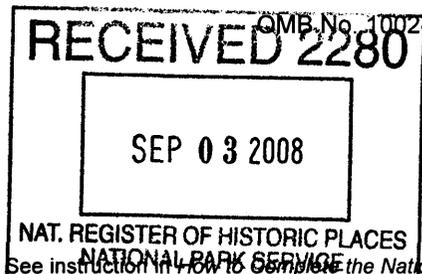


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

983



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in 36 CFR 60.406 of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Tobasco Mine and Mill
other names/site number 5HN.46; 5SA.399

2. Location

street & number South of San Juan CR 5 and Hinsdale CR 34 [N/A] not for publication
city or town Lake City [X] vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Hinsdale, San Juan code 053, 111 zip code 81235

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Mark Wolfe, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 6/17/08
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Robin L. Burgess, Preservation Officer
Date: Aug 27, 2008
Bureau of Land Management
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] entered in the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain [] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper: Gordon H. Beall
Date of Action: 10-16-05

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Name of Property

Hinsdale and San Juan Counties, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
5	0	sites
10	0	structures
0	0	objects
16	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Hinsdale County Metal Mining

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/ Processing/ Extraction:
Extractive facility

Industry/ Processing/ Extraction:
Processing site

Domestic: Multiple dwelling

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/ Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Hog-trough corner type log construction

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood: log

roof metal: tin

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Industry
- Archaeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
- Engineering
- Social History
- Architecture

Periods of Significance

1898-1904

Significant Dates

1898
1902

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
BLM, Gunnison Field Office
BLM, San Juan Public Lands Office

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Name of Property

Hinsdale and San Juan Counties, Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 157

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- | | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. | 13 | 275198 | 4201027 | (NAD27) |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2. | 13 | 279075 | 4201571 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3. | 13 | 279101 | 4201356 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4. | 13 | 276245 | 4200706 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |

The UTM's were derived by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHF by the U.S. Bureau of Land

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Coleman/ Heritage Team Lead
organization San Juan Public Lands date 12/05/2007
street & number 15 Burnett Court telephone 970-385-1250
city or town Durango state CO zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheet
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The Tobasco Mine and Mill contain several property types described in the *Hinsdale County Metal Mining* Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF): Developed Mine subtype of the Ore Extraction Properties property type; the Mill subtype of the Ore Reduction Properties property type; the Boarding House subtype of the Mining Habitation property type; the Tram subtype of the Mining Transportation property type; and the Hydro-Power Generation property type.

The Tobasco Mine and Mill constitute a historic mine and mill complex located high in the alpine tundra of the San Juan Mountains of southwestern Colorado. The complex extends from an elevation of 13,200 feet on the northeast side of Cinnamon Mountain in San Juan County, drops down to Cinnamon Pass, and continues east down to 11,800 feet in Hinsdale County. The district is approximately 19 miles from Lake City. Surface ownership of the district is a mixture of private and federal, with the federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Tobasco Mill, Feature 11 (or F11), and Features 1-5 are privately owned; all of the remaining features are on federal BLM land.

A total of 14 features comprise the Tobasco Mine and Mill complex that include the following:

- Tobasco Mill (F11)
- Tobasco Cabin/ boarding house and privy depression with a board scatter (F14)
- collapsed boarding house and cellar(F6)
- powder house and blacksmith shop foundations (F4)
- foundation for blacksmith forge and bunkhouse site (F5)
- two tram terminals/ore bins and seventeen tram towers (F7)
- three mine adits (F3, F8, F9)
- three mine tunnels and associated waste rock piles (F1, F4, F5)
- two mine prospects (F2, F10)
- two dams (F13)
- trash scatter and depression (F12)

These features are indicated by numbers on the sketch maps that follow. Features 1-6 are mine workings and associated buildings located on the northeast slope of Cinnamon Mountain, above Cinnamon Pass. Features 8, 9, and 10 are additional mine workings located just below Cinnamon Pass. Features 11, 12, 13, and 14, which make up the milling complex, are located approximately 1½ miles downhill from the upper mine workings. Feature 7 is a tram system connecting the upper mine workings with the mill complex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

