

PH 0661082

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HC 4RS

DATA SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 25 1978
DATE ENTERED SEP 1 1978

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ******
Milton Mine

AND/OR COMMON
Milton Mine

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Not Applicable
(Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument) -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Not applicable

VICINITY OF Lukeville 2

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE
Arizona 04 Pima 019

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063

CITY, TOWN STATE
San Francisco VICINITY OF California

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Pima County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
115 North Church Street

CITY, TOWN STATE
Tucson Arizona

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
"Historic Sites and Structures Inventory for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument"

DATE
April, 1967 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

CITY, TOWN STATE
Arizona

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Milton Mine is a surface mine located 4-1/2 miles above the Mexican border in the southernmost fringe of the Puerto Blanco Mountains. Today there is an open crescent-shaped cut, approximately 300 feet long, that contains some loose azurite or copper ore. The cut is about 30 feet deep and shows indications of recent activity. Fifty feet from this trench is the dump ramp, platform, and tipple made of timbers, all of which facilitated the loading of extracted ore onto trucks. Nearby is a concrete leaching vat measuring 14 feet long by 12 feet wide by 2-1/2 feet deep. This was used to precipitate the copper oxide from the ore by means of a mixture of sulphuric acid and water. There is also an explosives locker--a small excavated pit lined with timbers used to store dynamite and similar blasting equipment. Other excavations in the area comprise a test shaft drilled vertically into the ore to find the depth of the principal ore body, and another such shaft that was only barely started.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1911, 1917, 1920, 1946 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Milton Mine exemplifies a low-budget form of surface mining that was common in the Arizona-Mexico border country early in the twentieth century. The site is of local historical significance.

Throughout its existence the Milton Mine has produced gold and copper ore in very small quantities. The mine was named after its discoverer, Jefferson Davis Milton, who located it while serving as an immigration agent in the border region. Milton designated the location the Monadnock Claims when he filed on it in 1911. In 1914 he and some companions relocated the claims and added some others close by. But intensive work was delayed until 1917, when W. F. Schoonmaker, its next claimant, extracted ten carloads of copper ore from the site. In 1920 Schoonmaker recorded additional claims at the Milton Mine and presumably worked them to some extent.

Activity at the Milton Mine lapsed from the early 1920s to the 1940s. In 1946 the site was controlled by the Associated Mining and Milling Company, while the next year a man named Paul Gatlin held claims there. Various other parties worked the mine and claims in its vicinity through the 1950s and 1960s, and as late as 1966 the Milton Mine area was claimed by C. A. Withers and Jim Gabouda who renamed it the Copper Giant. A giant in production it has never been.

Today Milton Mine is part of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. The historic values requiring preservation are the surviving structures and the historic scene.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Appleman, Roy E., and Jones, Russell. The Milton Mine. Historic Structures Report.
Washington: National Park Service, 1969.

Greene, Jerome A. Historic Resource Study. Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.
Denver: National Park Service, 1977.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1, 2</u>	<u>3, 2, 1, 5, 0, 0</u>	<u>3, 5, 3, 8, 3, 5, 0</u>	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The southeast corner of the Milton Mine site is located next to two stone monuments approximately 90 feet south of the mine access road and 340 feet from the dump ramp (tipple). From this point the boundary proceeds in a northerly direction for approximately 500 feet to a stone monument, then in a westerly direction approximately 600 feet to a low point in the ridge. It then proceeds southerly for approximately 500 feet, then easterly 650 feet to the southeast corner. Measurements were made with a ten foot wheel. All corners are marked with 2" x 2" stakes.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jerome A. Greene, Historian
ORGANIZATION National Park Service, Historic Preservation Division DATE April 15, 1977
STREET & NUMBER 755 Parfet Street TELEPHONE (303) 234-4582
CITY OR TOWN Denver STATE Colorado

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

12-16-77
Dorothy H. Hall
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE [Signature]

TITLE Deputy Assistant Secretary DATE JAN 23 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

[Signature]
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

ATTEST: [Signature]
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE 9-1-78

DATE 9-29-78

Ortega benefited most from the mine. Mikul Levy managed only about \$30,000 in ore during his tenure of ownership and interest there, while subsequent claimants have realized but approximately \$10,000.¹⁸

