NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received APR 3 1987

date entered 987

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Smuggler Mine (Historic Resources of Aspen - MRA)

and/or common Smuggler Mine

2. Location

street & number Smuggler Mountain — n/a not for publication

city, town Aspen — ___ vicinity of Aspen

state Colorado — code 08 — county Pitkin — code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	x occupied	___ agriculture	n/a museum
___ building(s)	x private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
x site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
x Multiple Resource	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	x industrial	___ transportation
		x no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Smuggler - Durant Mining Corporation

street & number 1650 Broadway, Suite 703

city, town New York — n/a vicinity of — state New York, 10019

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pitkin County Court House

street & number 506 East Main Street

city, town Aspen — state Colorado

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites — has this property been determined eligible? n/a yes x no

date Ongoing — n/a federal x state n/a county n/a local

depository for survey records Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP)

city, town Denver — state Colorado

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	n/a deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
___ good	n/a ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date n/a
_x_ fair	n/a unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Smuggler Mine site is the location of one of the first silver strikes in the Roaring Fork Valley. Overlooking Aspen, it is the only remaining major mine site still visible from the town. The Smuggler retains its integrity of location, setting and use.

The natural setting of the surrounding mountainside has changed little since the 19th century mining period. It is sparcely forested with scattered evergreen and aspen trees. Scrub Oak and indigenous low-growing vegetation have reclaimed the other Smuggler Mountain mine sites. The physical evidence of mines on Aspen Mountain was removed with the construction of the ski area beginning in the 1940s.

The Smuggler, which is reached by a dirt road, is fenced and guarded and is not open to the public. The nominated area contains 9.9 acres of the 29 acre mining property owned by David M. Hyman's grandchildren. The dominant features from the mining operations are the large mine dumps and the tunnel and shaft openings which visually characterize the historic use of the site. Underground, the thirty-eight levels of tunnels are still in existence with more than fifty percent of the lower levels currently underwater.

In the mid-1970s, work began to reopen some of the tunnels including the 1885 Clark Tunnel, which is the oldest identified tunnel and the 1898 Tunnel Number Two (photo 30a, 30b). The Smuggler shaft, ca. 1884, at the base of the dumps, remains closed within a fenced area (photo 30g). The Clark was entirely dug by hand. The further the tunnel goes into the mountain, the smaller it becomes until it is about the size of an ore car. Twenty percent of the tunnels have now been reopened including the Clark and Tunnel Number Two. These have not been enlarged and the only changes have been the installation of new shoring and the relaying of the tracks. These two tunnels along with the Smuggler shaft are contributing.

Immediately outside the Clark Tunnel is the small original dump from that tunnel. The size of the two main dumps was increased when some mining was done in the 1950s (photo 30, 30h). These dumps were smaller and are clearly visible in the historic photo #1. The dump below the building with Smuggler written on the side is in the same vicinity as the dump with the building on top at the right of photo #30. Even though the size of the dumps has changed over time, they still retain integrity of setting, location, materials and use and are considered contributing elements to the historic character and use of the mine site.

All of the original buildings from Aspen's mines, including the Smuggler, have disappeared over the years through deterioration and removal for scrap materials. Currently there are five non-contributing buildings on the Smuggler site. A large corrugated metal building with a gabled roof and a small wooden, gabled roof shed, both built about 1950, are located at the foot of the large dumps (photo 30, 30f). On top of the large dumps are a corrugated metal building with an attached trailer and a gabled roof, wooden shed constructed from the lumber

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of the dismantled Kit Carson Stage Stop in Aspen. Both were built in the early 1970s (photo 30, 30d). At the very end of one of the large dumps is a 1970s wooden ore shoot with seven historic ore cars on the tracks, including two original cars from the Smuggler (photo 30, 30c). (Smuggler cars are the 2nd and 3rd from right in photo 30c.) The non-contributing watchman's trailer is to the northwest of the lower portion of the mine site. It is located in a grove of trees and is not visible. (No photo.)

