Form 10
(Sept. 19

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Arizona	Theme XV Westward Expansion (The Mining Frontier)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Jerome	100

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)
Yavapai County, U.S. Alt. 89, 33 miles northeast of Prescott

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)
Various

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

One of the most famous and picturesque Arizona mining towns, Jerome's prosperity was founded on the discovery, by John Rufner and August McKinnon in 1876, of rich copper ore in the Black Hills of central Arizona. Not until the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad reached Ash Fork in 1882, however, did extraction become profitable. In that year the United Verde Copper Co. was formed, with eastern financial backing, to exploit the deposits. One of the New York financiers, Eugene Jerome (grandfather of Winston Churchhill) gave his name to the town that sprang up on the side of Mingus Mountains. It soon vied with Tombstone, Bisbee, Globe, and countless other mining towns throughout the West for the doubtful honor of being "the toughest little town in the West." In his History of Phelps-Dodge, Robert Glass Cleland described the town:

"Jerome, the camp--or town, city, or what you will--that the United Verde called into being, was one of the most distinctive mining communities in the United States. Like Jerusalem of old, it was in truth a city that was compact together. Built on the slopes of a not inconsiderable mountain, its steep, narrow, winding streets were the wonder and alarm of the chance visitor from the cities of the plains; the roof line of one of its houses often lay many feet below the ground floor level of its neighbor; and a number of vantage points in the town brought vividly to mind Kipling's description of the Woman of Shamlegh's village in the heart of the Himalayas--'a swallow's nest under the eaves of the roof of the world.'" (p. 240).

In 1885 the mines were purchased by a group led by William Andrews Clark, the famous Montana copper king who later became U.S. Senator. Under Clark's direction, the Jerome mines expanded and great wealth was extracted. However, the prosperity of Jerome and Clarkdale, founded

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)
James W. Brewer, Jr., Jerome: A Story of Mines, Men, and Money (Globe: Southwestern Monuments Association, n.d.). R. K. Wyllys, Arizona: History of a Frontier State (Phoenix, 1950). Robert G. Cleland, A History of Phelps Dodge, 1834-1950 (New York, 1952).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)
None

10. PHOTOGRAPHS*	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐	Good	Living community	May 22, 1958

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Robert M. Utley	Historian	October 20, 1958

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1

16-317a
(Rev. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Arizona	Jerome

7. Importance and Description (con't)

in 1915 at the foot of Mingus Mountain, has always fluctuated with the price of copper. In the early 1930's, when copper was at its lowest, Phelps Dodge bought out United Verde. The demand for copper during World War II led to intensive mining that depleted the known ore deposits, and both Jerome and Clarkdale are today rapidly becoming ghost towns.

Perched precariously on the sheer slope of Mingus Mountain, Jerome, with its rickety frame buildings propped on stilts and its narrow, steep streets, retains much of its early appearance and atmosphere. A museum in the center of town displays objects relating to Jerome's early mining history. Across the street is an old water-jacket blast furnace in use at Jerome in 1882. The Arizona State Parks Board is currently considering the establishment of a state historical monument, at or near Jerome, to commemorate and interpret the early mining history of Arizona.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

Form 10-317
Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Arizona	XVII-b, Commerce & Industry: XV, Mining Frontier

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Jerome (United Verde Mine)	

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)
Yavapai County, at Jerome, on U. S. Alt. 89, 33 miles northeast of Prescott.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)
Phelps Dodge Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York, 5, N. Y.

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

Jerome and Bisbee were Arizona's two most important copper producing centers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

High grade copper ore was discovered in 1876 in the Black Hills of central Arizona at the future site of Jerome by John Rufner and August McKinnon. Extraction, however, did not become profitable, due to huge costs of transportation, until 1882, when the Santa Fe's Atlantic and Pacific Railroad reached Ash Fork, Arizona, about 60 miles northwest of Jerome.[1]

In 1883 the United Verde Copper Co. was formed, with New York City financial backing, to exploit the deposits. One of these financiers, Eugene Jerome (grandfather of Winston Churchill) gave his name to the wild mining town that sprang up on the side of Mingus Mountain in 1883. A 50-ton furnace was erected to smelt the ore. The United Verde Company produced 1,763,000 pounds of copper during this first year. In 1887 a drop in the price of copper made production unprofitable and in 1888 William Andrews Clark, the famous Montana copper king who later became U. S. Senator, purchased the United Verde property and started fresh exploratory work. Operations were renewed in 1889. In 1894 Clark erected a copper smelter with a monthly capacity of 3,500,000 pounds over the mine workings at Jerome and also built a narrow gauge railroad from Jerome to connect with the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad at Jerome Junction.

[1] In 1887 the Santa Fe railroad built a branch line southward from Ash Fork to Prescott, 33 miles southwest of Jerome. (Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)

Robert G. Cleland, A History of Phelps Dodge, 1834-1950 (New York, 1950), 238-241; Thomas A. Rickard, A History of American Mining (New York, 1932), 288-291; Rufus K. Wyllys, Arizona, The History of a Frontier State (Phoenix, Ariz., 1950), 225-26, 277, 286; Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico (San Francisco, 1889) 590-91, 605.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

None.

**(Southwest Region Office Negs 14019-22). ***Visited by Robert M. Utley.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS: ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
Photos Yes	Good, many orig. bldgs.	Mining Town	May 22, 1958***

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Charles W. Snell	Historian	May 3, 1966

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

75 36

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Arizona	Jerome (United Verde Mine)

7. Continued:

In 1911 the company laid out the town of Clarkdale, located some six miles from the Jerome mines, and here, in 1912-1915, erected a larger and more modern smelter. The huge copper production at Jerome, together with that at Bisbee, was important in making Arizona the leading copper producing state in the nation by 1907. By 1923 the United Verde company had produced nearly 1,112,000,000 pounds of copper, 564,000 ounces of gold, and 18,500,000 ounces of silver.[2] This output had yielded Clark a fortune of over a hundred million dollars.[3]

In 1935, when copper prices were at their lowest, Phelps Dodge bought out the United Verde property. The demand for copper during World War II led to intensive mining that depleted the known ore deposits, and both Jerome and Clarkdale are today rapidly becoming ghose towns.

Condition of the Site. Perched precariously on the sheer slope of Mingus Mountain, Jerome, with its rickety frame buildings propped on stilts and its narrow, steep streets, retains much of its 1890 appearance and atmosphere. A museum in the center of the town displays objects relating Jerome's early mining history. Across the street still stands the old water-jacket blast furnace that went into use at Jerome in 1883.

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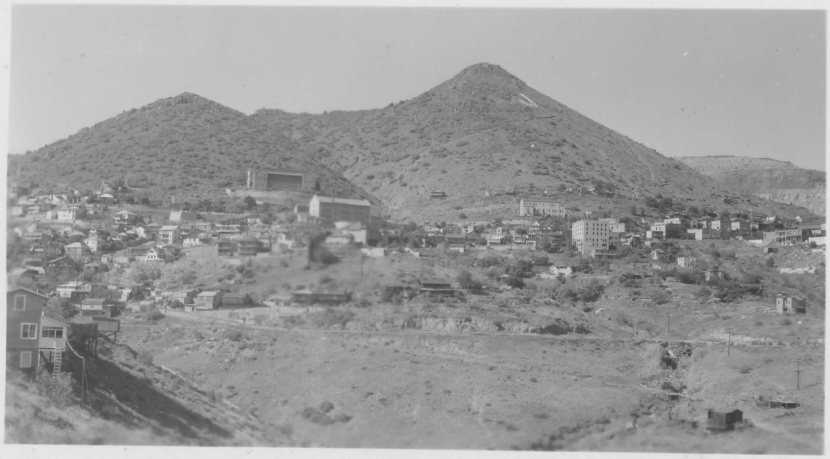
[2]Thomas R. Richard's figures for the United Verde mine, for the period 1888 to 1930, are as follows: The mine yielded a total of 20,314,000 tons of ore, from which 1,959,098,900 pounds of copper had been extracted, together with 1,009,800 ounces of gold and 34,586,000 ounces of silver. The value of this output he estimated to be slightly more than $350,000,000.

[3]In 1888 Clark owned 70% of the stock, and by the time of his death in 1925, he held 95 1/2% of the 300,000 shares in the United Verde Copper Company.



Views of Jerome, Arizona. Photos by Superintendent Hugh Ebert, Tuzigoot National Monument. Negatives in Region Three Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, N.M. October, 1958.

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

EPISCOPAL CHURCH UNDER RESTORATION. TO BE HOME OF JEROME HIST. SOCIETY

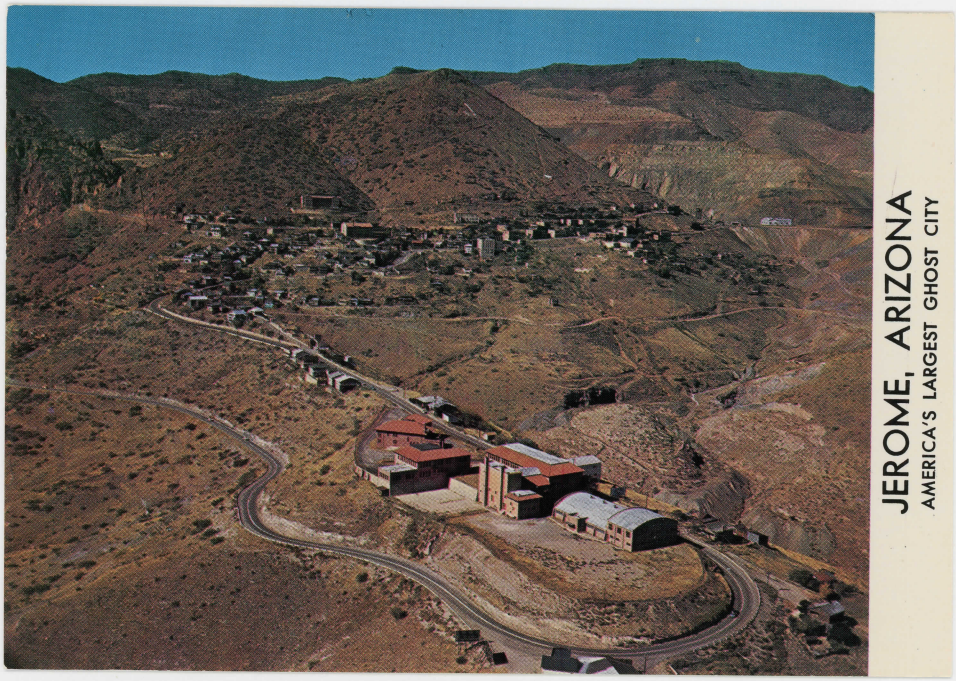
HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC CHURCH

Hotel Conner, looking North

Wm. Clark Co. Apartment Complex

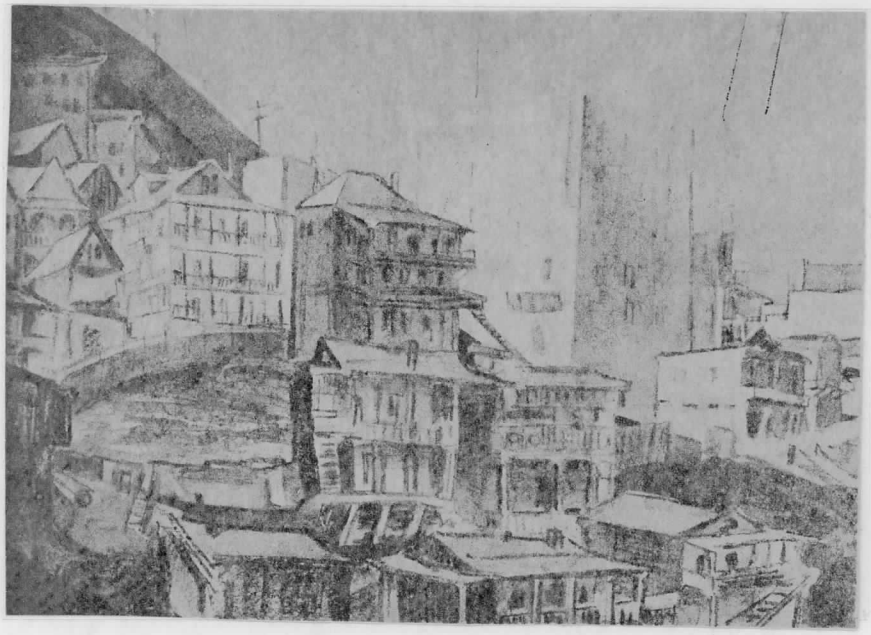
JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

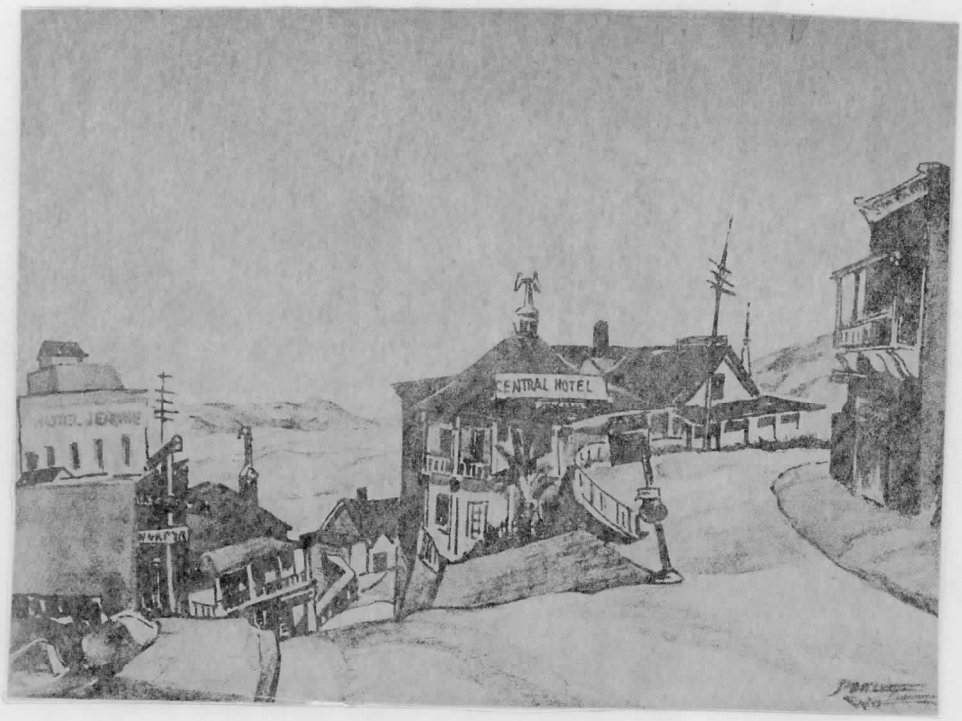
Decaying Victorian House



Aerial View

Holy Family Catholic Church

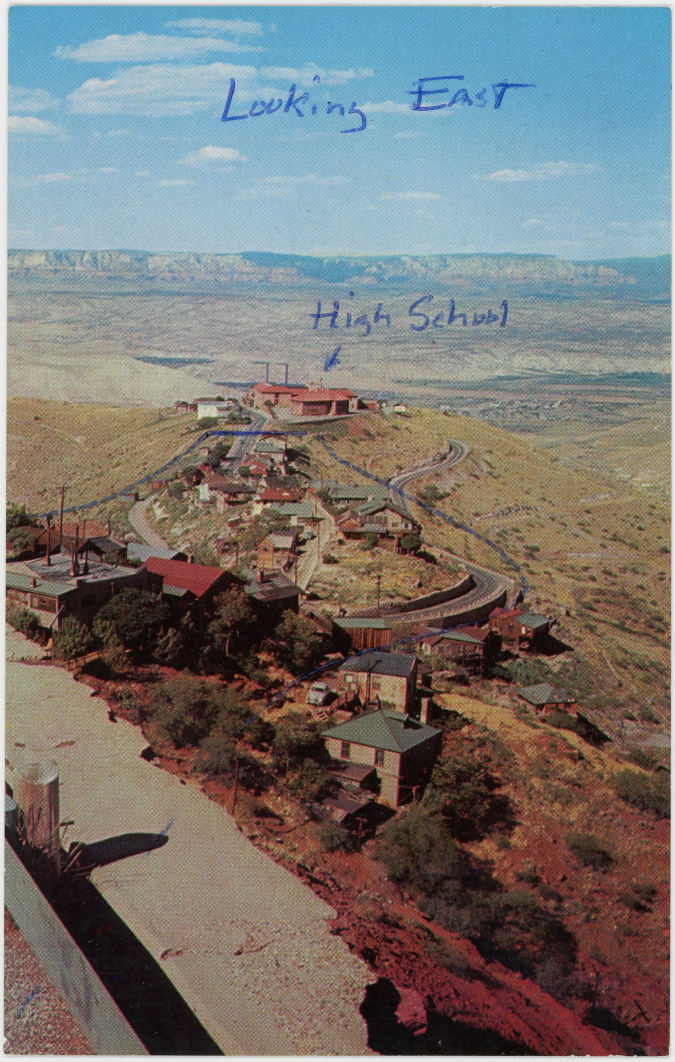




Jerome, Arizona. Drawings by Muriel S. Woll, 1951.
From The Bonanza Trail.

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Little Hotel Daisy. Built about 1920. Abandoned 1938 when mine was closed



←Jerome, Ariz.
Largest ghost town
in U.S.A.

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Wintertime in the district

Little Daisey Hotel on left. Below is Verde Valley and Town of Clarksdale, Ariz.

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jerome, Arizona

JEROME, ARIZONA—Ghost City on the slopes of Mingus Mountain. On Hwy. 89A between Prescott and Flagstaff.

PLACE STAMP HERE

GIANT POST CARD

Address

Showing SW corner
w/ Hospital

Published by Bradshaw's Photo Shop, Sedona, Ariz.

5-31478A-I

JEROME, ARIZONA

AMERICA'S LARGEST GHOST CITY

Looking NW

Aerial View
of
JEROME, ARIZONA

PLACE 4¢
STAMP
HERE

GIANT POST CARD

Address

Published by Bradshaw's Color Studios, Sedona, Arizona

Photo by Bob Bradshaw

S 40267A

JEROME
POPULATION
15,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
GHOST CITY

JEROME, ARIZONA

This now abandoned mining camp has produced a billion dollars worth of copper, gold and silver. It is now the largest ghost city in America.

© by Bob Bradshaw

S-44222A-1

Bradshaw Distributing Co., Box 702, Sedona, Arizona

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

GIANT POST CARD

Address

Looking N.E.
Daisy Hotel
Daisy Mine
Mansion

JEROME, ARIZONA
Largest Ghost City in America
Population
15,000
10,000
5.000
1,000
Ghost Town

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Published by Bradshaw's Color Studios, Box 195, Sedona, Arizona

GIANT POST CARD

Address

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S-44219A

1 370 000 FEET

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T. 16 N.

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1 360 000 FEET

15

14

Limestone

Hog Pen

Slaughter House

PRESCOTT

UNITED VERDE PIT

Mineral

DAISY

JEROME STATE HISTORICAL MINE PARK (MUSEUM)

Daisy Rd

Little Daisy

Diaz St

Hull Ave

Main St

Jerome Ave

MUSEUM

JEROME
Pop 243 (1960)

Court St

Giroux St

LIBRARY

MP 344

School St

1st St

2nd St

3rd St

4th St

5th St

6th St

Center Ave

CLARK STREET SCHOOL

Jerome-Verde Rd

Holley Ave

East Ave

Hampshire Ave

22

23

MINGUS UNION HIGH SCHOOL

DUNDEE

NFH

NATIONAL

Gulch

69 KV POWER TRANSMISSION LINE

CITY LIMITS

FORT

Deception Gulch

MP 346

43X

CITY LIMITS

FAS 366

ALT 89

Hull Canyon

Allen Springs Rd

27

26

Little Ranch

Del Monte

34° 44' 02.307"
112° 07' 28.891"

438 000 FEET

440 000 FEET

442 000 FEET

444 000 FEET

446 000 FEET

448 000 FEET

R. 2 E.

SCALE

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

FEET

COMPILED BY PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS PHOTOGRAPHY 1967
CONTROL BY USC&GS AND USGS
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
ARIZONA COORDINATE SYSTEM CENTRAL ZONE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM ZONE 12

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

ARIZONA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND MAPPING DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
1967

LEGEND

- 4" DOMESTIC WATER
- FIRE LINE
- FIRE HYDRANT
- VALVE
- MANHOLE

Jerome Historic District
Co. Yavapai
Arizona

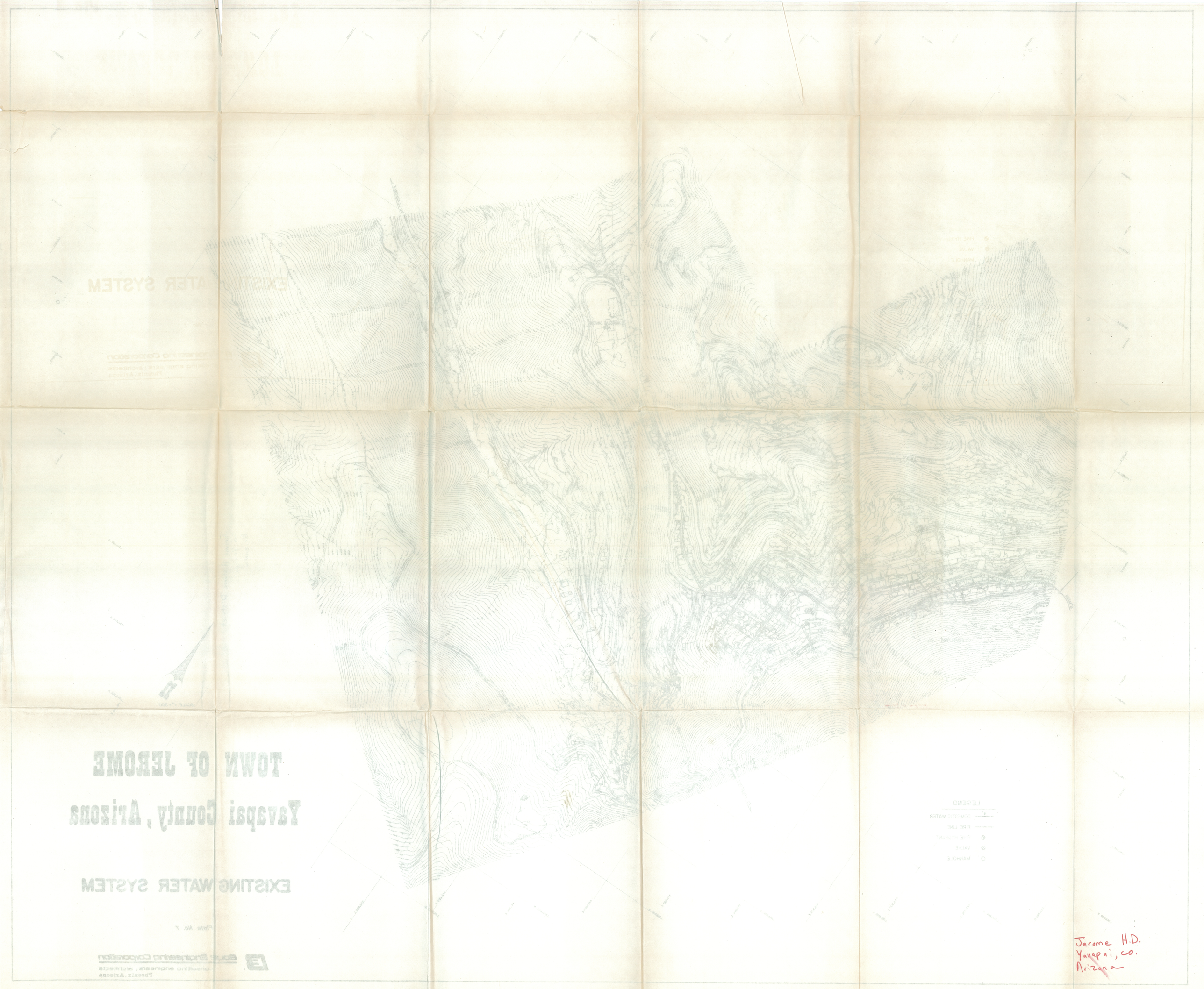
TOWN OF JEROME

Yavapai County, Arizona

EXISTING WATER SYSTEM

Plate No. 7

Boyle Engineering Corporation
consulting engineers / architects
Phoenix, Arizona


TOWN OF JEROME
Yavapai County, Arizona
EXISTING WATER SYSTEM
LEGEND
DOMESTIC WATER
FIRE LINE
FIRE HYDRANT
VALVE
MANHOLE
Jerome H.D.
Yavapai, Co.
Arizona

NOV 3 - 1966

Dear Senator Hayden:

I am pleased to inform you that Jerome Historic District, described in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendation of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folder, the site is eligible to receive a certificate and a bronze plaque designating it a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your State, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Carl Hayden
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, SW
Dr. Bradford

NOV 3 - 1966

Dear Mr. Senner:

I am pleased to inform you that Jerome Historic District, described in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendation of the Board.

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In recognizing the historical importance of this site in your Congressional District, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. George F. Senner, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, SW
Dr. Bradford

NOV 3 - 1966

Dear Senator Fannin:

I am pleased to inform you that Jerome Historic District, described in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

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Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Paul J. Fannin
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, SW
Dr. Bradford

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Kelly - 343-4214

For Release NOVEMBER 13, 1966

FIFTY-SEVEN SITES RECOMMENDED FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS BY PARKS ADVISORY BOARD

Fifty-seven sites in 26 States were recommended for Registered National Historic Landmark status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., October 3-6, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today. To date 746 sites have been declared eligible for inclusion in the Registry.

The new list includes Eleutherian Mills, the E. I. du Pont early powder works near Wilmington, Delaware; the site from which Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the "Father of Rocketry," launched the world's first liquid propellant rocket in Auburn, Massachusetts; "Fair Lane," the Henry Ford Estate in Dearborn, Michigan; and the Woolworth Building in New York City, once the world's tallest building.

In announcing the sites Secretary Udall expressed his appreciation for the effort on the part of the owners who are preserving landmarks that "possess exceptional value and are of national significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."

Registered National Historic Landmarks, the designation given to selected sites, are not administered by the Department's National Park Service but are recognized by the Service with a certificate and bronze marker. Participation in the Landmark program is on a voluntary basis; formal designation requires application by the owner.

x x x

(Attached are brief descriptions of the 57 sites recommended. Photographs of these areas are not available from either the National Park Service or the Department of the Interior.)

1. Wilson Dam, in Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, adjacent to Florence, Alabama. The suitability of Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River for a publically-owned hydroelectric plant was recognized by 1900, but not until 1916, when nitrates were needed for military uses, did Congress authorize the construction of Wilson Dam to provide power for two nitrate plants. Built between 1918 and 1925, the dam came under the administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority when it was established in 1933, and thus was the first hydroelectric plant in the TVA system. Over the years the Wilson Dam powerhouse has been improved, and it has the largest generating capacity of any of the TVA facilities.

2. Jerome Historic District, Jerome, Yavapai County, Arizona. The immense production of copper ore at Jerome made it by 1907 one of the great copper-mining centers in the world. Founded in 1883, 7 years after discovery of copper in the vicinity, Jerome remained an active mining town until 1953. Now largely abandoned, Jerome still contains a blast furnace used first in 1883 and many structures dating from the 1890s. One of these structures, the James H. Douglas Mansion, houses a mining museum operated by the State of Arizona.

3. James C. Flood Mansion, 1000 California Street, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California. James C. Flood became one of the Bonanza Kings of the Comstock Lode in 1873 when he and his partners obtained control of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, probably the richest lode of gold and silver ore yet found. His brownstone mansion on California Street was erected in 1886. The only 19th-century Nob Hill showplace to survive the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, it is now owned by the Pacific Union Club.

4. Star of India, San Diego Embarcadero, San Diego, San Diego County, California. The Star of India, a three-masted, iron-hulled vessel, is the only extant Alaskan salmon bark. Constructed in Great Britain in 1863 as the full-rigged, three-masted Euterpe, she sailed in the India trade, served as a passenger ship carrying immigrants to New Zealand and Australia, and carried lumber from the State of Washington to Australia before she was purchased by the Alaska Packers Association in 1901. Modified to a bark and renamed the Star of India, she carried fishermen and cannery employees to the Alaska fisheries until retired in 1923. Owned by the Maritime Museum of San Diego and restored as a bark, the vessel is open to the public.

5. Well No. 4, Pico Canyon Oil Field, 9.6 miles north of San Fernando, Los Angeles County, California. The birthplace of California's petroleum industry, Well No. 4 of the Pico Canyon Oil Field was drilled in 1876, some 15 years after the search for oil in California had begun. Well No. 4 produced 25 barrels of oil a day in 1876--70 barrels daily when deepened in 1877--and was the first commercially successful well in the State. Near it stand several structures associated with the early days of the oil field. The field, which is owned by the Standard Oil Company of California, is not open to the public because of the danger of fire.

6. William C. Ralston Home, on the campus of the College of Notre Dame, Belmont, San Mateo County, California. Erected between 1866-68, this mansion was the residence of William C. Ralston (1826-1875), an eminent San Francisco financier. From 1864 until 1875 he played a major role in the exploitation of the Comstock Lode mines in Nevada and in developing and financing industry and railroad construction in California. His activities helped make San Francisco the commercial, financial, and industrial center of the Far West. The house is owned by the College of Notre Dame. Its first floor, which contains furnishings of the period, is open to the public upon request.

7. C. A. Thayer, San Francisco Maritime State Park, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California. The C. A. Thayer was built in 1895 and is the last of the three-masted lumber schooners built especially for the Pacific Coast lumber trade. The vessel is owned by the State of California, has been restored, and is open to the public.

8. Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District, Clear Creek County, Colorado. The Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District, consisting of Georgetown, Silver Plume, and the Loop Gorge between them, is probably the most scenic and historic of all the Colorado mining districts. Both Georgetown and Silver Plume, which are active communities, contain many buildings erected in the 1860s and 1870s, when the area was a major source of gold and silver. The famous aerial railroad that connected the two is gone, but the State, which owns much of the valley, including the railroad grade and a number of mine tunnels, is interested in developing the area as a State historical park.

9. Charles W. Morgan, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, New London County, Connecticut. The Charles W. Morgan is the world's only extant 19th-century wooden whaling vessel. Launched in July, 1841, she sailed under seven owners before completing her 37th and last whaling voyage in May, 1921. During her 80 years of service, her crews killed more than 2,500 whales and earned about $2,000,000. Owned by the Maritime Historical Association of Mystic, the Morgan has been restored and is open to the public.

10. Armsmear, Samuel Colt Home, 80 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. Samuel Colt (1814-1862) added significantly to the development of firearms when he perfected the Colt Revolver in 1833. His revolver did not become popular, however, until after the war with Mexico, and Colt died before it reached its zenith of popularity in the post-Civil War West. Colt erected Armsmear, a large, rambling Italianate house in 1855. It is administered by the Trustees of the Colt Bequest.

11. Eleutherian Mills, on Del. 141 at Brandywine Creek Bridge, north of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. Eleuthère Irénée du Pont (1771-1834) revolutionized gunpowder manufacturing in the United States. A Frenchman, du Pont migrated to the United States in 1799 and by 1803 had

established a powder works on the Brandywine River. Using techniques and machinery with which he had become familiar in France, he soon produced the best gunpowder in the Nation. It won quick recognition, and by 1810 du Pont owned the Country's largest powder factory. Since his death, his company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, has become one of America's major industrial firms. The site of the original works, the remains of a number of 19th-century powder works, and several other buildings are owned by the Eleutherian-Hagley Foundation, which operates them as an industrial museum.

12. Fort San Marcos de Apalache, adjacent to St. Marks, Wakulla County, Florida. The history of the site of Fort San Marcos de Apalache spans more than 200 years. Erected by Spain in 1660 when the Province of Apalache was the granary for Spanish Florida, Fort San Marcos de Apalache was acquired by England in 1763, reclaimed by Spain in 1783, and garrisoned by American troops after the purchase of Florida by the United States in 1819. During the Civil War the Confederates again fortified the site. The State of Florida has developed the site as the San Marcos de Apalache Historic Memorial.

13. Savannah Historic District, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia. James Oglethorpe's 1732-plan for Savannah created a community pattern that contained important innovations in urban design. Furthermore, the Historic District of Savannah is significant not only because it retains much of the original plan, but also because it includes many buildings of architectural merit. Among them are the Owens-Thomas House, considered one of the finest examples of English Regency architecture in America; the Pink House; the Green-Meldrin House; the Custom House; the City Hall; Talfair Academy; and Factors Row. The parks designed by Oglethorpe and a number of the historic buildings may be visited.