Victoria Mine represents the oldest known example of mining activity within the national monument and constitutes one of its major historical properties. Located about three miles southwest of the visitors center, the site is presently inaccessible to the public. The surviving structures at Victoria Mine today include the dilapidated rectangular stone building that once was Levy's store, probably built around 1900. The roof of the structure is now gone, but it was of sheet iron. The building measures roughly 21 feet by 16 feet. Its walls are 30 inches thick and are made of granite with mud and gravel chinking. Originally the structure stood about 6 feet in height, but 2 more feet were added at the front to allow the placement of a flat, sloping roof.¹⁹

Other tangible remains at Victoria Mine consist of a rock lean-to shelter, the concrete cistern, some railroad ties where once carts operated on a track running to a tailings dump, a stone stairway, a few headframe timbers, a concrete winch base, and a large shaft hole recently covered by the National Park Service. There are many prospects scattered throughout the area.²⁰ This evidence of its productive past, besides its physical proximity to Puerto Blanco Drive, makes Victoria Mine the logical place to describe the mining history of the Organ Pipe region. Once present claims are invalidated the site should be preserved and the stone building preferably restored as much as possible to its original condition. When the road leading to Victoria Mine is improved and informative interpretive markers are placed, the site will offer an interesting and meaningful diversionary trip for park visitors. Victoria Mine belongs to the Second Order of Significance and deserves nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

2. Milton Mine

The Milton Mine is located four miles northwest of the Victoria in the south-central part of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. It is 4-1/2 miles above the Mexican boundary. Situated in the southernmost fringe of the Puerto Blanco Mountains, the Milton Mine has produced gold and copper ore in very small quantities.¹ The mine was named after its discoverer, Jefferson Davis Milton, who located it prior to 1911 while "hunting Chinks" in the border country.²

18. Appleman and Jones, *Victoria Mine*, p. 12.

19. *Ibid.*, pp. 25-26, 27.

20. *Ibid.*, p. 25; Greene, Field Notes.

1. Butler and Lewis, "Mineralization in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument," p. 27.

2. Irish, "Place Names of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument." The 1911 date is based upon claims filed for the site at that time by Milton, W. S. (continued)

A true frontiersman in the strictest sense of the term, Milton was long associated with the country now composing the national monument. He was born in Florida in 1861 and as a young man served with the Texas Rangers. He later took a position with the U.S. Customs Service and was assigned to Arizona where he patrolled the Mexican border between Nogales and Yuma. By the late 1880s Milton was at Sonoita and Quitobaquito and had become very familiar with the border region in that vicinity. Sonoita held particular advantages for Chinese and Japanese aliens who sought entry into the United States during this period of restricted immigration. Milton, first as a customs officer and later as an immigration agent, roamed the desert apprehending these illegal entrants and forestalling the efforts of smugglers to get the orientals into the United States.³ Milton's knowledge of the borderlands gained him the position of guide with the MacDougal Expedition in 1907, and one member of that party left the following impression of him:

Mr. Milton is a man of large size, commanding presence, cheerful disposition and restless energy. In camp and on the trail his good humour is almost constant. . . . Our friend "Jeff" is a man of many adventures--with a possibility of more to come. As express messenger in a country of train robbers, and in other capacities also, he has seen some stirring times. In a famous battle with train-robbers who attempted to clean out a Wells-Fargo Express car that was being guarded by Mr. Milton, he received a 45-calibre rifle ball diagonally through his left arm, which cut out a three-inch section from the middle of the humerus, forever. That arm is of course distinctly shorter than its mate, and although in active service, its strength has been seriously impaired.⁴

Milton was a well-known figure in the area now embraced by the monument until 1932 when he retired to Tucson. He died there in 1947.⁵

Milton prospected at various places that he thought might harbor potential wealth. He located several claims in Mexico, some of which later proved successful for others. It was therefore natural for him to file a claim in 1911 on the prospective site he discovered north of the international line. With his

2. (Continued) Sturgis, and George Webb. Roy E. Appleman and Russell Jones, *The Milton Mine. Historic Structures Report Parts I and II. Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona* (Washington: National Park Service Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, 1969), p. 14. Wilton E. Hoy established 1904 as the approximate time of discovery. "Early Period," p. 63.

