacal may have been one of them), "one corral and one cement dipper" (no sign of them or their location), and a "water well, 135 feet deep."

CONTRIBUTING

"Levy's store"/blacksmith shop
Stone steps
Concrete footings
Concrete slabs
Masonry ruin/powderhouse
Cistern

NONCONTRIBUTING

None

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Victoria Mine Cistern

Feature Identification Number: 100463

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60267

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Cistern

LCS Structure Number: HS09C

Feature: Victoria Mine Concrete Foundations

Feature Identification Number: 100464

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60268

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Concrete Foundations

LCS Structure Number: HS09D

Feature: Victoria Mine Masonry Ruin

Feature Identification Number: 100465

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60266

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Masonry Ruin

LCS Structure Number: HS09B

Feature: Victoria Mine Stone Building ("Levy's Store")

Feature Identification Number: 100466

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 01197

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Stone Building

LCS Structure Number: HS09A

Feature: Victoria Mine Stone Stairway

Feature Identification Number: 100801

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60269

LCS Structure Name: Victoria Mine Stone Stairway

LCS Structure Number: HS09E

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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

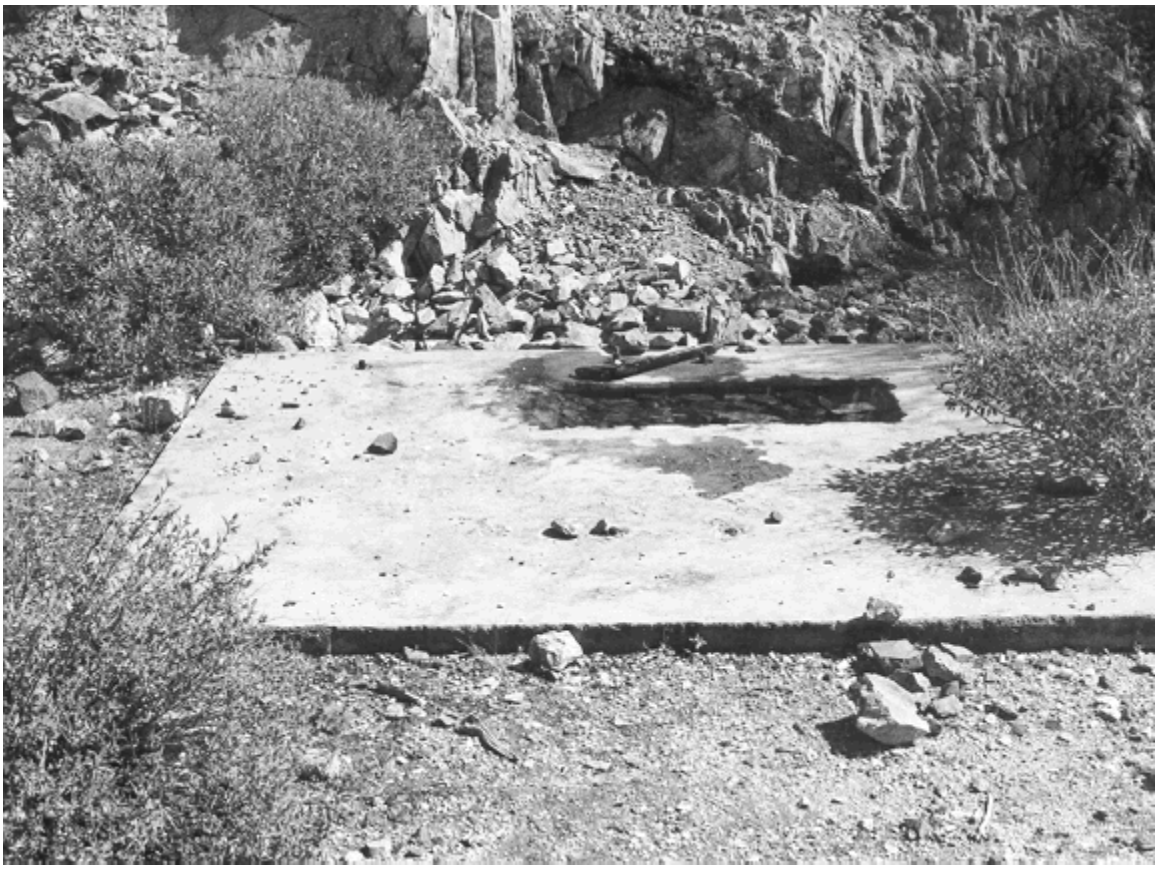
Jacal, now gone, formerly located to west (left) of the stone "store." Notice the ocotillo or saguaro rib walls, as well as the ocotillo and saguaro roof on the "store" (right). Taken sometime before 1968.