14. The Wayside, Henry Demarest Lloyd Home, 830 Sheridan Road, Winnetka, Cook County, Illinois. Henry Demarest Lloyd (1867-1903), lawyer and journalist, was the most effective and responsible critic of industrial monopoly during the 1880s and 1890s. A capable writer, his polemic, Wealth Against Commonwealth (1894), remains a landmark in the history of antimonopolism. Lloyd's home, a large, rambling brick structure, has been little altered since his death. It is privately owned.

15. Eugene V. Debs Home, 451 North Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana. Eugene V. Debs (1855-1926) founded industrial unionism. His career as a labor leader began in 1875 when he joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Five years later he was a national officer of the Brotherhood and editor of its magazine. He resigned in 1892 and in 1893 organized the American Railway Union. Although it was short-lived, its inclusion of both skilled and unskilled workers inspired successful imitation by later labor organizations. The Debs home, a two story frame structure, is owned by the Eugene V. Debs Foundation and maintained as a memorial to Debs.

16. Boston Naval Shipyard, east of Chelsea Street, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. The Boston Naval Shipyard, one of the Nation's oldest, has built, repaired, and serviced naval vessels for over 160 years. The installation introduced the use of shelters for shipways, built one of the Nation's first dry docks, and pioneered in modern ship construction. It also made all the Navy's rope for more than a century. Still an active facility, it is administered by the Department of the Navy.

17. Pakachoag Hill, Goddard Rocket Launching Site, on Pakachoag Road, Auburn, Worcester County, Massachusetts. On March 16, 1926, Dr. Robert H. Goddard launched the world's first liquid-propellant rocket on this site, which was then a farm. But not until after the appearance of the German V-2 rockets during World War II did most American scientists recognize his accomplishments and benefit from his long years of rocket experimentation. Today Goddard is recognized as the "Father of Rocketry." The appearance of the site has not changed appreciably since 1926.

18. Captain R. B. Forbes House, 215 Adams Street, Milton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. For decades Boston was the major American port engaged in the China trade. The house of Robert Bennet Forbes (1804-1889), head of the great China trade firm of Russell and Company, exemplifies this trade. Built in 1833, the house is a three-story Greek Revival structure decorated with Chinese motifs. It is furnished with Chinese furniture and art objects. The house is privately owned, but is open to the public from March 1 to November 30.

19. Long Wharf and Custom House Block, foot of State Street, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Long Wharf and the Custom House Block memorialize the mercantile history of Boston, one of America's major ports. The original Long Wharf, begun in 1710 and completed in 1721, was long the city's busiest pier. As Boston's mercantile business increased the wharf was expanded and rebuilt, and the commercial structures along the waterfront were replaced. The Custom House Block, completed in 1848, is perhaps the most noteworthy of the massive granite structures built during Boston's commercial zenith.

20. Nantucket Historic District, Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. The American whaling industry originated on Nantucket Island late in the 17th century. The industry flourished, and the town of Nantucket remained the leading American whaling port until the 1840s. The many handsome residences on Main Street, between Center Street and Monument Square, attest to the riches that whaling brought to the town. Notable among these are the "Three Bricks," which were erected by Joseph Starbuck for his three sons in the 1830s. Most of the residences in the historic district are privately owned.

21. New Bedford Historic District, New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts. New Bedford began whaling in the 1760s, and by the 1840s was the Nation's major whaling port. Although the industry declined after 1857, the peak year of New Bedford's whaling, the town despatched whalers until 1925. The wealth and commerce produced by whaling are evident in the New Bedford Historic District, where a number of public and private buildings from the whaling era still stand. Outstanding among these are Mechanics Bank and the Merchants Bank at the foot of William Street, the Custom House at Second and William Street, and the house of William Rotch, Jr., on Johnny Cake Hill. The Waterfront Historic Area League, in cooperation with New Bedford's Urban Renewal program, is sponsoring the effort to preserve the district.

22. Quincy Market, South Market Street, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. In 1826 the City of Boston erected one of the most notable urban markets in the United States, the Quincy Market. Still operated as a market, these buildings illustrate a formerly important aspect of the distribution of foodstuffs in a large city. The market buildings are also outstanding examples of commercial architecture. They are owned by the City of Boston.

23. St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Sainte Marie, Chippewa County, Michigan. The St. Marys Falls Canal enabled the resources of the Lake Superior region to be exploited for the Nation's benefit after its completion in 1855. Now, as then, the canal performs a vital function in permitting passage between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. Modern locks have replaced the early ones, and a new lock is under construction. The Corps of Engineers operates the canal.

24. Fair Lane, Henry Ford Estate, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan. Henry Ford (1863-1947) revolutionized transportation in America by mass producing an inexpensive and reliable automobile. That car, the Model T, appeared in 1908, and will remain the herald of the automobile age. Ford lived at Fair Lane from 1915 until his death. The estate is now owned by the University of Michigan. The mansion is used by the University as a conference center for its Dearborn Campus.

25. St. Croix Boom Site, on State Route 95, 3 miles north of Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota. Active from 1840 to 1914, the St. Croix Boom was the earliest, most important, and longest lived of the major log storage and handling areas of the once great white pine lumber industry in the Great Lakes' region. The Boom Site is marked by state historical signs that are located in an attractive wayside park at the river side. There are no remains of the boom, but the general setting of the site is unimpaired.

26. Pillsbury A Mill, Main Street and 3rd Avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Erected in 1880-81, this flour mill helped make Minneapolis the flour-milling center of the world from 1880 to 1930. It is owned by the Pillsbury Company and is not open to the public.

27. Soudan Mine, Tower-Soudan State Park, near Tower, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The opening in 1884 of this deep underground mine, the first on the Vermilion Range, began the development of one of the richest iron deposits in the Nation and spurred the emergence of Minnesota as the leading iron-producing State. The mine, which remained in operation until 1962, has been developed by the State of Minnesota as a state park.

28. Hull-Rust-Mahoning Open Pit Iron Mine, near Hibbing, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The immense output from this Mesabi Range mine, the largest in the world, made Minnesota the leading producer of iron ore and enabled the United States to become the world's greatest manufacturer of steel. Developed in 1895, the mine was also one of the first to be worked by open-pit or stip-mining techniques. Still in operation, the mine is owned by the United States Steel Corporation. Facilities are provided for visitors to view the mining operations.

29. Anheuser-Busch Brewery, 721 Pestalozzi Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Established in 1873, the Anheuser-Bursh Brewery pioneered in the use of the pasteurization process in the production of beer, in the use of refrigeration cars for its shipment, and in the use of icehouses for its storage. Owned by Anheuser-Bursh, Inc., the brewery covers some 70 city blocks and includes 158 manufacturing and warehouse buildings. One of the oldest buildings is the six-story brew house that dates from 1891-92.

30. Watkins Mill, 6 miles north of Excelsior Springs, Clay County, Missouri. Built in 1859-60 and operative until 1886, this mill and its original textile machinery form the best-preserved mid-19th-century woolen mill in the United States. The mill is owned by the State of Missouri and has been developed as a state park.

31. Ringwood Manor, Ringwood Manor State Park, near Ringwood, Passaic County, New Jersey. Ringwood Manor was long associated with the iron industry. An iron furnace went into blast in 1742, and in 1764 the American Company, colonial America's largest industrial enterprise, assumed control of the ironworks. Decades later, Abram S. Hewitt, an outstanding post-Civil War iron manufacturer, purchased Ringwood in 1853. The existing manor house dates from about 1810 and was considerably enlarged by Mrs. Hewitt. Ringwood Manor is included in the State of New Jersey's Ringwood Manor State Park.

32. Watervliet Arsenal, South Broadway, Watervliet, Albany County, New York. Established in 1813, the Watervliet Arsenal near the end of the 19th century became the government's cannon factory and began to produce huge sea coast cannon. It completed the Nation's first 16-inch gun in June 1902. The post's great cannon factory remains in use, producing modern weapons. The Department of the Army administers the arsenal.

33. Lyndhurst, Jay Gould Estate, Tarrytown, Westchester County, New York. Jay Gould (1836-1892) was a post-Civil War financier, and his shrewdness and ruthlessness as such epitomize the post-Civil War era of unrestrained capitalism. Gould purchased Lyndhurst in 1880 and lived there until his death. The National Trust for Historic Preservation now owns Lyndhurst and operates it as a house-museum.

34. Andrew Carnegie Mansion, 2 East 91st Street, New York, New York. Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) dominated the Nation's steel industry from 1873 until 1901. His ability as a salesman and his talent to choose exceptionally able men as lieutenants enabled him to form the vast industrial empire that he sold for $492,000,000 in 1901. The "King of the Vulcans" built his mansion in 1901 and lived there until his death. Now owned by Columbia University, it houses the University's School of Social Work.

35. Arden, E. H. Harriman Estate, Arden, Orange County, New York. Edward Henry Harriman (1848-1909) was a pre-eminent organizer and builder of railroads in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He displayed both an amazing financial acumen and an unusual knowledge of the practical side of railroading, which enabled him to operate his railroads in an efficient manner. His reorganization and development of the Union Pacific Railroad in the early 20th century illustrates both of the preceding attributes. Harriman began constructing the house at Arden in 1905, and it was completed shortly before his death. It is now owned by Columbia University.

36. Pierpont Morgan Library, 33 East 36th Street, Manhattan, New York, New York. John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) exemplifies the emergence of the financier as a major force in American industry. He acquired a powerful influence in the railroad industry after 1879, organized the gigantic United States Steel Company in 1901, and helped to prevent a financial panic in November 1907. Morgan's handsome library, completed in 1906, contains artistic and literary treasures acquired during and after his life.

37. George Eastman House, 900 East Avenue, Rochester, Monroe County, New York. George Eastman (1854-1932) created popular photography by developing the film and the camera, the Kodak, that carried photography to the people. Eastman's residence, built in 1905, reflects the taste and ideas of its builder. Now administered by George Eastman House, Inc., it is operated as a photographic museum.

38. Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, New York. Frank W. Woolworth (1852-1919) originated the variety chain store. The success of his innovation is commemorated by the Woolworth Building, which was completed in 1913 at a cost of $13,500,000. The once tallest building in the world, it is still owned by the F. W. Woolworth Company.

39. Old Salem Historic District, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina. Established by the Moravians in the 1760s, Salem soon became the commercial center for the North Carolina Piedmont. A majority of the town's original structures still stand. Some, such as the Girls School, now part of Salem College, continue to be used for their original purposes; others have been restored by Old Salem, Inc., and are open to the public. Together, these remaining buildings reflect the zeal and confidence of the town's founders.

40. Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory, on State Route 1025, 1/2 mile north of Durham, Durham County, North Carolina. After the Civil War, Washington Duke returned to his farm north of Durham to find little remaining except a quantity of leaf tobacco. He and his sons processed this tobacco, packed it into bags labeled "Pro Bono Publico," and marketed it. Successful in this venture, Duke decided to go into tobacco manufacturing. Over the years this family tobacco business grew in size and importance, becoming in 1890, under the leadership of James B. Duke, the American Tobacco Company, the Nation's leading cigarette company. The Duke Homestead and Tobacco Factory are owned by Duke University and are open to the public except in the winter.

41. Jay Cooke Home, on Gilbraltar Island, Put-In-Bay, Ottawa County, Ohio. Jay Cooke (1821-1905) achieved his greatest eminence as a financier during the Civil War, when he sold millions of dollars worth of bonds for the North. Cooke's success contributed to the stability of the Federal Government and thus to its victory in the war. Cooke built his Gilbraltar Island house in 1864-65, using it as a summer residence for the remainder of his life. Now owned by Ohio State University, the house serves as a dormitory for biology students doing research at the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory.

42. Ohio and Erie Canal, Locks 37 and 38 and the section of canal between them, on State Route 631 in Valley View Village, Cayahoga County, Ohio. The Ohio and Erie Canal, which united Cleveland and Portsmouth, was completed in 1832, 13 years before its sister canal, the Miami and Erie, which linked Cincinnati and Toledo. These two state-built canals were the main lines of a 1000-mile canal network that connected Lake Erie to the Ohio River and gave access to New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana canals. This system brought rapid growth in population, industry, and commerce to Ohio. The section of canal in Valley View Village contains water and includes two locks, numbers 37 and 38, and the aqueduct over Tinkers Creek. The canal is owned by the State of Ohio.

43. Samuel Elmore Cannery, foot of Flaval Street, Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon. Erected in 1881, this is the finest surviving example of a 19th-century salmon cannery in the United States, as well as the oldest continuously operated cannery. It is now owned by Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc., which offers guided tours of the plant during the summer.

44. Jacksonville Historic District, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon. The large number of unaltered commercial and residential structures of the 1852-1884 period in Jacksonville make the town one of the finest examples of a mid-19th-century inland commercial community in the Pacific Northwest. The Southern Oregon Historical Society, Inc., maintains a museum at Jacksonville, where self-guiding tour leaflets may be obtained.

45. Stiegel-Coleman House, near Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Stiegel-Coleman House memorializes two of the Country's early industrialists, William Henry Stiegel and Robert Coleman. Stiegel achieved fame both as an iron manufacturer and glass maker before the American Revolution; and Coleman, the owner of several ironworks, amassed one of the notable fortunes in post-Revolutionary Pennsylvania. Stiegel erected the original section of the house between 1756-58, and Coleman built an addition to it in the 1780s. The house is privately owned.

46. Cornwall Iron Furnace, Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. The charcoal iron industry produced most of America's iron until 1865, and Cornwall Iron Furnace is a superlative example of a charcoal furnace. This ironworks made pig iron from 1742 to 1883. Still in excellent condition, Cornwall Furnace is now owned by the State of Pennsylvania and administered by the Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission. It is open to the public.

47. Andalusia, Nicholas Biddle Estate, Bucks County, off State Road, 1.4 miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844), statesman and financier, was the president of the Second Bank of the United States from 1823 until 1836. His clash with Andrew Jackson over the Bank's rechartering is an epochal event in American history as Jackson's victory both doomed the bank and confirmed the triumph of Jacksonian democracy. Biddle's erudition and taste are reflected by Andalusia, on which he lavished much attention and work. The estate is privately owned.

48. The New Market, South Second Street, between Lombard and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia's New Market established no precedent when completed in 1745. Nevertheless, it illustrates a formerly vital aspect of the distribution of foodstuffs. The market's gable roof and arched ceiling are supported by two parallel rows of brick pillars. A fire house built in 1804, the "Head House," stands at the market's north end. The market is municipally owned.

49. Drake Oil Well, Drake Well Park, near Titusville, Pennsylvania. Edwin L. Drake (1819-1880) drilled the world's first oil well in the summer of 1859. He struck oil on August 27, thus beginning one of America's major industries. The State of Pennsylvania has developed the site as Drake Well Park, which is administered by the Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission. The park includes a replica of Drake's first derrick and a museum.

50. Horseshoe Curve, on Penn. 193 about 5.5 miles west of Altoona, Blair County, Pennsylvania. Horseshoe Curve was one of the most notable accomplishments of railroad construction in the ante bellum United States. Furthermore, its completion joined the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and thus contributed to the rise of one of the Nation's major railroads. Horseshoe Curve is still owned and used by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

51. Old Slater Mill, Roosevelt Avenue, Pawtucket, Providence County, Rhode Island. The Old Slater Mill memorializes the founding of the American cotton manufacturing industry. Samuel Slater (1768-1835) erected the mill in 1793 and installed in it machinery he had copied from that which he had used as an apprentice in a cotton mill in England. Slater's cotton mill was the Nation's first, and it stimulated the growth of a major industry. The Old Slater Mill, which includes the original mill and some later additions, is owned by the Old Slater Mill Association and is operated as a museum.

52. Lucas Gusher, Spindletop Oil Field, Spindletop Avenue, 3 miles south of Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas. The tapping of the Spindletop Oil Field by the Lucas Gusher in 1901 opened the vast oil deposits of the Texas Gulf coastal plain to commercial development and marked the beginning of the modern petroleum industry. By 1922 Texas was the third ranking oil producing State in the Nation, and after 1927, the first. The site of the Lucas Gusher is marked by a 58-foot granite monument.

53. Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine, Tooele County on Utah 48, 16 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. Opened in 1904 by the Utah Copper Company, the Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine was the first open pit copper mine in the world. It was also more important than the many low grade copper ore mines that it inspired. Still active, it is owned by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Viewing facilities for visitors are provided on the west rim of the pit.

54. Robbins and Lawrence Shop, South Main Street, Windsor County, Vermont. In the 1840s and 1850s the Robbins and Lawrence Shop created and produced machine tools that speeded the industrial revolution in America by improving the production of interchangeable parts and thus

stimulating mass production. The shop is now owned by the American Precision Museum Association, Inc., which intends to develop it as an industrial museum illustrating the history of machine tools.

55. Alexandria Historic District, Alexandria, Arlington County, Virginia. The numerous early structures on Alexandria's waterfront suggest the prosperity of the town during the period, 1732-1861, in which it was an important tobacco and grain port. About 200 structures dating from that period remain today. These structures include warehouses, taverns, mercantile establishments, and private dwellings. Outstanding among these are the Ramsay House, the city's oldest; Gadsby's Tavern; Chequire House; Gilpin House; and the houses along Prince Street. Most of the historic buildings in the district are privately owned.

56. James Monroe Law Office, 908 Charles Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia. From 1786 until 1789, James Monroe (1758-1831), fifth President of the United States, practiced law in this law office. The structure, a 1 1/2 story brick building, has been restored and is furnished with furniture that Monroe purchased while Minister to France and subsequently used in the White House. Owned by the University of Virginia and administered by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, the law office is open to the public.

57. Port Gamble Historic District, Port Gamble, Kitsap County, Washington. Port Gamble, founded in 1853, was one of the earliest and most important lumber producing centers in the Puget Sound area. Still active today, Port Gamble is one of the finest surviving examples of a mid-19th-century lumber company-owned town on the Pacific Coast.

November 15, 1966

H34-RH

Honorable Samuel P. Goddard, Jr.
Governor of Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Governor Goddard:

We are pleased to inform you that Jerome Historic District, described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for registration as a National Historic Landmark.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a permanent register of nationally significant historic and archeological sites. Its purpose is to identify and recognize these sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible Landmark sites are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed folder, recognition and registration of Landmark sites are afforded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these sites upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

We will be happy to have Jerome Historic District included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Howard R. Stagner

Assistant Director

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, SW
Dr. Bradford

November 29, 1966

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Acting Chief, Branch of Historical Surveys

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for Sites in Southwest Region

We are enclosing the following Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for sites in Southwest Region:

Jerome Historic District, Arizona

Lucas Gusher, Spindletop Oil Field, Texas

Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine, Utah

S. Sydney Bradford

S. Sydney Bradford

Enclosures

cc:
RHS - Dr. Bradford

SSBradford:mg

January 16, 1967
(Date)

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of Jerome Historic District
(Name of site)

located in Jerome (City) Yavapai (County) Arizona (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (xx) and a bronze plaque, 17" x 18" (x), designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status, (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,we) agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing Landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Tony Lozano
TONY LOZANO, MAYOR

Inez Kelly
INEZ KELLY, COUNCILWOMAN

Mario Selna
MARIO SELNA, COUNCILMAN

JOHN DONALD WALSH, COUNCILMAN

Levi Smull
LEVI SMULL, COUNCILMAN

RECEIVED
JAN 25 10 56 AM '67
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON SERVICE
CENTER

Town of Jerome, Arizona

INCORPORATED 1899

H34
H H JAN 25 1967

January 16, 1967

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

Recently, the Governor's Office, through his State Parks Director, forwarded to the town of Jerome the United States Department of the Interior documents pertaining to Jerome's becoming a National Historic Landmark.

At the regularly scheduled Town Council meeting of January 10, a Motion was made, seconded, and unanimously passed that application be made to the Department of the Interior for this Historic designation.

As duly elected civic representatives of Jerome citizens and property, we herewith submit two copies of the application.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the Department of the Interior for their interest in Jerome.

We wish to state that every effort will be taken by the Town Council to meet the responsibility that the United States has bestowed on us; that the historic town and mining site will be preserved to the best of our ability, and that Jerome, "the greatest mining camp of all time" will be maintained for the education, enlightenment and entertainment of future generations.

Sincerely yours,

Tony Lozano
TONY LOZANO, MAYOR

Inez Kelly
INEX KELLY, COUNCILWOMAN

Mario Selna
MARIO SELNA, COUNCILMAN

John Donald Walsh
JOHN DONALD WALSH, COUNCILMAN

Levi Smull
LEVI SMULL, COUNCILMAN

January 30, 1967

H34-HH

Hon. Tony Lozano
Mayor of Jerome
Jerome, Arizona

Dear Mayor Lozano:

It was gratifying to receive, with your letter of January 16 to Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., the completed application for Registered National Historic Landmark designation for the Jerome Historic District, Arizona.

The Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service, P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501, administers the Registry of National Historic Landmarks in Arizona, and Regional Director Daniel B. Beard will inform you when the plaque and certificate for the Jerome Historic District have been completed. In the meanwhile, Mr. Beard would be glad to answer any questions you may have about the Registry.

We are very pleased that the Jerome Historic District is included in the 747 Landmarks now comprising the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

S. Sydney Bradford

S. Sydney Bradford
Acting Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc:
Regional Director SW w/c inc. & application
HH - Dr. Bradford

GSCattanach:id 1/27/67

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Syd DATE:

FROM : Horace

SUBJECT: Call from Kenny Dale 2/6/67 re. Jerome Historic District

Kenny Dale called yesterday to pass along some information (an impression really) that he had gained from a conversation with Mr. Dennis Mc Carthy of the Arizona State Parks. XX The basic impression was that Mr. McCarthy was mildly irritated that Jerome had been designated a Historic District and he had not been notified.

Kenny also had a no clear-cut idea that the State Parks now owned a part of the area while the town had received the invitation. I could not be sure off-hand whether we had invited the town to accept and whether or not they had replied. It seemed that we might need to reissue the invitation. A subsequent check showed that the Mayor of Jerome has applied.

Apparently all we have is a slight ruffling of feathers similar, but not as strong, as that which North Carolina expressed.

Kenny did discuss the possibility of before-the-fact notification of state agencies--notify them that a site is being considered. Kenny, in effect, does this by getting assistance from outside people in his evaluations, I believe. In our case, we might invite more trouble than we avoid. Maybe, as we discussed earlier, we could notify state agencies at the same time as the Congressional delegation.

Horace

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

H30

FEB 7 1967

Hon. Tony Lozano
Mayor of Jerome
Jerome, Arizona

Dear Mayor Lozano:

Our Washington Office has sent us a copy of your application for inclusion of the Jerome Historic District in the Registry of Natural Historic Landmarks.

The bronze plaque has been received in this office and is being shipped to you under separate cover. The Certificate of Registration signed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service is also completed and will be retained in this office until the official dedication.

Although we will yield to your wishes in the matter, we would suggest that the occasion warrant some kind of public dedication ideally at the site. If this appeals to you we could arrange to have a National Park Service representative attend and make a few appropriate comments on our Historic Landmark Program. This office would require a few days' notice in order to have someone attend. The arrangements for the dedication would be left in your capable hands, although we would be glad to assist in any way possible.

We are looking forward to meeting you and attending the official dedication of the Jerome Historic District as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Daniel B. Beard
Regional Director

cc:
Supt., Grand Canyon (State Coordinator for Arizona)
Bill Brown

Mar 30, 1967
by Mr McDermott

FACT SHEET ON JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name: Jerome Historic District

Owner: Phelps Dodge Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York

HISTORY

Discovery of Deposits: High grade copper ore discovered at future site of Jerome in 1876.

Mining Not Feasible until 1882: Site too far from transportation lines. In 1882, however, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad reached Ash Fork, Arizona, about 60 miles northwest.

United Verde Copper Company Formed: Governor Tritle of Arizona took a lease on the land and interested New York financiers in the venture. They formed the United Verde Cooper Company in 1883 to exploit the deposit.

Jerome Named: The mining town took its name from Eugene Jerome, one of the financiers. He was the grandfather of Winston Churchill.

Mining Halted in 1887: Drop in price of copper made extraction unprofitable.

Purchased by William Clark in 1888: William Andrew Clark, a famous Montana copper king and later a U. S. Senator, purchased the property in 1888 and began the search for new deposits.

Operations Renewed in 1889.

Description of Town: In his History of Phelps Dodge, Robert Glass Cleland wrote:

> Jerome, the camp--or town, city, or what you will--that the United Verde called into being, was one of the most distinctive mining communities in the United States. Like Jerusalem of old, it was in truth a city that was compact together. Built on the slopes of a not inconsiderable mountain, its steep, narrow, winding streets were the wonder and alarm of the chance visitor from the cities of the plains; the roof line of one of its houses often lay many feet below the ground floor level

of its neighbor; and a number of vantage points in the town brought vividly to mind Kipling's description of the Woman of Shamlegh's village in the heart of the Himalayas--'a swallow's nest under the eaves of the roof of the world.'

By 1907 Major Mining Town in Arizona: By 1907, largely as the result of the huge production of high grade copper ores at the United Verde Mine, Jerome was the major mining town in Arizona and one of the greatest copper-producing centers in the world.

By 1907 Arizona Leading Copper-producing State in the Nation.

Peak Population of 15,000 in 1929.

Estimated Value of Output, 1888-1930: Between 1888 and 1930 the Jerome mines produced ores valued at $350,000,000.

Mines Closed in 1932: During the depression, the price for copper plummeted. In 1932 copper worth only 5¢ per pound.

Dodge Buys in 1935: As the economy began to recover, Phelps Dodge bought the property.

Mining During World War II Leads to Demise: The demand for copper during World War II led to intensive mining that depleted known ore deposits.

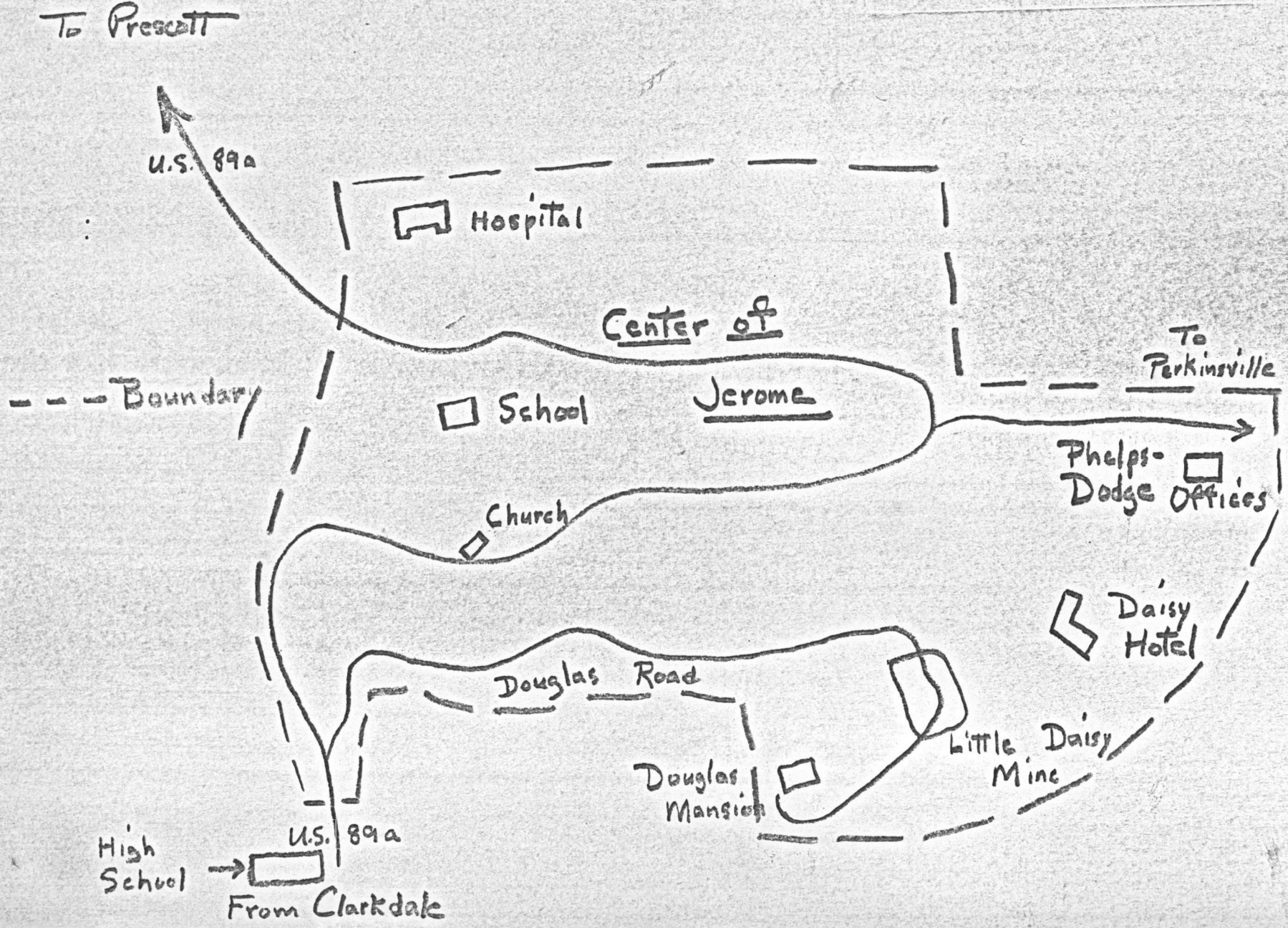
Ghost Town: Following World War II, Jerome rapidly became ghost town. The doors of the last mine closed in 1953.

Appearance and Remains: Jerome retains much of its 1890 appearance. The old-water jacket blast furnace put into use in 1883 still stands.

Jerome State Historic Park: In October, 1965, the State formerly recognized the picturesque city when the Jerome State Historic Park, including the embryonic Douglas Memorial Mining Museum, was dedicated. The museum occupies the first floor of the 50-year-old mansion of James S. Douglas, one of the city's early mining magnates.

Meaning of National Landmark Designation

Jerome was studied by the National Park Service's National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings as part of a study of commerce and industry in the United States and found by the Advisory Board to be nationally significant in illustrating that theme of American history. Landmark designation is a recognition of that distinction and also a reminder to the citizens of Jerome and Arizona of an obligation to preserve the historical and architectural character that supports the distinction.


To Prescott
U.S. 89a
Hospital
Center of
Jerome
To Perkinsville
Boundary
School
Phelps-Dodge Offices
Church
Daisy Hotel
Douglas Road
Little Daisy Mine
Douglas Mansion
U.S. 89a
High School
From Clarkdale

U. S. Department of the Interior news release

Office of the Secretary

For Release March 31, 1967

Udall to Make Four-Day Inspection of Department Facilities in Arizona

* * * * *

"On April 19, Secretary Udall will make a breakfast address to the Verde Valley Chamber of Commerce at Clarkdale, present a National Historic Landmark Plaque and Certificate to the town of Jerome, address a noon meeting of the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce and the student body at Northern Arizona University, and visit the Geological Survey's Branch of Astrogeology in Flagstaff.

"Jerome Historic District was recommended for Registered National Historic Landmark status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its meeting in Washington in October 1966.

"The Town's immense production of copper ore made it one of the great copper-mining centers of the world. Founded in 1883, seven years after the discovery of copper in the vicinity, it remained an active mining town until 1953.

"Although largely abandoned, Jerome still contains a blast furnace first used in 1883 and many structures dating from the 1890's. One of these structures, the James H. Douglas Mansion, houses a mining museum operated by the State."

* * * * *

Map showing boundaries

sent to Assistant to the Secretary,

Orren Beaty, Jr., on April 10, 1967.

cc: Carithers, SWRO
Carla Martin, TUZI

$?

4/5/67

To: Utley

From: Brown

Subj: Jerome Historic District Boundary

First, I assume you will make all the enclosed dope available to the Director's (Secretary's) PR people for background dope.

The publications and cards give general background. On the cards I have made some notations, hopefully helpful as to boundary and buildings. My "Schema of Jerome" gets us to the heart of the boundary problem, and problem it is because of the gulches, mountains, etc, that break up the town.

BASICALLY: The E-W line of US 89a as it makes its final approach to Jerome from Clarkdale serves as the south boundary. This line extends up to and including the United Verde Hospital. Everything south of this line is running into the gulch and is no good

The west boundary is set by the steep slopes of Mingus Mtn. The town ends where those slopes are so steep as to prevent more houses. This is the most defined boundary. The mining company executives built their houses, 3 or 4 of which still stand, on this line.