By the 1890s, when the Smuggler was at its peak of operations, there were several large buildings on the site, including the shaft house for Tunnel Number One, the concentrator building and the gallows frame and house with the name "Smuggler" painted across the side. (See the historic photos.) The large sandstone blocks of the gallows frame and house still remain above Tunnel Number Two (photo 30e). In 1892, the mine had "a main shaft 500 feet deep and various underground workings some 16,800 feet in length; also three eighty horsepower boilers, a hoister, two compressors, Sullivan Diamond Electric core drill, air drills and a concentrator."[1]

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[1] Mines and Mining Men of Colorado: Historical, Descriptive and Pictorial, (Denver: John G. Canfield, 1893), p. 47.
The Sullivan drill, considered a very essential and valuable mining tool, was also used by the Compromise Mining Company.

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Contributing and non-contributing features of the Smuggler Mine

1.	Mine dumps - 1879 to 1950s	Contributing	Photo #30, 30g, 30h
2.	Metal Shed - 1950s	Non-contributing	Photo #30f
3.	Wood Shed - 1950s	Non-contributing	Photo #30f
4.	Clark Tunnel - 1885	Contributing	Photo #30a
5.	Smuggler Tunnel No. 2 - 1898	Contributing	Photo #30b
6.	Ore Shoot - 1970s	Non-contributing	Photo #30c
7.	Seven Ore Cars - 1880-1900s (The 2nd and 3rd cars from the right in the photo are original to the Smuggler Mine. The others date to within the period of significance, but are from other mines.)	Contributing	Photo #30c
8.	Wood Tool Shed - 1970s	Non-contributing	Photo #30d
9.	Foundation - 1880s	Contributing	Photo #30e
10.	Wood Building & Trailer 1970s	Non-contributing	No photo
11.	Smuggler Shaft ca. 1884	Contributing	Photo #30g
12.	Watchman Trailer - 1970s	Non-contributing	No photo

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	n/a archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	n/a landscape architecture	n/a religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	X engineering	___ music	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1879–1918 **Builder/Architect** n/a

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Smuggler Mine site may well be Aspen's most historic site. It is the only remaining major mine site where one of the original silver strikes was made in the Roaring Fork Valley in 1879. This site is clearly associated with the opening up of other silver mines in the area which became the basis for the 1880 founding of Aspen, one of Colorado's prominent 19th century mining towns. It is the only mine site from the 1879 period still visible from the town where once dozens of mines dotted the flanks of Aspen and Smuggler mountains. The Smuggler site possesses an integrity of location and setting which has seen little change over the years. Except for the original buildings, the site still retains the essential physical features which characterized the use of the site during its period of significance, such as the dumps, the tunnel openings and the thirty-eight levels of underground diggings. The Smuggler, one of the top ten silver mines in the U. S. in the large production of high grade ore, is also significant for its long-time association with David Marks Hyman and his descendants, who still own the mine. Hyman, who became the mine's owner in 1880, may have been the first eastern capitalist to invest in Aspen's mining future. Of Hyman's other Aspen mining investments, the Smuggler is the only one that still retains any integrity as a site of mining activity. The Smuggler is also the only remaining mine site most associated with pioneer mining men and town promoters, Charles B. Hallam and Professor B. Clark Wheeler. The Smuggler's period of significance has been extended to 1918, beyond the 1893 date of the Aspen Multiple Resource nomination to include the later mine history and because of the importance of the continuing operations of the Smuggler after the 1893 Silver Crash when most of the other Aspen mines closed down. The Smuggler finally ceased operations about 1918 when there was a general economic slump in mining as the availability of mineral resources declined and the costs of production increased.