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.

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

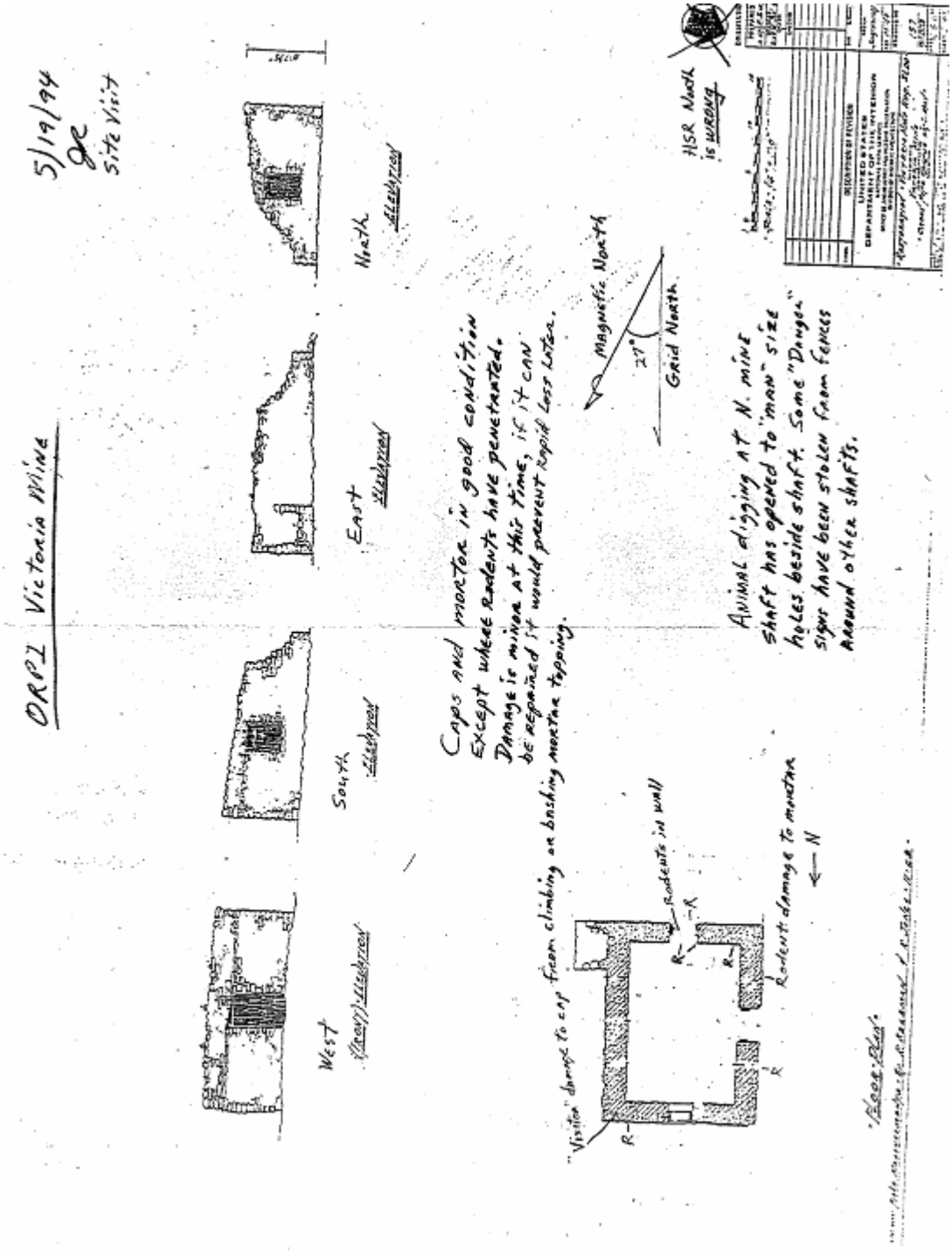
Victoria Mine Concrete Foundation (IDLCS 60268), marked as F1 on the site map. One of three concrete footings for mine machinery. Photograph by Anthony Veerkamp, 1993.