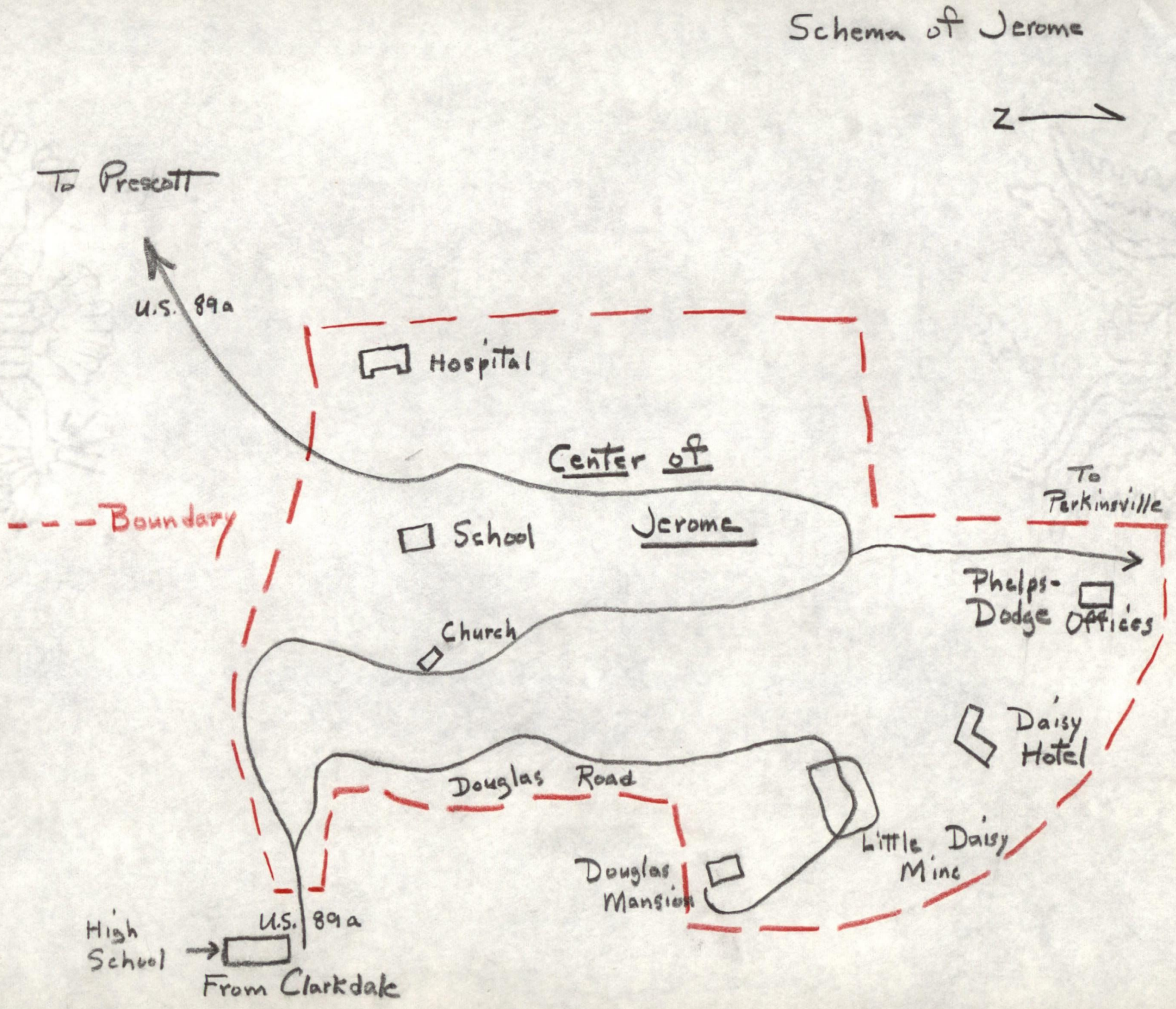
On the north, the core town constricts where US 89-a makes its northernmost bend, but the historic district should nevertheless extend further north, gut fashion, to include the Phelps-Dodge general offices. This complex forms a sort of punctuation point at the north extremity of the district.

On the East, the boundary is set by Douglas Road, with a loop that includes the Douglas Mansion (Jerome State Historic Park), the Little Daisy Mine, and the skeleton of the Daisy Hotel. It is very important that the Mansion be included within the Historic District--even though gullies, gulches, etc., make our boundary here a bit tenuous. Mr. Ladd (?), State Park Supt., makes it clear that some old timers in Jerome don't want the mansion in the district. But historically it must be; and so that the State Park people can exert conservation influence on the Jerome Historic District it must be. This is rather complicated, but take my word for it, it is essential. Include the mansion (state park) in the district.

Because there is hardly a building in Jerome younger than about 1920, closely defined boundaries are rather academic anyway. The whole town looks the part. There are no historic zoning ordinances in effect, but they are being thot about. The dedication could be a time to stress the necessity for this. Coming from the Secretary, and helped along by the State Park people, we'd have a winner.

Hope this helps.

Bill


Schema of Jerome
N
To Prescott
U.S. 89a
Hospital
Center of
Jerome
Boundary
School
To Parkinsville
Phelps-Dodge Offices
Church
Daisy Hotel
Douglas Road
Little Daisy Mine
Douglas Mansion
U.S. 89a
High School
From Clarkdale

April 13, 1967

Memo. to the files

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark presentation ceremony, Jerome Historic District, Arizona

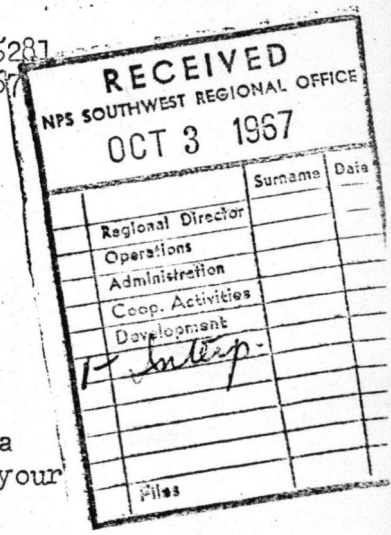
On April 13 I telephoned the offices of Senators Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin, and Representative Sam Steiger, and spoke to Mary Fry, Miss Burke, and Mrs. Stockman, respectively.

I informed all three that the ceremony would be held April 19, at 10:30 a.m., on the main street of Jerome. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall will present the certificate and plaque to Mayor Tony Lozano of Jerome.

George S. Cattanach, Jr.

George S. Cattanach, Jr.

738 Orange Drive
Tempe, Arizona 85281
September 30, 1967



National Park Service
Southwest Region
Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87501

Dear Sirs:

It is my understanding that Jerome, Arizona has been declared a National Historic Site. My colleagues and I would appreciate your help in understanding the nature of this designation.

Our task is to propose a masterplan for the future growth of Jerome from an essentially architectural point of view. Our capacity is as finishing students in the College of Architecture at Arizona State University.

Some of the particulars we need to know are:

1. Who is responsible for approving new construction in Jerome, (and what is the boundary of the area under control)?

2. We understand that someone inspects the city regularly. Is this for the purpose of limiting new construction? What is the provision for such buildings that might be built between inspections which are deemed unacceptable by your standards?

3. What method is used to determine the acceptable character of new or proposed buildings? If plans were submitted to you before construction, what criteria would be used to to pass or reject a proposed building?

4. What are the means and extent of the authority which limits new construction? Does this authority extend to existing buildings? Or to the safety of existing buildings?

I am in Santa Fe often and appreciate the efforts that have been made there to maintain the character of the original architecture. Our feeling is that Jerome would benefit by the same taken if and when it begins growing again.

Respectfully yours,

Terry Cochrell

Terry Cochrell
(as well as
Bryan Anderson
George Hoagland
Ray Chapman
Robert Oshatz)

H 34 Sup

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE
OCT 13 10 09 AM '67

HA

Mr. Shelby

Southwest Region
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

H34

OCT 11 1967

OCT 16 1967

Mr. Terry Cochrell
738 Orange Drive
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Dear Mr. Cochrell:

Thank you for your letter of September 30 concerning the recent Landmark designation of Jerome, Arizona. The attached informational folders describe the Registered National Historic Landmark program and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

However, I am not attempting here to answer in detail your questions. The entire subject of definition and preservation of historic zones, insofar as they relate to the Landmark program and the new National Register under Public Law 89-665, is in a state of flux at the moment. The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the National Park Service, which acts as the technical staff for the new National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is in the process of working out standards and guidelines for historic zones. I believe that this technical staff will be able to provide answers helpful to you and your colleagues in your preparation of a master plan for Jerome. Therefore, I am forwarding your letter with a copy of this one to that office, which will contact you soon.

Let me say that I consider your project to be a very important one. If you can produce a master plan that will assist the city of Jerome to maintain its historical and architectural integrity, then this valuable resource might survive the pressures that would change it.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED)
William E. Brown
Regional Historian

Enclosures

cc:
Chief, Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation, WASO w/c of incoming
WEBrown, SWRO w/c of incoming

H30-HR November 2, 1967

Mr. Terry Cochrell
738 Orange Drive
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Dear Mr. Cochrell:

Mr. William E. Brown, Regional Historian, Southwest Regional office has forwarded a copy of your letter of September 30 concerning Jerome, Arizona.

Concerning your four questions regarding the designation of Jerome as a National Historic Landmark, we are pleased to provide the following answers.

1. Q. Who is responsible for approving new construction in Jerome, (and what is the boundary of the area under control)?

   A. At the present time there is no direct control by the National Park Service or the Department of the Interior which affects new construction in Jerome. As a National Historic Landmark, the Jerome Historic District is now included on the National Register called for in Public Law 89-665, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. We are enclosing a copy of the act for your information and would call your attention to Section 106; this represents the only statutory control over the listing in the National Register. A sketch map of the area included in the designation is attached.

2. Q. We understand that someone inspects the city regularly. Is this for the purpose of limiting new construction? What is the provision for such buildings that might be built between inspections which are deemed unacceptable by your standards?

   A. By the terms of the agreement which the Mayor of Jerome signed with the Director of the National Park Service, a member of the National Park Service is authorized to visit the site on an annual basis to assure the Park Service that the city is adhering to the signed agreement. This visit is not for the purpose of limiting

new construction. It is recognized that changes will be made in the historic scene. What concerns the National Park Service is the overall environmental character of the district. We do not encourage historic fakery; contemporary architectural design, harmonious within the setting, would not mean the automatic revocation of the designation.

3. Q. What method is used to determine the acceptable character of new or proposed buildings? If plans were submitted to you before construction, what criteria would be used to pass or reject a proposed building?

   A. There is no requirement that the plans for any new construction be submitted to the National Park Service for its approval. However, should new construction proceed in a manner which was destructive of the environmental character which brought about the designation, a review of the town's recognition as a National Historic Landmark would have to be made by the Advisory Board to the Secretary of the Interior. The architectural criteria which would be used in any review would include such factors as the scale, texture, form, materials, site development etc., of additions to the historic scene.

4. Q. What are the means and extent of the authority which limits new construction? Does this authority extend to existing buildings? Or to the safety of existing buildings?

   A. Once again the only legal limiting provision is Section 106 of the Act.

We are pleased to learn of your project and would be most interested in receiving a copy of your final design presentation and recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Russell V. Keune
Assistant Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosures

cc: Regional Director, Southwest
HH, Mr. Sheely
HR, Dr. Murtagh

RVKeune:jah

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 156 JEROME, ARIZONA 86331

D66-DC-111 E/C

H.H

September 18, 1969

The Honorable Mr. Walter Hickle,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A few years ago our Town was declared a National Historic Site.

We wondered if it would be possible to get two signs stating that, to put up at each entrance of the Town. Kindly advise.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Mrs. Laura Williams

Secretary

RECEIVED
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPT OF
SEP 2[illegible] AM '69

H34-HH September 29, 1969

Mrs. Laura Williams
Secretary
Jerome Historical Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 156
Jerome, Arizona 86331

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Secretary Hickel has asked us to reply to your letter of September 18 about signs for Jerome Historic District.

Although we are not able to provide an additional National Historic Landmark bronze plaque we can authorize the manufacturer to fill your order, should you so desire. (The cost is about $50 to $60.) We feel, however, that larger signs would be more useful and perhaps this is what you are considering.

We suggest that you contact the Arizona State Parks Board to determine whether they could provide the signs. In addition, you might check with the Arizona State Highway Department to learn if they are able to assist you. Possibly the simple metal sign on U.S. Highway 80 near Tombstone was erected by the Highway Department, and, if so, you could probably obtain similar ones for Jerome. It gives only the name of the town and the fact that it is a Registered National Historic Landmark.

Because of the very limited width of the space along either side of the road leading into Jerome, especially from Prescott, it might be necessary to place signs on the highway right-of-way. We assume that this would require the approval of the Highway Department, as would construction of any parking turnouts to allow motorists to read the interpretive type of signs commonly used to mark historic structures and localities.

If we can provide any technical advice or assistance in your continuing development of Jerome, we will be very glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert M. Utley

Robert M. Utley
Chief Historian

GSCattanach: vf-9-29-69

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest w/c/inc
HHS-Mr. Sheely
T-Mr. Butterfield
HP-Ariz.-Jerome Hist. District

FNP

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 156 JEROME, ARIZONA 86331

January 21, 1970

Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am a member of a committee of the Jerome Historical Society charged with exploring ways and means for the preservation as a historic site of Jerome, a 94-year old Arizona copper mining "camp".

In 1967 Jerome was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior.

Public Law 89-665 provides for aid to historic sites. The Jerome Historical Society wishes to obtain all possible information with regard to procedures which may enable it to obtain funds to preserve its historic buildings and sites and develop them so that history students and other visitors may find their trips productive.

Will you kindly advise us fully regarding this and give us advice as to how to proceed further? Public Law 89-665 provides for an advisory council in the operation of the law. Please advise us if any member of that council, either within or outside the Government, is a resident of Arizona.

Jerome was incorporated as a town om 1899, and has managed to maintain that status even though the population has dwindled to only a few hundred. The Jerome Historical Society is acting in concert with the town council and with other organizations of this area.

I am sending you a copy of my book GHOSTS OF CLEOPATRA HILL, which will give you a picture of the kind of place Jerome once was and now is.

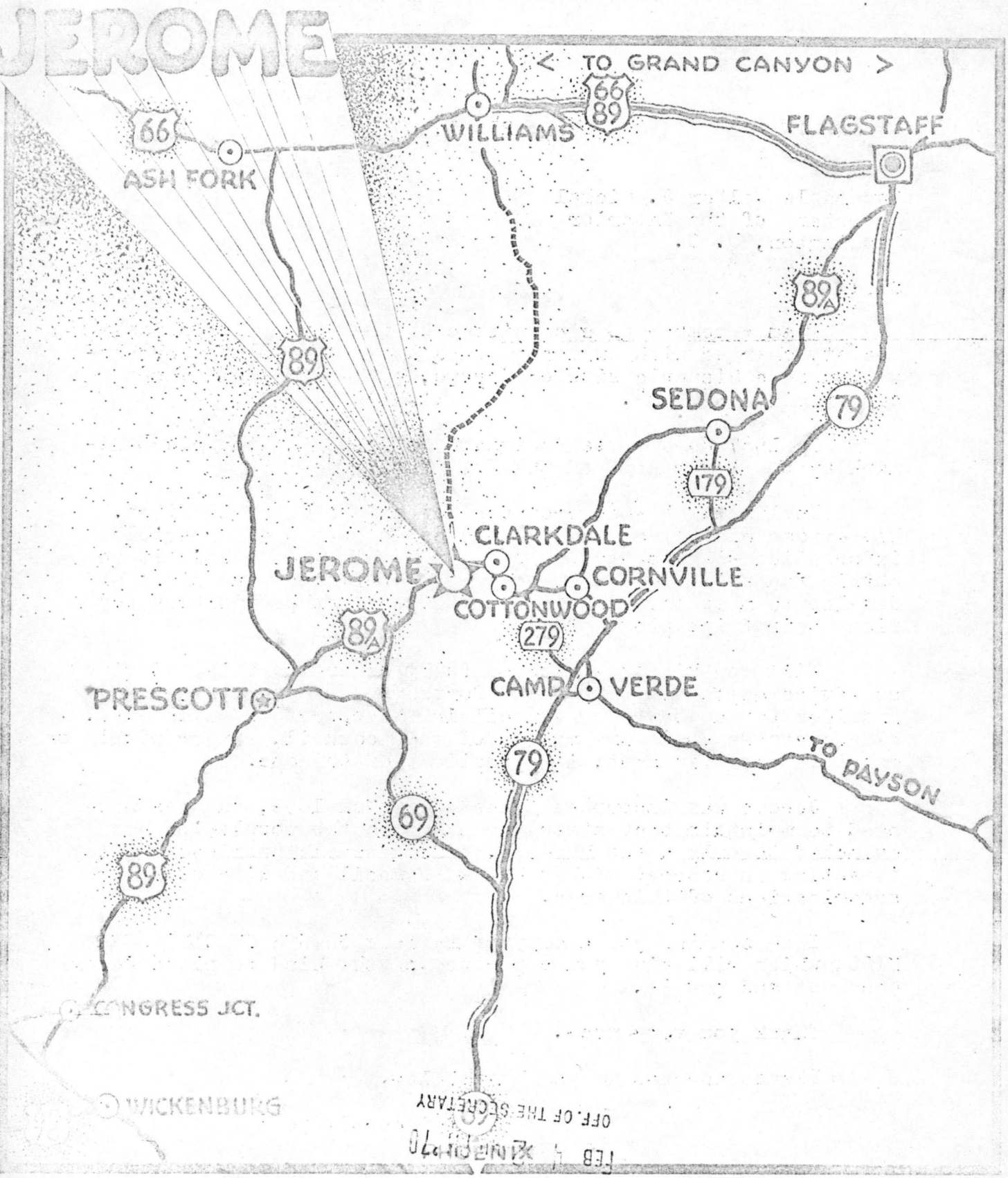
Thank you very much.

Please address me as shown below.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert C. Young

P. O. Box 171
Clarkdale, Arizona



DEPT. OF INTERIOR
FEB 4 1970
OFF. OF THE SECRETARY

FEB 12 1970

Yavapai, AR

Jerome Historic District

H34-NR

Mr. Herbert V. Young
P. O. Box 171
Clarkdale, Arizona

Dear Mr. Young:

On behalf of Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel, thank you for your recent inquiry concerning federal financial assistance for the preservation of historic properties.

We are enclosing several copies of our National Register folders, which describes the matching grants-in-aid program provided for by Public Law 89-665. To qualify for assistance, a property must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places and must be in accord with a state historic preservation plan. Jerome, by virtue of being a National Historic Landmark, is already included in the Register.

Both the preparation of the statewide plan which must be approved before funds are granted for preservation projects, and the administration of the grants-in-aid program are handled in each state by a governor appointed State Liaison Officer. In Arizona this officer is Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, State Parks Board, 1611 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. We suggest that you contact Mr. McCarthy and advise him of your wishes.

We are pleased to announce that $6,119,000 is available in the President's Budget for matching grants-in-aid during fiscal year 1971. This funding will enable the National Register program to move ahead from the survey and planning stage into the granting of assistance for actual preservation projects, which is the ultimate aim of the program.

The enclosed folders also explain the nature and function of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. At present, none of the members of this council are residents of Arizona.

The copy of your "Ghosts of Cleopatra Hill" is much appreciated. We wish you well in your continued efforts with the preservation of Jerome.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh (Sgd.)

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National
Register

Enclosures

cc:
Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, State Parks Board, 1611 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007 w/cy. inc.

Regional Director, Southwest Region w/cy. inc.

Mr. Charles Steen, Southwest Regional Office w/cy. inc.

T-Mr. Butterfield w/cy. inc.
HR w/cy. inc.

SAChambers:mm 2/11/70 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

November 27, 1970

Rep. Sam Steiger
House of Prepresentatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Rep. Steiger:

At your suggestion, I am writing this letter: The 9th of November I called you at your home in Prescott. I requested information on the possibility of some kind of aid for the Town of Jerome. I mentioned that no real construction work had been done in the town since WPA days. Walls, sidewalks, streets, and our entire water system, among other things, are seriously deteriorating. You advised me to write you in Washington, D. C. and remind you of our conversation.

I was also to remind you that it was originally Capt. Levy's idea to contact you. In view of the fact that Jerome is a "Registered National Historic Landmark", he felt there may be funds available to help preserve it as such.

Our historic designation came about in 1967, when Stewart Udall was Secretary of the Interior. I don't know if he was instrumental in bringing this about: I do know that occasionally we receive an invitation to send a representative to some meeting to see if we qualify for financial aid. The appointee attends--nothing happens. The placque we were given at the time of our new historic status--and embedded in the stone wall on Main Street--reads:

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

Under the provisions of the
Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1955
This Site Possesses Exceptional Value
In Commemorating Or Illustrating
The History of the United States

U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I know you will be pleased to hear that Capt. Levy came to Jerome, selected a project, and is sending a crew from D Company, 10th Engineering Battilian, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve to do a reconstruction job for us. It will take two or three weekends, starting December 5 and 6. Capt. Levy was very interested in our problems, and promised to do as much as possible for us. Of course,

his help will be necessarily limited, as there are many others clamoring for the services of the 10th Engineering.

When you and I conversed, you said you would have to do some research on availability of funds, our eligibility, etc, etc. I am hoping you can find some way, somehow, to help us help ourselves--to reconstruct, rebuild, whatever--! Our thanks.

Very sincerely,

Ruth E. Kruse

Ruth E. Kruse
Chairman, Jerome Beautification
Box 96
Jerome, Arizona 86331

Hon. Sam Steiger
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steiger:

We are pleased to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mrs. Ruth E. Kruse concerning Jerome Historic District.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Director

FNP:FSMelvin:maj:12/11/70

Chambers
12-15-70
Mantz to
Connelly
12-17

SAChambers:sm
16 December 1970

H34-HR

Hon. Sam Steiger
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steiger:

This is in further reference to your recent inquiry in behalf of Mrs. Ruth E. Kruse concerning the Jerome, ~~Arizona,~~ Historic District in Arizona.

We are enclosing a folder describing the National Register of Historic Places and our grants-in-aid program, which we trust will be helpful to Mrs. Kruse. By virtue of being a National Historic Landmark, the Jerome Historic District is ~~automatically~~ included in the National Register, therefore it could be considered for financial assistance according to the statewide historic preservation plans. ~~and is therefore eligible to receive matching grants-in-aid.~~

All aspects of the National Register and the grants program are administered in each State ~~at the level~~ by a State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor. In Arizona, this officer is Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, State Parks Board, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. We ~~would~~ suggest that Mrs. Kruse place her proposal with ~~contact~~ Mr. McCarthy for his consideration. ~~and make her wishes known to him concerning grants-in- aid for Jerome.~~

We appreciate your ~~inquiry and~~ your interest in historic preservation. ~~Please contact us if we may be of further assistance.~~ And hope that we may be of service again.

Sincerely yours,

Director

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, State Parks Board, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007 w/cy inc.
Director, Southwest Region w/cy inc.
LL-Mr. Melvin w/cy inc.
T-w/cy inc.
HR-w/cy inc.

JAN 4 1971

H34-HR

Yavapai Co., Arizona

Hon. Sam Steiger
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Steiger:

This is in reply to your recent inquiry in behalf of Mrs. Ruth E. Kruse concerning the Jerome Historic District in Arizona.

We are enclosing a folder describing the National Register of Historic Places and its grants-in-aid program which we trust will be helpful to Mrs. Kruse. By virtue of being a national historic landmark, the Jerome Historic District is included in the National Register; therefore, it could be considered for financial assistance according to the statewide historic preservation plan.

All aspects of the National Register and the grants program are administered in each State by a State Liaison Officer appointed by the Governor. In Arizona this officer is Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, State Parks Board, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. We suggest Mrs. Kruse place her proposal with Mr. McCarthy for his consideration.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Harthon L. Bill

Director

Enclosure

cc:
Mr. Dennis McCarthy
Director, State Parks Board
1688 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85007) w/c of inc.

Director, Southwest Region)
LL, Mr. Melvin)
T)
HR)

FNP:SAChambers:EAConnally:em:12/23/70

August 10, 1972

Mr. Robert Utley
Director of the Division of Archeology
and Historic Preservation
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20242

Dear Mr. Utley;

Jerome, Arizona, the famous "Ghost Town" was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark by Former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall on April 27, 1967. Insofar as we know no Federal effort or funds have been expended since that time for the preservation or restoration of any part of this landmark. In the past 12 years over 200 buildings have been razed or removed.

We are now faced with the urgent necessity of seeking outside help to prevent what appears to be the planned piecemeal destruction of our one true asset, the uniqueness of our admittedly ramshackle old buildings.

With apparently honorable motives but we think misguided zeal, the Town Council and their representative the Building Inspector have already ordered the destruction of one house which was constructed in 1898 on the basis that it constitutes a fire hazard. We understand that nine more similar properties are also slated for destruction in the near future.

Destruction on the first house was to start this past Wednesday morning. A group of hastily summoned residents formed a quiet and orderly protest of this destruction on the site, at which time, and at a special meeting of the Town Council, called later that day, were able to elicit a promise to grant us 30 days to find some solution to the hazard factor other than destruction. Basically what the Town Council requires of us is the purchase from the Town of Jerome of this building and complete restoration in such a manner that it will meet the National Uniform Building Code.

Our group is incapable of financing such a reconstruction program on even one house, much less ten or more. We would then, most urgently request your participation in the prevention of the type of action being taken by the Town Council. Your first

step to aid our cause could be to ask Mr. Bert Fireman, President of the Arizona Historical Society of Tempe to intervene in our behalf with the Town Council.

If there are funds available or if you know of any Foundation that could be interested would you please advise us to that effect.

Sincerely,

Ashley C. Hostetter

ASHLEY C. HOSTETTER
Chairman, Concerned
Citizens of Jerome
Committee
P.O. Box 936
Jerome, Arizona 86331

DUPLICATE OF LETTER MAILED FROM JEROME, August 11, 1972

ARIZONA STATE
UNIVERSITY
TEMPE, ARIZONA 85281

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
AUG 17 1972

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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OAHP
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Monday, August 14, 1972

Mr. Robert M. Utley
Director, Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob

After a sweltering weekend on the listening end of Mr. Bell's horrid invention, I think it necessary to notify you (and others who also may become involved) of a flap that has developed in Jerome, Arizona, a mining ghost town that Stew Udall designated a s the JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT near the conclusion of his tenure as Secretary of the Interior.

HH: Pls draft dear Bert reply

A two-fisted community fight has developed over a proposal that a half-dozen fallen-down buildings in the old town be razed as a safety measure, i.e., to reduce the danger of fire to adjacent or nearby buildings that are in a better state of preservation. Loud screams of protest have been raised and the community is divided into several camps, mainly on the lines of preservation and public safety, but with some alternate or peripheral points of view from each of the main segments of thought.

As might be expected, the preservationists are being heard above the din. It seems that some time ago the Jerome City Council adopted a uniform building code, and that as a step toward making the town safer for its inhabitants (upwards to 300) the fire chief designated a number of structures as fire hazards. A couple apparently already have been removed. Others were scheduled for destruction, on the grounds that they were inaccessible (no roads being in existence on some parts of the mountainside) for fire protection, and moreover that they have been used by longhair types as temporary pads. One dear old widow smelled smoke and reported it to the fire department. Investigation revealed some hippie types were roasting a chicken (sic!) in a bathtub in an old house. They were rousted out. This incident apparently called more attention to the city building inspector's edict that other old shacks must be removed.

Because of my identification with historic preservation, I have been contacted by seven or eight individuals (usually when I was trying to watch a football game on TV or clean my pool after a dust storm) who poured out their point of view upon me. I tried as best I could to explain that from the available facts presented to me by all the callers, including the local newspaper (Verde Independent, Cottonwood, Ariz.) and the state office of United Press, I do not believe that this is a Section 106 affair, since no federal funds or federal agencies or federal programs seemx to be involved.

However, I tried to explain to all concerned that there were three or four agencies or sub-agencies that would be concerned about the possible effect of demolition of buildings upon a national historic site. So I listed among others that might be contacted Mr. Utley in his official capacity: Bob Garvey, as executive of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Jimmy Biddle as president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and Bill Murtagh as Keeper of the National Register. It is possible that all of you accordingly are receiving mail from aroused residents of Jerome, and one of the purposes of this letter is to provide you with some background on the controversy.

All who spoke to me attempted to draw me into the fight, but I repeated over and over that I did not think it was a Section 106 matter and I did not think federal agencies would be involved because all of the property concerned seems to be privately owned, hence it appeared to be a problem that would have to be fought out on a local battlefield, and not without possibility the suggestion that the local courts might be involved since one group wishes to obtain an injunction to halt the condemnation of some of the buildings.

I pointed out to all that I thought the only possible area of federal involvement might be over the designation of the Historic District, which having been granted by the Secretary of the Interior, might be subject to withdrawal by a subsequent Secretary if the historic nature or integrity of the area were seriously impaired. I hastened to explain that to my knowledge this has never been done, although I seem to recall that it was once threatened, and that before any federal action would take place or could be anticipated, that a thorough investigation would necessarily be required. In answer to frequent attempts to draw me directly into the squabble, I refused invitations to come to Jerome and appear before the City Council on behalf of one side or the other, but did say that if Mr. Utley, Mr. Garvey, or Mr. Biddle asked me to investigate on behalf of their agencies that I would do so, but on no other conditions would I come to Jerome. In spite of all my disclaimers and attempts to remain aloof and outside the line of fire, one of the eager beavers has announced that I am to appear there this weekend at such a meeting. This I have firmly denied to subsequent callers.

Since the Republican convention is being held this week, the group realizes there is little possibility of drawing Senators Goldwater of Fannin into their web this week, nor did they think they could involve Congressman Steiger. A few did suggest contacting Stew Udall to plead their case before the proper agencies in Washington, but somebody else apparently pointed out that Stew probably is not a favored lobbyist in National Park Services circles these days. Jerome is in Steiger's district, so no mention was made of attempting to draw Mo Udall into the fray even though it sounds like a natural for Mo, who likes to tilt at windmills.

I hope I have not complicated matters by giving the excited Jerome residents the names of those of you mentioned above. If any of you feel that more information should be obtained, I would be willing to drive up to Jerome for a day to gather the main threads of the story on the site. I still believe it is a local matter, that should be settled locally, but perhaps Bill Murtagh might be interested in an input to form the basis of some kind of evaluation on the theory of withdrawal of historic designations if an area is changed considerably.

Cordially

Bert

Bert M. Fireman

File 1+28

AUG 29 1972

H34-PHH

Mr. Bert M. Fireman
University Library
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Dear Bert:

Thank you for your recent letter filling me in on the dispute over preservation and public safety in Jerome Historic District. I hope I can give you some suggestions that might take some of the unwanted attention off your shoulders.

Since this appears to be a purely local matter, with no Federal involvement, Section 106 would not apply, as you pointed out. However, I am going to pass a copy of your letter along to Bob Garvey at the Advisory Council and Bill Murtagh in the National Register, so they will be aware of the situation and prepared for any correspondence that might come their way.

We are in no position here to judge what effect the proposed activity might have on Jerome's integrity for National Historic Landmark purposes. However, our officials in the Western Regional Office at San Francisco who are responsible for regular inspections of landmarks will be quite interested in this matter. They are most familiar with Jerome from the standpoint of the landmarks program, and will be able to evaluate better the effects the proposed demolition will have on the area's historical integrity. Again, I will forward a copy of your letter to them.

In the meantime, the real solution to the dispute must come at the local level. I would recommend that you pass your concern along to the Arizona State Liaison Officer for the National Register program. As Historic Preservation Officer for the State, he may be able to assist in the development of a compromise solution that would satisfy

both sides of the issue. He is Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director Arizona State Parks, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

I can sympathize fully with your dilemma in suddenly appearing in the middle of this affair. I sincerely hope that some satisfactory solution to the whole problem can be developed, and that both you and Jerome can come through relatively intact.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Robert M. Utley
Director, Office of Archeology and
Historic Preservation

cc:
Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, Arizona State Parks, 1688 West
Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.] w/c inc.
Director, Western Region - Attn: Glennie Murray]
LI
PHH-Clary]
PHH-State File]
PHHS-Mr. Sheely]
PHR-Dr. Murtagh]
DDG-Mr. Garvey]

FNP:DAClary:tcj 8-25-72

HP-Arizona-Jerome Historic District

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHH

September 8, 1972

Mrs. Margaret Mason
President
Jerome Historical Society
Jerome, Arizona 86331

Dear Mrs. Mason:

This is a short note to inform you and the Society of the meeting held in my office today with James Lester of the National Park Service. As you know, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss boundaries around Arizona's National Historic Landmarks.

To a limited extent, I misinterpreted the National Park Service's objectives in considering the boundaries. The Parks Service is apparently concerned at present with the establishment of gross, overall boundaries for the Historic Landmarks. Presumably, the specific demarcations will follow shortly.

Regarding Jerome, the overall boundary is tentatively drawn with Highway 89A as the southern limit. The existing east and west city limit lines are extended northward to and including the Phelps Dodge Office; thus forming the other three sides of the overall limits. Please refer to the map enclosed.