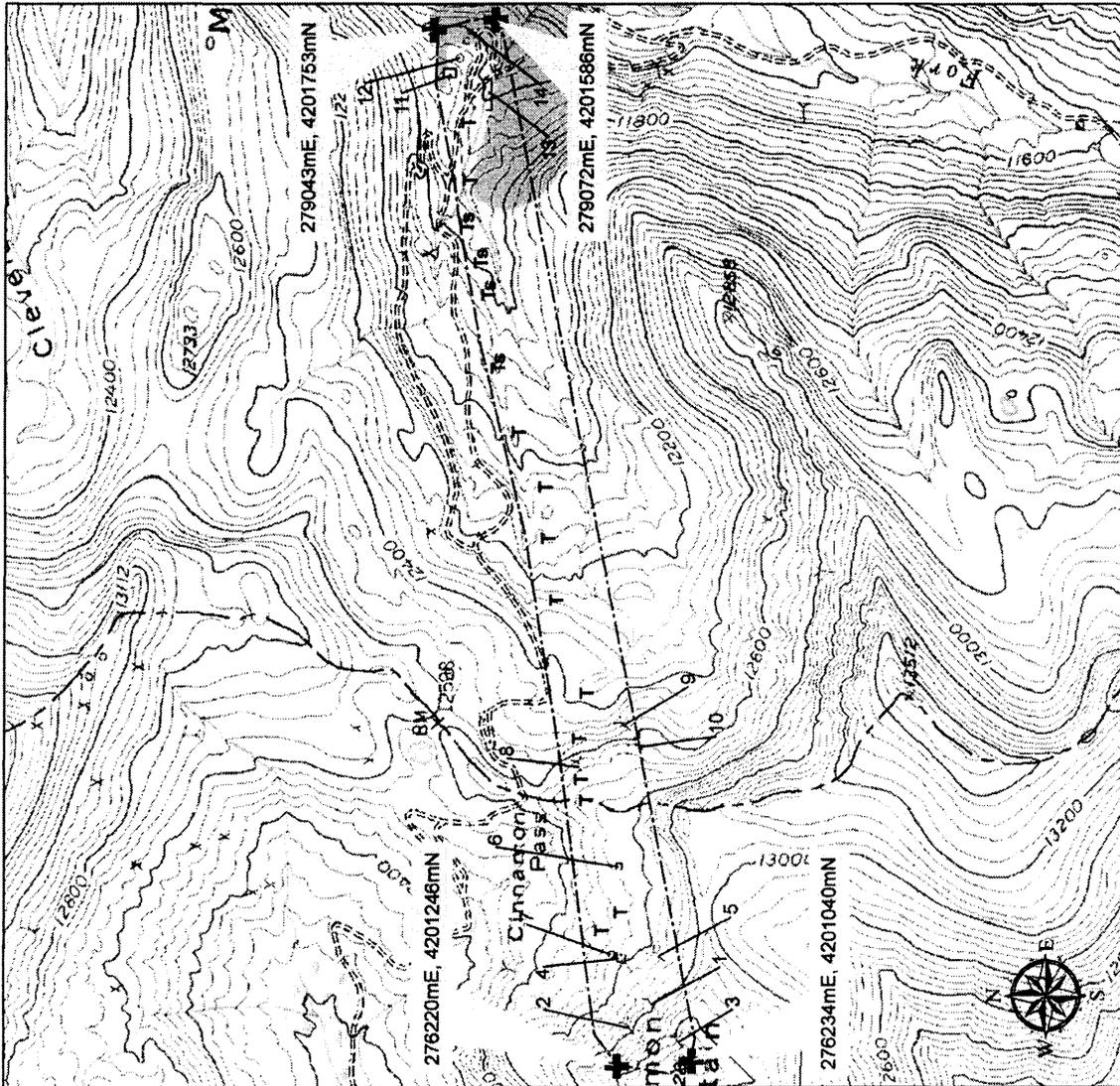
Section number 7 Page 2

Tobasco Gold Mine
and
Milling Company
5SA399 / 5HN46
December 5, 2007

157 Acres

Legend

- 1, 2, ... Features
- ✚ NAD83 UTM Points
- Mill Site
- Dam
- T Tram Tower
- Ts Standing Tram Tower
- Boundary



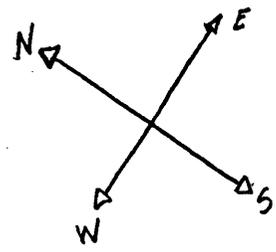
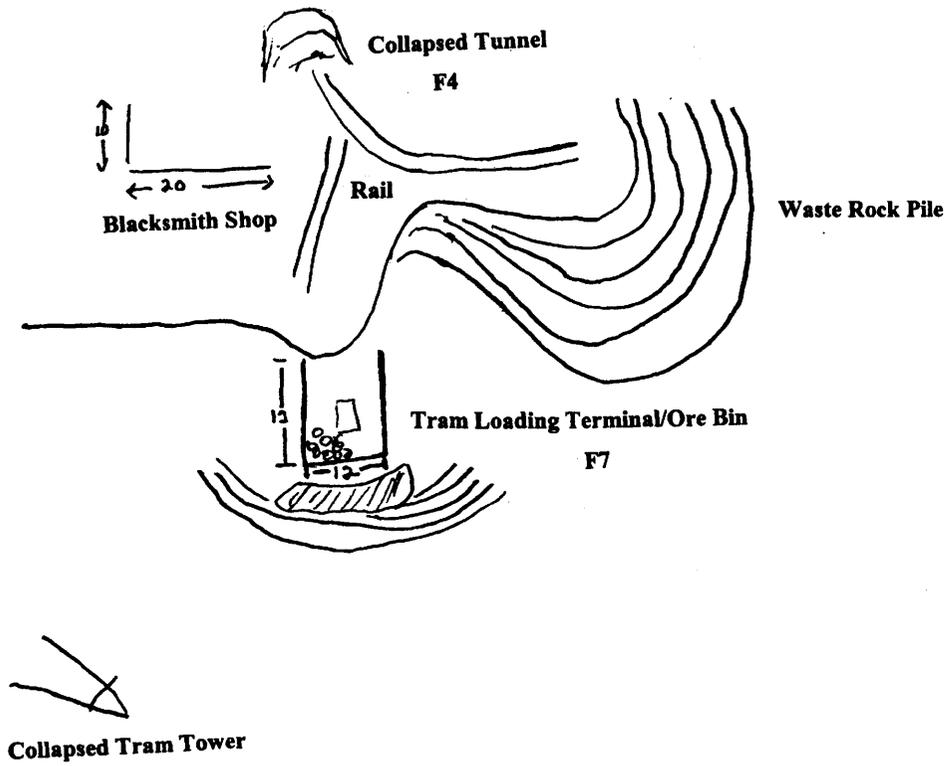
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 3