BACKGROUND

The Smuggler was among the first strikes made by Charles Bennett in 1879 when he and other Leadville miners first came to the Roaring Fork Valley. Early in 1880, Charles A. Hallam and Professor B. Clark Wheeler came to the valley looking for investment opportunities for their Cincinnati partner, David M. Hyman. They took a lease on seven and one-half of Bennett's 1879 mining claims, which included the Smuggler, as well as Bennett's two ranch sites in the valley, where Wheeler laid out the plat for a town and named it Aspen.[1]

In November of 1881, The Smuggler Mining Company was incorporated with Bela M. Hughes of Denver as president, David M. Hyman of Cincinnati as vice president and S. W. Keene as secretary.[2] Later, Hyman's friend and attorney, Charles J. Hughes,

9. Major Bibliographical References

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 9.9 acres, more or less

Quadrangle name Aspen **Quadrangle scale** 1:24 000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	13	344040	433970
B	13	344120	435960
C	13	343980	433930
D	13	343870	434610
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet. See Map 3 Of 4 for VBD.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Norgren, Consultant

organization n/a **date** July 28, 1986

street & number 7453 E. Jefferson Drive **telephone** (303) 740-7860

city or town Denver **state** Colorado 802371

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

n/a **national** x **state** n/a **local**

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Barbara Sudler

title State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 3-27-87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Beth Grosvenor **date** 5/18/87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

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Jr. of Denver served as president and Charles Hallam became the general manager.

By 1884, the Smuggler and other mines in the area were extensively developed and reached a total ore value produced of over $7,000,000. By 1889, the mining output in the Aspen area was ten million dollars with the Smuggler among the top producing mines. In 1892, the Smuggler alone produced 29,967 tons of ore amounting to $356,696.88 yielding 572,524 ounces of silver and 3,336, 940 pounds of lead.[3] Following the 1893 Silver Crash, when many of Aspen's mines were shut down, the Smuggler remained open. In 1905, there were 300 men working at the Smuggler.

In 1894, the largest nugget ever mined was found 800 feet below the surface at the Smuggler, Containing 93% silver and weighing 2,060 pounds, the nugget had to be reduced to 1,840 pounds in order to be hauled to the surface.[4] It is said locally that the nugget was stored in the vault of the First National Bank in the Hyman Building. The office of the Smuggler Mining Company was also in the Hyman Building. David M. Hyman was a director of the First National and had constructed the Hyman Building in 1891. (Listed on the National Register as the Hyman-Brand Building.)

In 1910, the lower levels of the Smuggler's tunnels became flooded. At the urging of Elias Cohn, general manager of the mine, deep sea divers from the Merritt and Chapman Wrecking Company of New York were hired at $100 a day to repair the steam pump. After the water was drained out, more adequate electric pumps were installed. It is estimated that more than two million dollars worth of new ore came out of the pumped out section of the mine.[5] The Smuggler continued operations until about 1918 and was a major source of employment in Aspen.

The ownership of the Smuggler remains with Hyman's grandchildren and is leased to Stefan Albouy, an Aspen native, who has worked the mine since the mid-1970s. Albouy has reopened the 1885 Clark and 1898 Number Two tunnels, relayed tracks and replaced rotten timbering.

During the 1920s and 1930s, when the mine was not operating, the mine structures and buildings deteriorated and the lumber was taken away for other uses. In the 1950s, a large metal building was constructed at the base of the mine dumps. The wooden workshop building, built in the late 1970s near the Clark tunnel, was constructed with lumber from the original Kit Carson Stage Stop in Aspen which was milled in 1885.[6]

Footnotes

1. David M. Hyman, The Romance of a Mining Venture (Cincinnati: The Larchmont Press, 1981), pp. 8-10.

2. Aspen Daily Times, November 5, 1881, p. 3, c. 4.

3. Muriel Sibell Wolle, Stampede to Timberline (Chicago: Sage Books, 1969), p. 241.

   Mines and Mining Men of Colorado: Historical, Descriptive and Pictorial (Denver: John G. Canfield, 1893) p. 47.

4. Robert F. Bartlett, "The Early History of Aspen" (Graduate College thesis, University of Denver, March, 1951). p. 141.

   Wolle, p. 234.

5. Morris Cafky, Colorado Midland (Denver: The Rocky Mountain Railroad Club, 1965) p. 323.

   Wolle, p. 241.