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.



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.

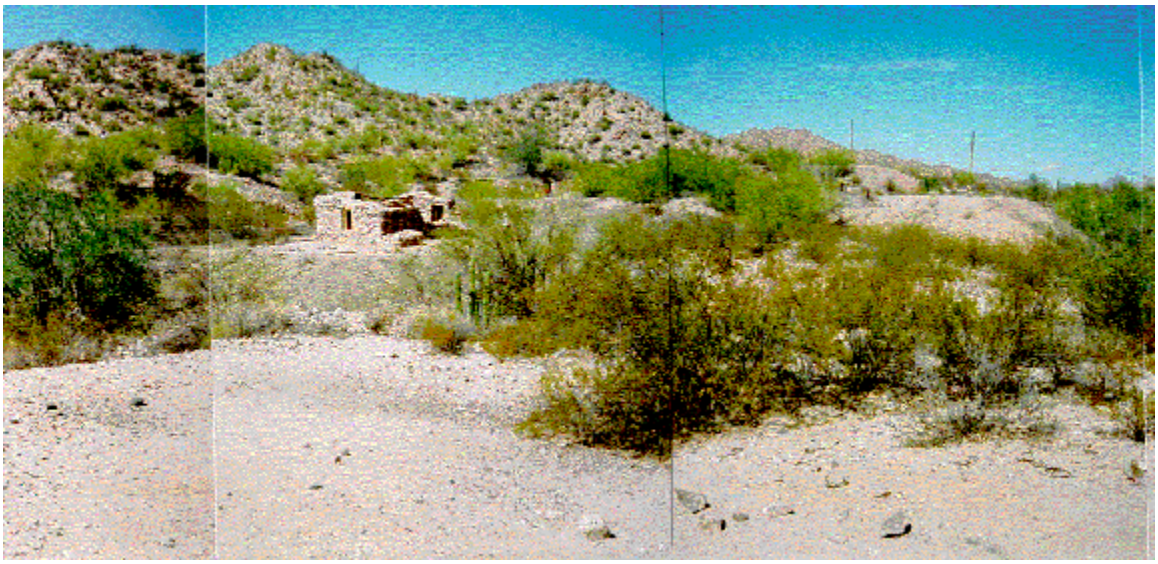


Field sketch of Victoria stone building (IDLCS 01197) in 1969 by R. Jones; site visit by JR in 1994. Notice the stone platform on east which served as blacksmith's hearth.

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

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

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



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

HISTORIC ROADS

Historically, the mine was first approached by a trail that led to Santo Domingo over the Sonoyta Mountains. After Levy took over the mine, a two-track road leading south to Dowling, where ore was processed and then shipped out, was used. 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 site, alongside the stone "store." One spur lead through the site, while the main road followed the drainage below. When the Victoria Mine trail was developed, the Dowling-Lost Cabin road was adopted for a short segment of the trail, and is the current approach route for visitors to the mine.

PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

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 with pedestrians, as there are no formal trails once the mine is reached. Rather, several interpretive signs are set up for the visitor to read as they freely wander about the site. The average visitor walks up the historic road to the "store" and the cistern, then walks up to the main shaft and runout, and over to the concrete footings, and then up to the northern mine shaft. At this point they either walk further up the hill or return back to the campground.