5SA399/5HN49
Tobasco Gold Mine and
Mill
Features #4 and #7



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 4

Feature 1 is a mine tunnel and associated waste rock pile located approximately midway up the northeast face of Cinnamon Mountain. The mine tunnel is excavated into a rock outcrop of andesite. The portal is supported with wood posts (8" by 8") and is 6 feet high and 8 feet wide. Timbers and rail are evident in the portal, on the slope below the mine adit, and on the waste rock pile. The waste rock pile is approximately 50 feet wide and 75 feet high.

A mine prospect (F2) is located at the base of a rock outcrop to the northwest of Feature 1. This prospect is two feet high, four feet wide, and three feet deep.

Feature 3 is a mine adit located near the top of Cinnamon Mountain and southwest of Feature 1. It is situated in a small rock outcrop on a very steep slope and is covered with scree. The adit is four feet high, five feet wide, and approximately fifty feet long. Timbers and rails lay on the slope between Features 1 and 3.

Feature 4 is a mine tunnel and waste rock pile with two associated collapsed buildings. The now collapsed tunnel opening was excavated into bedrock. The waste rock pile is approximately 65 feet wide and 15-20 feet high. One collapsed structure measures 5 feet by 5 feet and appears to have been constructed of heavy timbers covered with heavy gauge metal. Given the use of heavy timbers, it may have been a powder house. The second collapsed building consists of a board and timber scatter adjacent to the mine adit. The building measured approximately 10 feet by 20 feet, and appears to be the remains of a small mine shop, and it may be one of the two blacksmith shops referred to in the October 10, 1902, Colorado Bureau of Mines, *Mine Report*. Several poles with cross-tees were noted on the slope between this feature and Feature 1. The poles appear to be electric line poles. Features 1, 3, and 4 are aligned vertically on the slope of Cinnamon Mountain on the same vein or fault.

Feature 5 is another mine tunnel complex located southeast of and at the same level as Feature 4. A collapsed linear tunnel is located in the rock scree. This collapsed tunnel is currently about three feet deep with badly decomposed timbers and posts are exposed along its length. This is most likely the timbered tunnel described in the 1898 mineral survey for the Gold Crown and Gold Bar lodes. The mine waste rock pile is approximately 20 feet wide, 80 feet long, and 20 feet high. At the lower end and northwest of the tunnel is a small platform constructed of local rock and timbers measuring four feet by four feet. This rock platform probably formed the foundation for a forge in the blacksmith shop described in the same mineral survey. Southeast of and adjacent to the waste rock pile is the foundation of a building. This foundation has a rectangular footprint, 24 feet long (northwest-southeast) by 12 feet wide, and is primarily defined by loosely piled stone. The stone is especially notable on the downhill side where it is 2 feet high. Artifacts noted in and around the foundation include purple and brown glass, hole-in-top cans, cast iron stove fragments, charcoal, and wire nails. Based on the artifacts and the foundation dimensions, this building was most likely the frame bunkhouse mentioned in the same 1898 mineral survey (MS12940).

Feature 6 consists of a collapsed boarding house and associated cellar. (See photo 18.) The boarding house is about 960 feet east of Feature 4. The boarding house was constructed of milled lumber, with balloon frame covered with horizontal 2" by 6" siding. While the gable roof remains partially intact, it has fallen onto the north wall, and the walls have fallen underneath or to the side of the roof. Corrugated metal covered the roof. The building was two stories with an interior staircase and a single window on the gable end of the second story. The foundation was constructed of log and stone, and a

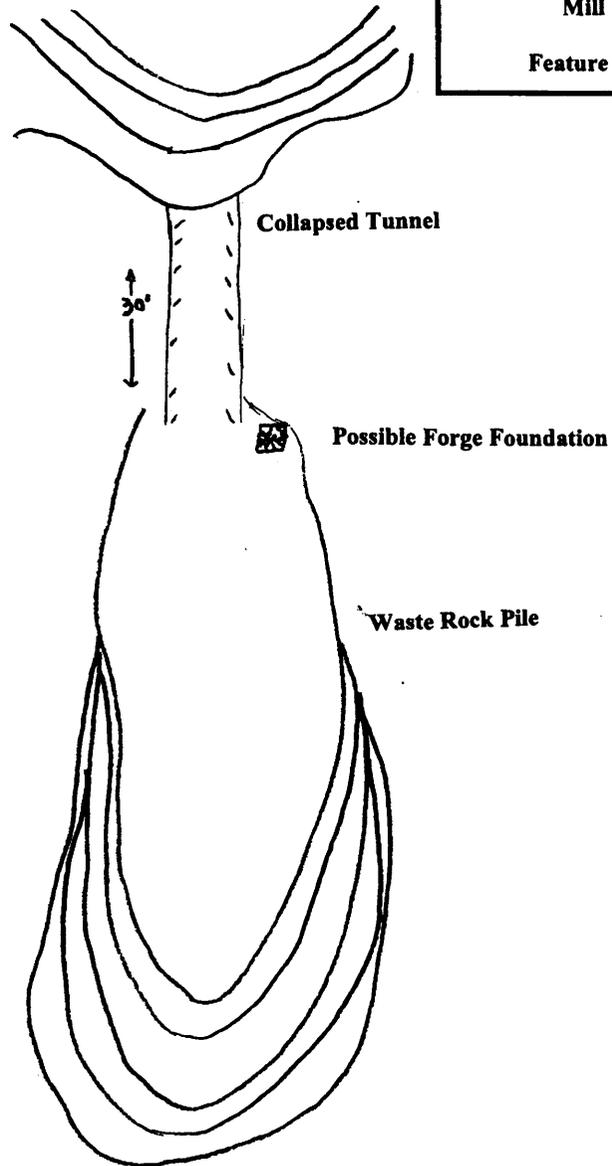
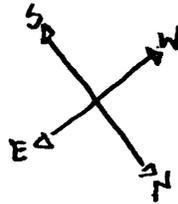
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