6. Interview with Stefan Albouy at the Smuggler Mine, July 11, 1986.

SEE MAP 3 OF 4 FOR BOUNDARY

DESCRIPTION OF MINE PERMIT AREA AND

DESCRIPTION OF AREA FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

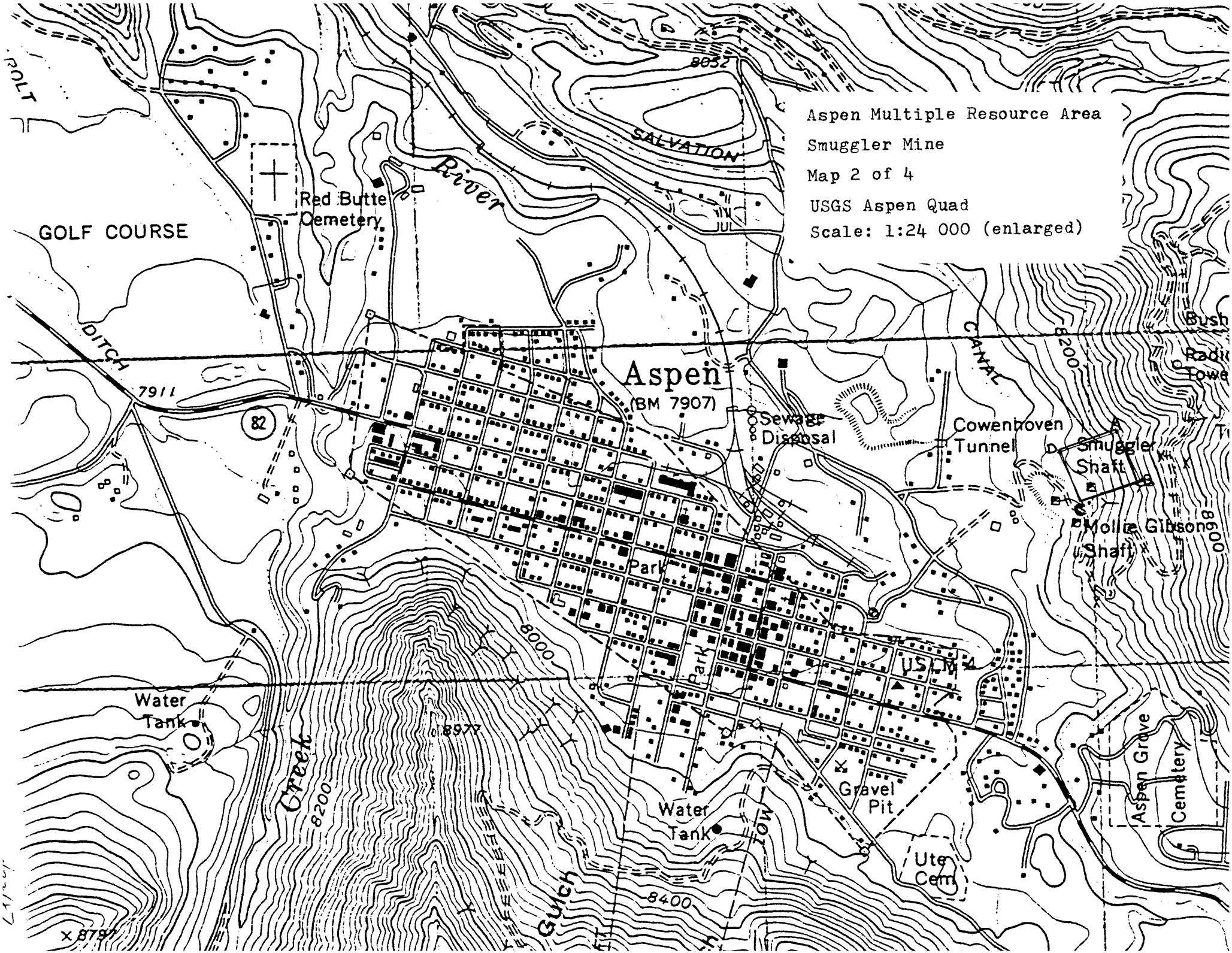
A TRACT OF LAND SITUATED IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER AND IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 7, AND SITUATED IN THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 8, ALL IN TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 84 WEST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, PITKIN COUNTY, COLORADO, BEING THAT PORTION OF SMUGGLER LODE, USMS 1656, EMMA LODE, USMS 2120, ACCIDENT LODE, USMS 5835 Am, TRUEWORTHY LODE, USMS 3740 Am, FRACTION LODE, USMS 5350, LONE PINE LODE, USMS 1910, AND GLENDALE LODE, USMS 6859, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

