Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

PHO	6	7	4	7	02
-----	---	---	---	---	----

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE ENTERED

RECEIVED MAY 1 0 1979

MAY | 1 1981

	on redenies river entree			
5	EE INSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HO</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES	W TO COMPLETE NATION COMPLETE APPLICAB		S
NAME				
HISTORIC A	rrastra Site	•		
AND/OR COMM	ON			
AND ON COMM				
LOCATI	ON			
STREET & NUM	BER			
<u> </u>	ichita Mountains Wild	life Refuge	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	•	V	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
STATE	ache	X VICINITY OF	COUNTY 6	CODE
	rlahoma.	40	Comanche	031
CLASSII	FICATION			
CATEGO	RY OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	X_PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S	PRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	X_PARK
_STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
X_SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	N ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
AGENC	Y			
REGIONAL HEA	DQUARTERS: (If applicable)			
	S. Fish and Wildlife	Service (Bob Karges,	Manager)	
STREET & NUME		life Defer		
CITY, TOWN	ichita Mountains Wild	lire Keruge	STATE	
	iche –	X VICINITY OF	0klahoma	73527
	ON OF LEGAL DES		OK TOHOUR.	
1				
REGISTRY OF D	Comanche County Court	House		
STREET & NUME	BER		,	
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Τ.,	awt on		Oklahoma	73501
	ENTATION IN EXIS	STING SURVEYS		
TITLE W	ichita Mountains Wild	lifa Pafuga Survay		
DATE				
M	ay 1978	FEDERAL X	STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FO SURVEY RECOR	R DS State Historic Pres	servation Office		
CITY, TOWN	klahoma City		STATE Oklahoma	73105
O _i	станоша отсу		OKTAHOMA /	- J10J

_FAIR

COND	IT	10	N
------	----	----	---

__EXCELLEN X_DETERIORATED
__GOOD __RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE
X_UNALTERED

__ALTERED

CHECK ONE

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE__

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Building materials of the Arrastra were natural boulders of native granite and mortar to fill the joints. The pieces of granite were large enough that once the final location of a piece was made, its mass and weight were enough that it was not going to move around.

The Arrastra appears to be completely undisturbed since its construction about the turn of the twentieth century. Moss and lichens cover the exposed surfaces of the stone and mortar but the wooden members have disappeared long ago.

This Arrastra consists of a trough about two feet wide and one foot deep. The outer circle is fifteen feet in diameter with the inner diameter measuring close to eleven feet. Evidence that the Arrastra was used is found in the horizontal marks scored into the sides of the trough.

The slab "drag stones" used to pulverize the ore thrown into the trough have disappeared and all soil surrounding the Arrastra supports a good growth of grass and other native plants.

The location of this Arrastra is roughly 100 yards northeast of the cedar grove which is east of Mount Sheridan.

32 Communication of the second of the second

and the comment of th

State for the second se

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	ES c. 1901	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Unknown,	/Unknown
		INVENTION		Mining
X_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	X_INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_OTHER (SPECIEV)
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	Af	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Various descriptions of the Arrastras built during the gold rush days in the American West indicate that they were almost exact duplicates of the ones observed by Humbolt in Mexico in 1802. Americans who were familiar with the old fashioned bark mill found in small tanneries inevitably recognized its similarity to the Mexican ore mill. The arm of the arrastra to which the horse was hitched was much longer, however, to allow the animal to move in a larger circle and thus obtain more pulling power. A good American arrastra could pulverize from one to three tons of ore in twenty four hours provided the horse could make six to ten revolutions per minute.

At least two arrastras are known in the Wichita Mountains area, both close to creeks so that water was always available. In the fall of 1903 the Frisco Railroad offered free transportation on a car of ore going to Denver for processing as an inducement in developing the mines. Eventually the ore was smelted and refined at a reported \$11.87 per ton in value, hardly enough to pay the cost of any single operation in the business of mining. Six smelters were actually built in the Wichitas between 1901 to 1904 with only one able to make successful runs.

During the mining activities immediately preceeding and following the opening of the twentieth century, numerous geologists visited the Wichitas. H. Foster Bain, a young geologist at the University of Oklahoma in 1903, collected and examined rock specimens from all mines in the area. In an article published in 1904, Bain reported, ".... In no case do the prospects offer any encouragement whatever for additional prospecting."

Even though archival records reveal that Father Juan de Salas, was in the Wichitas, via an expedition from Santa Fe in 1629, for two decades, no evidence of mining activity is evidenced. But regardless of its builders, or the date of its construction, the present arrastas in the Wichitas posess significant historical meaning: Originating in Mexico four centuries ago, it is a singular reminder of the fact that Spanish "culture" barely touched the fringe of what is now the state of Oklahoma.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPH			
W.E. Hollon, "A Spanish of Oklahoma, Vol. XXXIV, I			ountains", <u>The Chronicles</u> P. 443-455.
Muriel H. Wright, "Notes No. 4, (Winter 1956-1957)		s", The Chronic	cles of Oklahoma, Vol. XXXIV,
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY COUTM REFERENCES	c. 1 acre	UTN	MOT VERFED
A 1 4 5 3 8 8 4 0 3 8 ZONE EASTING NOR C	RTHING	B ZONE EAST	TING NORTHING
The Arrastra is loca	ited about east of the		rtheast of the cedar rs road, on the west
973 - Say 22			1 Control of States
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNT	TIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPING ST	TATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
0klahoma	40	Comanche	031
STATE	CODE	COMMITTE	CODE
PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Bill E. Peavler, Al ORGANIZATION Oklahoma Historical		eservation Arch	DATE
Oklahoma Historical	1 Society		January 10, 1979
Historical Building	g.		(405) 521-9286 Ext. 67
CITY OR TOWN	2		STATE STATE
Oklahoma City_		7	0klahoma 83105
YES	OBIC PRESERVATION NO.	ON OFFICER RECOMM	Denn Justan TE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE
			National Register, certifying that the State
evaluate its significance. The evaluated le	lowed 90 days in w	high to present the nor	nination to the State Review Board and to
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATUR		Millian	Will and the second sec
TITLE Historie Prese	evation	Officer	UNDATE 3/19/87
FOR NPS USE ONLY			
THEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPE	RTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL HE	GISTER DATE √
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY ATTEST:	AND HISTORIC PE	TESERVATION KI	EEDER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	R		

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ON	4 1980	
RECEIVED JAN		
DATE ENTERED	MAY	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

Arrastra Site

Additional significance must be attached to the Arrastra in that it represents one of the few remaining tangible pieces of evidence of the gold mining fever which swept southwest Oklahoma around the turn of the century.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR N	S USE O	NLY					
RECEIV	ren J	AN I	4 19	186			
		1	MAY	1	198	1	
DATE	NTERED					Testel.	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

To locate the Arrastra, start at the Meers entrance to the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Proceed 3000 feet to a point on the center line of the Cache-Meers Road and then turn east and proceed 1500 feet to the Arrastra. A square area, the sides oriented north-south-east-west, measuring 50 feet each, are equidistant from the center of the Arrastra, and designate the boundary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED 6 (13/9	MAV	19 81
DATE ENTERED	I'IAI	1981

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE	
Major Bibliographical References	9	1	

Howard Meredith, Bill Peavler, Melvena Thurman and Richard Drass, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge: An Historic Conservation Survey (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1978)

Hollon, W. Eugene
1956 A Spanish "Arrastra" in the Wichita Mountains. The Chronicles of Oklahoma,
Vol. 34, No. 4:443-455