In this instance, it would appear that the gross boundaries mesh fairly closely with the specific boundaries necessary. In 1967 Mr. William Brown, also of the National Park Service proposed specific boundaries for the Jerome NHL. The description of Mr. Brown is given below:

1.) "Basically: the E-W line of US 89A as it makes its final approach to Jerome from Clarkdale serves as the south boundary. This line extends up to and includ(es) the United Verde Hospital. Everything south of this line is running into the gulch ...

2.) "The west boundary is set by the steep slopes of Mingus Mtn. The town ends where these slopes are so steep as to prevent more houses. This is the most defined boundary. The mining company executives built their houses....on this line.

3.) "On the north, the core town constricts where US 89A makes its northernmost bend, but the historic district should nevertheless extend further north...to include the Phelps Dodge general offices. This complex forms sort of a punctuation point at the north extremity of the district.

4.) "On the east, the boundary is set by Douglas Road, with a loop that includes the Douglas Mansion (Jerome State Historic Park), the Little Daisy Mine, and the skeleton of the Daisy Hotel. It is very important that the Mansion be included within the Historic District---even though gullies, gulches, etc., make our boundary here a bit tenuous."

Bill Brown suggested that boundary description after an on-site inspection of the town. I would appreciate your comments regarding the adequacy of both boundaries (gross and specific) as they are tentatively proposed. As a knowledgable citizen of Jerome, do you feel the limits as described the district's relevent features?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

DENNIS McCARTHY
State Parks Director

Robert Fink
Historic Sites
Preservation Officer

RF:sm
Enc. - 1

SEP 12 1972

H34-PHH

Mr. Ashley C. Hostetter
Chairman
Concerned Citizens of
Jerome Committee
P.O. Box 936
Jerome, Arizona 86331

Dear Mr. Hostetter:

National historic landmark status is an honorary recognition that a single historic property or district possesses national historical significance. It in no way alters the ownership or administration of the property, nor does it provide funds for maintenance.

Designation as a national historic landmark places the property on the National Register of Historic Places and thus fulfills the first step for potential matching grants-in-aid assistance under the National Register program. The initiative for applying for a grants-in-aid lies with the State Liaison Officer. In Arizona he is Mr. Dennis McCarthy, Director, State Parks Board, 1688 West Adams, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. You may wish to contact him for advice and assistance in the crisis that you find threatening the Jerome Historic District.

We are enclosing leaflets that discuss the National Historic Landmarks and the National Register Programs. We hope that these will be of assistance. If specific questions arise following your study of them, we will be pleased to pursue them further with you.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen
Chief Historian

Enclosures

cc:
Mr. Dennis McCarthy
Director, State Parks Board
1688 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Director, Western Region
LI
PHHS-Mr. Sheely
FNP:HUSheely:cav 9/6/72

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HH

HP-Arizona-Jerome Historic District

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-HH

OCT 17 1972

Memorandum

To: Director, Western Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Receipt of National Historic Landmark Biennial Inspection Report[s]

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of [a] biennial inspection report[s] for the following national historic landmark[s]:

Jerome Historic District, Arizona
Lowell Observatory, Arizona
C. Hart Merriam Base Campsite, Arizona
Sierra Bonita Ranch, Arizona

Your continued cooperation in keeping us informed of further developments regarding landmarks in your Region, including changes of ownership and any potential threats to their integrity or existence, will be greatly appreciated.

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen

cc:
[redacted]
LI
PHHS-Mr. Sheely

FNP:HJSheely:kr 10/16/72

BASIC FILE RETAINED PHHS

HP - Arizona - Jerome Hist. Dist.
Lowell Observatory
C. Hart Merriam Base Campsite
Sierra Bonita Ranch

National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

INT: 6935-72

15026 Nicklaus Lane
Sun City Az. 8535

9-16-75

The National Register
of Historic Places
Washington D C

Dear Sir,

I am interested in "Jerome Historic District" which is a ——— National Historic Landmark in Yavapai County, Arizona.

We would like to build a new home in this area if we can get suitable financing.

We would like to know what kind of financing is available for this purpose?

Sincerely

Ethel F. Fensler

SEP 18 1975

REC'D: SEP 18 1975	INITIALS	DATE
ACTION: Eleanor		

B. Levy 9/30/75

H3417-PS

SEP 3 0 1975

Mrs. Ethel J. Kensler
15826 Nicklous Lane
Sun City, Arizona 85351

Dear Mrs. Kensler:

This is in response to your letter of September 16 requesting information on available home financing within the Jerome Historic District National Historic Landmark located in Yavapai County, Arizona.

We regret to inform you that no special financing is available for such purposes. Construction of new private housing must rest on the ordinary financial arrangments available to the private sector.

It is well to understand that new construction in a historic district is often detrimental to the essential qualities of the area. New construction is therefore, usually discouraged, unless it is compatible with and enhancing of the historic character of the specific area. We trust that your construction proposal will meet this standard.

Sincerely yours,

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.
Chief, Historic Sites Survey

FNP:B Levy:ddb 9/29/75

bcc: Regional Director Western Region w/c inc.
Director's Reading File
DI
PS-Levy w/c inc.
PS-Sheely w/c inc.
PS-(Reading File)

HP - Arizona-Jerome Historic District

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

File: NHL

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

COPY

August 27, 1976

Mr. Benjamin Bailor
Postmaster General
U.S. Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20260

Dear Mr. Bailor:

By letter of April 21, 1976 the Advisory Council requested that U.S. Postal Service (USPS) investigate the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to the proposed abandonment of the U.S. Post Office facility in Jerome, Arizona, an undertaking by USPS, which may have an effect upon the Jerome Historic District, National Historic Landmark, Yavapai County, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of that letter is enclosed. To date, however, the Council has received no response other than D. L. Warner's reply of April 28, 1976 informing us that our inquiry had been forwarded to the USPS field office in Los Angeles, California and that we would be advised of subsequent developments. (copy also enclosed for your convenience).

The Council requests your immediate attention to this matter, and looks forward to your reply in the near future. If you have any questions please contact Michael H. Bureman at (303) 234-4946.

Sincerely yours,

Michael H. Bureman

Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office
of Review and Compliance

Enclosures

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 156 Jerome, Arizona 86331

June 29, 1977

Mrs. Marilynn Larew,
Historic Sites Survey
U.S. Dept. of Interior
National Park Serviee,
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Marilynn:

Thanks for your nice letter of June 3, 1977. We enjoyed meeting you and certainly do hope that you and your husband can someday take a leisurely trip out here for a longer visit.

I'm enclosing a copy of our Jerome Chronicle which has some interesting data in the Long Ago Department. We try to compile the old and the new as Jerome "oldtimers" like to read about things they remember and the younger people, even tho' interested in today, seem to enjoy the old tales no matter how "tall" they may be.

The zoning legislation was passed with no trouble. All we have to do now is find the necessary people to keep it going!

Drop a note when you have time. We enjoyed meeting you and hope to see you soon again.

Sincerely,
Jane Troyer
Jane Troyer, Secretary

JEROME
< TO GRAND CANYON >
66
89
WILLIAMS
FLAGSTAFF
66
ASH FORK
89A
89
SEDONA
79
179
CLARKDALE
JEROME
CORNVILLE
COTTONWOOD
89A
279
CAMP VERDE
PRESCOTT
79
TO PAYSON
69
89
CONGRESS JCT.
WICKENBURG
60
70
69
PHOENIX

The Jerome Chronicle

News Bulletin of the Jerome Historical Society, Inc.

Dedicated to the Preservation of Historic Old Jerome

JEROME, ARIZONA NO.36 SUMMER, 1977

CONTINUED PROGRESS

The Society's audit for 1976 was completed in early June and shows our position to be one I think we can all be proud of. At the end of 1975 the Total Assets of the Jerome Historical Society were listed at $76,910; at the close of 1976 those Assets had risen to $109,176. Our net income in 1975 was $2,406 and for 1976 was $31,917. The Mine Museum Gift Shop is continuing to do better and better, and with the significantly increased rental incomes from the newly available shops in the Boyd Building there is every reason to believe that 1977 will be even better than 1976.

Progress on the restoration of the three shops in the Boyd Building had not moved as rapidly as we had expected, but two of those shops are now open for business and it looks as though the third will be open by mid July. The cost of that work has also exceeded our original expectations, but not our allocations. We had to do some foundation and structural work we had not expected, and we found that a new roof was needed once we saw where the spring rains were coming through, but the building is now in very good shape and should last many more years. That is not to say there aren't still some things that need to be done, however. Hopefully, we will be able to find enough money in the coming months to restore the exterior of the upper two floors so that the old balconies can be refloored and painted, along with all the woodwork, to bring the exterior back to the attractive appearance and condition of seventy years ago. Increasing the income from that building from seven to nine times what it was will enable the Society to recover the money invested in a relatively short time and will be a real help in future restoration work on other buildings.

A great deal of work has now been done on the Episcopal Church building. The roof is ready for its final coating that will seal it and give it the color of the old tile used on the apartment house next door as well as a number of other buildings around Jerome. The back wall has been rebuilt, and all the windows and doors have been refinished. Plumbing and electrical connections have been stubbed in, and the restuccoing is to begin soon. Interior work will have to be delayed until we can come up with some more money, however, because we need to put in the electrical wiring, plumbing and heating systems before we can go ahead with interior walls and floors. We have applied to government agencies for more help, and preliminary indications are that we will get that help, but we will still need all the assistance we can get from everyone. Restoration of this fine old Jerome landmark is something we can all be proud of. It stands as a part of the past that all of you who remember Jerome "when" can take pride in, and it will serve the Jerome of today and tomorrow in a way no other building in town is equipped to do. Please! Help us find the money to complete the restoration of the new community center and Society offices!

At the June meeting of the Executive Council there were some questions about the amounts of money being spent by the Society on these restoration projects. That's good. Now if a few more people will get interested and involved enough to start really helping out with the many things the Society can be doing over the next few years we will see even more progress.

Frank Eberdt, President

JEROME ORGANIZATIONS:

Post Office

At long last we can breathe a sigh of relief and say with certainty that Jerome has a Post Office, and as of May 21st, even a Postmaster again. At this time last year, the town was embroiled in a David and Goliath fight with the United States Postal Service to keep the office from being converted to a Contract Station a Star Route, and to keep our present location with its old and interesting furnishings - as one lady put it, "A working Postal Museum." Then in January of this year applications were taken to fill the Postmaster vacancy. In May I received the appointment.

I had worked 14 years as a part time Clerk in the Post Office in Morristown, Arizona before being sent to Jerome to fill the vacancy left by former Postmaster Beverly Sullivan 18 months ago. I'm now a full time resident of Jerome, and am happy to report a change in marital status also.

Diane Johnson, Postmaster

Public Library

The Jerome Public Library summer program is featuring a special films and story hour for children and young juniors, 2 - 14 years of age. Marcia Brubaker, Librarian, reports this program will continue weekly during June and July, with a possibility of going into August.

"Charlotte's Web", the story of a spider and a pig, is a sound movie, for younger children, is being shown each Tuesday at 10:AM. A different movie will be shown on Thursday afternoons, 2:PM at City Hall, for older children. These will be varied, and include the story of a Swedish Boy on a Farm and one of Laurel and Hardy. All will be color, sound. The movies and projector are on loan to the Jerome Public Library from the State Library Extension Service. The entire summer program is open to all who are interested. No charge.

The Wizard of Oz is the summer theme for children. Stories, a special reading program, games and the fun of making some of the characters in the story will be part of the fun day in the Library.

Many of the materials and aids in sponsoring this program are part of the service given through the County Library, Prescott.

Marcia Brubaker, Librarian

Community Service Organization

Our main business was our 12th Annual Home Tour held on May 21st and 22nd. The tour was a success and the highlight was the doll display in the old Hotel Jerome, put on by Laura Williams and her sister Elsie Shanahan.

The wind up of the tour business and our June meeting was a "Patio Party" at the Steve and Martha Sharp home. The guests (other than members) were those who helped with the Tour. It was a delightful evening.

C.S.O. will adjourn for the months of July and August. We will reconvene in September when several projects will be considered.

I want to thank all the members and friends of CSO for making all of our endeavors a success.

I wish to announce that CSO, again, gave $30.00 as a contribution to Girls' State.

Mickey Peterson, President

THE LONG AGO DEPARTMENT

One Hundred Years Ago - 1877

What went on in the Black Hills mining area in 1877 can be guessed from the bits and pieces of information gathered over the years. We know that the year before a group of claims later (in 1882) to form the nucleus of the spreading United Verde Copper Company holdings were filed upon and that some pick and shovel work was being done upon the outcroppings of ore on the mineralized ledges.

Early in the fifty-year period in which this writer was collecting notes on life in early day Jerome, only one man was found who could claim to have been at the claims in 1877. Dr. L. A. Hawkins, who was 10 years old at the time, told how he used to ride behind M. A. Ruffner horseback from Peck's Lake to the mine. Dr. Hawkins' father was homesteading at the lake and Ruffner and his wife were squatters there. The boy would watch Ruffner while he did some tunneling on the outcrop, and do minor chores for him. Other locators were doing similar work.

The appearance of what is now the Jerome area 100 years ago was vastly different than it is today. Cleopatra Hill and its adjoining elevations was covered with ponderosa pine. The first building on the mining claims was built of pine logs. There was also a copious growth of scrub oak and other mountain shrubbery. There were springs of clear water on the mountainside.

Wood choppers and smelter smoke cleared the mountain slopes near Jerome of most of the native growth. Perhaps time will bring it back, but it will take the help of man.

*****

Mr. John Bell of Clarkdale supplies The Jerome Chronicle with the following article:

A FORGOTTEN SMELTER IN THE VERDE DISTRICT

During the period of 1901 to 1905 there was to be seen on the east slope of Mingus Mountain, less than ten miles south of Jerome, the white smoke from a small copper smelter There was a mine called the Equator adjoining to the north of what is known as the abandoned Copper Chief mine. Ore from the Equator was conveyed by an endless cable system with a series of heavy iron buckets which, loaded and hanging from pulleys, rolled down the steep incline pulling the empties back to the top by the force of gravity alone. Much of the material used to construct this "tramway" had been salvaged from an earlier system erected in Yeager Canyon to transport coke brought to the west side of Mingus Mountain by wagons, then to be lifted to the summit and on down to the old United Verde smelter at Jerome. That installation, abandoned when the "narrow gauge" railroad from Chino valley into Jerome was completed about 1894, had not been successful as intended. However, as a simplet one-stage operation it served very well to supply the so-called Iron King smelter.

This single furnace smelter converted the ore into slag and matte. The lighter weight elements were "skimmed" from the melted mass as slag, while the heavier metals such as copper settled to the bottom of the furnace and were directed into molding forms as matte. Slag was hauled to the dump in a large iron slag pot drawn by a mule, and there tripped to one side to pour the lava-like material into the canyon below. The heavy bars of matte were to be later hauled to Jerome and added to the output of the Jerome smelter, thence to be shipped to some refinery in the east.

On the hillside near the smelter was a small community consisting of a cluster of frame houses for employees, a "company store", and a boarding house. A post office at the store carried the name McDonald. A mail carrier in a "buggy" made the regular trip to Jerome and return, and provided a limited passenger service. He was "Mid" Campbell, an old Civil War veteran from down in Georgia.

Coke for the smelter, as well as other supplies, were transported by a fleet of heavy four-to six-horse wagons. Their route was down from Jerome to the upper "hogback" and turning abruptly to the right into the part of Deception Gulch somewhat above the present highway. Leaving the gulch it continued south along the edge of the foothills past the Haskell ranch, which is now the source of Clarkdale's water supply. The road approaching the smelter area entered the canyon next south of the present Copper Chief road, and followed it about two miles to arrive where the coke and supplies would be unloaded. Return freight was principally matte. The round trip took all day.

My father worked for some time for the company, first hauling limestone rock from a quarry a mile below the smelter. This rock supplied what was called flux, necessary to the smelting process for separating the melted elements. Next he worked at the smelter for a while. During this period our family lived near the quarry at what was called the "ox yoke" spring.

I will have to indulge in some personal recollections at this time. I remember the mail carrier "Mid" Campbell who lived some miles to the south in his cabin where there were some oak trees. That spot is now known as the Ogden ranch. Once while sitting in front of his fireplace I listened as he took up his fiddle and played a lot of old time favorites some of which brought tears to his eyes as he remembered his younger days, his friends, and the past, "down south".

As an eight-year old I hiked with my father up to the Copper Chief machine shop where Arthur Hendy, a very proficient mechanical engineer, was building his own automobile. He told what he expected it to do, and at last it did. It proved itself on the very steep mountain grades and became one of the first five automobiles in use in the area of the Verde Valley.

I was much impressed as I watched the ore buckets approaching the ore bins to dump their contents into the bins. Another thrilling sight was that of the sparks and splashing drops of white hot slag flying from the furnaces. Once, when I had carried my father's lunch to him, barefoot, I stepped on one lump which had not really cooled but was black in the dust in front of the furnace. It made me more careful thereafter.

Why did the smelter not continue to operate? Well, the ore body could not be followed beyond the boundary of the Equator property. A law suit decided the matter.

It might be interesting to mention a matter of wages. I remember laborers telling of their pay at the rate of $2.25 a day. Foremen and machine operators earned $5.00 a day. We did not know how poor we were.

Today the hillside where McDonald was located is eroded to leave no trace. Rock and gravel debris cover the slag dump. Black chunks of slag mark the canyon below it. At the smelter side a shallow shaft and a rocky dump mark the efforts of some hopeful looking for a new "pay streak".

I am not sure, but I might be at this time the only living person who was an on-the-spot witness to the creaking tramway in operation and to the wave of heat from the furnace at the "Iron King" smelter.

Time has had its way and now at last there is no smelter smoke at all in the Verde Valley.

Don Willard,
December, 1976

Editorial Note: The name of the little settlement described in the foregoing was Macdonald, named for James A. Macdonald, Vice President of United Verde Copper Company for many years. Senator William A. Clark and Macdonald jointly operated the Iron King mining claim, contiguous to the Copper Chief, and the one furnace smelter built to smelt its ores. A post office was established at Macdonald in April 1904 but discontinued in Aug. 1905. Fred H. Gorham who superintended the operation was postmaster. The Iron King claim together with the Equator and other claims in the area is now owned by Phelps Dodge Corp. H.V.Young

Late Bulletin from the Verde Valley Artists

*****SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT*****

This August is the month of the Verde Valley Artists' Third Annual Jerome Theme Show. If you remember, it was last year's Jerome Theme Show that caught the eye of Mrs. Castro, and which eventually led to the Capitol Rotunda Show of Jerome's Artists and Craftsmen. Entries for the show will be accepted from July 15-27, 1977. Purchase awards, cash prizes, and judges for the show will be announced in the Aug. V.V.A. Bulletin, to be released in early July.

It is our intent, by holding this annual show,to promote the arts in the Verde Valley and to recognize the theme that has attracted artists from the world over, the Town of Jerome.

For further information and entry forms write to us at Box 1017, Jerome, AZ 86331, or give us a call at 634-5466.

Hank Chaikin, Director VVA

Jerome Chamber of Commerce

In April the Jerome Chamber of Commerce sponsored a skateboard rodeo that proved to be an enjoyable promotional activity for Jerome. Our unique streets provided an unusual site and challenge for skateboard participants.

Presently the Chamber is sponsoring a photography contest with the theme: "Many Faces of Jerome". The photographs will introduce people to Jerome and may be used in future promotion. Winning entries will be displayed at the 1977 State Fair.

The prizes for the winning entries are:

1st prize - $50.00
2nd prize - 25.00
3rd prize - 10.00
Honorable Mentions - 15 at $5.00 each

The contest rules are:

1. The pictures must be taken between Aug. 1, 1976 and the deadline, Aug. 15, 1977.
2. The subject matter must be predominately inanimate objects.
3. The photos must be of Jerome or from Jerome.
4. The entries must be color transparencies.
5. Each entry must be identified with the photographer's name.
6. Professional and amateur photographers are welcome to participate.
7. The Jerome C of C retains the right of duplication and use of all prize winning entries. Originals will be returned and credit will be given to the photographer in all uses.

You may write for entry forms to: Photography Contest,
Box 788
Jerome, Arizona 86331

Rosella Kennedy, C of C.

NEW BUSINESSES:

Shop Unusual

The new owners of the Shop Unusual, 39 Main St., Jerome, AZ. are Jere and Dorothy (Vickers) Lepley. Dorothy is a native of Jerome who just returned after an absence of many years. She lived in California and Oregon and Jere was employed as lumber inspector for 27 years in Coos Bay, Oregon. They are now making their home in Jerome.

The Shop Unusual has a fine quality line of glassware by Imperial, L.G.Wright, Fenton and Viking. Also, excellent quality Indian jewelry, curios, wrought iron products and a complete line of costume jewelry.

The Potter Etc.

This shop is run by Fran and Faith Matheus and is open daily except Tuesdays. The Matheus' moved into the first restored shop in the Boyd Bldg., Main St., on the 1st of April. Their merchandise includes pottery, (crafted by Fran) plants, Soleri Bells, baskets, candles, weavings and miniature imports.

****

Retraction: In the spring issue of The Chronicle we printed "Jon Tudan, Architect" It should read "Jon Tudan, Architectural Designer".

"Gout is not relieved by a fine shoe nor a hangnail by a costly ring nor migraine by a tiara."

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY
A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
BOX 156
JEROME, ARIZ. 86331

Non Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
Permit No. 1
Box 156
Jerome, Az 86331

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

COPY

HP file

Reply to: P. O. Box 25085
Denver, Colorado 80225

January 12, 1978

Mr. A. C. Maevis
Assistant Postmaster General
Real Estate and Buildings Department
U.S. Postal Service
Administration Group
Washington, D.C. 20260

Dear Mr. Maevis:

By letters of April 21 and August 27, 1976, (copies enclosed) the Council requested that the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) investigate the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to the proposed abandonment of the U.S. Post Office facility in Jerome, Arizona, an undertaking by USPS which may have an effect upon the Jerome Historic District, National Historic Landmark, Yavapai County, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places.

In response to our inquiry you informed the Council, by letter of September 17, 1976, (copy also enclosed) that while it appeared the matter would be resolved, you were "directing the Los Angeles Field Real Estate and Buildings Office to advise [us] of any decision or recommendation that will affect the use of this property." To date, however, we have received no further communication on this matter.

We would appreciate it if you would look into this situation and provide us a response as soon as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Michael H. Bureman at (303) 234-4946, an FTS number.

Sincerely yours,

Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

Enclosure

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.

Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

COPY

February 10, 1978

Mr. Irwin M. Sherrick, Manager
Los Angeles Field Office, Western Region
Real Estate and Buildings Department
U. S. Postal Service
P. O. Box 30455
Los Angeles, California 90030

Dear Mr. Sherrick:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 1, 1978, informing the Council that the Jerome, Arizona Post Office "will not be closed nor . . . converted to a community post office." Thank you for notifying us of the U. S. Postal Service's decision in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Louis S. Wall
Assistant Director, Office of
Review and Compliance, Denver

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 156 Jerome, Arizona 86331

October 29, 1979

Mr. W. P. Fenzi
President
Phelps Dodge Corporation
300 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Fenzi,

In our telephone conversation of July 30, 1979, you assured me Phelps Dodge Corporation would have a "report" to the Jerome Historical Society in the month of September relative to your plans for the company's properties in Jerome.

We feel the only reasonable choice Phelps Dodge has is to allow us to acquire these properties and the land on which they stand so that restoration can continue in Jerome, one of the nation's best known National Historic Landmarks.

Would it help if we can show you we have the support of the U.S. Department of the Interior, our Congressional representatives, Arizona government officials, the Arizona Historical Society and the people of Arizona and the Southwest? We are confident we do.

Decisions about our next step in this matter will be made at our upcoming meeting November 6, 1979. We intend to pursue this restoration goal with whatever means we are able to muster. It will be better for everyone if we can count on your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Menica Peterson

Menica Peterson, President
Jerome Historical Society, Inc.

MP/bp

cc: A. H. Kinneberg
J. E. McMillan
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Arizona Historical Society
Town of Jerome
Arizona State Parks Board
Jerome Centennial & Restoration Commission
John F. Boland, Jr.
Stan A. Lehman
Robert J. Searls
Governor Bruce Babbitt
Sen. Barry Goldwater
Sen. Dennis DeConcini
U.S. Secretary of Interior
Rep. John Rhodes
Rep. Morris K. Udall
Rep. Bob Stump
Rep. Eldon Rudd
Sen. Boyd Tenney
Rep. John Hays
Rep. Jerry Everall
Arizona Republic
Verde Independent
KTVK - ABC TV
KOOL - CBS TV
KPNX - NBC TV
KAET - PBS TV

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 156 Jerome, Arizona 86331

October 29, 1979

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

Over a year ago Phelps Dodge Corporation began considering the possibility of demolishing a number of their buildings in the heart of Jerome. The Jerome Historical Society has been trying since that time to persuade that company to relieve itself of the liability of these old buildings by allowing the people of Jerome to acquire them for eventual restoration.

Thus far that company has not even answered our letters, even though they assured us in a meeting in December, 1978, that they were willing to try to work things out.

We felt that people in positions such as yours would be interested in knowing how little help we are getting in our attempt to preserve a significant part of the history of Arizona.

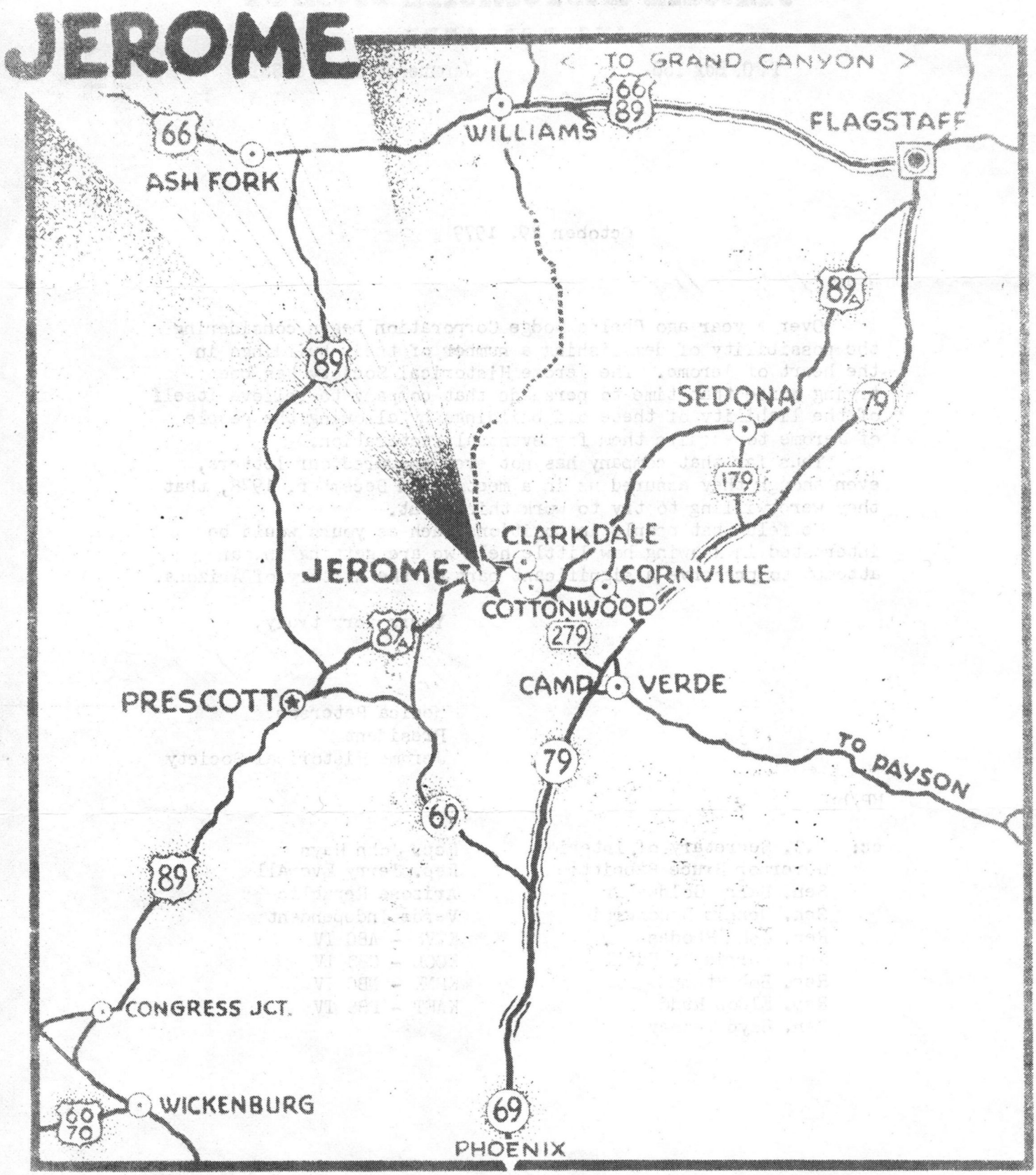
Yours very truly,

Menica Peterson

Menica Peterson
President
Jerome Historical Society

MP/bp

cc: U.S. Secretary of Interior
Governor Bruce Babbitt
Sen. Barry Goldwater
Sen. Dennis DeConcini
Rep. John Rhodes
Rep. Morris K. Udall
Rep. Bob Stump
Rep. Eldon Rudd
Sen. Boyd Tenney
Rep. John Hays
Rep. Jerry Everall
Arizona Republic
Verde Independent
KTVK - ABC TV
KOOL - CBS TV
KPNX - NBC TV
KAET - PBS TV


JEROME
< TO GRAND CANYON >
66
89
WILLIAMS
FLAGSTAFF
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ASH FORK
89A
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SEDONA
79
179
CLARKDALE
JEROME
CORNVILLE
COTTONWOOD
89A
279
CAMP VERDE
PRESCOTT
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TO PAYSON
69
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CONGRESS JCT.
WICKENBURG
60
70
69
PHOENIX

NOV 8 1979

H30(562)

Ms.Menica Peterson
President
Jerome Historical Society
P.O. Box 156
Jerome, Arizona 86331

Dear Ms. Peterson:

Thank you for your letter to Director Whalen Concerning buildings owned by the Phelps Dodge Corporation in Jerome, Arizona.

Because the property in question is on the National Register of Historic Places but is not within the National Park System, I am forwarding your letter to the Director, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for his information. That agency now administers the National Register.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Harry W. Pfanz

Harry W. Pfanz
Chief Historian

cc: Director, HCRS

TOWN OF JEROME, ARIZONA

POST OFFICE BOX 335, JEROME, ARIZONA 86331

FOUNDED 1876
INCORPORATED 1899

December 12, 1979

RECEIVED
DEC 2 9 1979
IGA

061489

President Jimmy Carter
White House
Washington, D.C.

Honorable President Carter:

Please be advised that the Jerome Town Council is in favor of Alternative IV For The People regarding the Secret Mountain-Red Bluff Canyon Area in Central Arizona.

We are definitely against any seizure of private land by the government in this area for a national monument, and, therefore, support Alternative IV For The People, which is to do nothing to establish a national monument.

Sincerely,
TOWN COUNCIL OF JEROME

Richard J. Martin, Mayor

Jere L. Lepley, Vice Mayor

Stewart Hood, Councilman

JoAnne McKeever, Councilman

Jamie Moffett, Councilman

ATTEST:

Betty M. Peterson, Town Clerk

cc: Gary Lewis
Carole Aston

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JANUARY 2, 1980

ID: 061489

TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPLY: DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

IF A DELAY OF MORE THAN 9 DAYS IS ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TELEPHONE 456-2717. BASIC CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTROL SHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) MUST BE RETURNED TO:
AGENCY LIAISON (ROOM 94), WHITE HOUSE.

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 12, 1979.

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: THE HONORABLE RICHARD J. MARTIN
MAYOR OF JEROME
POST OFFICE BOX 335
JEROME, AZ 86331

SUBJECT: WRITES IN FAVOR OF ALTERNATIVE IV FOR THE PEOPLE REGARDING THE SECRET MOUNTAIN - RED BLUFF CANYON AREA IN CENTRAL AZ

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT
MARY MARTHA SEAL
DIRECTOR
CORRESPONDENCE AGENCY LIAISON

PR 013-02

08.HY

NPCA

Paul C. Pritchard
Executive Director

Laura,

Ann Huston didn't have the right map. So I'll be talking with the Jerome Historical Society - I'll let you know what I learn.

Laura

National Parks & Conservation Association,
1701 Eighteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009

at all. However, there are a number of applicants in virtually every disaster who require additional assistance. It is for these devastated victims that we need to increase the individual and family grant limit to $10,000.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD as if read.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1636

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the last sentence of section 408(b) of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5178(b)) is amended by striking out "$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$10,000".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to disasters occurring on or after May 1, 1985.●

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 1637. A bill to authorize funds for the Department of Commerce for use in the development of the next generation weather radar [NEXRAD]; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

WEATHER RADAR IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am also introducing legislation today that will hold the authorization level for the Commerce Department's funding of NEXRAD, next generation weather radar, at its fiscal year 1985 appropriations level of 19.75 million dollars.