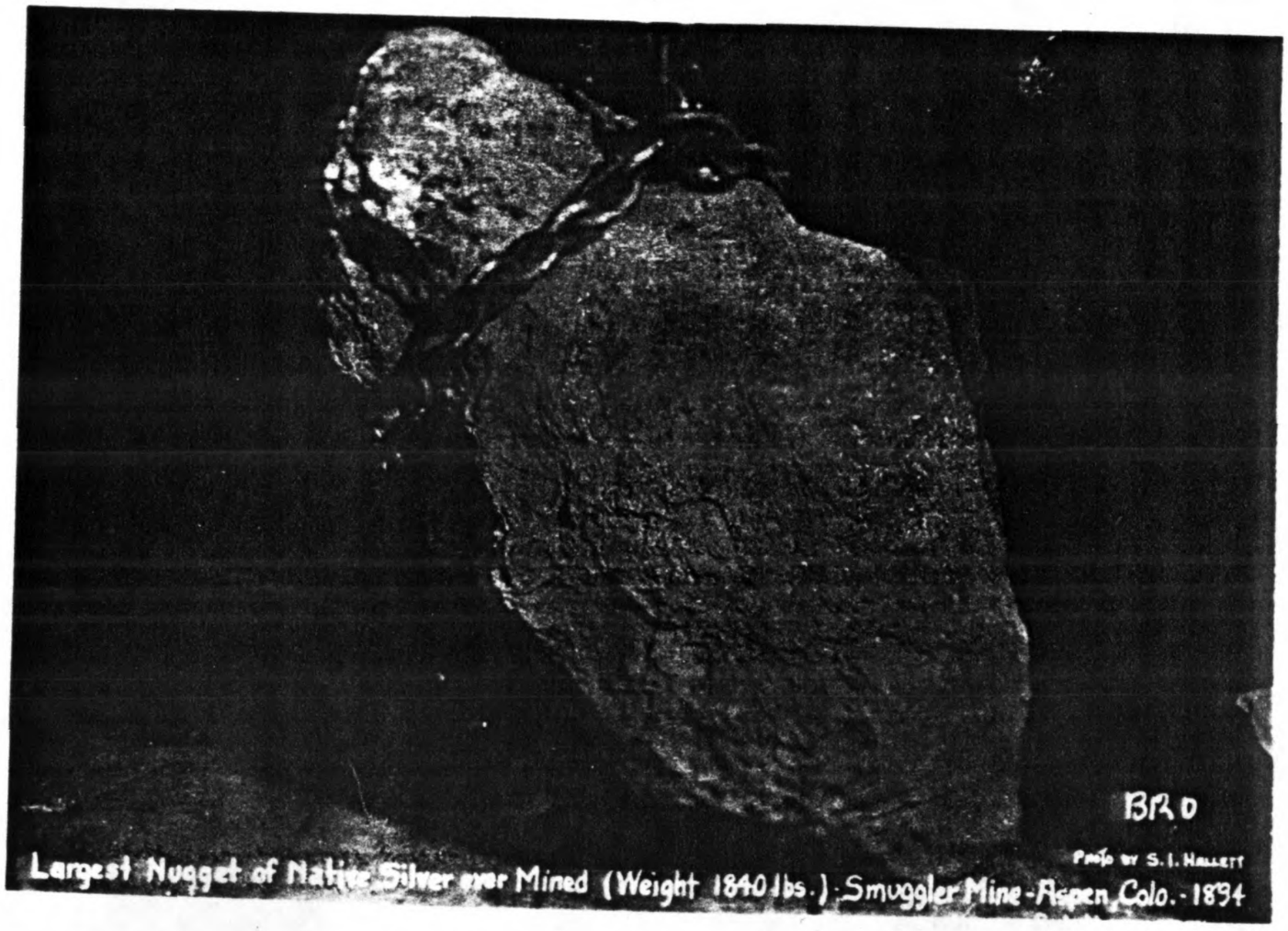
BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHERNMOST CORNER OF SAID SMUGGLER LODE WHENCE CORNER NO. 1, A RED SANDSTONE, OF MOLLIE GIBSON LODE, USMS 1281 Am, BEARS S 34°27'11" E 10.00 FEET;
THENCE N 34°27'11" W 293.17 FEET ALONG THE SOUTHWESTERLY LINE OF THE DELLA S. COMPROMISE PARCEL TO THE WESTERNMOST CORNER OF SAID SMUGGLER LODE;
THENCE N 34°18'25" W 299.00 FEET ALONG SAID SOUTHWESTERLY LINE TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTHWESTERLY LINE OF SAID ACCIDENT LODE;
THENCE N 56°14' E 729.19 FEET ALONG SAID NORTHWESTERLY LINE;
THENCE S 34°17' E 595.50 FEET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID SMUGGLER LODE, BEING ALSO THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF THE DELLA S. COMPROMISE PARCEL;
THENCE S 56°29'46" W 728.24 FEET ALONG SAID SOUTHEASTERLY LINE TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;