CONTRIBUTING

Trail over Sonoyta Mountains to Santo Domingo
Historic Road threading through and below site, from Dowling to Lost Cabin Mine and Martinez Mine

NONCONTRIBUTING

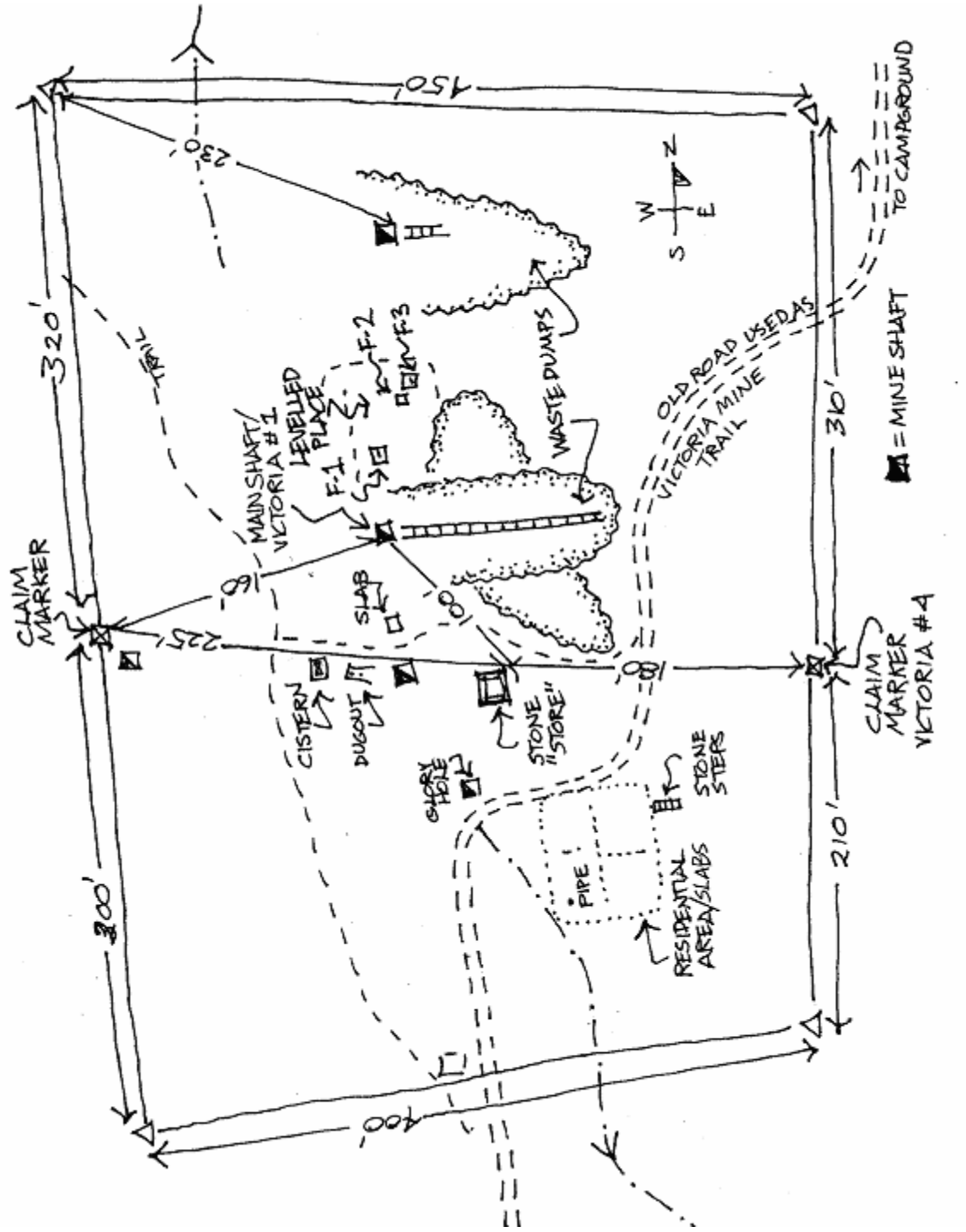
Visitor trail and interpretive signs

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100802

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Roads and trails at the Victoria Mine. Another road that leads past the mine from Dowling to the Martinez and Lost Cabin Mines is located to the east.

Cluster Arrangement

Clusters at the mine indicate relationships to the shafts, the roads, and the functional areas.

SHAFT CLUSTERS

The 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.

ROAD CLUSTERS

The stone "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.

FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Though clarification of these clusters (also see spatial organization) will only be found if historic photographs or maps are found, or archaeological investigations occur, some general comments about clusters may be made. Orientation of structures and features near the "store" are towards the main shaft. There would have to have been lots of storage for fuel, parts, machinery, and equipment, and these features would have faced the main shaft as well as each other. The "store" functioned as a blacksmith shop, which repaired metal parts and sharpened drills.

Orientation of structures at the residential area would have been towards the road, but also the bunkhouse would have been oriented toward the kitchen, and the auxiliary tent would have also faced the kitchen. Although not located at present, doubtless there was a privy, and this would have also been oriented to the residential area, as well as the mine workings.

CONTRIBUTING

Clusters oriented to shafts
Clusters oriented to the road
Clusters oriented to each other within the residential area

NONCONTRIBUTING

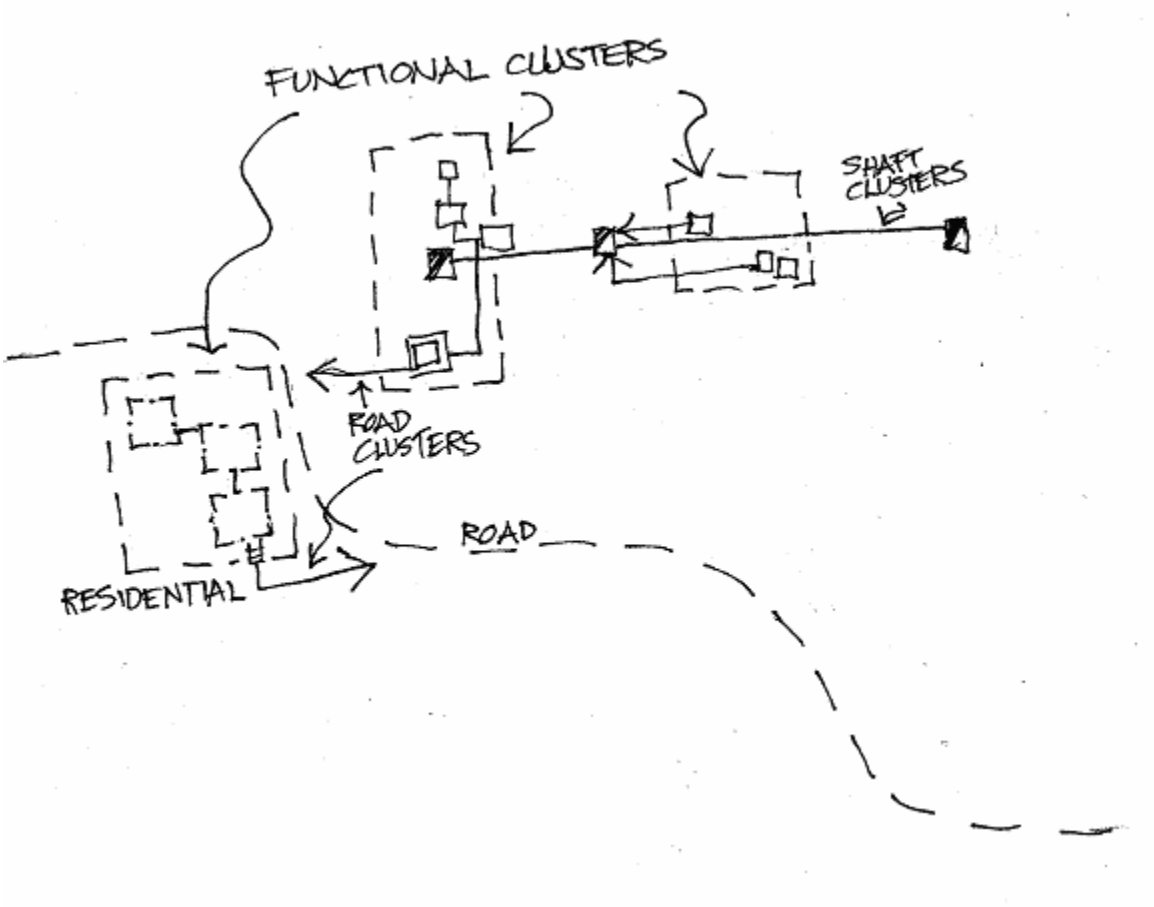
None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100803

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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 treated under "Buildings and Structures." There was a 135-feet deep well listed in Fay's 1925 report but this was not located. There were also several galvanized tanks at one time, but they were apparently removed. The surface area is dry, though water flooded the shaft at 312 feet. Water for the site was gained by well (not located) as well as hauling water from Dowling and/or Santo Domingo.