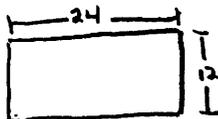
Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

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5SA399/5HN49
Tobasco Gold Mine and
Mill
Feature #5



Bunk House



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National Park Service

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Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 6

fireplace was located on the north end of the building. Each wall had a least one window opening, and a door was present on the south end of the building. A shed addition was located on the east wall near the northeast corner. Overall dimensions of the boarding house are approximately 50 feet long (north-south) by 25 feet wide. This is probably the boarding house mentioned in the October 15, 1900, Colorado Bureau of Mines, *Mine Report*. According to this report the boarding house was two stories high and was 20 feet by 40 feet. It is very likely that this building is also the "summer house" referred to in the October 10, 1902, Colorado Bureau of Mines, *Mine Report*, that stated that the Tobasco Mine and Milling Company had "two houses, one for use of men in summer and one for use of men in winter." The cellar was built into a rocky hillside about 115 feet east of the boarding house. It was constructed with 8" by 8" support timbers. The west facing entrance was constructed with 1" by 10" planks, with a door opening 3 feet wide and 5 feet high. The structure may have been a powder house, but it does not seem likely that the mine manager would store dynamite so close to the living quarters, and so far from the mines.

Feature 7 is a tram system consisting of two tram terminals/ore bins, four standing tram towers, and the collapsed ruins of thirteen tram towers. The tram system connects the mine tunnel at Feature 4 with the mill (F11), a distance of approximately 7,800 feet. The tram loading terminal/ore bin at the mine tunnel (F4) contains a loading floor and a tram loading structure. It was constructed of wood posts (10" by 10") and heavy lumber (2" x 12") arranged into a sloped floor at an angle of 45 degrees. A portion this loading floor in the ore bin was clad with sheet metal to protect it from the wearing action of the ore tumbling across it. The loading floor retains a small amount of ore. The structure enclosing the tram terminal/ore bin has totally collapsed or been scavenged, so it is not clear how it was constructed. The footprint of this building appears to be 12 feet by 18 feet. Wire cables and some hardware for the tram are present in the collapsed ruins. Of the seventeen tram towers, only four remain standing. They were pyramid towers constructed of four log posts arranged into a double "A" frame approximately eighteen feet high, with six foot long timber post arms extending across the top to support two wire cables. The tram was a Leschen Tramway. According to the *Lake City Times*, "The tramway is being erected by the Leschen people of St. Louis, which in itself, is a guarantee that it will be put up in the best possible manner" (July 31, 1902). Associated artifacts such as wire cables and a bucket frame are present around one of the collapsed towers.