NEXRAD represents a major breakthrough in early storm warning. When completed, it will be a nationwide network of weather radar that will satisfy the needs of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Transportation as well as their principle users. The NEXRAD system is designed to meet their needs into the 21st century by providing warnings of hazardous weather, flash flood predictions, general weather forecasts, ensuring safety of flight, water resource management, protecting resources on military installations worldwide, and planning military operations of the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

The NEXRAD system uses Doppler radar technology which is superior to conventional radar and increases lead time for tornado warnings from 1 minute to an average of 20 minutes. An example if its importance occurred in 1979, during a Joint Doppler Operational Project experiment at Vance Air Force Base. The use of Doppler radar provided enough warning time of an approaching tornado and hailstorm to enable base personnel to protect 52 I-38 aircraft valued at more than $83 million, as well as their own lives. This example demonstrates the enormous potential that the NEXRAD system has to save lives and billions of dollars of property.

The original timetable for NEXRAD development scheduled production to begin in 1988 and continue through 1993. This schedule was based on the assumption that the Commerce Department, which currently supplies 60 percent of the NEXRAD funds, would spend $29.75 million on this program in fiscal year 1986. However, the Office of Management and Budget has recommended cutting fiscal year 1986 funds to $12.86 million. In order for the production of this important system to stay on schedule, a funding level equal to last year's appropriation of $19.75 million is needed.

NEXRAD development should not be delayed. NEXRAD is the only major breakthrough in storm warning visible in the coming years. Even if the current schedule is kept, the program will not be fully operational until 1993. The extra $7 million needed to keep funding at the fiscal year 1985 level rather than OMB's proposed authorization of $12.86 million will ensure that production of this vital system continues according to the original timetable. The money and lives that the NEXRAD system will save will quickly make up for the funds needed to keep it on schedule.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1637

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of enabling the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, to carry out its public warning and forecast service duties under law, there is authorized to be appropriated for the next generation weather radar (NEXRAD) development, the sum of $19,750,000.

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 1638. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to release on behalf of the United States certain restrictions in a previous conveyance of land to the town of Jerome, AZ; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

RELEASE OF RESTRICTIONS IN JEROME, AZ, LAND CONVEYANCE

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation which would allow the town of Jerome, AZ, to use the land it bought from the U.S. Government in 1915 for purposes other than park and cemetery use.

When the 40-acre parcel was purchased, Jerome was a bustling mining town with a population around 15,000. Under the authority of the act of September 30, 1890, which allowed the conveyance of public land for cemetery and park purposes, the town paid fair market value for the area in question. After the closing of the mines in the 1950's, the population decreased markedly so that it now numbers around 500. Less than 10 acres have been utilized and there is little likelihood that the remaining acreage will be needed for expansion of the cemetery.

Jerome would like to have the deed restrictions removed so that it can put the land to its best use and assist the community's economic development. The act of September 30, 1890, contained no express reverter provision and the 1915 land conveyance patent also does not contain an express reversionary clause.

The Department of the Interior has no objection to this proposal as it is written because it does not release the mineral interests of the United States or the right-of-way for ditches and canals contained in the 1915 patent. This is not a controversial bill and is one which I hope will receive timely committee action.●

By Mr. EXON:

S. 1639. A bill to authorize the minting of gold bullion coins; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

GOLD BULLION COIN ACT

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I am pleased that President Reagan has finally altered his position on South Africa. However, like an overwhelming majority of the Congress, I would like to see the President go further. The anti-apartheid legislation approved by the House of Representatives takes a carrot and a stick approach. It provides for an escape from the imposition of severe sanctions if significant progress in dismantling apartheid is made.

The obvious purpose of both the congressional and Presidential efforts is to symbolically place the United States on the side of democracy in South Africa and to assist democratic forces by taking the profit out of apartheid. The weakness with the President's Executive order is that it does not bring continuing pressure on the South African Government to end its official policies of racial oppression.

One key provision of the anti-apartheid conference report which the President is unable to implement on his own initiative is section 18 of the report which authorizes the minting of American gold coins.

An array of American gold coins in the same sizes, weights, and purities as the South African Krugerrands would provide an American alternative to investment in South Africa. If the President is successful in his ban of the Krugerrand, then there will be at least $400 million in American investment looking for a place to go. It is best that that investment stay in the United States. In addition, American gold coins would enjoy instant acceptance on the world market as a direct competitor to the South African Krugerrand.

On March 7, I introduced the American Gold Bullion Coin Act. A day later Senators CRANSTON and DOLE introduced legislation based on the Lewis-Dixon gold coin bill. During the con-

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1638

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to release on behalf of the United States certain restrictions in a previous conveyance of land to the town of Jerome, Arizona.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 12 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 9), 1985

Mr. GOLDWATER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to release on behalf of the United States certain restrictions in a previous conveyance of land to the town of Jerome, Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Interior shall release, by quitclaim deed or other good and sufficient instrument, on behalf of the United States, with respect to the land described in subsection (b) which was conveyed by the United States to the town of Jerome, Arizona, by a patent numbered 497894, all conditions on such a patent which required that such land be used for cemetery or park purposes.

(b) The land referred to in subsection (a) which was conveyed to the town of Jerome, Arizona, on November 8, 1915, by a patent numbered 497894, is all of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 30, township 16 north, range 3 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, containing forty acres.

○

JEROME
ARIZONA

JEROME
Arizona

Once a booming mine town with a population of 15,000, Jerome is now known as Arizona's ghost city. Mining operations halted in 1953 after breathing life into the northern Arizona community for 70 years. With the mines closed, all but a handful of the population abandoned the town. Today, Jerome is an artist community.

Photo by Steve Gibson, © Terrell Publishing Co.

3347

Dear Susan—

Well, I took some pictures, but there didn't seem to be too much to take pictures of. Of course, we were here Memorial Day weekend and the place was mobbed, so we fled as soon as possible. We probably didn't do the place justice. See you soon to do bulb orders.

Beth

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Susan Eastwick
Historic Preservation Services
National Park Service
1849 C St, NW
Washington, DC 20240

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS SURVEY
1849 C STREET NW 2280
WASHINGTON, DC 20240
(202) 354-2216
FAX: (202) 371-2229/6447

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Denise Guth	FROM: Patty Henry
COMPANY:	DATE: 3/22/06
FAX NUMBER: 928-639-0381	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 9
PHONE NUMBER:	SENDER'S REFERENCE NUMBER:
RE:	YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Denise: I am faxing the following documents concerning the Jerome Historic District NHL. + The original 1966 NHL nomination documentation for the property. There has been no new documentation since then. + A hand drawn map from 1967 showing a proposed rough boundary for the NHL. + A highway map showing the town of Jerome and its city limits. + The cover page and specific page for Jerome from an NPS internally prepared document on the status of the NHL boundary study project. You will note that Jerome is listed as not having a completed boundary. Therefore there is

NO official boundary for the Jerome Historic District NHL at this time. Such a boundary study would be prepared under the supervision of our NPS Regional office in either Santa Fe or Denver or both. It would then be sent to the National Register / National Historic Landmark offices here in Washington for review. The final official boundary is determined by the Regional offices, and the office here in Washington after a public commenting period.

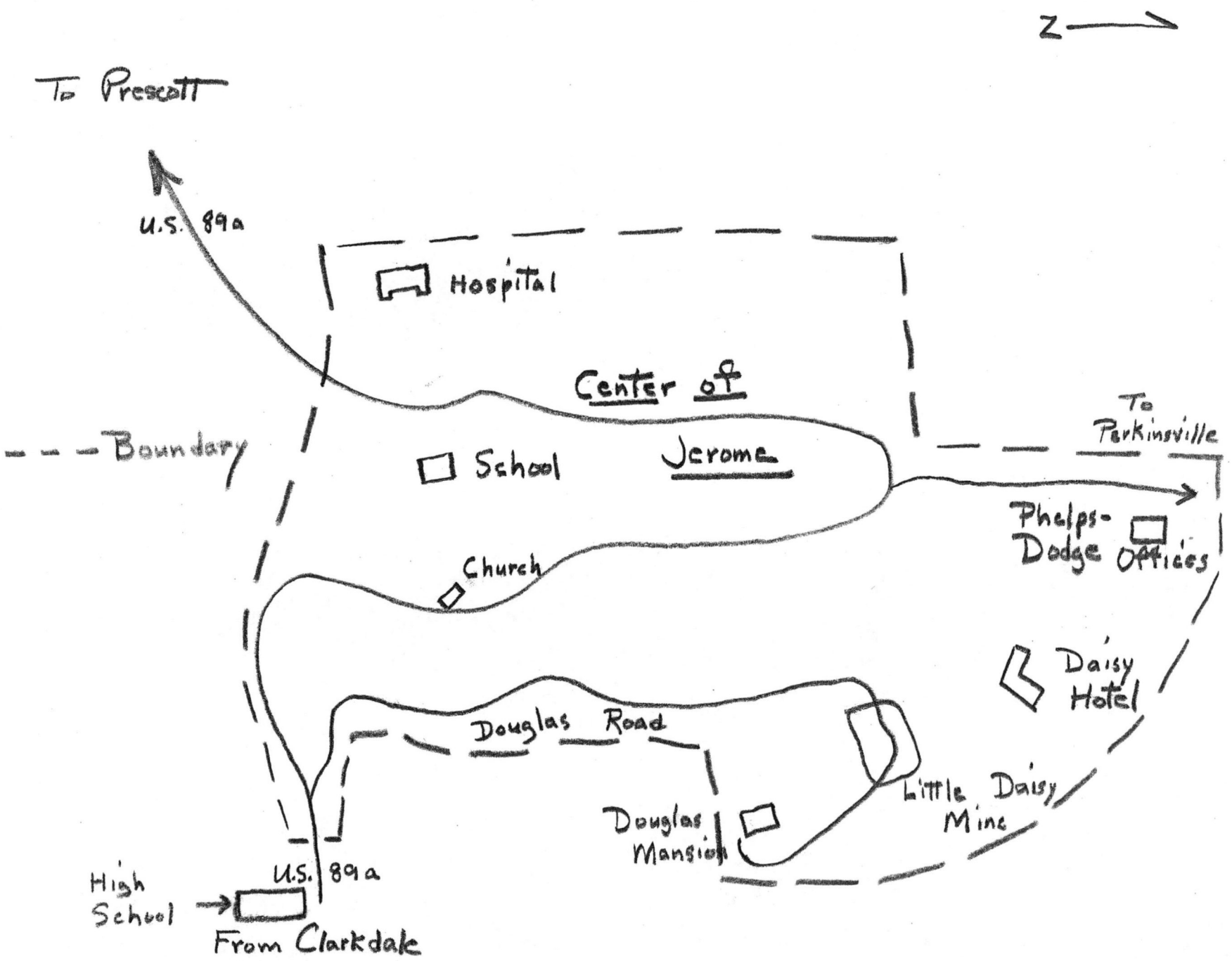
+ The final document is a print-out of the database screen for the Jerome Historic District. This shows what was reported on Jerome in the past in relation to threats to the NHL.

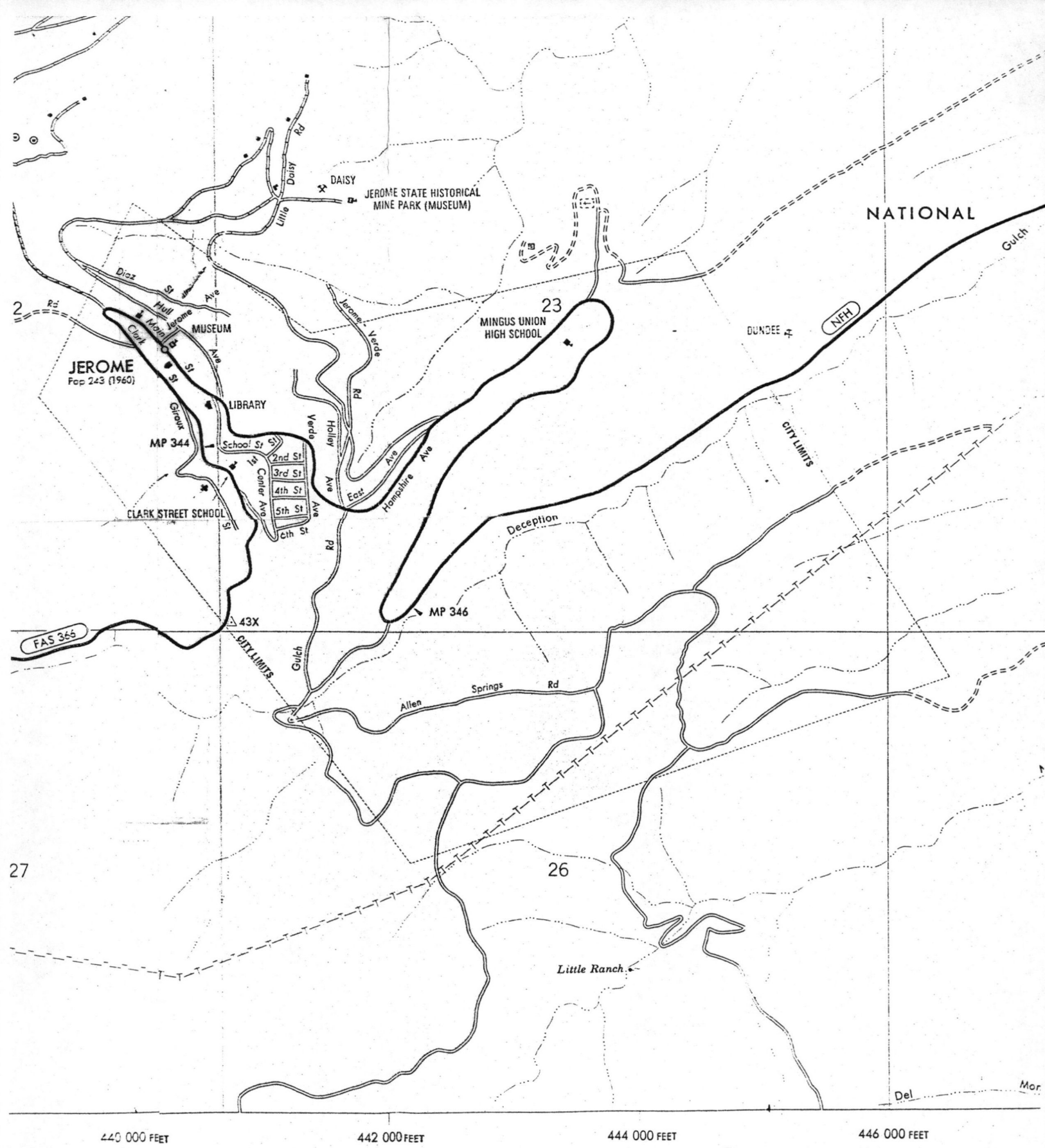
I hope these documents help.
Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Thank you,

Patty Henry
staff historian
NHL Program - WASO

Schema of Jerome





SCALE

1000 1500 2000 2500

FEET

METRIC METHODS PHOTOGRAPHY 1967
BY USC&GS AND USGS
PROJECTION 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
STATE SYSTEM CENTRAL ZONE
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR SYSTEM ZONE 12

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZO

ARIZONA HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND MAPPING DIVIS
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATI
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATIO
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
1967

STATUS REPORT
NHL BOUNDARY/IMPROVED DOCUMENTATION STUDY (July 1, 2002)

TO BE COMPLETED

This list is organized by Regional Office. **NHLs that are not italicized are part of the original Boundary Study List** provided by the regions in the early 1980s. **NHLs *in italics* have established boundaries, but were identified as needing improved documentation.** During the process to improve the documentation for these NHLs in italics, the Regional Offices and the NHL Survey have, in some cases, determined that the boundaries should be changed due to a loss of integrity since designation or through a better assessment of the significance of the property.

OFFICE	STATE	NAME OF NHL	STATUS
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Adak Army Base and Adak Naval Operating Base	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Attu Battlefield and U.S. Army and Navy Fields	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Dutch Harbor Naval Operating Base and Fort Mears	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Eagle Historic District	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Fort William H. Seward	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Japanese Occupation Site, Kiska	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	Alaska	Kodiak Naval Operating Base and Fort Abercrombie	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Alaska Support Office	*Alaska*	*Anangula Archeological District*	*Identified as Needing Improved Documentation*

OFFICE	STATE	NAME OF NHL	STATUS
Intermountain Support Office—Denver	Wyoming	Medicine Wheel	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Denver	Wyoming	South Pass	NR reviewing proposed documentation
Intermountain Support Office—Denver	*Utah*	*Desolation Canyon*	*Identified as Needing Improved Documentation*
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Hohokam-Pima Irrigation Sites	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Jerome Historic District	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Kinishba Ruins	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Point of Pines Sites	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Pueblo Grande Ruin	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Tombstone Historic District	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	Arizona	Winona Site	Needs to be completed in Support Office
Intermountain Support Office—Santa Fe	New Mexico	Abo/Quarai	Documentation being revised in Support Office

National Historic Landmarks Database - [Section 8 Reports]

File Screens Records Reports Help

Jerome Historic District

Jerome , Arizona 66000196

nhl database

Within Park: ☐ **Distance To Park In Miles:** 5

Nearest Park: Tuzigoot **Threat W/O Boundary:** Within boundary

- BAS1
- BAS2
- PlqI
- ManA
- ConI
- Sec8
- PriR
- MonA
- DocC

Threat/damage narrative (long):

The historic district overall is in good condition, with a majority of the historic structures being maintained in a fashion that is appropriate to the district.

Change since last report:

The town recently renovated the 1920 schoolhouse without changing its appearance; the 1920's Liberty Theatre has been renovated; the Arizona SHPO office sponsored a design "think-tank" meeting (also known as a "charette", which addressed urban grown versus historic fabric concerns of the community

Threat recommendations narrative (long):

A brick-and-mortar grant is needed to address the deterioration of portions of the schoolhouse walls.

Estimated Cost:

Change:

Federal Threat:

Threat:

Priority:

Date:	Priority:	Remarl
2004	Satisfactory	improved
2002	Watch	no change

Recommended Actions:

Need Help? Press F1!

Ownership:

- PublicLocal
- Private

Owning Federal Agencies:

Associated Federal Agencies:

Record: 1360 of 2400

Form View NUM

start lifeNbs' B... Brian Joy... Microsoft... 2 Inter... MySpace... National ... 3:13 PM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Jerome Historic District, Arizona

By 1907, largely as the result of the huge production of high grade copper ores at the United Verde Mine, Jerome was the major mining town in Arizona and one of the greatest copper-producing centers in the world.

Rich copper ore was discovered in the Black Hills of central Arizona at the future site of Jerome in 1876. Due, however, to the high cost of transportation, the extraction of copper from the ore did not become profitable until 1882, when the trans-continental railroads built their lines into central Arizona.

Financiers in New York established the United Verde Copper Company in 1883 to exploit the copper deposits. One of them, Eugene Jerome, gave his name to the town that sprang up on the side of Mingus Mountain in 1883. In 1887 a drop in the world price of copper made production unprofitable and in 1888 William Andrews Clark, the Montana copper king who later became U. S. Senator, purchased the United Verde property and started fresh exploratory work. Operations were renewed in 1889. The huge copper production at Jerome, together with that at Bisbee, helped to make Arizona the leading copper producing state in the Nation by 1907.

By 1930 the United Verde Mine had yielded a total of 20,314,000 tons of ore, from which 1,959,090,900 pounds of copper had been extracted, together with 1,009,800 ounces of gold and 34,586,000 ounces of silver. The value of this output has been placed at about $350,000,000, and it yielded Clark a fortune of over $100,000,000.

In 1935 Phelps Dodge bought out the United Verde property. The demand for copper during World War II led to intensive mining that depleted the known ore deposits and Jerome is today rapidly becoming a ghost town.

Perched precariously on the sheer slope of Mingus Mountain, Jerome, with its rickety frame buildings propped on stilts and its narrow, steep streets, retains much of its 1890 appearance and atmosphere. A museum in the center of the town displays objects relating Jerome's early mining history and across the street still stands the 50-ton water-jacket blast furnace that went into use in 1883.

NSHSB: 10-18-66
CWS

To be completed in triplicate:
- original and one copy to WRO
- one copy to be retained in park file

NATIONAL LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Date: September 14, 1972

Visited by: Jim Lester

1. **Location:**

   Yavapai County, at Jerome, on U.S. alt. 89, 33miles N.E. of Prescott

2. **Theme:**

   XVII-b, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
   XV, MINING FRONTIER

3. **Owner**

   a. **When designated** PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION, 40 Wall Street New York, 5, N.Y.

   b. **Present:** ( ) **Same**

   (X) **New** VARIOUS

4. **Use:**

   a. **When designated** COPPER MINING AND TOURISM

   b. **Present:** (X) **Same**

   ( ) **Changed as follows:**

NATIONAL LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

5. **Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition**
CONDITION: EXCELLENT

   a. **Plaque**
   LOCATION: IN FRONT OF JEROME CITY HALL SECURED TO THE CEMENT WALL FACING MAIN STREET

   b. **Certificate**
   LOCATION: IN THE FILES OF JEROME CITY HALL

6. **Physical condition**

   a. **When designated** GOOD

   b. **Present:** ( ) **Excellent;** (X) **Good;** ( ) **Fair;** ( ) **Poor**

   Comments:

   (1) WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS JEROME HAS EXPERIENCED INCREASED VISITATION. WITH THIS, HAS COME A NOTICEABLE INCREASE IN VANDALISM TO SOME OF THE HISTORIC STRUCTURES.

   (2) SEVERAL NEW ELEMENTS OF COMMERCE HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE COMMUNITY BUT AS YET DO NOT HAVE AN OVERWHELMING EFFECT ON THE OLD MINING TOWN'S ATMOSPHERE.

NATIONAL LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

7. Special Problems:

SEVERAL OF THE OLDEST ABANDONED STRUCTURES ARE ON THE VERGE OF COLLASPE. THIS SITUATION IN ITSELF ADDS TO THE RUSTIC, "GHOST TOWN" APPEARANCE THAT MANY PEOPLE FIND APPEALING. HOWEVER, THERE IS A SEGMENT OF THE COMMUNITY THAT BELIEVES THAT SOME OF THESE BUILDINGS (WHICH REPRESENT THE HISTORY THAT THE JEROME LANDMARKS IS ALL ABOUT) ARE FIRE HAZARDS AND PROVIDE TOO GOOD A HABITATE FOR THE UNDESIREABLE HIPPY TYPES THAT ARE BELIEVED TO RESIDE IN THEM. THUS, THERE IS A DIVISION AMONG THE POPULAS OF JEROME: SOME WISH TO SEE THESE BUILDINGS RESTORED AND PRESERVED, SOME WHO WISH TO SEE THEM REMOVED. THE FIRE MARSHALL HAS CONDEMNED SEVERAL BUILDINGS AND HAS GIVEN 30 DAYS FOR THE OWNERS TO CHANGE THE CONDITION OF THEM.

8 Suggestions Offered:

WHETHER THESE STRUCUTRES SURVIVE OR NOT IS STRICTLY A LOCAL DETERMINATION. SHOULD THESE BUILDINGS BE LOST, THE TOTAL INTEGRITY OF THE COMMUNITY WOULD MOST LIKELY NOT BE DRASTICALLY IMPAIRED. HOWEVER, A DECISION TO DESTROY THESE BUILDINGS MAY SET OFF A DOMINO THEORY ATTITUDE OR CHAIN REACTION OF EVENTS WHICH COULD ENDANGER THE LANDMARK. IDEALLY, THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM WOULD INVOLVE RESTORATION OF THESE BUILDINGS PROBABLY REQUIRING THE AID OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL INSPECTION REPORT

1. Name and Location: Date: 10/25/74

Jerome Historic District
Jerome, Arizona

Inspected by: Glen E. Henderson

2. Type of landmark: Historic District

Theme: XVII-B, Commerce & Industry

XV, Mining

3. Owner:

a. When designated:

b. Present: ( ) Same

(X) New

Person contacted: Phil Harris, Supervisor, Jerome Historic State Park; Richard Moll, Town Clerk, City of Jerome

Various Public & Private Owners

4. Use: Tourism and Mining

a. Present: (X) Same

( ) Changed as follows:

Businesses are primarily small curio and craft shops whose ownership is relatively stable.

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

a. Plaque Condition: Excellent
Location: Adjacent to Jerome City Hall, secured to cement wall facing Main Street.

b. Certificate Location: Jerome City Hall files.

6. Physical condition:

a. When designated: Good

b. Present: ( ) Excellent: (X) Good: ( ) Fair:
( ) Poor

Comments:

1. The Jerome Restoration Commission is actively working to restore some of the old buildings. Efforts at present are concentrated on restoration of the Phelps Dodge Company's housing row.

2. The townspeople appear genuinely concerned that the town historical character be maintained and are working toward that goal. The council is currently working on a commercial signing ordinance, which will help maintain the historical integrity of the business district.

7. Special Problems.

The town does not have a zoning ordinance covering new construction or alterations to existing buildings. Therefore, it is possible the entire historical nature of the town could be ruined if a few modern buildings were constructed or modern alterations were made to existing buildings.

8. Suggestions offered to the owner:

Adoption of a zoning ordinance which will maintain the historical character of the town.

Glen E. Henderson

Glen E. Henderson, Superintendent

REPORT OF A VISIT
TO
JEROME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Jerome Historic District, in Yavapai County, Arizona, was visited by Marilynn Larew, survey historian with Historic Sites Survey (WASO), on June 24, 1977, in the company of Mrs. Jane Troyer, Vice-Mayor of Jerome, and Frank Eberdt, President of the Jerome Historical Society.

Jerome was designated a landmark in 1966. The local people are very much interested in continuing to participate in the program.

Owners include Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the Jerome Historical Society, and various private owners. The ownership of the craft and curio shops changes fairly often, although Mr. Eberdt feels that the craftsmen are settling down to some extent. The ownership of Phelps-Dodge remains constant. Houses are snapped up rapidly when they come on the market. Use is fairly constant, too: small restaurants, curio and craft shops. The Historical Society owns and is restoring the Episcopal Church. When complete it will house the Society's offices and have an auditorium for use as a community center and for dramatic presentations. The Society is also restoring a block of shops and will lease them when they are complete. There is the same continuing need for education in accurate historic preservation in Jerome that exists in Tombstone.

There are no basic threats to Jerome at present, but Phelps-Dodge's attitude toward historic preservation and toward the condition of its property in town presents an obstacle to serious preservation efforts. The corporation will not sell or maintain most of its property, and they are willing to give only a ten year lease, so there is no point in the Historic Society's putting any money into a property on that short a lease .

The only suggestion that can be made is that somebody with influence try to convince Phelps-Dodge of the public relations value of historic preservation. If they would help Jerome in its restoration efforts, they could use the fact as a point in the kind of corporate image-building advertising that AT&T and others do.

June 16, 1977

Marilynn Larew

Marilynn Larew, Historian
Historic Sites Survey
202-523-5466

Jerome H. D.

1. 2 subthemes Commerce & Industry / Mining Frontier Westward Expansion
2. State Historic Park, Call SHPO for owner State park not inc. landmark
3. Bill Brown has proposed a boundary
4. Nothing submitted recently by Region.

Xerox Brown's sketch map & take along

February 15 ~~Inq. Register Color coded map for distncts~~ NO

~~each structure for Significance not aly~~

~~g. State~~

hasn't been visited since 1974

Copy of Zoning ordinance proposed

State will try to identify bldgs - see John Tudan

Go to Mine Museum, Hist Soc in basement
Ms. Jane Troyer, vice-Mayor
City Hall

Map

Atlas of Yavapai County Arizona Highway Dept
p. 17

Date 1947

has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

In reviewing the above information to provide an evaluation of Jerome's potential for producing significant cultural resources, the following may be noted:

- With respect to prehistoric sites, it is suggested that Jerome has a very low potential of producing such sites. Environmental conditions conducive to the prehistoric occupation of the immediate Jerome area (i.e., water availability and arable land) were not present. Evidence of prehistoric mine or quarry sites which may have existed at Jerome would probably have been destroyed by more recent historic mining activities.

- The probability that ethnohistoric (i.e., aboriginal Yavapai and Apache) sites will be found at Jerome is somewhat higher due to the historically documented occupation of the Jerome area by these groups as mine employees. Any such sites located will be of major importance in terms of archaeological-historical research potential since little is known about this type of site or occupation.

- Jerome's potential for producing significang Anglo-historic sites is obviously very high as evidenced by its recognition as a National Historic District.

(The Historic District of Jerome)

Jerome is recognized both as a National Historic Landmark and as a National Register of Historic Places Historic District. This District consists of all cultural resources, principally historic buildings, within a provisionally defined legal boundary. Although the precise legal boundaries of the Jerome Historic District have not been defined by the National Park Service, a review of the proposed boundary on file at the Phoenix National Park Service office incicates that the following approximate 120 acre area constitutes the District.

"The boundary starts at the southeast corner at latitude 34 degrees 44 minutes 58 seconds - longitude 112 degrees 5 minutes 57 inches. Proceeding north and following the city limits which makes the eastern boundary until the city limits intersects the Little Daisy Road. The Landmark boundary then goes approximately 1250 feet to meet Douglas Road, thus including the Douglas Mansion (Jerome State Historic Park) within the boundaries, Douglas Road then serves as eastern boundary until it intersects the city limits. The Lamdmark boundary then follows the city limits to their northern extent and beyond to latitude 34 degrees 45 minutes 2 seconds - longitude 112 degrees 7 minutes 9 seconds, thus forming the northeast corner. The Landmark boundary then going to the northeast corner forming the northern boundary proceeds southeast to form the western limit of the District, again rejoining the city limits, to the southeast corner at latitude 34 degrees 44 minutes 35 seconds - longitude 112 degrees 6 minutes 45 seconds, then return to the beginning, the southeast corner."

It should be noted that this boundary description is tentative and has been prepared on the basis of a National Park Service field survey. Although this boundary may ultimately be re-defined, the present study is based on the above description.

The fact that Jerome has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places as an Historic District indicates that Jerome possesses "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects which are united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development." (The National Register Program, Vol. 2; How to Complete National Register Forms, 1975: 8).

The designation of Jerome as an Historic District at the National level of significance indicates that Jerome contributed an important role to the course of National history, as compared with sites or districts important in terms of State or Local history. Other criteria commonly applied by professional archaeologists and historians to

JEROME

Jerome Historic District

Recommended Boundaries

The significance of the Jerome District lies in the historical relationship of this site to the development of mining and the industrialization of the West.

If mining is the key to significance, the mining areas should be included in the district: specifically those properties related to the United Verde and its supporters (i.e., William Clark, et al) and the United Verde Extension and its supporters (i.e., James Douglas, et al). The historical time frame should be limited to the pre 1932 era before Phelps Dodge became involved in Jerome.

Specific areas recommended for inclusion in the district are:

1. The site of the original mining claims in Jerome and site of existing United Verde open pit and underground operations.

2. 500 level remains of housing and other mining related activities.

3. Sunshine Mill housing area.

4. Hopewell tunnel - important in hauling ore to Clarkdale.

5. Housing and sites associated with the Douglas operation of the United Verde extension.

6. Cemetery and miscellaneous historic trash dump sites associated with the historical occupation of Jerome.

memo by J. Garrison May 1977
concepts presented to the Historic Preservation Advisory Committee on December 9, 1976 with consensus approval. reviewed again on January 27, 1977 by other members of the committee with consensus approval.

Jerome Site Dedicated By Sec. Udall

JEROME (AP)—Interior Secretary Stewart Udall asked Wednesday for the preservation of Jerome in its present state after he dedicated the rustic Arizona town as an historic site.

Udall pointed out in his dedicatory address Jerome was once "one of the great mining places both of the state and the nation."

Bert Fireman, vice chairman of the state parks board, urged "citizens across the state to cooperate in making Jerome a major tourist attraction."

As a national historic site, Jerome will not receive publicity in federal government releases.

ARIZONA'S 'GHOST CAPITAL'

Old Mining Town of Jerome, Once a Thriving Metropolis, Gains New Status in Its Role of State Historic Park

By DALE E. WITTNER

JEROME, Ariz. — This state is dotted with abandoned cowtowns and mining camps, only a handful of which have survived on Arizona maps. As ghost towns, they rarely attract visitors, and then only a few diligent collectors of antiques and those hardy sightseers who enjoy poking around in the sagging remnants of a once-colorful era.

The capital of Arizona's ghost towns is Jerome, a terraced mining metropolis that clings to the 30-degree slope of Mingus Mountain, about 25 miles northeast of Prescott. In its heyday, Jerome had more than 15,000 residents and was the state's fourth largest city.