CONTAINING 9.9 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Boundary justification:

The boundaries, drawn from a 1986 survey, cover a 9.9 acre portion of the 29 acre Smuggler Mine property where there is visible, above-ground evidence of mining activity from 1879 to 1918 and beyond. (See map 3.) The extant mining structures, the reopened tunnels and the largest mine dumps are concentrated within the southwest section of the boundaries. The area up the mountain to the northeast from these features contains historic tunnels and mine dumps that were also part of the Smuggler Mine's operations during the period of significance and are considered part of the Smuggler's historic setting. (See photos #30 and 30H.) While more information is needed about this area to determine the contributing features, it clearly portrays the historic mining activity and is an integral part of the Smuggler Mine's historic character. Since the Smuggler Mine is the only remaining mining complex visible from Aspen and is associated with the founding of the town, there is a need to include this northeastern portion in the boundaries to clearly establish the contextural setting for the Smuggler Mine.


Aspen Multiple Resource Area
Smuggler Mine
Map 2 of 4
USGS Aspen Quad
Scale: 1:24 000 (enlarged)
GOLF COURSE
Red Butte Cemetery
River
SALVATION
8052
DITCH
7911
82
Aspen
(BM 7907)
Sewage Disposal
Cowenhoven Tunnel
Smuggler Shaft
Mollie Gibson Shaft
CANAL
8200
8600
Park
Park
8000
USLM
Water Tank
8977
Creek
8200
Gulch
Water Tank
Gravel Pit
Ute Cem
8400
Aspen Grove Cemetery
8797



Nugget taken from Smuggler Mine on Smuggler Mountain, Aspen, Colorado in 1894. Photo from Colorado Historical Society.

The Smuggler Mine (Historic Resources of Aspen - MRA)
Aspen, Pitkin County, Colorado