CONTRIBUTING
None

NONCONTRIBUTING
None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100804

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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 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

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100805

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Natural Systems And Features

The Victoria mine is set on an east-facing bajada of the Sonoyta Mountains, within Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. The Monument lies within the Sonoran Desert. Vegetation systems will be discussed in the section on "Vegetation." The mine was located here due to the rich vein of gold and silver, which runs southeast to northwest. The geology of the mine includes country rock made up of schistose slate, granite, and porphyry. The water table is fairly high.

CONTRIBUTING
All

NONCONTRIBUTING
None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100806

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Small Scale Features

There are numerous small scale features scattered throughout the site that give it human scale

and interest.

“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 FOOTINGS

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

RUNOUT/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 eh sequence of event s in establishing a claim, as well as providing boundaries for the site.

CONTRIBUTING

Concrete footings
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

None (any modern garbage, such as plastic water bottles)

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100807

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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.

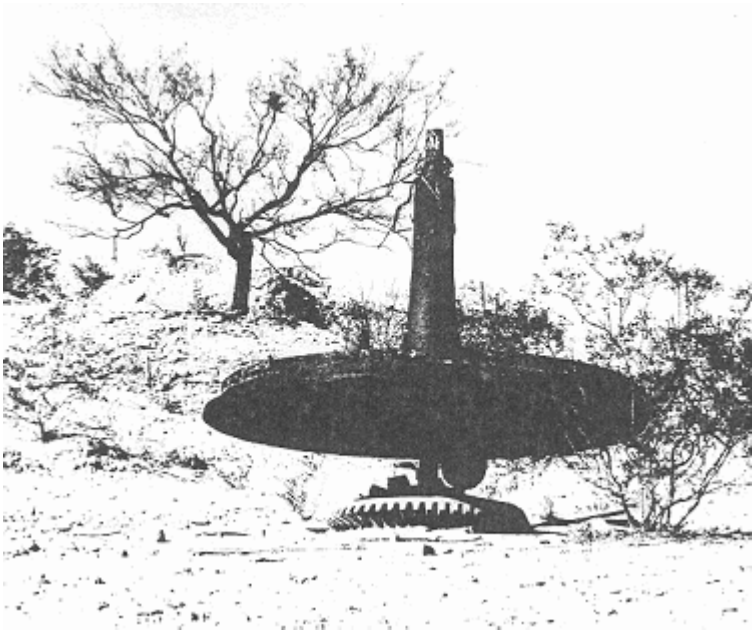
A homebuilt forge, or perhaps an ore bucket. In depth research of artifacts like these will add to the interpretive potential of the site.

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 identitied. 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 a production area and a residential area. The production area is further divided into a storage and service area, the mine shafts and workings themselves, including the waste dumps, and the power/machinery area. In addition, there is a vertical arrangement, with above-ground elements and below ground elements. Due to safety issues, the below ground elements will be referred to using Levy's sketch of the shaft and workings.

PRODUCTION AREA

Associated with the actual extraction of the ore. The STORAGE AND SERVICE AREA includes the blacksmith shop/ "store," the dugout and jacal area, and the cistern; the powderhouse is also associated. This area functioned to provide storage for elements used in the actual mining process (such as handtools, fuel, etc.), as well as above-ground workspace.

The MINE SHAFTS AND WORKINGS are the portals by which the ore was extracted, and from which the waste rock was dumped. The POWER/MACHINERY AREA in the leveled area 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.