A Younger Ghost Town

The ghosts have not had the run of Jerome for as long as in some other places. Its history as a mining center runs from 1873, when the first substantial copper deposits were found, until 1953, when the last mine was closed down. From boom to bust, the mines produced more than $800 million worth of copper, silver, zinc and gold. About 80 miles of mine tunnels honeycomb the mountain under Jerome.

In the 1920's, a series of dynamite blasts deep in the mountain signaled the turning point in the city's history. The explosions literally started part of the town slipping downhill at a rate of several inches a year. Although the slippage has stopped now, many of the original buildings have had to be shored up with timbers and steel cables.

'Traveling Jail'

The city jail is a good illustration of what happened. It has slid more than 100 feet down the mountain. Billed as the "traveling jail," it has become a favorite attraction for visitors.

In 1953, after the last mining operation was closed, and while most of Jerome's inhabitants were moving away, a small group of townspeople who remained formed the Jerome Historical Society, dedicated to preserving the city as a historical and scenic attraction.

Mining Museum

Last October, the state formally recognized this picturesque city when the Jerome State Historic Park, including the embryonic Douglas Memorial Mining Museum, was dedicated. The museum occupies the first floor of the 50-year-old mansion of James S. (Rawhide Jimmy) Douglas, one of the city's early mining magnates and father of Lewis W. Douglas, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

More than $60,000 was spent to refurbish the Douglas home. The museum display includes old mining implements, ore samples and Douglas family memorabilia.

The museum is not the only exhibition hall in Jerome. Soon after it was founded, the Historical Society established a mining museum on the town's main street. The older institution expects to draw more than 30,000 visitors during the coming year.

Easily Reached

Jerome is easily reached from either Phoenix or Flagstaff. U. S. 89A, a fully paved, scenic shortcut from Prescott to Flagstaff, runs through breathtaking Oak Creek Canyon, snakes over the top of Mingus Mountain and passes through Jerome en route to the pleasant Verde Valley.

In fact, this mile-high ghost city makes a convenient side trip for travelers on U.S. 66 en route to the Grand Canyon. On a one-day jaunt from Flagstaff, one can take in Oak Creek Canyon, said to rival the Grand Canyon in its beauty, and the prehistoric Indian ruins at Tuzigoot National Monument.

Although serious mining in Jerome actually began in 1873, it was not until the 1880's that investors took an interest in the area's copper. In 1880, Dr. James Douglas, a metallurgist as well as a minister and doctor, was asked by a New York metal dealer to report on the potential of the Mingus Mountain mine. Because the mining camp was so far from the nearest railhead, Dr. Douglas (the father of Rawhide Jimmy) advised New York investors not to put their money into the mines.

A short time later, however, Eugene Jerome, a New York financier, agreed to invest heavily in the town when the territorial governor of Arizona promised to name the town after him.

High-Grade Ore

By 1882, the United Verde Copper Company had been formed and its Big Hole mine was producing quantities of high-grade ore with enough gold and silver as by-products to pay most of the costs. But two years later, the price of copper tumbled from 19 cents to 11 cents a pound and the big mine was closed. Smaller operations on the mountain also faltered.

A year later, at the New Orleans Exposition, Montana's Senator William A. Clark was impressed by an ore sample sent to the exposition by the United Verde company. Two years later, Clark came to Arizona, invested heavily in the mines and added a number of buildings to the town. One was the Montana House, a huge stone hotel that accommodated more than 1,000 patrons and was the largest stone building in the state at that time.

But the whole town was not made of stone. Thousands of men lived in tents and wooden shacks put up around the big hotel. Three times between 1897 and the turn of the century, the city was swept by fire.

One 1899 headline reported "Jerome Burns Again!" The newspaper account went on to say that the entire business district of 24 saloons and 14 Chinese restaurants had been destroyed. It neglected to report, however, that a dozen stores, a handful of gambling halls and one of the most notorious red-light districts in the West had also gone up in smoke. In a blaze in 1915, even the Montana House burned.

Striking It Rich

In 1912, Rawhide Jimmy Douglas, the son of the man who had turned thumbs down on Jerome in 1880, invested heavily in the United Verde Extension Mining Company. Four years later, the firm's Little Daisy Mine struck one of the richest copper deposits in the world.

The mines at Jerome were among the most productive in the world through the boom years of World War I and until the Depression. Then the price of copper fell to 5 cents a pound. The United Verde mine was closed briefly before it was bought in 1935 by the Phelps Dodge Corporation for only $20 million—barely two-thirds of the former gross output of the mine in a single year.

CLIFF-HANGER—

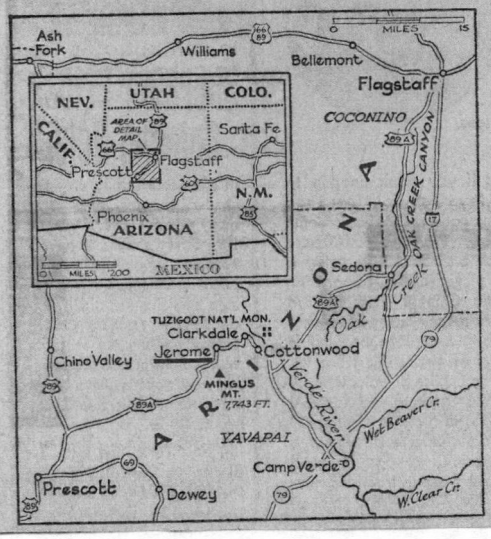
Uphill Battle

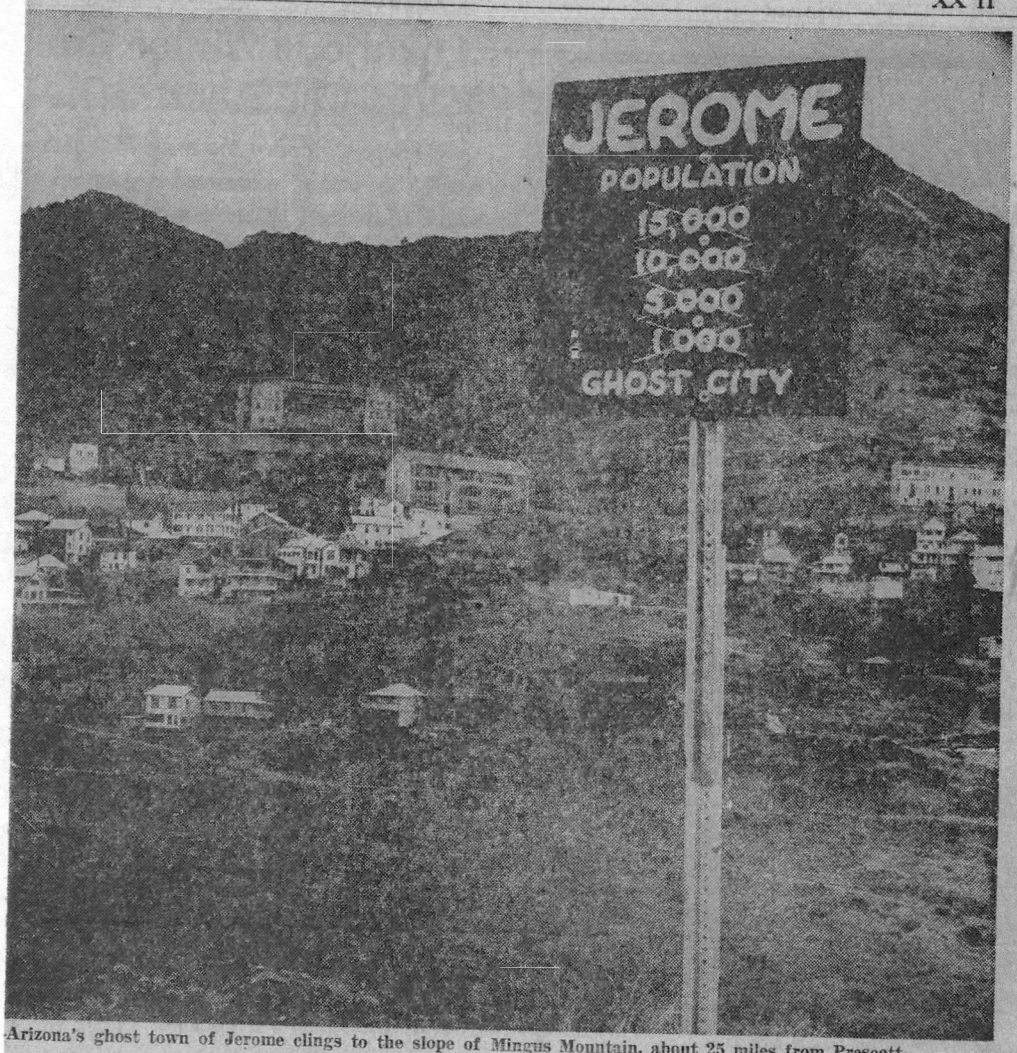
The new owners reopened the mine, but faced an uphill battle in trying to remove any profitable amounts of ore. In 1938, the United Verde Extension Company was closed and the Douglas family left Jerome.

Finally, in May, 1953, Phelps Dodge decided to close the Big Hole mine, too, and the town was virtually abandoned. Jerome's population is far from booming today, but each year the local census shows a few more permanent residents.

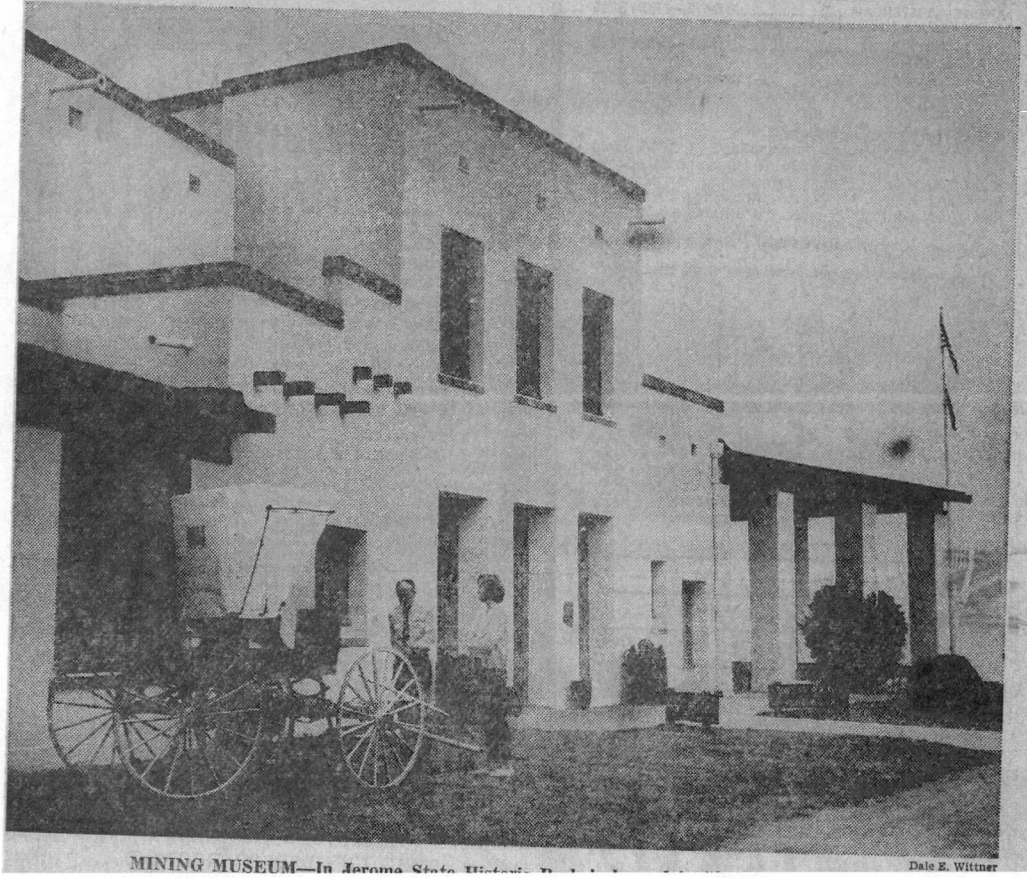
Today, where more than 15,000 persons once lived, there are now about 300. Most of the residents are old-timers, retired people and artists and writers who have established studios here. The Verde Valley Artists Association maintains a gallery in Jerome where the works of resident artists are displayed.

Both museums are open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily. Admission is 25 cents. One of Jerome's old-time hotels is still operated for visitors. Other accommodations, as well as restaurants, are available at Clarkdale and Cottonwood, a few miles down the mountain.



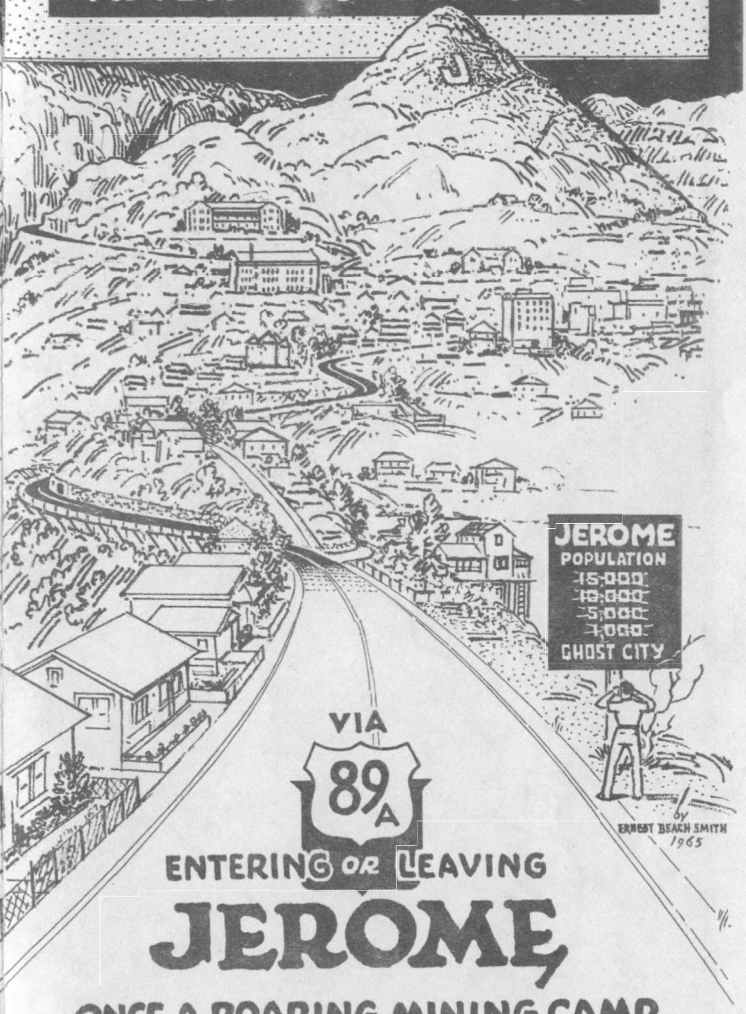


Arizona's ghost town of Jerome clings to the slope of Mingus Mountain, about 25 miles from Prescott.



MINING MUSEUM—In Jerome State Historic Park is housed this ore car and other mining equipment. Dale E. Wittner

JEROME
"GHOST CITY"
AMERICAS LARGEST



VIA

89A

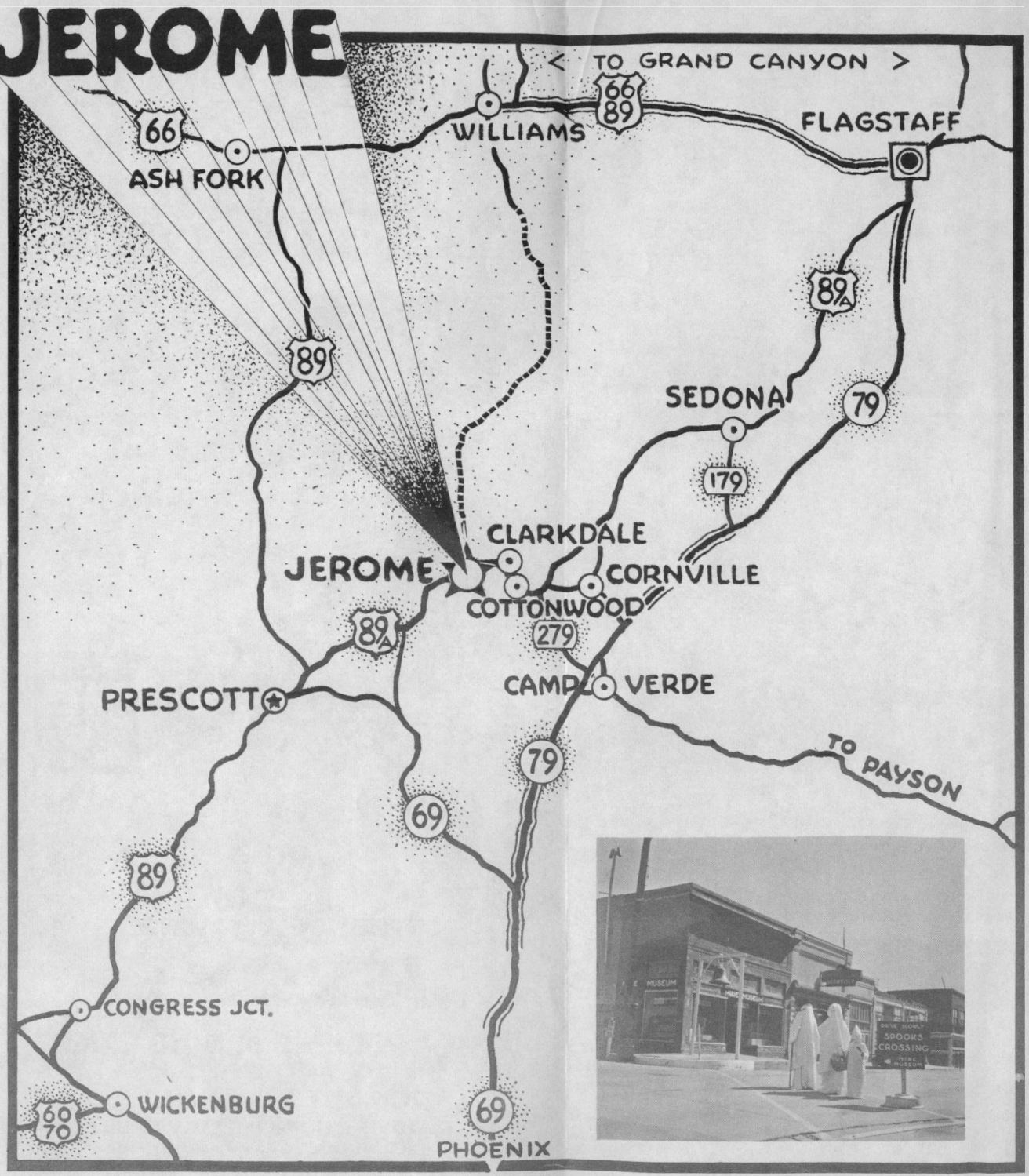
ENTERING OR LEAVING

JEROME,

ONCE A ROARING MINING CAMP
·NOW·
ROMANTIC RUINS

ON THE ROAD OF A HUNDRED COLORS BETWEEN PRESCOTT AND FLAGSTAFF···THROUGH BEAUTIFUL OAK CREEK CANYON AND FAMED VERDE VALLEY.

JEROME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PHOENIX
MUSEUM
DRIVE SLOWLY
SPOOKS
CROSSING

The Billion Dollar Copper Camp . . .

. . . so Jerome's proud citizens called their cliff-hanging little city. They had reason, for in its seventy years of active life it produced a billion dollars worth of copper, gold, silver, and zinc.

This community of less than 300 people, once a city of 15,000, has had a fascinating history. Eugene Jerome, cousin of Sir Winston Churchill and leader in the development of its first and greatest copper mine, gave the city its name. With transportation limited to horseback and mule team, the first attempt to produce copper resulted in loss. Then William A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, took over and started the operation which was to develop one of the great copper mines of the world. He became one of the richest men in America and a United States senator.

Twenty-five years later James S. Douglas developed the United Verde Extension Mining Company's claims into another great bonanza. Other smaller mines which ringed Jerome brought the total production of this mining area to the boasted billion dollars.

Until recent years a sign at the outskirts of Jerome declared the camp to be "The Most Unique City in America". Unique it was—unique its shattered remains still are. It is perched at the base of famed Cleopatra Hill and climbs up that steep cone's eastern slope. Behind it are the ramparts of Arizona's Black Hills range, of which towering Mingus Mountain is the rugged sentinel.

In an earlier day Jerome had multi-storied buildings and fine homes—though it also had its share of clapboard shacks, dark dens and perfumed cribs. Its clamor and bustle no visitor could ever forget, nor could he forget the magnificent view stretching from the city across the wide Verde Valley to the sculptured and towering red rocks of the Oak Creek Country. It has often been declared that the Grand Canyon is not more beautiful.

The crowds of miners and smeltermen who once thronged Jerome's streets day and night have long since departed. Crumbling masonry and foundations show where stores, saloons and "salons", restaurants and theaters once served thousands with food, clothing, refreshments, amusement and joy.

The history of this mountain spot is a thousand years long. Late in the sixteenth century explorers of New Spain, while visiting Indian pueblos in what is now northern Arizona, were told of a rich mine to the south. There they found extensive workings on richly mineralized outcroppings. The native Indians of the green valley below, which the explorers named "The Valley of the Kings", had mined the many colored ores for many centuries. These ores were ground to produce pigments for dyes and body adornment. The Spaniards located many claims.

Not until 1876 were the claims relocated by Americans. In 1882 the United Verde Company was organized. In 1883 production of copper began under the direction of Eugene Jerome. Because of small capacity and transportation difficulties this effort failed. A second Jerome

smelter built by William A. Clark produced copper in quantity until 1915, when it was replaced by the huge Clarkdale plant. In 1935 Phelps Dodge Corporation bought the United Verde and operated the Jerome mines and Clarkdale smelter until their final closing in 1953.

In 1914 rich ore was discovered in the United Verde Extension mine, which under the strong hand of "Rawhide Jimmy" Douglas developed into one of the greatest bonanzas of the West. It was worked out in 1938.

After the closing of the United Verde mine, Jerome's population dropped to 200 people. Nearly all of its hundreds of buildings were closed, many wrecked. The town's remaining citizens organized the Jerome Historical Society and established the museum which tells so well the romantic story of mining in the Verde district.

Tourists began to come to see the town's remains, first in a trickle, then in a flood. Those who have traveled the Jerome route since then number close to a million. Some who came only to look remained, intrigued by the camp's beautiful mountain setting, its fine climate, the splendor of its scenery, its many ruins still unrestored, and its hospitality. The Verde Valley Artists established a gallery which has exhibited the works of famous painters and craftsmen and which is headquarters for the many artists who visit this scenic paradise.

The 1960 census takers counted 243 inhabitants of Jerome.

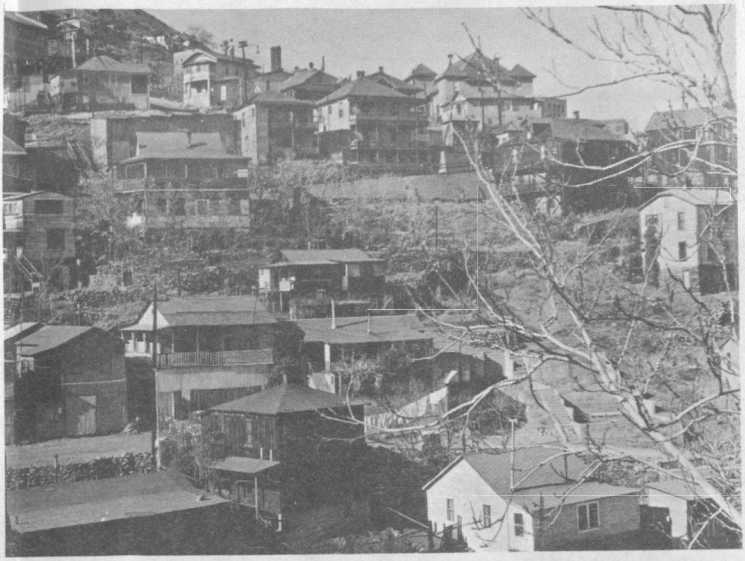
In 1965 the Arizona Parks Board established the Jerome State Historic Park. Its center is the Douglas mansion, made into a museum and donated to the State by Lewis and James Douglas, sons of the developer of the United Verde Extension mine. Already a great attraction to visitors, it will become increasingly attractive as the development of the park continues.

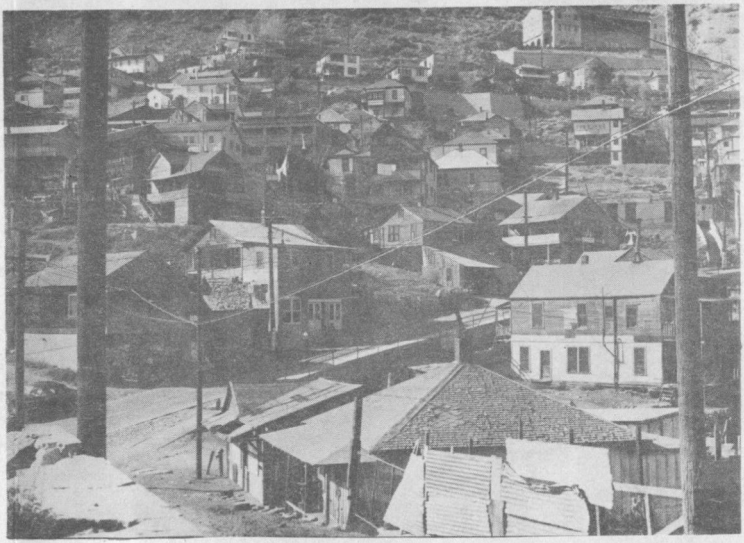
A trip to Jerome will be an unusual and ever remembered experience. Besides the remains of the city itself and the attractions of its museum and art establishments, nearby points of interest include the national monuments of Tuzigoot and Montezuma Castle and Well, with their prehistoric Indian ruins and artifacts; Clarkdale, where can be seen the remains of the huge smelter which treated the Jerome ores; Cottonwood, with its frontier atmosphere; Camp Verde, site of old Fort Verde; and Sedona, where castled and pinnacled red rocks have formed the gorgeous setting for many a well known film. All these points and many others of interest are either on or quickly accessible from paved Highway 89 Alternate.

You'll like your visit to Jerome.

JEROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

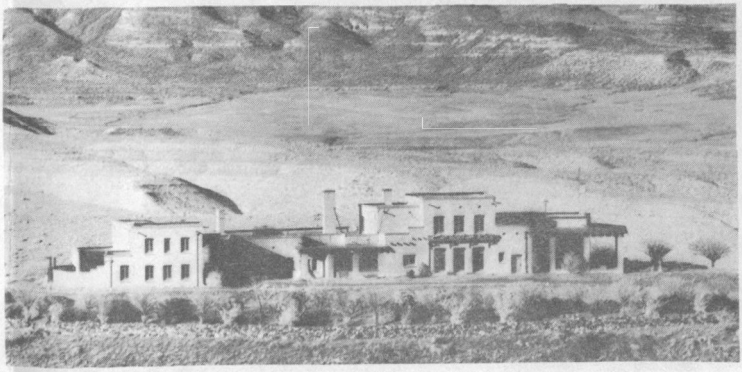
NOTE: The story of the men and events surrounding the development of Jerome and its mines has been fascinatingly told in the Society's publication GHOSTS OF CLEOPATRA HILL: MEN AND LEGENDS OF OLD JEROME, by Herbert V. Young. 155 pages, 22 chapters, 45 illustrations, some in color. Soft cover, $1.95. Order through your dealer or from Jerome Historical Society, Publications Division, Jerome, Arizona. If by mail, 10 cents extra.



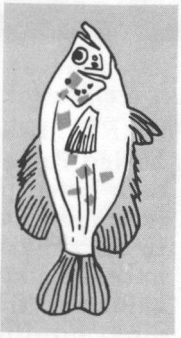


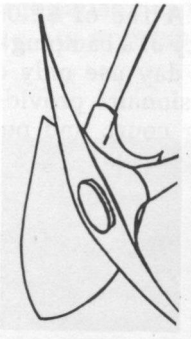
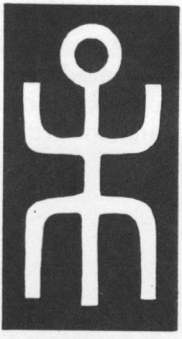
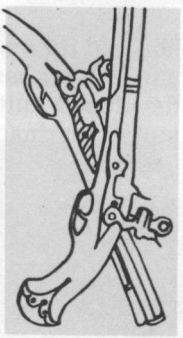
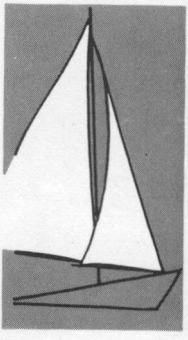
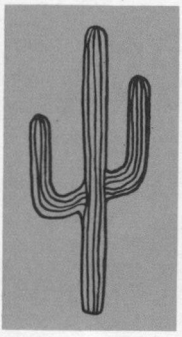
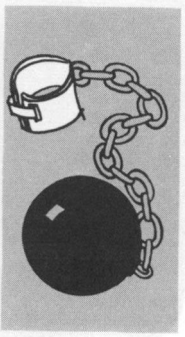
ABOVE: *A section of America's largest Ghost City, perched precariously on slopes of Cleopatra Hill*

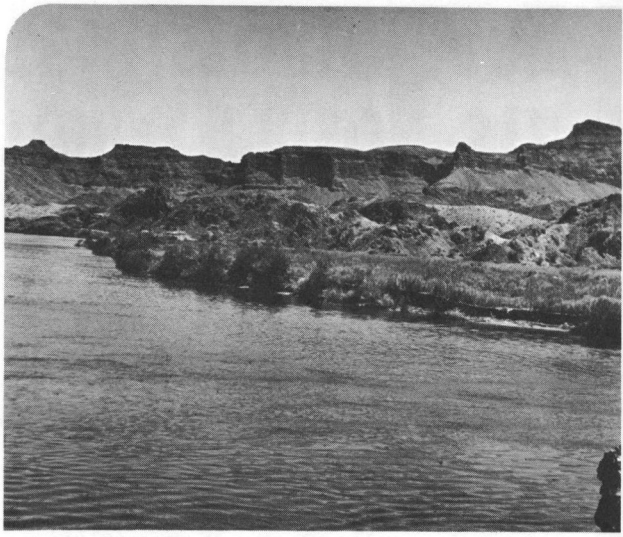
BELOW: *Former Douglas Mansion, now a Museum in Jerome State Historic Park*



STATE PARKS OF ARIZONA

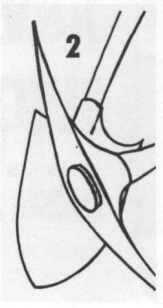


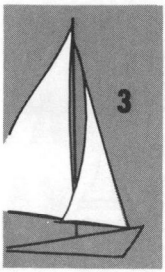









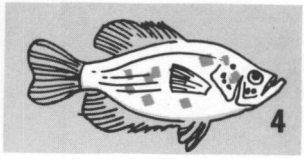
BUCKSKIN MT. STATE PARK The Buckskin Mt. State Park is another in a series of new State recreation areas in Arizona. Extensive shoreline development with the scenic Buckskin Mts. serving as a backdrop will make this park one of the most attractive sites on the Colorado River. The park is located in the very scenic and popular 11 Mile Strip area north of the Town of Parker. Facilities for boat launching and docking, waterfront cabanas for overnight use, tent and trailer camping areas, and beautifully landscaped day use areas will be installed by 1966.

JEROME STATE HISTORIC PARK Historic Jerome, one of the West's most colorful mining towns, has been selected by the State Parks Board to tell Arizona's exciting mining story. In the park museum the story unfolds in sequences from aboriginal times to the modern era through the use of interesting dioramas, displays, and mining equipment. A tour of an abandoned mining complex is available to the public. The park is open daily from 8:00 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. The admission fee to the mining museum is 25c for adults. Children are admitted free. Picnic facilities are provided, but no overnight camping is allowed.