Photo: S.I. Hallett
Date: 1894
Neg: Colorado Historical Society

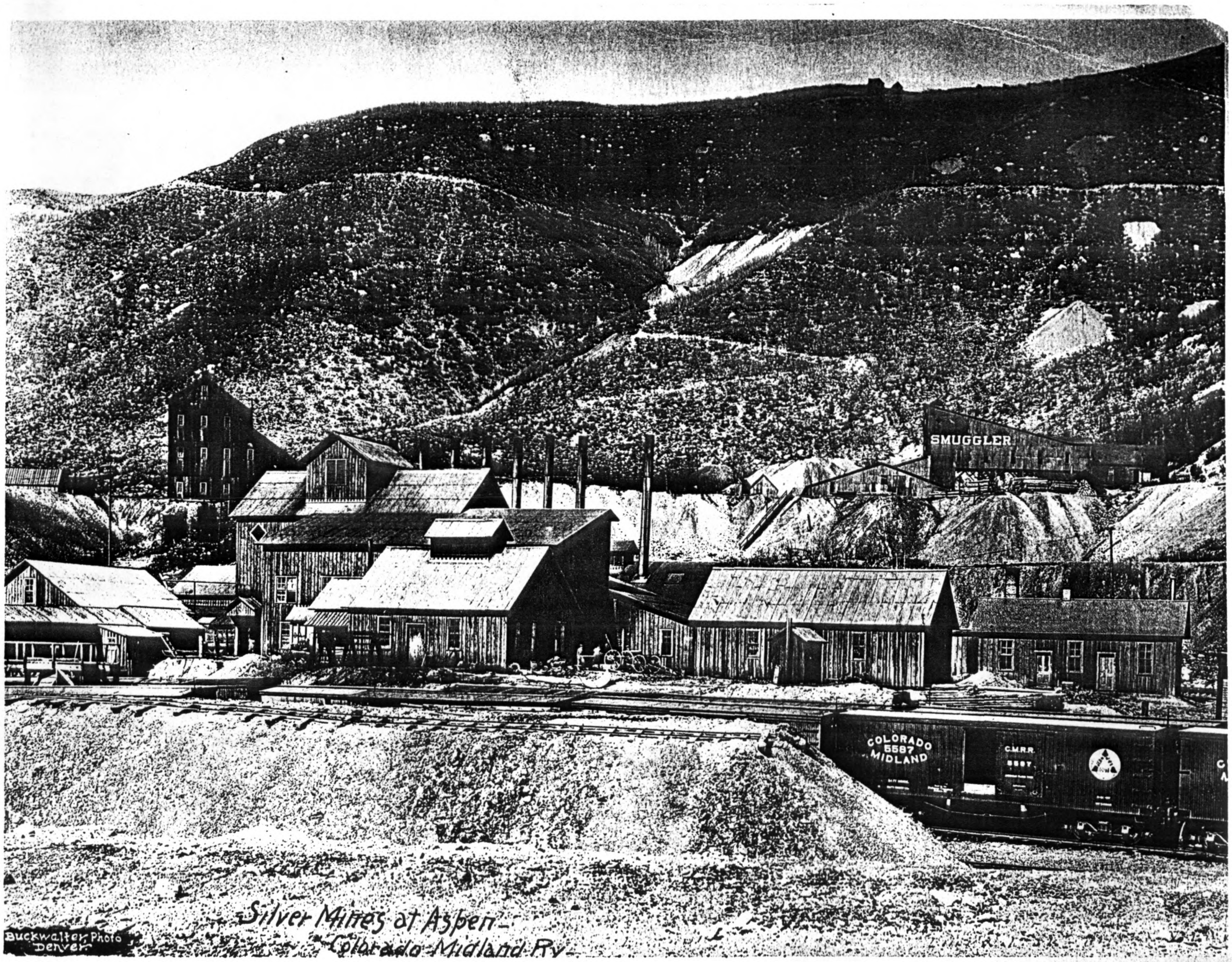
1/22/87

If used, please credit Library, State Historical Society of Colorado

Neg. No. 562

Smuggler Mine, Smuggler Mountain, Aspen, Colorado (Photo probably taken befor 1920)

Photo from Colorado Historical Society Historic Photo #1



Mines — Smuggler (Aspen, Colo.)

The Smuggler Mine (Historic Resources of Aspen - MRA)
Aspen, Pitkin County, Colorado