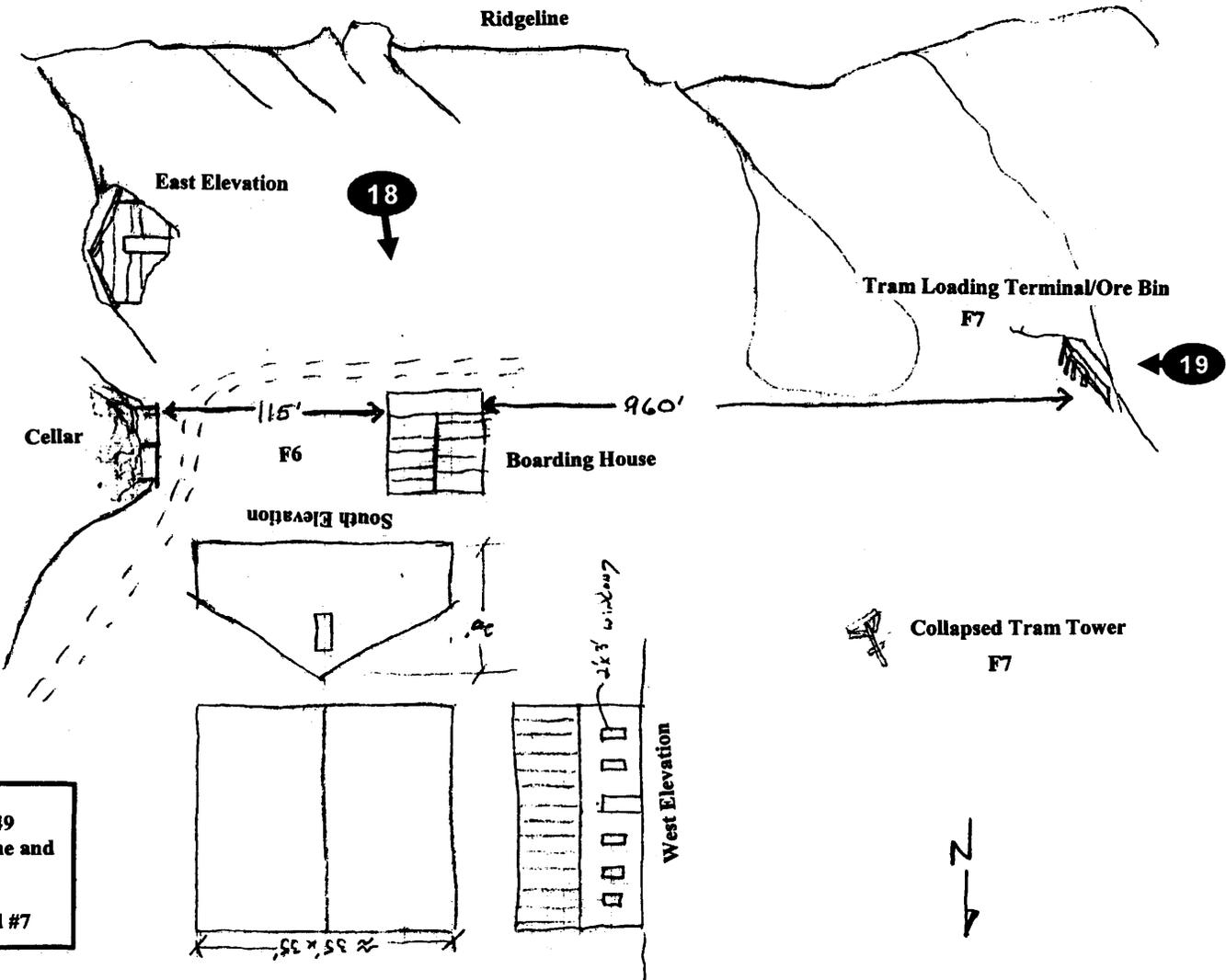
Two additional adits and one prospect are visible from the Cinnamon Pass Road. Feature 8 is an adit located in the east facing slope of the ridge south of Cinnamon Pass. The adit is excavated approximately 50 feet into the exposed bedrock (andesite). This adit measures six feet high by four feet wide, and has very straight and square walls. Feature 9 is located about 400 feet south of Feature 8. Feature 9 is an adit measuring five feet high by five feet wide. Sometime between 1998 and 2007 the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology and the Bureau of Land Management closed this adit for safety reasons. The closure was set back approximately two feet from the entrance of the adit, and was constructed with native stone and mortar. The closure is not visible until a visitor is within approximately ten to twenty feet of the adit. The waste rock pile association with feature #9 is approximately 15 feet wide and 25 feet long. A trail leads from the Cinnamon Pass road to the adit. Feature 10 is located approximately 200 feet downslope from Feature 9. Feature 10 is a prospect measuring four feet high by four feet wide, and is five feet deep.

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Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS



5SA399/5HN49
Tobasco Gold Mine and Mill
Features #6 and #7

18 Photograph No.,
Location and View

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 8

The Tobasco Mill (Feature 11) is located on the south slope of Edith Mountain at 11,600' elevation along the Cinnamon Pass Road. The Cinnamon Pass Road (Hinsdale County Road 30 and San Juan County Road 2) is the route of the historic Otto Mears Toll Road built by Enos Hotchkiss in 1875. The wood frame of the Mill building has completely collapsed. The footprint of this building is approximately 100 feet by 40 feet. It was constructed of large timbers (6" x 6" to 12" x 12") and dimensional lumber. Several pieces of milling equipment are visible in the ruins including a fine ore crusher (stamped "Colorado Iron Works, Denver, CO") and three vanners. The October 10, 1902, Colorado Bureau of Mines, *Mine Report*, stated that the Tobasco Mine and Milling Company had constructed a 100-ton Mill. The October 9, 1902, "Lake City Times" reported that the Tobasco Mill was a 150-ton cyanide mill.

The lower tram receiving terminal/ore bin (F7) is located upslope from the ruins of the mill. The tram receiving terminal is constructed of timber frame posts (12" x 12") that stand over two stories high. The dimensions of this building are 38 feet by 24 feet. The frame is still standing, but there is no siding or roofing. The sloped floor (45°) of the ore bin is constructed of large plank lumber. Ore from the tram buckets was dumped onto this sloped floor and then moved downslope into the mill.

Feature 12 is a scatter of historic trash and depression of a possible foundation located in the swale between the mill and the Tobasco Cabin/ Boarding House (F14).

Feature 13 consists of two log dams directly downslope and across the road from the mill. The dams hold back an unnamed tributary of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River. The dams are constructed of long horizontal stacked logs with tie beams placed perpendicular to the stacked logs. The first dam is 30 feet wide across the stream and appears to be about six feet high. The second dam is approximately 18 feet downstream from the first dam and has two logs that form a step like feature above 13 logs that measure about 20 feet in width and 20 feet high.