3. Appleman and Jones, *Milton Mine*, pp. 15-16, 18-19, 20; Hoy, "Early Period," p. 60.

4. Hornaday, *Camp-Fires on Desert and Lava*, p. 99. For Milton's biography, see Haley, *Jeff Milton*.

5. Appleman and Jones, *Milton Mine*, pp. 15, 22.

companions, Milton designated the location the Monadnock Claims.⁶ In 1914 Milton, Sturgis, and Webb relocated the claims and added two others, calling them Cimerone Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.⁷ Work on these was delayed until 1917 when Mr. W. F. Schoonmaker, who had taken over the claims, extracted ten car-loads of copper ore that was hauled to Ajo and shipped to Douglas, Arizona, for smelting.⁸ In 1920 Schoonmaker recorded additional claims at the site and presumably worked them to some extent.⁹

Activity at the mine seems to have lapsed from the early 1920s to the 1940s. In 1946 it was under control of the associated Mining and Milling Company, while in the following year an individual named Paul Gatlin held claims on the old Milton site.¹⁰ But production from the mine remained minimal. In 1953 and 1954 Charles Anderson worked the area and evidently extracted some ore, but the amount is unknown. The next substantive operation occurred in 1960 when three men--Henry Jarvis, Jack Worsham, and Samuel Hocker--tried to remove the loose ore from the area, without realizing much financial success.¹¹ These men attempted to erect a small house near the mine but were thwarted by National Park Service refusal to permit the development. They did build a concrete leaching tank at the site.¹² Despite the largely negative results achieved at the Milton Mine, the site drew continued attention. As late as 1966 the mine was claimed by C. A. Withers and Jim Gobouda who renamed it, along with their adjacent claims, the Copper Giant.¹³ A giant in production it has yet to be.

Milton Mine today possesses some material evidence of its past. The site is a surface mine and there is an open cut approximately 300 feet long in a crescent shape that contains some loose azurite copper ore. The cut is about 30 feet deep and shows indications of recent activity. Fifty feet from the trench

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 5, 18. The "Index to Mining Record. Name of Mine." indicates that claims were recorded in 1911 for Monadnock Nos. 1, 6, and 7. Office of Pima County Recorder, Tucson. Vol. 6.

7. Appleman and Jones, *Milton Mine*, p. 6; "Index to Mining Record. Name of Mine." Office of Pima County Recorder, Tucson. Vol. 6. These claims were apparently relocated and augmented by others, for the "Index to Mining Record," Vol. 8, shows claims filed for "Cimarron Nos. 1-23" in 1920. Although the spelling varies, it seems that these claims were all concentrated at the Milton site.

8. Appleman and Jones, *Milton Mine*, pp. 6-7.

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.

12. *Ibid.*, pp. 12-13; Hoy, "Administrative," p. 128.

13. Appleman and Jones, *Milton Mine*, p. 13.

are the dump ramp, platform, and tipple made of timbers, which facilitated the loading of extracted ore onto trucks for transport to Ajo. The tipple is built of rough lumber of variable dimensions. Nearby is a concrete leaching vat measuring 14 feet long by 12 feet wide by 2-1/2 feet deep. This was used to precipitate the copper oxide from the ore by means of a mixture of sulphuric acid and water. There is also an explosives locker, a small excavated pit lined with timbers used to store dynamite and similar blasting equipment. Other excavations in the area comprise a test shaft drilled vertically into the ore to find the depth of the principal ore body, and another such shaft that was only barely started.¹⁴

The overall significance of Milton Mine is difficult to assess. It never produced much and its history was never as far-reaching as that of the Victoria Mine. Indeed, the evidence suggests that the site was never officially called the Milton Mine; rather, it went by a number of names dependent on the caprice of the particular owner at a given time. Moreover, the site was never very active--the chief periods of interest in the location occurred sporadically from 1917 into the 1960s--and it appears probable that Milton himself never worked the site intensively. Because of its local impact and its exemplification of this low-budget form of surface imining the Milton Mine should be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the Third Order of Significance. However, its restricted accessibility, owing to current private claims, and its tenuous human and historical associations recommend against an active, on-site interpretive effort. The story of the Milton Mine and of surface mining should be told, but this might be accomplished away from the site.