RESIDENTIAL AREA

Separated from the production area by a road and located on an opposing rise, little remains to the eye of the residential area except for the slabs, stairs, and dumps that related to the living and eating areas for mine workers (kitchen, boarding house, tent workspace for kitchen). More research would be required before the actual purpose of each slab can be postulated.

ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

While the above ground organization is related to human needs and providing service to the extraction operation, the below ground organization is pure in that it is oriented to the actual extraction itself. The shafts are driven to gain depth. The drifts are tunnels that extend from the 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 that the ore is extracted from. Shafts and drifts are related to development of a mine, while winzes and stopes are actual production features. When recording hardrock mining landscapes it is always important to realize that the above ground features tell only a part of the story, for if the below ground developments were not there, the aboveground would not exist.

CONTRIBUTING

Spatial division between production and residential areas
Spatial division between aboveground and belowground features

NONCONTRIBUTING

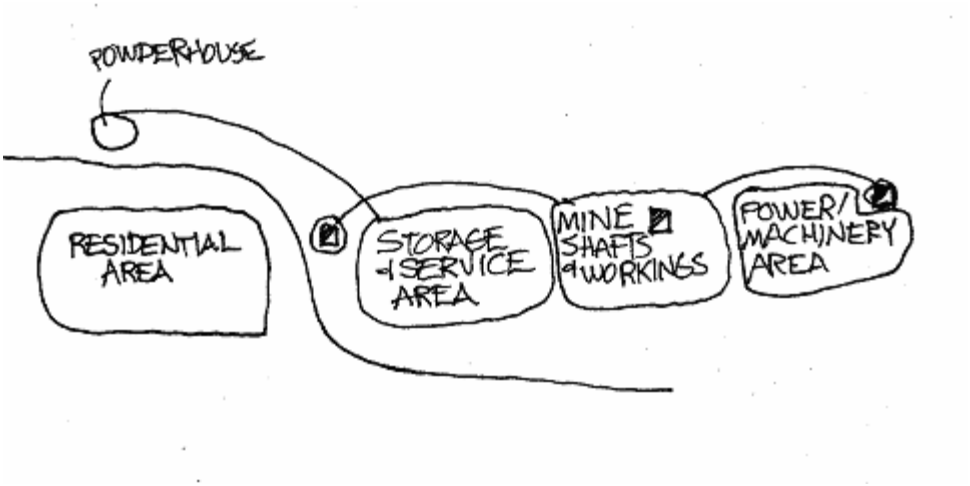
None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100808

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Spatial organization at the Victoria Mine

Topography

At the Victoria Mine, it is the anthropogenic (human-caused) topography which provides much of the site interest.

The Victoria Mine has a long history, beginning by the 1870s and extending into the 1930s, and beyond. It is difficult, if not impossible, to relate individual topogrpahic features to distinct periods of mining at this site.

The early period of working by Ortega (1880s-1899) would have had relatively little impact. Structures would have been temporary and long gone (it is doubtful that the 1968 jacal was related to this period due to its concrete slab). The workings would have been a glory hole, basically a deep open pit. Extraction would have come through hand drilling and mucking of the ore and waste into buckets, brought to the surface by buckets and perhaps a hand windlass. The ore would have been either shipped to Santo Domingo. The waste rock would have been dumped down slope; it is possible that the "store" and other features were built on these first waste dumps. In any case, Ortega caved in the original workings when he sold out to Levy. The trail over the Sonoyta Mountains was developed during this period.

Apparently Levy reopened the glory hole and placed his main shaft over the original glory hole location. This first period of Levy's operation (1899-1915) was a step beyond the Ortega operation, as he moved from a glory hole operation to actual sinking of a shaft and development of drifts, full-fledged subsurface mining. Still, the tools were limited to hand tools: hand drills, hand windlass, and the like. At some point he is supposed to have used a Cameron sinking pump to have developed the shaft in an attempt to remove water once the 312-foot level was attained. The topography of this period is related to the waste dump and runouts of all the shafts, as the later 1923-1925 period did little in the way of underground development. This was probably the period when the "store"/blacksmith shop was built on the earlier Ortega period waste rock. The historic road also was probably developed during this period.