Feature 14 is the Tobasco Cabin/ Boarding House (hereafter referred to as the Tobasco Cabin). The 1902 Colorado Bureau of Mines report for the Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company states that the company has two blacksmith shops and two houses, "one for use of men in summer and one for use of men in winter." The Tobasco Cabin is most likely the "winter" house, as it is lower in elevation. A mineral survey was conducted for the millsite in December 1901, filled for in March 1902, and patented in July 1902. Notes in the mineral survey describe the hog-trough cornered building, even though the cabin lies outside of the area of land patented in the mineral survey.

The following description of the Tobasco Cabin is extracted from "Historic Structure Assessment, Tobasco Cabin" (Singer, 2006):

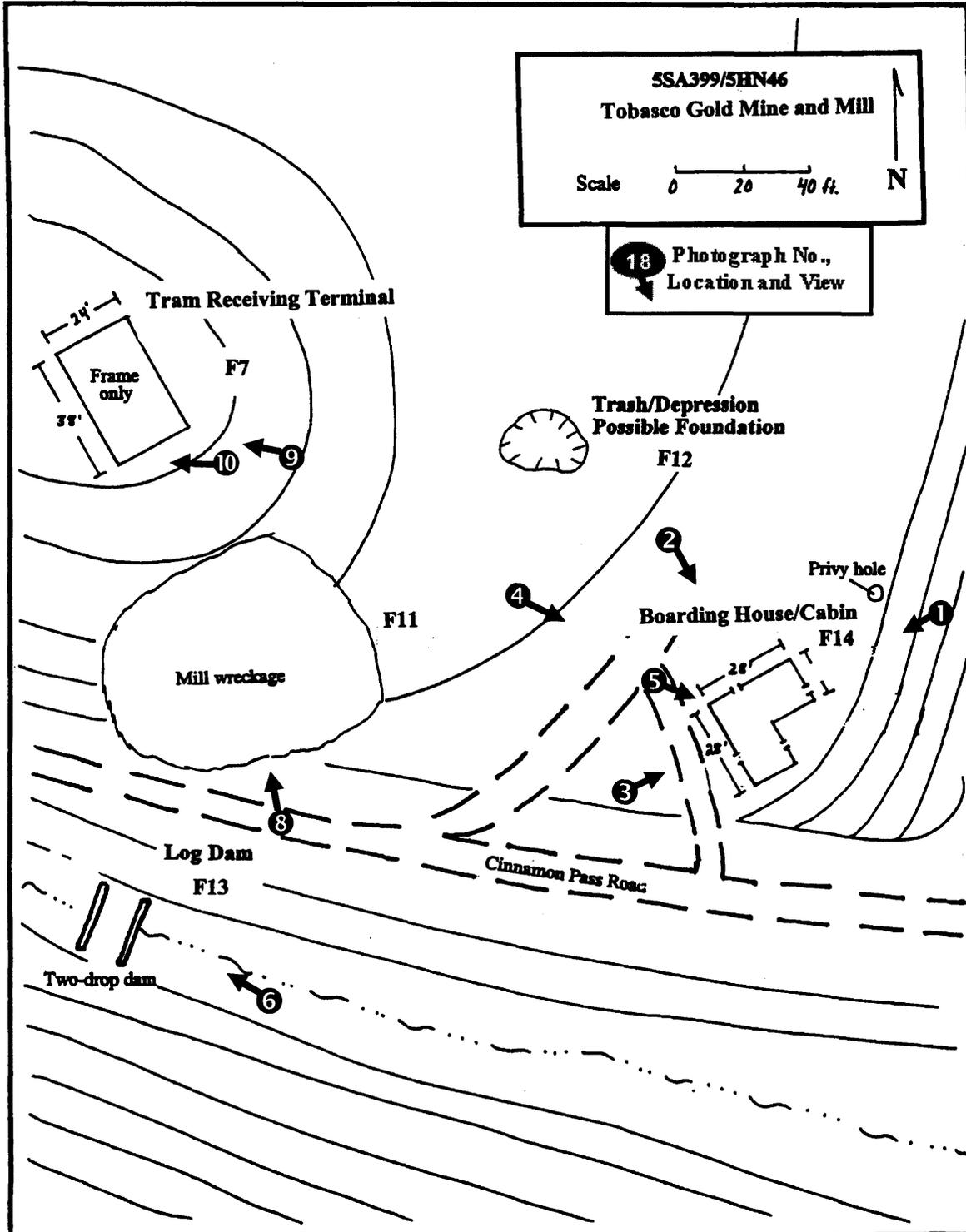
The cabin structure is sited on the edge of a flat bench of land, accessible by a short spur road just above Hinsdale County Road 30 which is part of the Alpine Loop Backcountry National Scenic Byway. The north or flat side of the cabin site is dry with little vegetation, and little slope for approximately 100 feet before continuing upwards toward Edith Mountain. This north side of the site is suitable for accommodating several vehicles and provides enough room to park. This area looks as if it was traditionally the load-out for activities associated with the cabin. The south side of the cabin falls away at a slope ranging from 10 to 20 degrees toward Hinsdale County Road 30. The south slope rises to meet the south elevation of the cabin in a thick growth of willow and other grassy vegetation.