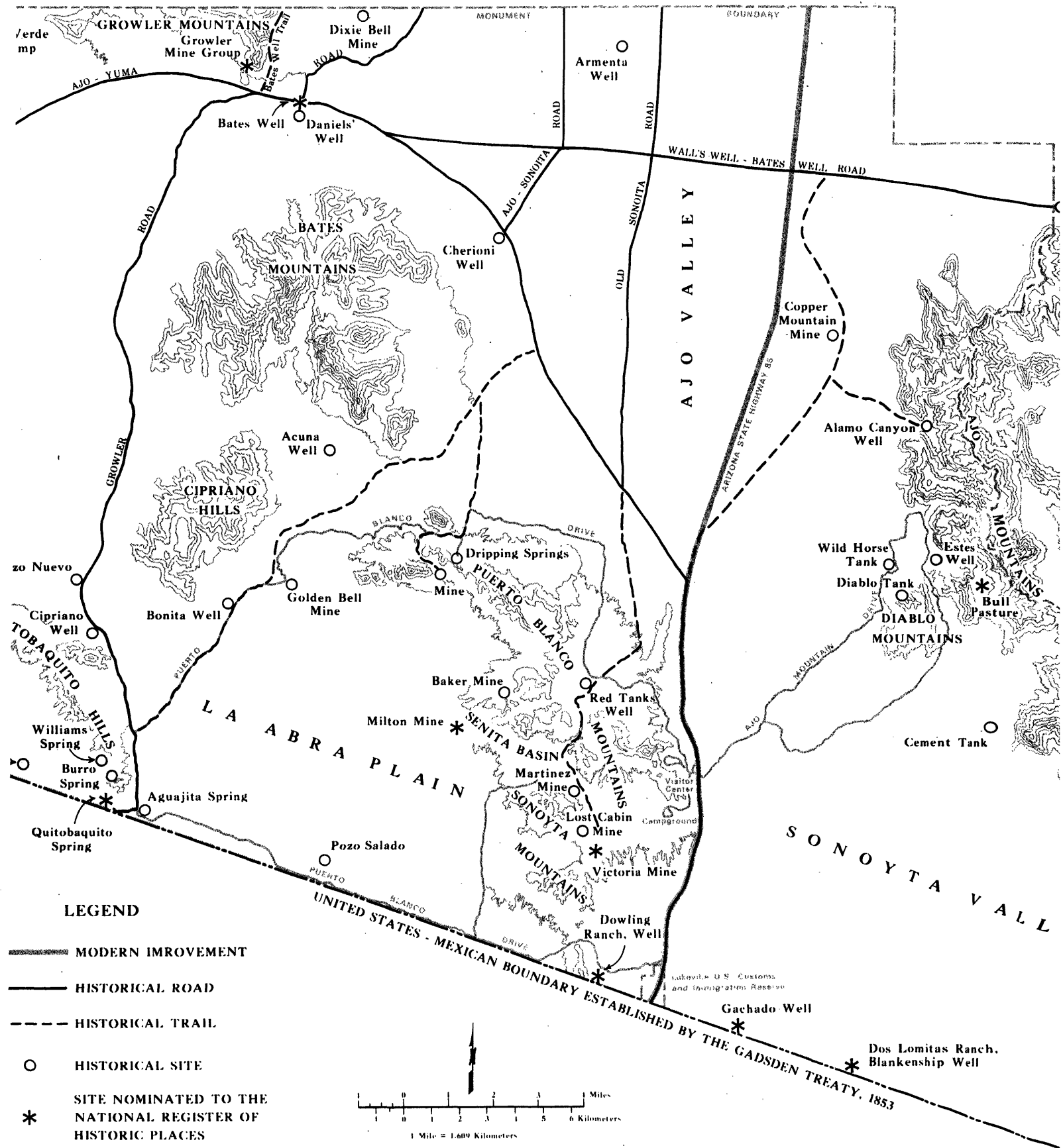
3. Growler Mine and Mining District

Growler Mine represents one of the most intensely worked copper areas within the national monument. Located west of Growler Pass and Bates Wall, in the southern extremity of the Growler Mountains, this mine was named by Frederick Wall for his friend John Growler sometime in the late 1880s. Wall was a well-known prospector and had frequented the area of southern Arizona since at least 1874. Virtually nothing is known about John Growler for whom the mine, pass, and mountains are named. Archeological findings indicate that the Growler area has been intermittently inhabited for centuries by Indians from prehistoric times through the present Papago occupation.¹ Copper deposits at the mine site have primarily been located in the sedimentary limestone rock rather than in the underlying granite.²

14. *Ibid.*, pp. 1, 22-23, 24, 25, 27.

