## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

## 1 NAME

historic
Poland Tunnel

## 2 LOCATION

## STREET \& NUMBER

T12 $\frac{1}{2} N$ R1W Sec 28, 20, and 29
CITY. TOWN
Poland STATE

Arizona
CLASSIFICATION


## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple private
StREET \& NUMBER

CITY TOWN

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE.
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
STREET \& NUMBER

CITY. TOWN
Yavapai County Courthouse

Arizona
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

title

DATE
__FEDERAL _ STATE _COUNTY _ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
CITY. TOWN

## 7 DESCRIPTION

|  | CONDITION | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| __EXCELLENT | X_DETERIORATED | X_UNALTERED | X_ORIGINALSITE |
| _GOOD | __RUINS | _-ALTERED | —MOVED |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
The tunnel is 8,071 feet long, 8 feet high, and 12 feet wide. The deepest point is about 1,200 feet below the surface. From the north foot of Big Bug Mesa, the tunnel runs 1,100 feet through granite. Several quartz veins were exposed, as expected, and later worked. The tunnel was dug from both ends and was designed with a slight curve about one fourth of the way from one end. In 1949, the entrances to the abandoned tunnel were filled in as a safety measure.

The tunnel entrance, high on the mountainside at an elevation of 6,500 feet, overlooks tiny Big Bug Creek at the bottom of a steepsided, winding canyon in a heavily wooded and deer populated area of Prescott National Forest. The mining claims through which the tunnel passes are privately owned.

In front of the entrance is a leveled area extending in a rough semicircle about 50 yards from the mouth of the tunnel. East of the entrance, the old railroad bed still winds down the canyon toward Prescott. On the other side, farther up the canyon, are several summer cabins, where the town of Poland used to be. The Walker entrance is completely filled in and overgrown.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD
—PREHISTORIC
_ 1400-1499
_1500-1599
-1600-1699
-1700-1799
_1800-1899
X 1900 .

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
_-ARCHEOLUGY-PREHISTORIC
_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
_AGRICULTURE
_ARCHITECTURE
—ART
_COMMERCE
_COMMUNICATIONS
-COMMUNITY PLANNING
-CONSERVATION
-ECONOMICS
-EDUCATION
X-ENGINEERING
-EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
XINDUSTRY
__INVENTION
—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
_LAW
_literature
_MILITARY
_music
__PHILOSOPHY
__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
_religion
_ SCIENCE
__SCULPTURE
__SOCIALHUMANITARIAN
_theater

* transportation
_OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES 1904
BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 8,071 foot Poland Tunnel is an unusual engineering feature which played a vital part in the economic development of the Big Bug and Lynx Creek mining districts of central Arizona.

Upper Lynx Creek had been a focus of mining activity since 1863 when it was first visited by the Joseph Reddeford Walker party. The discovery of gold led to an influx of prospectors and suppliers. The inevitable result was trouble with the Indians, so a fort was established near Prescott (the brand new territorial Capital) to police the area. This was the beginning of permanent Anglo settlement in central Arizona.

Over the mountain from Walker, on Big Bug Creek, Davis Robert Poland located the Poland Mine in 1872. Development was slow until Frank N. Murphy of the Congress Mine became interested in the Poland and Walker areas in 1895. Both districts suffered from a lack of cheap transportation, so Murphy decided to extend his Prescott Eastern Railroad to Mayer in 1898.

The tunnel from the Poland side was begun in 1897 to get water for a planned mill and in 1900 a tunnel was started from the Walker side with the intention of connecting with the first one.

On the Walker side, the tunnel opened near the Mud Hole mill. By November of 1902, the tunnel had progressed 125 feet and was being constructed by hand drillers working around the clock to excavate an average of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet a day. (The workers were unhappy with their pay of $\$ 3.50$ per day and wanted it raised to $\$ 4.00$ because the legislature had passed an eight-hour day limit and the extra pay would help compensate for the shorter day.) Power drills arrived in December and the work went much faster.

The tunnel was dug from the Walker side with a $3 \%$ downhill gradient in order to meet the tunnel from the Poland side. Waste from the tunnel was used to create level building lots along Lynx Creek's banks, which were covered with boulders and brush. The Poland end of the tunnel had a $1 \%$ grade so that the five veins crossing the tunnel could be drained.

Originally, mules were used to pull the ore cars on the two narrow gauge tracks but excess dampness on the Walker side caused the ground to swell so that smaller donkeys had to be used. Eventually, the space was too small for donkeys too and a small engine was contrived. The tunnel was lit by carbide lamps. Some of the ore cars were filled with seats and used for occasional excursions of sightseers.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached list.

## 10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage of nominated property 3
utm references


VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
Starting at Point $A$ in T12 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{~N}$ R1W Sec 20 and following the route of the tunnel in a corridor 15 feet wide to Point B in Sec 28.


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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## SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

In 1902, a nine mile standard gauge spur was built up Big Bug Creek to Poland, where a turntable enabled the train to reverse itself for the trip back down the narrow, winding canyon. When the tunnel was completed in 1904 , at a cost of $\$ 500,000$, the railroad spur could handle the ore from both sides of the mountain. This arrangement saved the Lynx Creek area 14 miles of mountainous mule trails and the toll for using the tunnel brought in a nice bit of revenue for the Poland Mining Company.

By 1904, the Santa Fe Railroad had gained control of Murphy's Prescott Eastern Railroad plus some mills, smelters, and mining properties in the area, including a share of the Poland Tunne1. However, the Lynx Creek mines were closed in 1907 and the tunnel was inactive until 1915 when it was used for about five years to haul ore from the Sheldon Mine. In 1922, the tunnel was in business again, using motorized conveyances. In 1930, all the mines in the area closed down.

As the town of Poland dwindled, the few children there walked through the tunnel to go to school in Walker.

Local residents still used the tunnel as a shortcut until the Walker entrance began to cave in. The entrances were officially filled in and closed in 1949 although the Poland side was reopened for a short time in 1956 for exploratory work by the Ducor Mining and Milling Company, which leased the property. The suggestion has frequently been made that the tunnel should be opened for recreational use but mud on the Walker side makes that end too unstable.

The Poland community, like that at Walker, now consists mainly of summer homes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR national park service

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