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Continuation Sheet

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 9



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 10

The Tobasco Cabin is a log structure, configured in an "L"-shaped plan, with two long axis along the north and west walls of the footprint of the building. Overall dimensions are 28 feet on the north and west walls and 14 feet on the south and east walls. The cabin is one-story with a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. There are three interior rooms with doors in the north, west and south walls. One window is located in each of the walls. The interior walls are framed in 2"x4" inch milled lumber and the ceilings, walls and floor is covered with 1"x6" planks. Log poles measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter were used for roof joists. The log walls of the building are chinked with split wood and mud on the interior and mud on the exterior. The corners of the building are not notched, but rather they meet at an open right angle that forms a "trough." This hog-trough corner configuration is a result of the individual assembly of the walls, which were then tilted up into place. Each wall was constructed individually, with the ends of the logs cut flush and fastened with spikes to a 2"x8" plank at either end. The end planks were then fastened to each other with nails and spikes and a tie-course log header connected the wall "panels" at the top plate. This type of log construction is rare. However, there are a few examples within the Burrows Park Mining District of Hinsdale County. The most notable reason for this type of construction is the expedient erection of a building for immediate use and ease of dismantling for removal to another location—material evidence of the iterant nature of boom and bust hard rock mining.

The cabin structure has not been significantly altered from its original 1902 form. Much of the features of the structure remain intact, although in various states of preservation. Some fabric has been removed, but no additions have been attached to the building. The building appears to have been used over the years by travelers such as hunters and tourists. Missing fabric including some interior trim, flooring, partition wall and portions of ceiling material, combined with a tremendous amount of charcoal drawing and written graffiti indicate a level of vandalism associated with abandonment and neglect due to the remote location of the site. The historic mining landscape surrounding the cabin, including associated structures such as the Tobasco Mill, Dam, and Tram system which connects to the Tobasco mine workings on Cinnamon Pass, is still preserved, even though some of these structures are very deteriorated. The cabin therefore retains a high level of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Exterior

Foundation

The Tobasco cabin was constructed on a flat bench which appears to have been built up with some fill on the southern edges. The sill logs appear to rest directly on the ground at several locations around the building. Also visible are rubble stone bearing points and log sleepers along the perimeter of the structure, some partially buried from soil and debris deposition.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Tobasco Mine and Mill
Hinsdale County/ San Juan County, Colorado
Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPS

Section number 7 Page 11

Walls

The original footprint of the cabin's perimeter walls remains essentially intact. Only one alteration to the perimeter walls is notable, located at the east end of the north elevation where 7 logs had been removed to provide an enlarged opening. The walls of the cabin are slightly wracked and leaning to the east approximately 5 to 10 degrees out of plumb.

The cabin's exterior walls are comprised of round wood logs, which vary in size from 6 to 10 inches. The hog-trough type construction of the walls is key to the significance of the building's architectural character and interpretation. The hog trough construction is characterized by the configuration of the wall sections and their end-joint corner connections. [Refer to photo 5.] The logs that make up the walls are all plumb cut with no notching. In this type of construction the logs for each section of wall are cut to equal lengths. A 2"x8" plank is spiked to each end of the wall section, forming a modular wall unit. The window frames of the Tobasco appear to have been built into the wall configuration as it was assembled. The end points of the individual wall sections are defined by the corners of the building's footprint and the jambs of the door openings. The 2"x8" planks are fastened to each other with spikes to form the character-defining hog trough corners of the structure. The top two log courses of the structure form a continuous header course, which tie the individual wall sections of each elevation together. These header course logs are connected to each other and the wall section assemblies below with 3/4-inch vertical steel dowels, set at 2 to 4 feet on-center. The nails and spike fasteners used to assemble the cabin are wire drawn, machine made. Based on the location, patina, configuration and consistency of the fasteners, these nails and spikes appear to be original to the structure. Evidence of bark exists in areas protected by the roof eaves indicating that the logs may not have been peeled prior to construction. No drawknife or hewing marks are visible on the logs. All bark is now gone where the exterior walls have been exposed to the elements and a well-developed oxidized patina is visible on almost all surfaces. A gray colored mud and sand chinking was applied between log courses on the exterior of the cabin walls. Evidence of the chinking is still visible in areas protected by the eaves and where it was used to fill voids behind exterior door and window trim.

Windows

There are 4 window openings in the exterior walls of the cabin. The conditions of the windows frames range from fair to poor. There are no sashes remaining in the structure. Three of the openings are identical in size measuring 27" wide x 30" high and the fourth window on the eastern elevation measures 60" wide x 27" in height. The framing of the window openings of the cabin are constructed with 2x10 planks, nailed to the log ends at the jambs, headers and sills of the openings. The exterior and interior window opening trim is crafted from milled pine material, measuring 1"x3 1/2". The trim at the larger window measures 1x6" and is crafted from the same material. None of the trim is mitered, but rather all pieces are flush butted and nailed directly to the logs on the exterior. Portions of sandy gray/white chinking remain behind the trim on the exterior of the building. The interior trim is fastened to interior vertical plank sheathing which are attached with milled furring strips nailed directly to the logs walls. Behind the interior

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trim is evidence of the window sealing burlap which was stuffed behind the trim for insulation. There are 1" window stops attached to the jamb around the interior of each opening. The window in room "B" has been boarded over with plywood from the inside.

Doors

There are three door openings in the exterior walls of the structure. The sills of the doors are formed flush with the top of the first log course of the wall, which is level with the floor. All openings are original to the structure. There are no interior doors. There is one door remaining in the opening on the north elevation. The remaining door is in poor condition. This door is constructed of three 1 ½" thick milled planks assembled vertically with two horizontal battens fastened from the exterior.