1. Bryan, *The Papago Country*, p. 418. Barnes, *Arizona Place Names*, p. 193; Irish, "Place Names of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument"; Bernard L. Fontana, "Archeological Survey of the Cabeza Prieta Game Range, Arizona" (unpublished manuscript dated 1965 in the Arizona Archeological Center library, Tucson), p. 80.

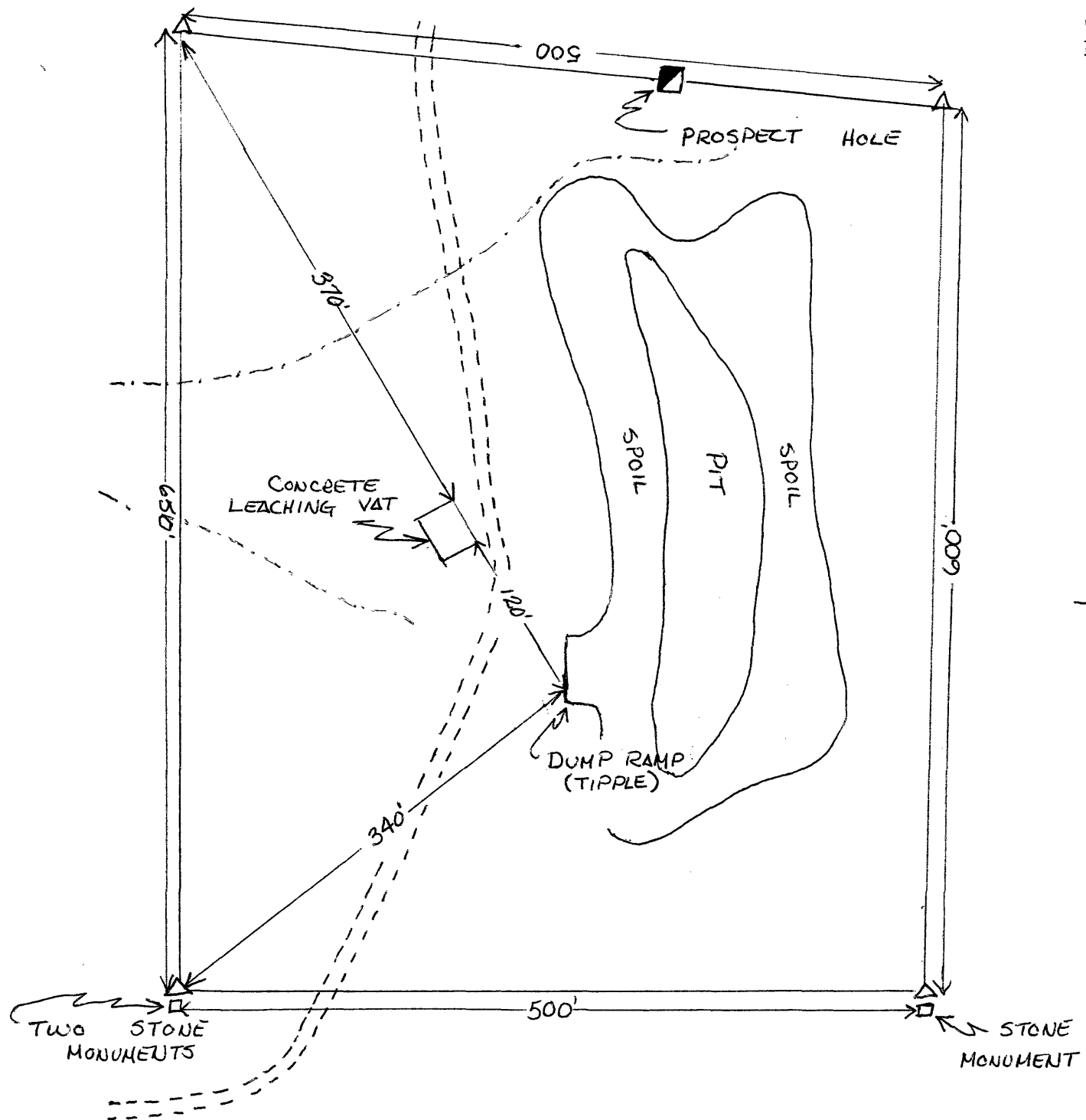
2. Butler and Lewis, "Mineralization in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument," p. 29.



HISTORICAL BASE MAP, ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT ARIZONA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Organ Pipe Cactus
National Monument
Arizona



NORTH

MILTON MINE
6-77