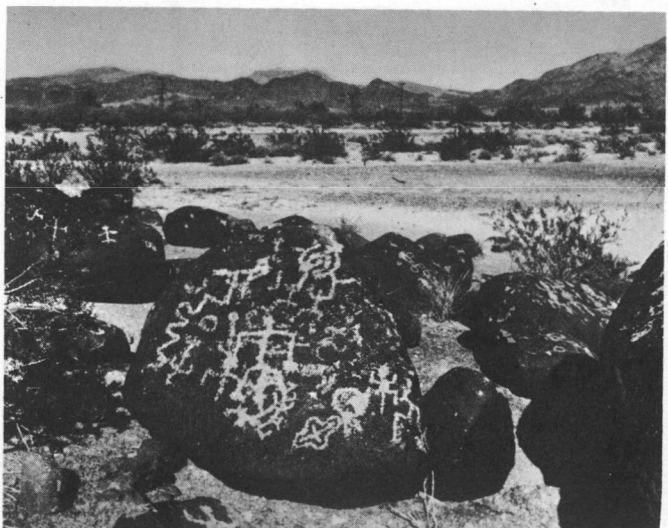


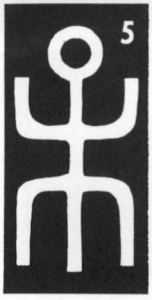


LAKE HAVASU STATE PARK Lake Havasu, formed behind Parker Dam on the Colorado River, provides 20 miles of recreation waters and shoreline in Arizona. Year around boat access camping for the water skier and fisherman alike is a most popular activity in the Lower Lake. A fee of $1.00 is charged for overnight occupancy of a camping unit and a 50c charge is made for day use only of a developed unit. A park concessionaire provides a motel, marina, transient trailer court, and public camping area in Upper Lake Havasu.

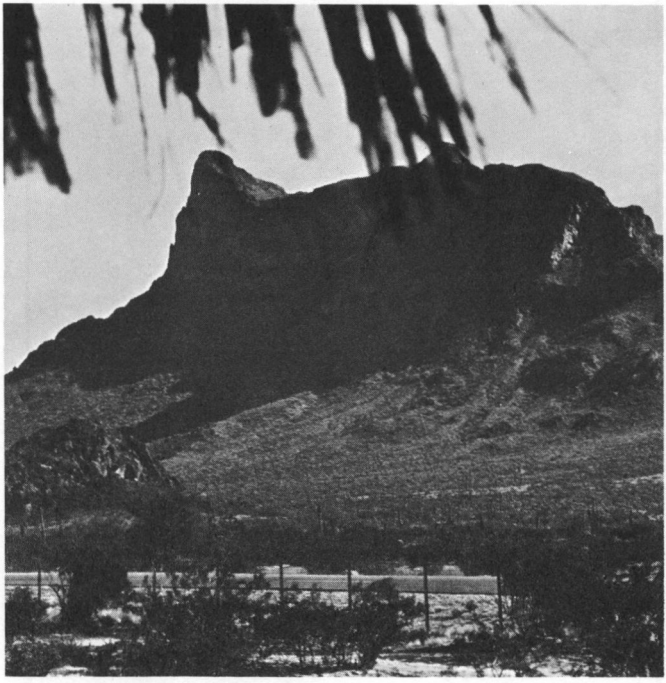


LYMAN LAKE STATE PARK This 1500 surface acre lake in the plateau country of northeastern Arizona makes Lyman Lake an ideal year around recreation area. Park visitors may enjoy power boating, water skiing, and swimming during the warm months. Fishing conditions are ideal during the Winter, Fall, and Spring months. Picnic grounds are provided and facilities, including showers, are available for tent or trailer camping. There is a $1.50 fee for overnight use of a camping unit. Boat rentals, fishing and camping supplies are provided by a concessionaire.

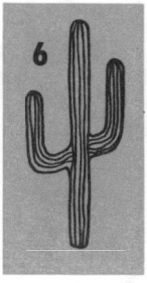




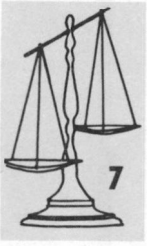
PAINTED ROCKS STATE HISTORIC PARK One of the most outstanding collections of Indian Writings in the Southwest can be found at the Painted Rocks Historic Park located 22 miles northwest of Gila Bend on the Painted Rocks Road at the grade separation on Interstate Highway 8. The pre-historical and historical story at the Painted Rocks unfolds before the visitor in a self-conducted tour of the site. Picnic facilities are provided. Overnight camping is recommended only for self-contained camping units. There is no admission fee to this park.



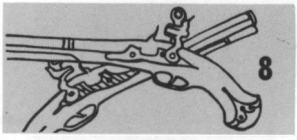
PICACHO PEAK STATE PARK Picacho Peak is one of Arizona's most notable landmarks. Visible to travelers in any direction for 40 miles the Peak rises spectacularly from the desert floor. Varieties of desert cacti abound on its slopes. A skirmish fought between Confederate and Union Troops at Picacho Pass adds to the historical significance of the area. This scenic park is Arizona's newest. Limited facilities for overnight camping and day use will be installed by late 1966.



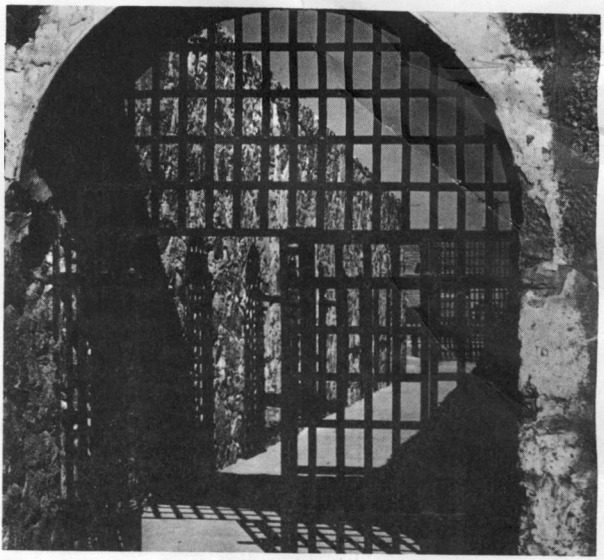
TOMBSTONE COURTHOUSE STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT During the hey-day of the Earps, Clantons, and the Doc Hollidays in the booming mining town of Tombstone, the Territorial Courthouse stood as a symbol for frontier justice. Today, this historic structure, built in 1882, houses a museum dramatically portraying Tombstone's colorful past. The museum is open daily from 8:00 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. There is an admission fee of 25c for adults. Children are admitted free.

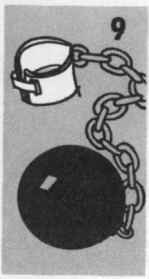


TUBAC PRESIDIO STATE HISTORIC PARK The Spanish Presidio at Tubac was established in 1752. The Flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States have flown over this Historic Fort. A museum portraying the exciting history of Tubac throughout its three centuries of occupation is open daily



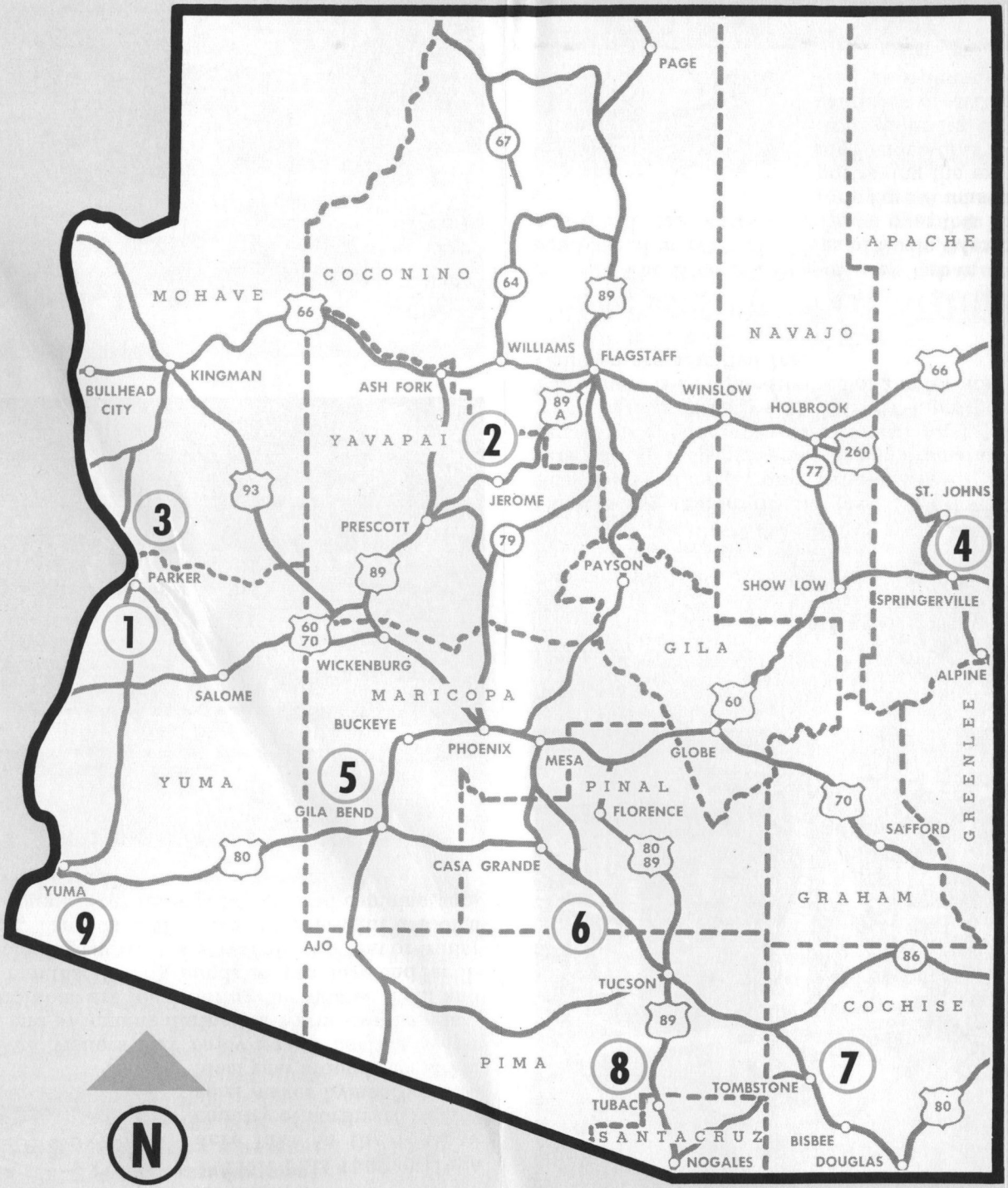
from 8:00 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. The museum admission fee is 25c for adults. Children are admitted free. The park provides picnic grounds, but no overnight camping is allowed. The picturesque Village of Tubac is located three miles north of the Tumacacori Mission National Monument on the Tucson-Nogales Highway.





YUMA TERRITORIAL PRISON STATE HISTORIC PARK On a bluff overlooking the Colorado River in Yuma stand the remains of the Territorial Prison opened in 1876. An exciting tour is in store for the park visitor through an interesting museum, the abandoned cell blocks and dungeons, and the prison graveyard. There is an admission fee of 25c for adults. Children are admitted free. The park provides picnic grounds, but no overnight camping is allowed. The park is open daily from 8:00 A.M. until 5:30 P.M.

1 BUCKSKIN MT. STATE PARK 2 JEROME STATE HISTORIC PARK 3 LAKE HAVASU STATE PARK 4 LYMAN LAKE STATE PARK 5 PAINTED ROCKS STATE PARK 6 PICACHO PEAK STATE PARK 7 TOMBSTONE COURT HOUSE STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT 8 TUBAC PRESIDIO STATE HISTORIC PARK 9 YUMA TERRITORIAL PRISON STATE HISTORIC PARK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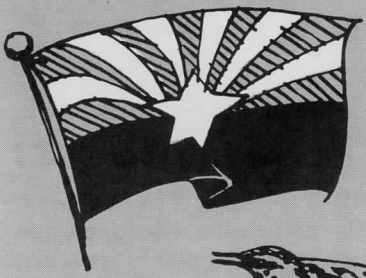
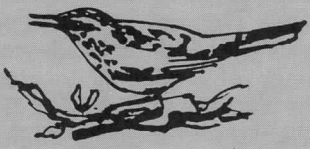
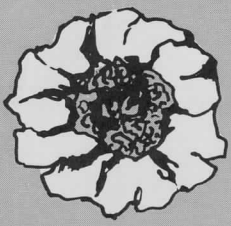


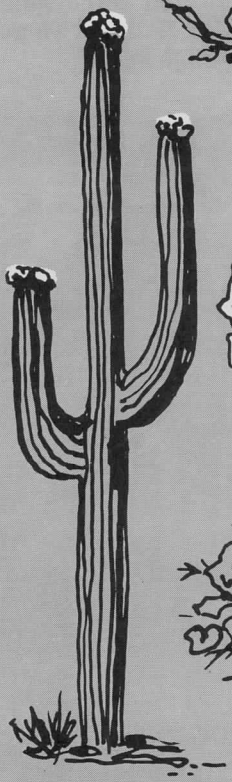
STATE FLAG

STATE BIRD,
Cactus Wren

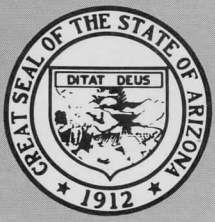


STATE FLOWER,
Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus





STATE TREE,
Palo Verde



STATE SEAL

For Further Information write:

ARIZONA STATE PARKS BOARD

Room 431, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

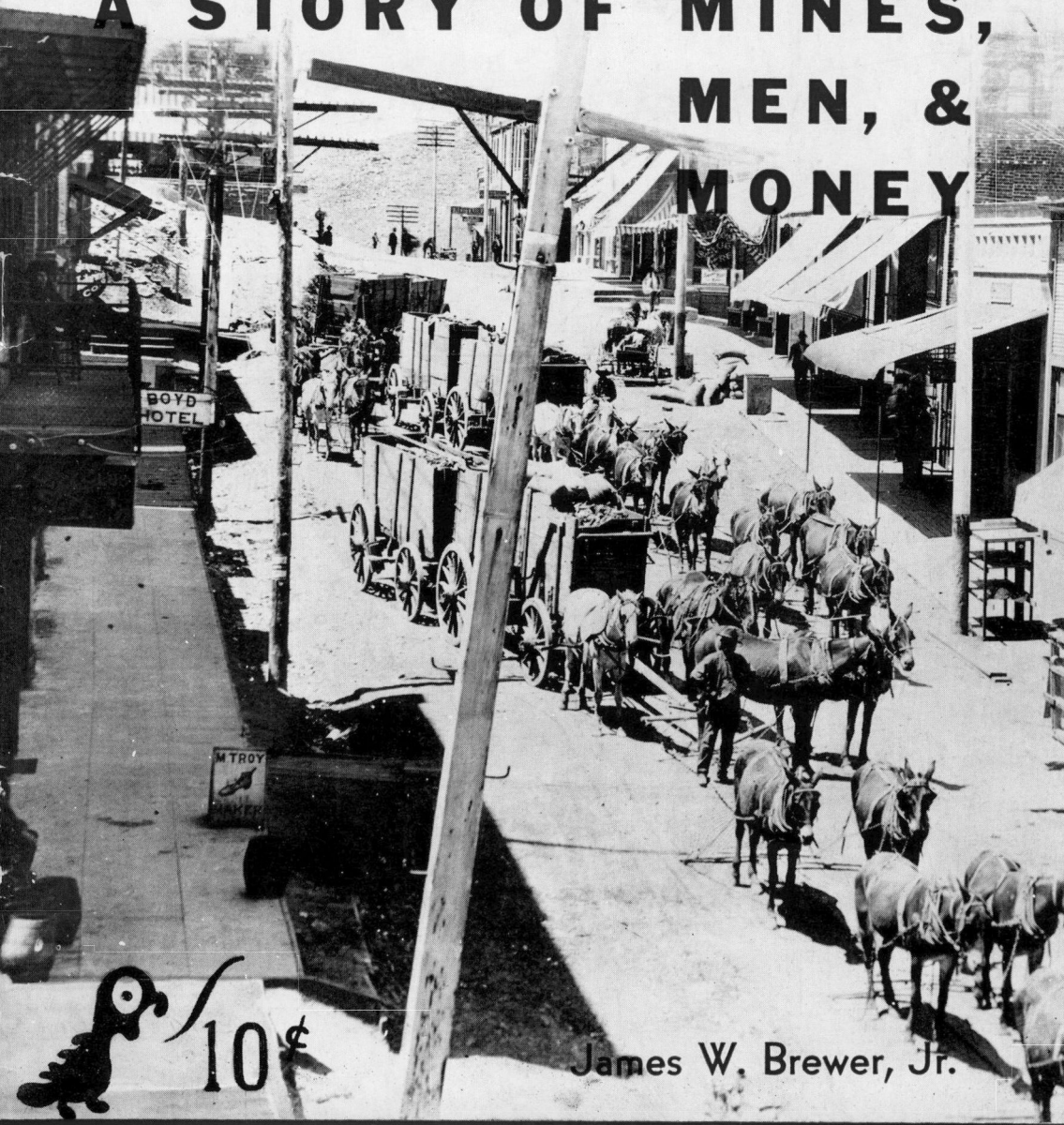
DENNIS McCARTHY, *Director*

Kahler

JEROME

H-file

A STORY OF MINES, MEN, & MONEY



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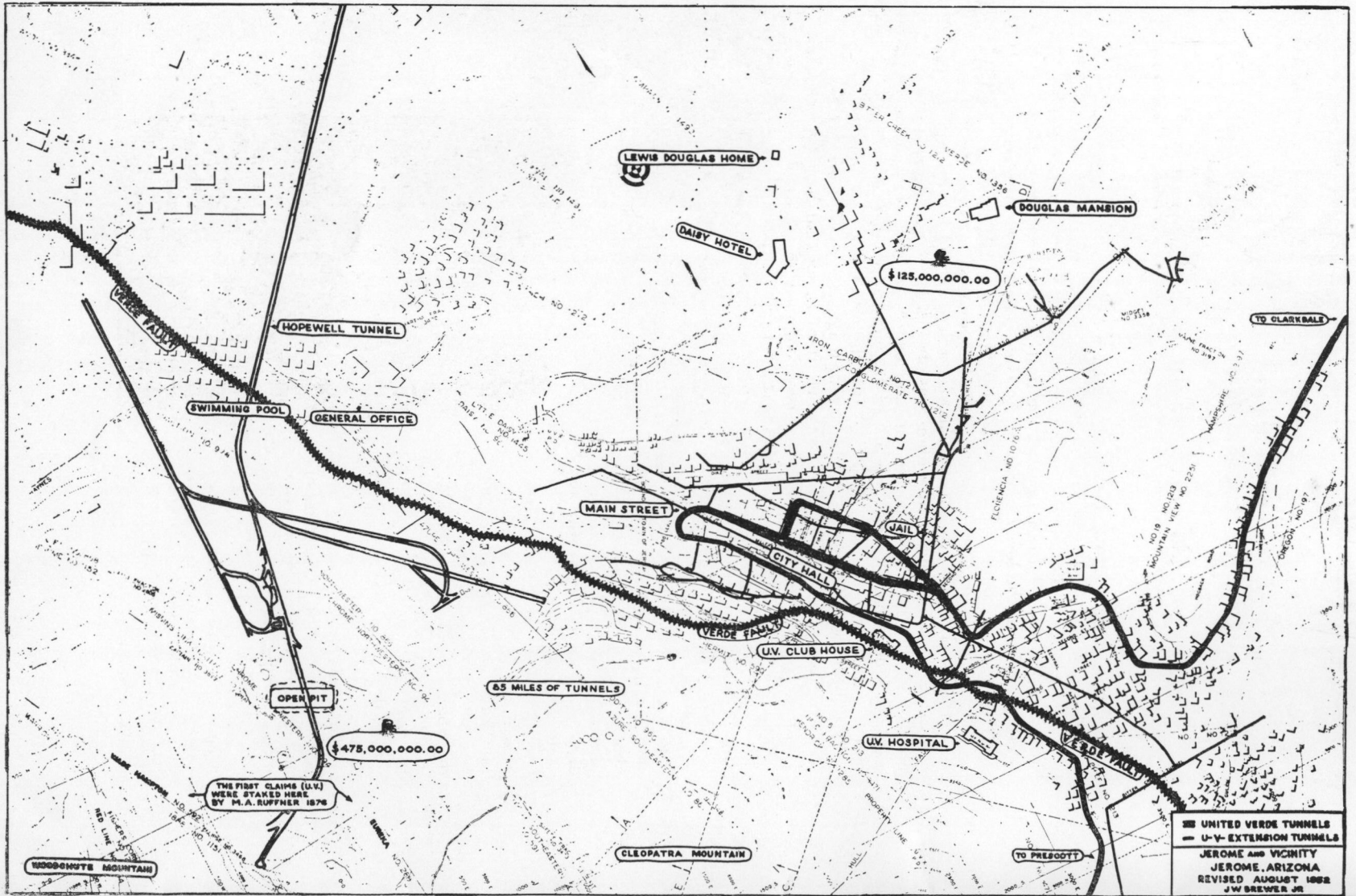
James W. Brewer, Jr.

A historical booklet on **JEROME, ARIZONA**

PUBLISHED by the SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS ASSOCIATION


LEWIS DOUGLAS HOME
DAISY HOTEL
DOUGLAS MANSION
$125,000,000.00
TO CLARKDALE
HOPEWELL TUNNEL
SWIMMING POOL
GENERAL OFFICE
MAIN STREET
JAIL
CITY HALL
VERDE FAULT
U.V. CLUB HOUSE
65 MILES OF TUNNELS
OPEN PIT
$475,000,000.00
U.V. HOSPITAL
THE FIRST CLAIMS (U.V.) WERE STAKED HERE BY M.A. RUFFNER 1876
WOODCHUTE MOUNTAIN
CLEOPATRA MOUNTAIN
TO PRESCOTT
UNITED VERDE TUNNELS
U-V- EXTENSION TUNNELS
JEROME AND VICINITY
JEROME, ARIZONA
REVISED AUGUST 1952
J.W. BREWER JR.

JEROME

Story of Mines, Men and Money

Jerome is a mine town. It is propped on a 30-degree mountainside 2,000 feet above the Verde Valley floor in central Arizona. Jerome's main streets are switchbacks in an arterial highway that snakes over Mingus Mountain. Fifteen hundred vertical feet separate the upper-level houses from the lower houses in the Gulch. Few towns, if any, are more precariously anchored to an inclined plane.

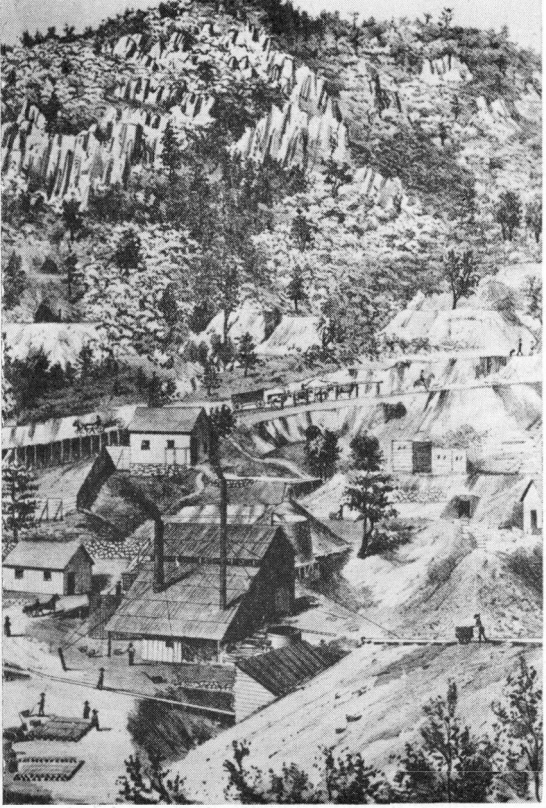
The first mine claims were staked on an ore body west of where Jerome now stands. That was back in the almost roadless days of horses, mules and burros, and this rugged mountain was absolutely without a road. It was natural for those early prospectors and miners to camp close to the diggings. The diggings grew into one of the greatest copper-producing mines in the world, and the camp grew into the fabulous city of Jerome.

The history of Jerome is a story of tough men against a rough mountain. It's a hard story of hard rock, hard work, hard liquor and hard play. Jerome's ups and downs have never been confined to its streets and houses, nor to its shafts and pits. Rises and falls in the price of copper forced ups and downs in employment and payrolls, in population and prosperity. Fortunes were made and lost. Hopes soared upward with a widening vein of high-grade ore and fell to new lows when the vein pinched out.

But where do we begin? With the prehistoric Indian who was attracted by the colorful stone of the mountain? He started mining here about 1,000 years ago. No mass-production smelter man, he was after gewgaws of blue azurite and pigments for painting pottery and himself. These ores were highly prized, and before the Indian left the Verde Valley he had made a fair hole in the mountain. When the Spanish gold hunters, Espejo, in 1583, and Farfan, in 1598, were led by the Hopi to see the diggings, this scrabbling left them cold.

That's hardly a beginning for Jerome. True, it is a beginning of mining, and Jerome owes its existence to mining. But how did it get

Al Sieber, (seated center), Apache scout, 1881. Although he discovered one of the world's richest deposits of copper, he was known among the Apache as "Man of Iron" because of his great endurance.



Jerome smelter, 1884

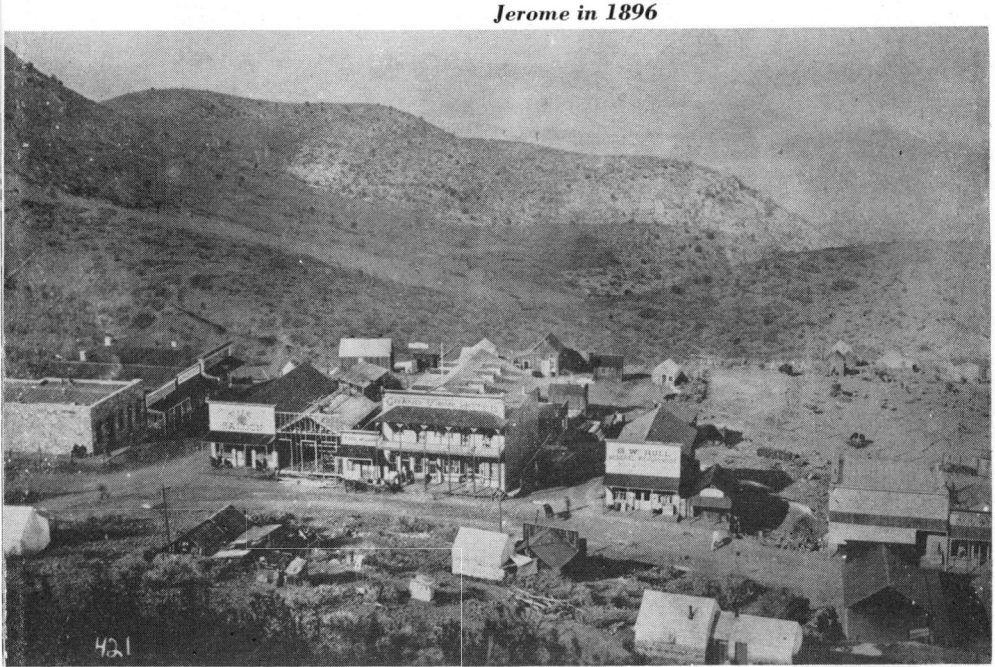
its start? We go back to Al Sieber, General Crook's able scout. Al knew about copper, he staked the first claim in these hills in 1876, but his claim didn't arouse much interest. The claims of M. A. Ruffner and Angus McKinnon, filed in 1876 and called the Eureka and the Wade Hampton, did cause excitement that reached the financiers in New York City.

"Eureka!" That's what Archimedes shouted when he discovered a method to determine the purity of gold. What he meant was "I have found it." And Ruffner HAD found it. (Eureka is also the motto of the State of California, and just about 60% of the travel through Jerome comes from that state.)

Wade Hampton! There was a man! His grandfather was a captain in the American Revolution, a brigadier general in the war of 1812. But Wade did well in his own right. General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart's cavalry and Wade Hampton's Legion—that's the kind of company he kept. He was elected Governor of South Carolina the same year Ruffner and McKinnon staked those claims, and people have been flocking from South Carolina, ever since, to see Jerome.

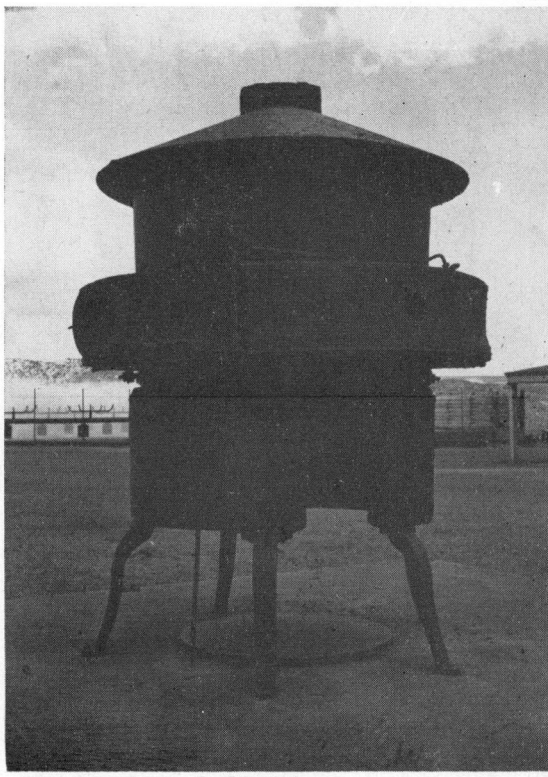
Wade went on to the United States Senate, but M. A. and Angus didn't fare so well. They poked a shaft down 45 feet with the help of

Jerome in 1896



Angus' brother George. But partly because they couldn't finance a mine and largely because they knew they could sell it only before the vein pinched out, they interested Governor Tritle of Arizona (Territory, that is) in the stope. The Governor took up a lease and scratched his head.

When word got around that there was copper in the Black Hills of Arizona, Silliman and Tener, two Eastern financiers, sent Dr. James A. Douglas, Sr., for a look-see at the color of Jerome ore. He scanned the Jerome horizon in 1880, saw no railroads; he said he liked the color but not the distance to market, "don't invest!" Dr. Douglas had his eye on the Copper Queen in Bisbee. (We wonder if, now that the last mine is closed, the good Doctor in his final rest has a smug smile on his face that seems to say "I told you so!" If so, his smile is just 72 years and $800,000,000 too late, for that's how long and how much the Jerome mines produced.)



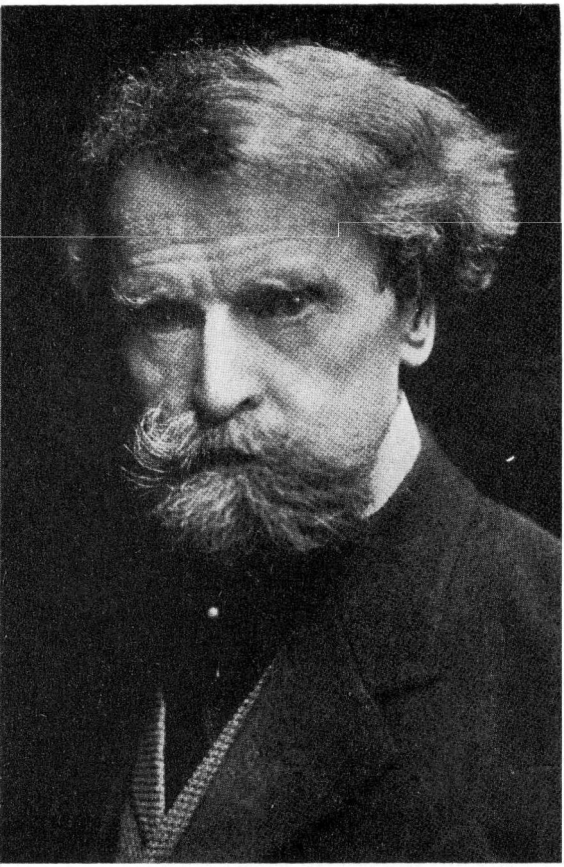
Water jacket-style blast furnace in use in 1882.

We can't just leave the Governor scratching his head. He had a lease and a poke full of problems. Here on Woodchute Mountain he had to have coke for his smelter. It came from Wales, England, by boat around the Horn to San Francisco, and by rail (the rails crossed Arizona in 1882) to Ashfork where it was dumped into wagons and freighted 60 miles over the mountains to the mines. This called for higher finance, so Tritle got James A. MacDonald and Eugene Jerome of New York interested in forming a company. Jerome would put up money all right, but only if the mining camp were named for him. (Although this seemed a good claim to fame at the time, other members of his family later gave him some pretty stiff competition; his grandson became Prime Minister of England—Winston Churchill.)

So, in 1882, the United Verde Copper Company was formed. Two water-jacket blast furnaces were set up where the open pit is now. (One was later moved down to the Clarkdale Smelter yard—ADMITTANCE ON PASS—but we hope some day it will be moved back and displayed in Jerome.) Fuel was still a headache. In other parts of the world men were building canals, but Panama was still the same untrenched isthmus Balboa had crossed. About this time, however, someone thought up a gimmick—they ordered coal from New Mexico, right next door.