Photo: Buckwalter Collection
Date: Before 1920
Neg. Colorado Historical Society

1/22/47

Aspen, Colorado

4602
E # 1089
D # 4

Neg. No. F-2082 missing

Neg. # F-2524 missing Neg. No. F-6799

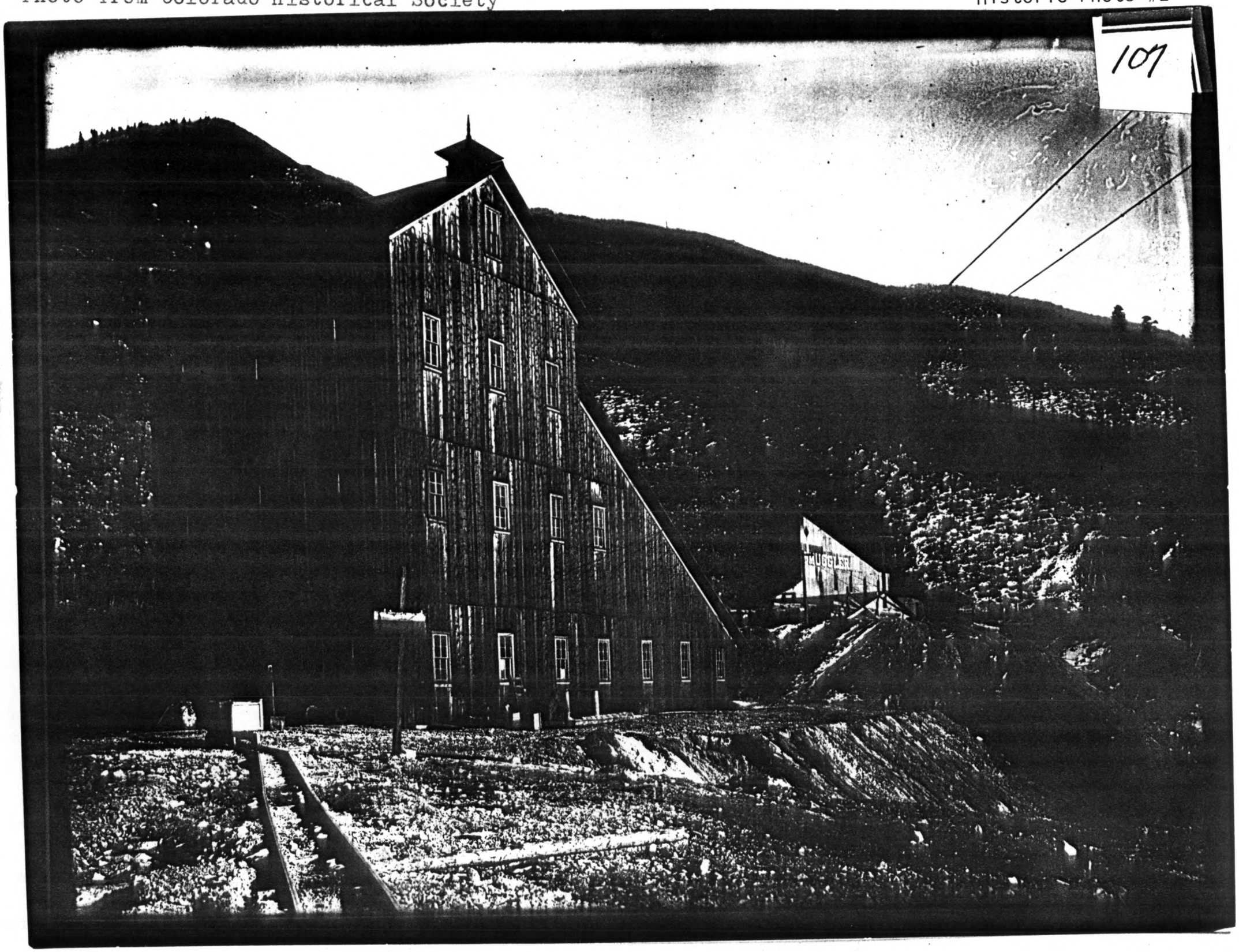
The State Historical Society of Colorado

Smuggler Mine, Smuggler Mountain, Aspen, Colorado (Photo probably taken before 1920)

Shaft House in foreground and gallows frame and house in background.

Photo from Colorado Historical Society

Historic Photo #2



C — Aspen Colo Smuggler Shaft House
Book #5 Picture 007

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MINES - SMUGGLER - ASPEN

The Smuggler Mine (Historic Resources of Aspen - MRA)
Aspen, Pitkin County, Colorado

Photo: Buchwalter Collection
Date: Before 1920
Neg. Colorado Historical Society

1/22/87

Book 5 #107