The 1923-1925 period, while interesting in its intense development of above ground structures, is deceptive, for it contributed little to the underground developments and waste rock dumps. However, this is the period when the area to the north of the runout was leveled for the concrete foundations and the residential area was leveled and developed.

CONTRIBUTING

Waste rock dumps and runouts
Shafts and underground workings
Leveled areas for “store”, residential area, and footing areas
Historic road and trail

NONCONTRIBUTING

None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100809

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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. Whatever native vegetation got in the way of operations, they removed, and the rest was left alone. The native vegetation of the area is appropriate for 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 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 polycarpa-A. canascens linearis-Prosopis glandulosa association. Typical vegetation includes two type of saltbush, cattle spinach or all scale (Atriplex polycarpa) and Narrow-leaved wingscale (Atriplex canescens linearis), as well as 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. However, although the restored vegetative cover on the disturbed areas is not appropriate to the scene, it is compatible, even supporting in its ability to retard erosion at the site.

CONTRIBUTING

Native volunteer vegetation

NONCONTRIBUTING

None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100810

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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 is striking, as the sweeping and rolling desert plains below extend 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 features in the distance can be seen. 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 is the rugged Ajo Range, with Mount Ajo, Diaz Peak, and Diaz Spire apparent. To the southeast are the Sierra de Santa Rosa, extending south into Mexico. To the south one looks far into Mexico, with the tail end of the Sonoyta Mountains curving in from the southwest.

The Victoria Mine is not a designed landscape, so there are not designed views or vistas. However, the view and feeling are much the same as they would have been during the historic period, and the expansive view and desert silence contributes to the timelessness of the old mine.

CONTRIBUTING

Long-range views

NONCONTRIBUTING

None

Character-defining Features:

Feature Identification Number: 100811

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

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: Undetermined

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

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 40,000.00

Cost Date: 05/10/2005

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Landscape stabilization cost identified is PMIS ORPI 116505, Condition Assessment at Victoria Mine, Lost Cabin Mine and Milton Mine. Total project cost is $86,250.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Stabilization

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: 07/01/1997

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Although stabilization work has been accomplished on the rock structure during several years (1980, 1981, 1986, 1993), and the shaft openings secured by grating, no treatment has been addressed to the landscape features or the site as a whole.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 07/01/1997

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

The GMP does not identify any treatment costs specific to Victoria Mine.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Greene, Jerome A
Citation Title:	Historic Resource Study, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Year of Publication:	1977
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011497

Citation Author:	Brown, William E., and Hoy, Wilton
Citation Title:	Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Year of Publication:	1967
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	003983

Citation Author:	Appleman, Roy E., and Jones, Russell
Citation Title:	Historic Structures Report, Parts I and II, Victoria Mine, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Year of Publication:	1969
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011965

Citation Author:	Begeman, R., and Taylor, J.
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 Author:	Hoy, Wilton (Bill)
Citation Title:	A Chronological History of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Year of Publication:	1973
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	Arizona Preservation News (Arizona SHPO; June 1975)
Year of Publication:	1975
Source Name:	Other
Citation Title:	General Management Plan, ORPI
Source Name:	Other
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
Citation Title:	Historic Structures Preservation Workshop, Preservation and Stabilization for Desert Park Resources, Organ Pipe National Monument (March/April 1993)
Year of Publication:	1993
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	973.11 Na 1610
Citation Author:	WACC
Citation Title:	LCS, ORPI (Includes Victoria Mine)
Year of Publication:	1976
Source Name:	Other
Citation Author:	Hoy, Wilton
Citation Title:	Organ Pipe Cactus Historcial Research
Year of Publication:	1970
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	976.Ho

Citation Title:	Trail Monitoring Project, Victoria Mine
Source Name:	Other
Citation Number:	621.1 Na ORPI RM
Citation Author:	ORPI Staff
Citation Title:	Vegetation Map, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Resources Management Division (Oct. 1998)
Year of Publication:	1998
Source Name:	Other
Citation Author:	Arizona State Museum
Citation Title:	Victoria (69), AZSITE Database
Source Name:	Other
Citation Author:	Greene, Jerome
Citation Title:	Victoria Mine, National Register Nomination
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