In 1883 everything was going well. The new type blast furnace—and

16-horse team and wagon hauling equipment



William A. Clark

there were two of them—was turning out copper galore. There was almost enough gold and silver coming out of the pot to pay the expenses. Most of the copper was profit. Just as hopes were running highest, something in New York pulled the rug out from under the price of copper. It dropped from a profitable 19 cents to a losing 11 cents a pound.

In 1884 the mine was closed down. But Jerome continued to grow and the first school was organized. By 1885 things were rough all over. Geronimo broke out and was blamed for the killing of 34 whites in Arizona and 39 more in New Mexico. The Grahams and the Tewksburys were getting ready to blast at and into each other in their famous Pleasant Valley feud to the east of Jerome. (Nineteen men were buried before the Valley really became "Pleasant.")

But down in New Orleans the Exposition of 1885 was in full swing. One of the exhibits was a collection of fine copper ore from the United Verde Mine. A commissioner to the exposition from Montana took a squint at the glance*, and was impressed. So, in the midst of all the shooting and killing, out to the Mingus Mountain area came the commissioner, all 5 feet 4 inches of him. Nowadays he is referred to as the late Senator from Montana, William A. Clark (deceased, 1925). Around Montana mining camps he had made a good grub-stake freighting in chewing tobacco, shoes, clothes, and chuck for miners.

He and Joseph L. Giroux, a Montana mine superintendent, looked at the United Verde and decided to buy. There were 300,000 shares of U. V. stock, and before the Clarks let go they had 299,000 shares in the family and $60,000,000 in the poke. The United Verde would become the richest individually-owned copper mine in the world.

Senator Clark moved in during March, 1888. Working fast he built the Montana House, later destroyed by fire. It was the largest stone structure in Arizona, and housed 1,000 men.

The demand for copper in an ever-widening market, meanwhile, had brought about a steadier price level. In 1894 the United Verde could afford to build a narrow gauge railroad to join the Santa Fe spur between Ashfork and Prescott. This line was franchised and known by the impressive name of "UNITED VERDE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD."

Jerome was bursting with people. But there were too many tents and wood shacks, too many hastily-built restaurants and saloons. The city

*Webster says, "Glance . . . mineral sulphides with a metallic luster."

The Montana Hotel burned Feb. 28, 1915

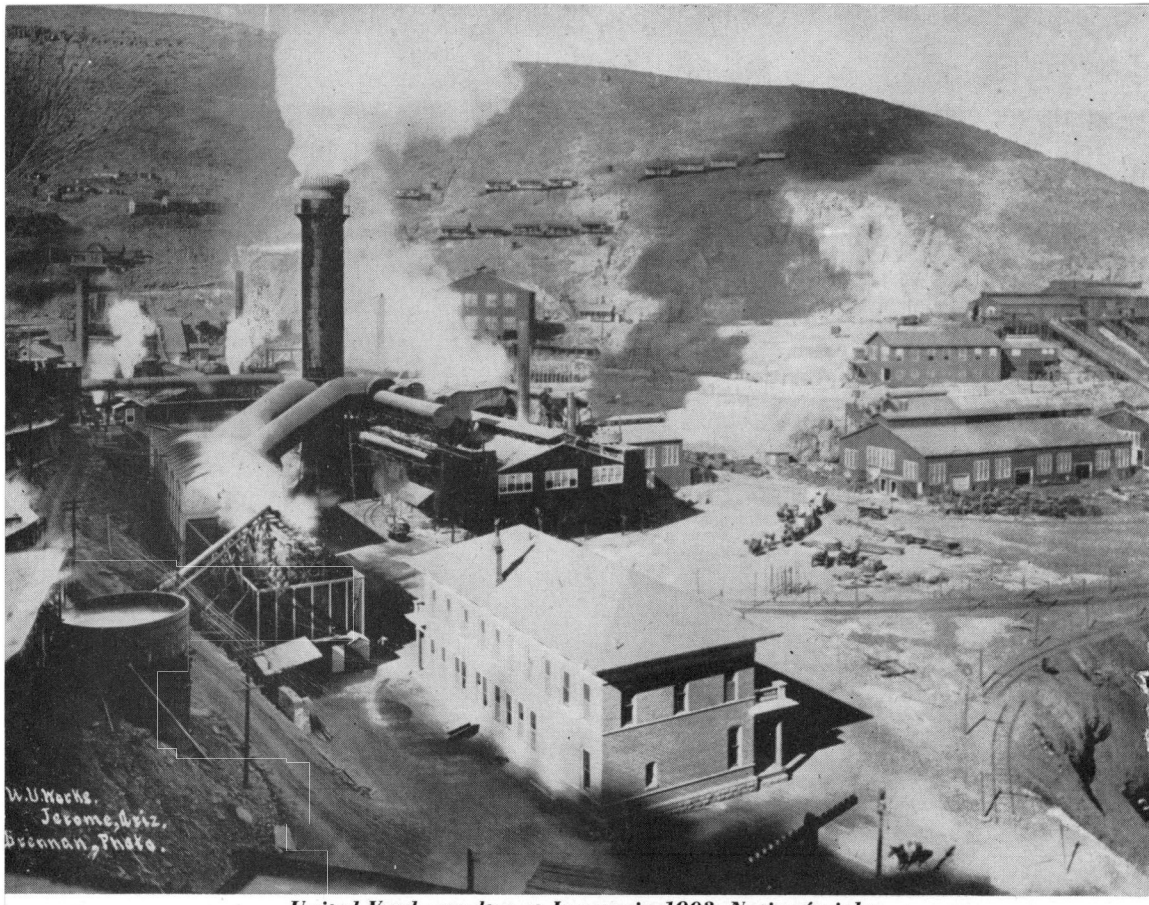
planners could not keep pace. Jerome, not to be outdone by Mrs. O'Leary's cow of Chicago fame, was burned out three times between 1897 and 1899. One fire inspired jeering headlines in a Prescott paper, "JEROME BURNS AGAIN! ENTIRE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF 24 SALOONS AND 14 CHINK RESTAURANTS DESTROYED."* That did it. Jerome incorporated in 1899 as the fifth largest city in Arizona.

Some say that one pack master about this time with a train of 200 burros hauled domestic water into Jerome. Later he became better known as Pancho Villa.

In 1900 some of Jerome's investors took a closer look at the geologic structure. As a result J. J. Fisher staked out a claim known as the Little Daisy, east of the United Verde and in Bitter Creek. After about ten years, though, the Little Daisy began to droop. It was bought by James S. Douglas, the younger. (The boys in the back rooms called him Rawhide Jimmie Douglas.) He was a hard worker who expected his men to keep up with him.

Jimmie Douglas took a closer look than had Fisher. He studied the Verde Fault, where the earth's skin had cracked and slipped a half-mile down Cleopatra Mountain. The geologic structure here is founded on pre-Cambrian diorites and porphyries about 600,000,000 years old. It builds up through "young" Tertiary rocks about 50,000,000 years old. The pay dirt was in the pre-Cambrian diorites and porphyries. On the

*Several gambling houses and a red-light district burned, too.



United Verde smelter at Jerome in 1903. Notice freight team on dump in middle right.

upper side of the fault, in United Verde territory, these were exposed and easily accessible. On the lower side, in Little Daisy territory, nature had piled about 600 feet of lava and limestone on top of the ore body that had moved down with the fault. That made the ore pretty hard to locate. In 1916, after four years and $400,000 had been spent in the search, word flashed through financial circles and mining camps that on the 1,400-foot level Jimmie Douglas had hit 300 feet of 15% ore and on the 1,500-foot level, 5 feet of 45% ore! It was the faulted top, the cream of the United Verde ore body! $125,000,000 worth of ore had slipped away from W. A. Clark.

Clark, up at the United Verde, was having other troubles. Down on the 400-foot level burned a fire which was to change the entire course of United Verde operations. The sulphide ores had ignited in several places. Bulkheads had failed to wall off the fires, and compressed air forced into the tunnels was only partly successful. The sulphide dust was highly combustible, and, when dumped into a haulage shaft, often ignited spontaneously. One of the fires on the 400-foot level had been burning for 20 years.

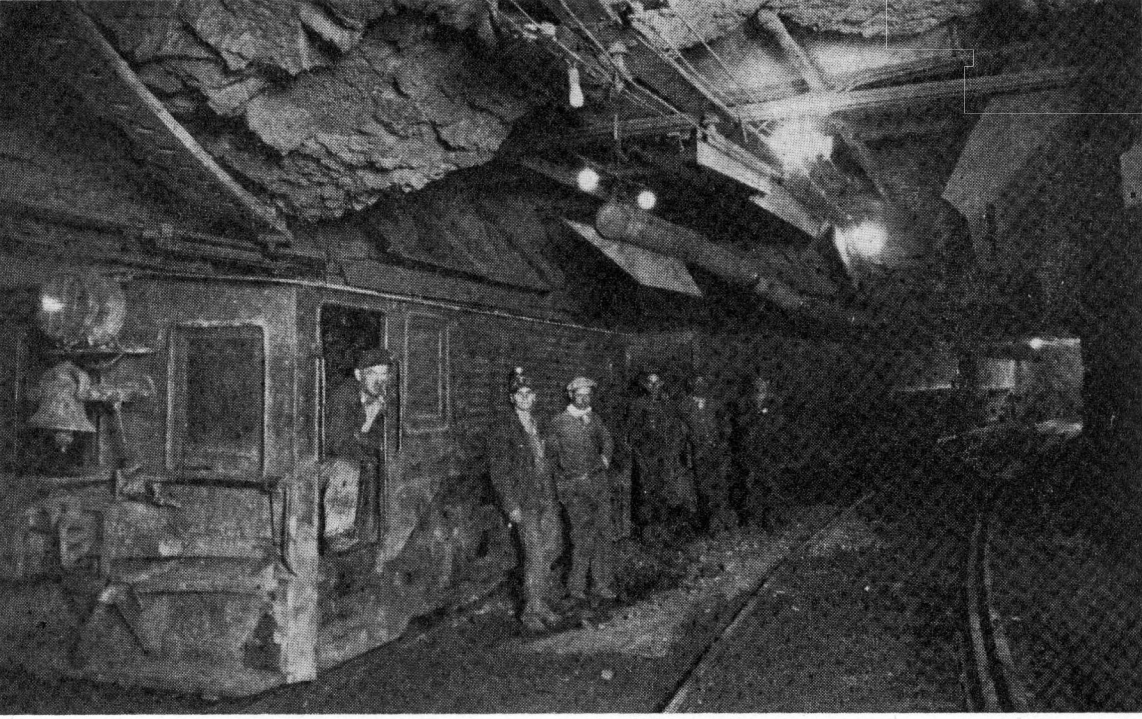
Back of the bulkheads and fires were 9,708,923 tons of ore that averaged 3.47% copper, with 2.07 ounces of silver and .07 ounces of gold to the ton. On top of that ore lay an overburden of 15,977,801 cubic yards of waste. Here was a real problem. The ore couldn't be taken out by the

usual tunnel and shaft methods. Was it worthwhile to peel off the heavy waste overburden to get at the ore beneath? Slide rules and T-squares showed the way, and an open-pit operation was decided upon. But the whole smelter set-up was smack-dab in the great big middle of the pit location. Before the open-pit operation could be started, the smelter would have to be moved.

Perhaps, at this point, we should explain what goes on in a smelter. Basically the smelter is the place where the ore goes in and the copper comes out. Ore from the mine goes to a crusher plant, a sort of mechanized pestle-and-mortar machine of mammoth proportions. The great pestle gyrates inside a funnel-shaped mortar and crushes the ore which flows out the bottom. Through a second crusher the ore is reduced to pebble size and transported to the concentrator plant. Here the ore is mixed with water and run through revolving cylinder where heavy steel balls pulverize it. Then it passes on to flotation tanks where oily reagents are added and is agitated by compressed air. The minute metal particles cling to the oily bubbles and the sludgey waste is carried off to a tailings pond. The copper-collecting bubbles are floated off and mixed with fluxing agents. This concentrate is dried and fed into the reverberatory furnace, a blast furnace in which the flame reverberates, usually reflected from the roof of the furnace. The solid concentrates become a molten mass through which the waste material rises and is discarded as slag. What remains is poured into ingots, called anodes, or matte. The anodes are submerged in vats and, by electroylsis, pure copper is deposited on a thin copper cathode, melted, and fast finally into bars ready for market.

But back to Clark and his smelter problem. Out of this problem-

The open pit site after the removal of the old smelter.



Electric train and train crew in the Hopewell haulage tunnel.

within-a-problem the town of Clarkdale was born. A new smelter, larger and better than the one in Jerome, was designed for the level floor of the Verde River valley. There was room for expansion and for modern workers' homes. Construction of the new smelter was started in 1912 and completed in 1915. By that year Clarkdale was a model town with a fine water supply from Allen Spring. It had modern plumbing and sewage disposal, a company-built business block including a theatre and a town square complete with landscaping and bandstand. The houses were of brick, the paved streets wide. The three churches, two grade schools and one high school were as fine as any in the country. A community center was added, including an auditorium, club room, library, bowling alley, billiard room, a wading pool and a first-rate swimming pool.

Jerome, too, was putting on a prettier look. Many frame houses were being replaced by brick or concrete structures. Gradually, the scene was being set for the roaring twenties.

After Clarkdale took over the smelting operation in 1915, the Jerome smelter was dismantled and work started on the removal of the overburden to get at the ore body. This stripping operation, mainly the removal of waste, continued into the middle '20s. Finally, the first small electric shovel was put into service in the lower pit. It was March 1925, and by 1929 four revolving electric shovels with 1¾ cubic yard capacity were loading ore into eleven 4-wheel drive side-dumping trucks. These trucks did not haul the ore to the rim of the pit. They dumped it into shafts that dropped into the Hopewell Haulage tunnel. This tunnel is on the 1,000-foot level. Main street in Jerome is on the 300 foot level. The tunnel extends almost a mile and a half to connect the mine and the transfer bins at Hopewell. The tunnel is 13 feet wide and 10 feet high and accomodates two tracks for full fledged standard gauge

trains, called the Verde Tunnel & Smelter Railroad. Two thousand and seven hundred feet of the tunnel are timbered with 10x10's of Oregon Pine. From Hopewell the V T & S RR runs 6.7 miles to Clarksdale, 1,300 feet below.

By 1929 the population of Jerome had soared to 15,000. There were 2,345 working miners. The Verde Central mine was the third largest producer of several in the area. More copper was coming out of Arizona than from any other state. The United Verde produced $29,000,000 worth of ore in one year alone. Ruffner had been right. He HAD found it.

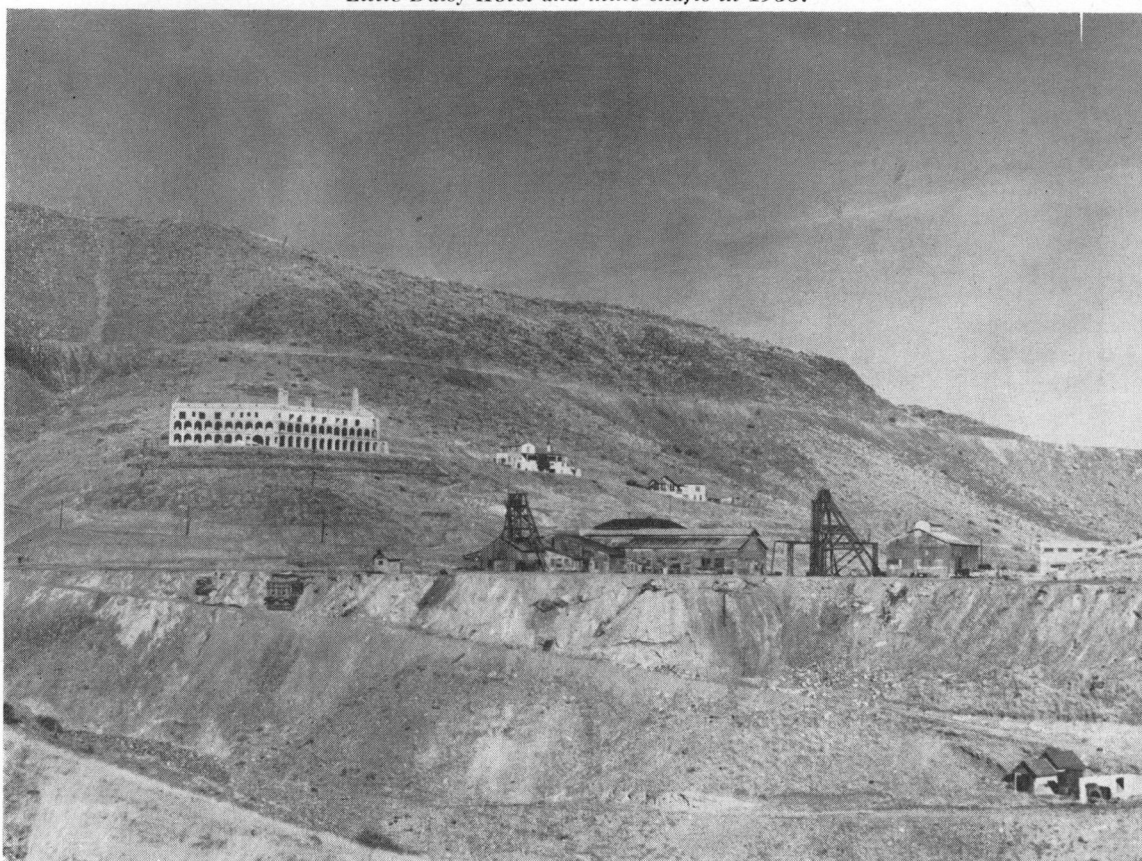
But it was still 1929; some other things happened that year. Remember? Somebody in New York jerked that matte* again. The bottom fell out of everything but the open pit. The price of copper fell so low anybody could buy it. But nobody could afford to mine it. In 1930 the Verde Central folded up, and the following year United Verde bought the property. By 1932 the price of copper had sunk to 5 cents. United Verde now closed its mine and doused its smelter fires. The miners of Jerome scattered to WPA jobs, leaving only 4,748 hillside dwellers.

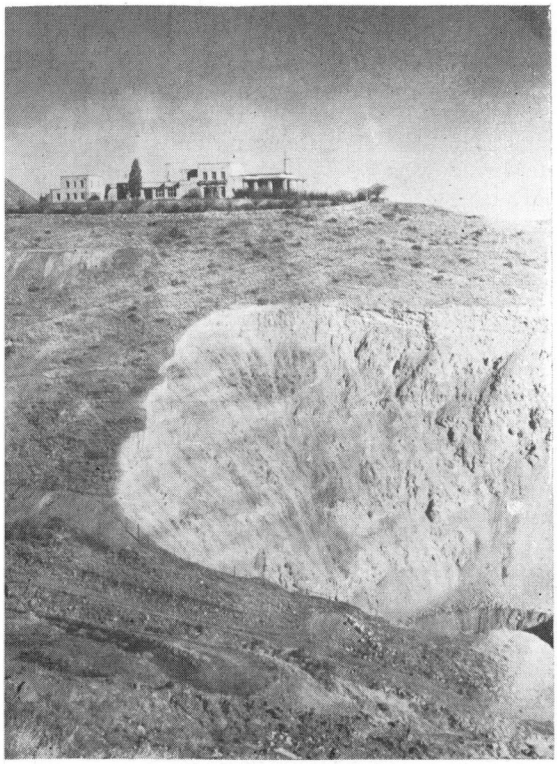
After three years of financial pump-priming, a faint gasp of national economic recovery could be heard. Jimmie Douglas wanted to buy the United Verde Copper Company but learned that the Phelps Dodge Corporation had negotiated successfully for it and was taking the U. V., mill, drill and hoist for $20,800.000.

$20,800,000 for an overworked mine looked like a pig-in-a-poke to other mining interests. Phelps Dodge got a round of raised eye-brows.

*Bad pun. Webster says, "Matte . . . a crude mixture of sulphides formed in smelting ores."

Little Daisy Hotel and mine shafts in 1953.





Douglas mansion

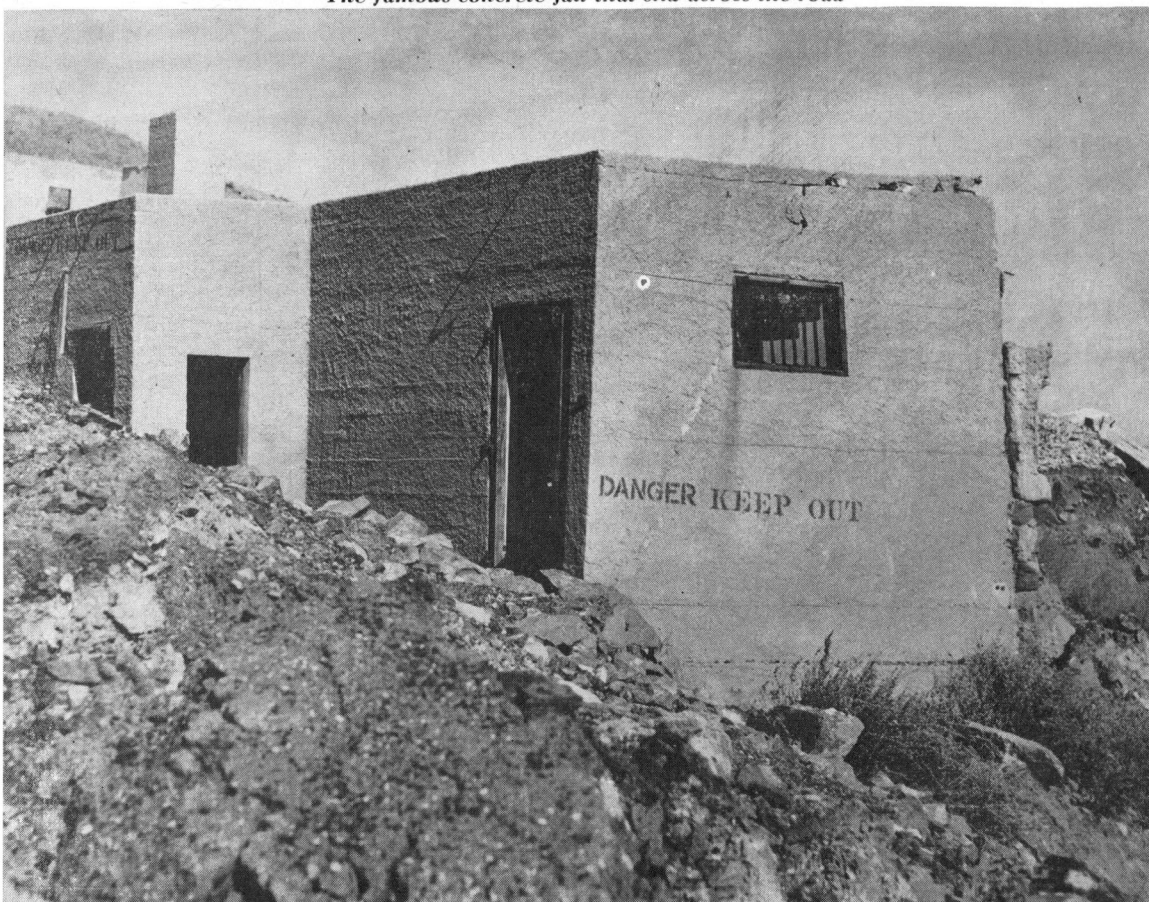
Copper, remember, wasn't yet worth mining. But with faith in the future, P. D. set to work, cleaning up and improving working conditions. The mine and smelter were reopened in 1935.

Three years later the U.V.X. dissolved.

Who were these P.D. people who laid out $20,800,000 for a mine that everybody else thought was washed up? They were descendants of Anson Green Phelps, 1781, merchant in tin-plate and hardware, founder of the P.D. empire, father of three daughters —Melissa, Elizabeth and Caroline—whose husbands all got into the act. Melissa had married William E. Dodge in 1828, and Phelps Dodge & Company was launched in 1834.

According to a New York City

The famous concrete jail that slid across the road



newspaper advertisement for December 7, 1837, Phelps Dodge inventoried, among other items: 4,759 boxes Tin Plate; 800 bundles Russian Sheet Iron; 100 cases London Sheathing Copper; 100,000 lbs. Braziers' Copper; 50,000 lbs. Bolt Copper; 30,000 lbs. Old Copper. Obviously they were well established in the copper business a hundred years before their purchase of the United Verde Mine.

By 1878, William Earl Dodge, Jr., and Elizabeth's son, Daniel William James were the sole partners in P.D. Three years later P. D. cut Dr. James S. Douglas in for 10% of the Atlanta mine which adjoined the Copper Queen at Bisbee. Douglases have been associated with P.D. ever since; James Douglas served as President from 1908 to 1916 and Walter Douglas from 1916 to 1929.

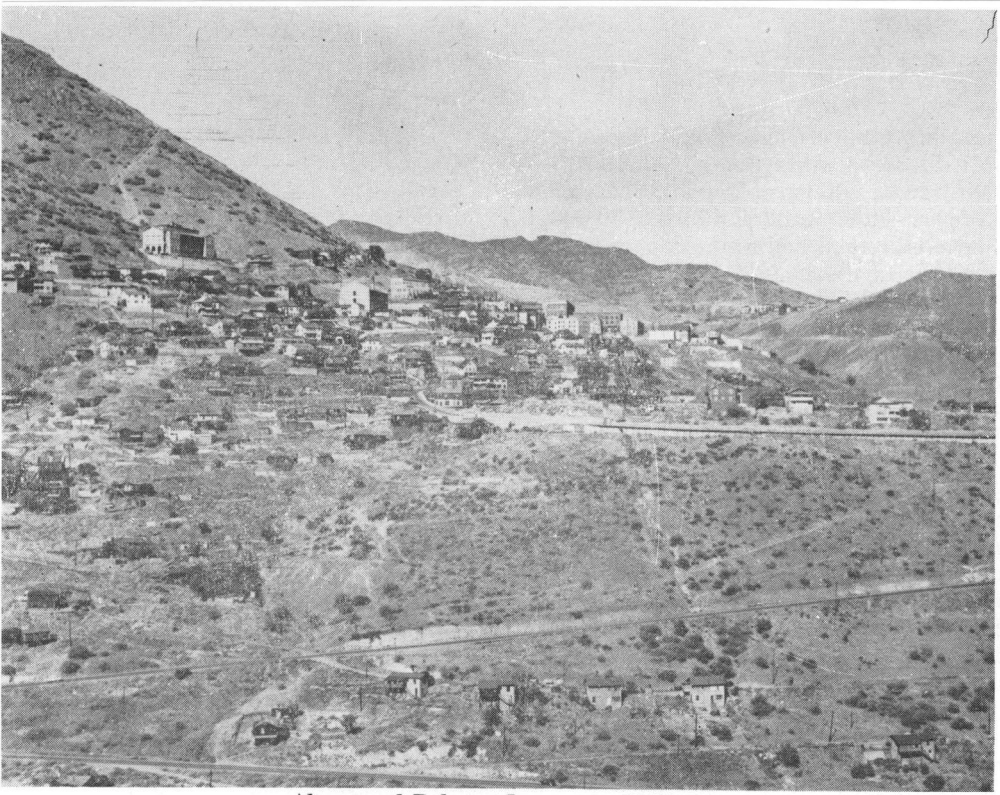
The great demand for copper needed in war materials, shells, ships, power and communications rapidly depleted the known ore deposits in the 1940s. Fortunes were spent in electronic geophysical explorations for more ore-bearing bodies. The hills were pock-marked with the holes of diamond drills. The tremendous war production tonnage signaled the beginning of the end. In 1950 the smelter fires were again shut off. Hundreds of miners were transferred from Jerome to other Phelps Dodge mines at Ajo and Bisbee. Usable parts of the smelter were dismantled and moved south.

The known deposits of ore were exhausted.

But P.D. had not made a really bad guess; by the end of 1949 their net earnings after taxes were over $40,500,000.

On January 30, 1953, headlines in a Phoenix newspaper read "END COMES TO FAMED JEROME MINING CAMP—PD Drags Last Ore from Holes—Jerome, one of Arizona's great mining camps, will die as a mining town in about two months . . . "

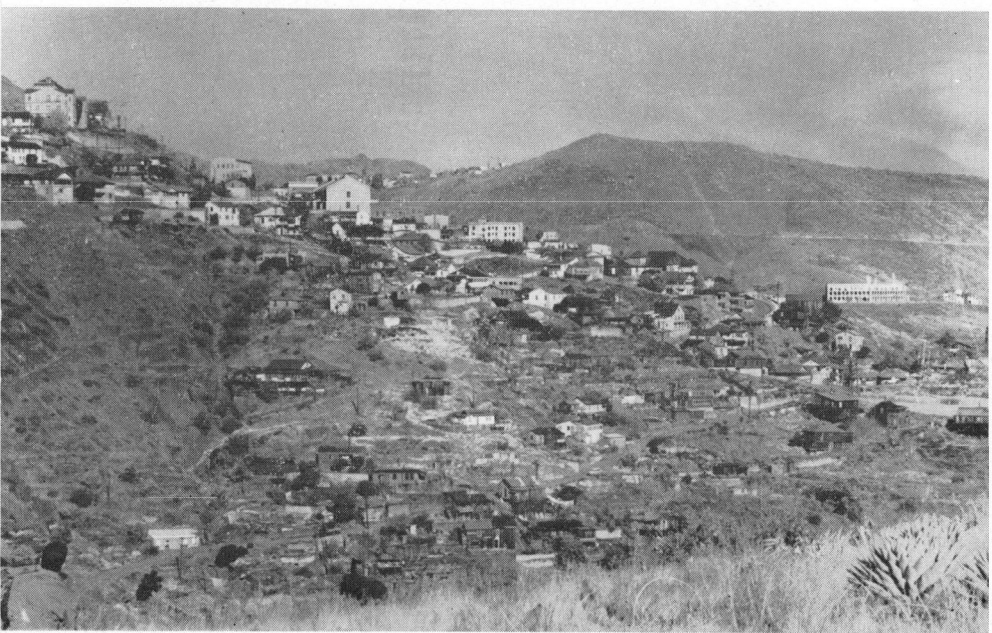
Under the stucco of this church the wall sheathing is made of powder boxes



Above and Below—*Jerome in 1953*

Today, some say the city itself is built on a deposit of low-grade ore that could be profitably mined, but only as an open pit. Such an operation, involving destruction of the town, would surely be a tragic end for historically rich Jerome. Yet to become an abandoned ghost town would be equally ignominious. This seems improbable.

Another possibility is not an end, but a beginning—Jerome taking its rightful place among the picturesque old towns of the once roaring West—a great out-door museum dedicated to its own marvelous story of mines, men and money.



The traveling public is becoming increasingly aware of the National Monuments, which have received less publicity than the great, well-known National Parks, yet which possess extremely interesting features.

Many of these are in the Southwest; we hope you will take the opportunity to visit one or more of them on your trip.

Administered as a group by the General Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona:

IN COLORADO:	Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Box 96, Alamosa
IN UTAH:	Arches National Monument, Moab Natural Bridges National Monument (c/o Arches) Rainbow Bridge National Monument (c/o Navajo)
IN NEW MEXICO:	Aztec Ruins National Monument, Aztec Bandelier National Monument, Santa Fe Capulin Mountain National Monument, Capulin Chaco Canyon National Monument, Bloomfield El Morro National Monument, El Morro Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument (c/o Gen'l Supt.) Gran Quivira National Monument, Gran Quivira White Sands National Monument, Box 231, Alamogordo
IN ARIZONA:	Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Chinle Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge Chiricahua National Monument, Dos Cabezas Coronado National Memorial (c/o Tumacacori) Montezuma Castle National Monument, Camp Verde Navajo National Monument, Tonalea Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ajo Saguaro National Monument, Rt. 8, Box 520, Tucson Sunset Crater National Monument (c/o Wupatki) Tonto National Monument, Roosevelt Tumacacori National Monument, Tumacacori Tuzigoot National Monument, Clarkdale Walnut Canyon National Monument, Rt. 1, Box 790, Flagstaff Wupatki National Monument, Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff

Other areas administered by the National Park Service in the Southwest follow:

IN ARIZONA:	Grand Canyon National Monument, Grand Canyon Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon Petrified Forest National Monument, Holbrook Pipe Spring National Monument, Moccasin
IN ARKANSAS:	Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs
IN COLORADO:	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (c/o Mesa Verde) Colorado National Monument, Fruita Mesa Verde National Park
IN NEVADA:	Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Boulder City Lehman Caves National Monument, Baker
IN NEW MEXICO:	Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Carlsbad
IN OKLAHOMA:	Platt National Park, Sulphur
IN TEXAS:	Big Bend National Park
IN UTAH:	Bryce Canyon National Park, Springdale Capitol Reef National Monument (c/o Zion) Cedar Breaks National Monument (c/o Zion) Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Pleasant Grove Zion National Monument (c/o Zion) Zion National Park, Springdale

This booklet is published by the

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