Roofing

The roof of the L-shaped plan of the structure is composed of an intersecting gable made up of simple unpeeled log trusses, 1x milled wood roof sub-sheathing and corrugated metal. The central log ridge beam of each gable is flanked by two log purlins, which span the length of the building. The ridge beams and purlins are supported at their gable end walls and cantilever past approximately 2 feet at the east elevation and 1 foot at the south elevation to form the building eaves. The beams and purlins are supported at mid-span by the four simple truss elements. These trusses are comprised of vertical log posts resting on horizontal log beams. These horizontal log beams act as the bottom chord of the trusses and span the width of the building, supporting the full load of the roof. There is no top chord to the truss. Rather, the 1x sub-sheathing of the roof acts as a diaphragm, connecting the ridge and purlins and top sill of the exterior walls together. The condition of the beams which comprise the trusses ranges from good to fair. The corrugated metal sheathing is in fair condition. A corrugated metal cap follows the ridge of the gables.

Interior

Floors

The floors of the cabin are built up of two layers of planking measuring 1x8 inches. The layers are set perpendicular to the each other and their joists. The joists measure 2x6 and are resting directly on grade. The flooring and the joists of the cabin are in poor condition, severely decayed due to moisture infiltration and damage from animal infestation. (Marmots chewed on the planking and joists over a long period of time.)

Walls

There are two interior walls at the intersection of the building, which divide the cabin into three rooms. The walls are constructed of 2x4 vertical studs at 2 to 3 feet on center with blocking at mid-height. The walls are sheathed on both sides with 1x10 inch planking set vertically. The wall dividing room A and B is in fair condition with half of its sheathing missing. This wall has a single door opening. The wall dividing rooms B and C is in good condition and has 5 foot wide trimmed opening. The trim is finished with a brown stain. One piece of trim is missing.

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The exterior walls are sheathed on the interior with vertical planking similar to the interior divider walls. The sheathing on the exterior walls is attached with 1 inch furring strips or nailers, set at the base, mid-height and top of the walls. Heavy weight building paper covers the joints between log courses behind the plank sheathing. The building paper is held in place by 1" thick lengths of wood chinking. The wall sheathing in room "A" has been completely removed. The wall sheathing in the remainder of the cabin is 80% intact and covered with contemporary charcoal graffiti drawings and writing.

Ceilings

The ceiling on the cabin is continuous throughout the building. The ceiling is constructed of 2x4 framing, suspended from the bottom chords of the trusses and the perimeter walls. The ceiling is sheathed in wood planking similar to the walls. Building paper is installed behind the ceiling planks. The ceiling in room "B" and "C" is in fair to good condition, approximately 75% intact. The ceiling in room A has been removed. Portions of the ceiling framing in room "A" remain, including a headered off opening to the attic space.

Privy

A privy depression measuring 4' x 3' is located approximately 100 feet north of the cabin in a stand of Engleman Spruce. Two pieces of very deteriorated milled 1" x 6" wood lie near the depression.

Resources Summary

Contributing Buildings

Tobasco Cabin (F14)	1
Total	1

Contributing Sites

Collapsed buildings (F4)	1
Forge foundation (F5)	1
Collapsed boarding house and cellar (F6)	1
Collapsed Tobasco Mill (F6)	1
Trash scatter (F12)	1
Total	5

Contributing Structures

Mine tunnel and waste rock (F1)	1
Mine prospect (F2)	1
Mine adit (F3)	1
Mine tunnel and waste rock (F4)	1
Tram system (F7)	1
Mine adit (F8)	1
Mine adit (F9)	1
Mine prospect (F10)	1
Log dams (F13)	2
Total	10

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Tobasco Mine and Mill historic district meets the registration requirements of the *Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)* for the following property types: Developed Mine subtype; the Mill subtype; the Boarding House subtype; the Tram subtype; and the Hydro-Power Generation property type. The historic district is eligible under Criterion A in the area of *Industry* for its association with the metal mining history of Hinsdale and San Juan counties. The district is eligible under Criterion C for significance in the area of *Engineering* as it possesses the distinctive characteristics of a moderate size early 1900s gold mine and mill operation in which the organization pattern is clearly evident; and for architectural significance that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction, specifically the hog-trough corner log construction of the Tobasco Cabin. The district is also eligible under Criterion D for its historical archaeological deposits that have the potential to yield important information in the area of *Industry*—specifically addressing the relationship between milling and mining, and understanding the early use of the cyanide process—and in the area of *Social History*—for information on the health, dietary preferences, and economic status of the inhabitants of the workers at the Tobasco Mine and Mill. The period of significance includes all the years the mine and mill operated—1898 to 1904.

The following paragraphs on historic context, property are extracted from the Hinsdale County Metal Mining MPDF (Connor, 1999):

The Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Nomination includes historic resources that illustrate the types of features associated with the metal mining industry in northern Hinsdale County, Colorado from 1870 to 1950. The mining of metal ores was crucial to the development of the county, state, and nation during the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This multiple property nomination is a partial inventory within mining districts that span Hinsdale Counties, and represents the mining and economic development that occurred during this important period of the State's history.

There are four mining districts in the northern third of Hinsdale County: the Galena District along Henson Creek; Lake District along the Lake Fork extending south and west of Lake City; the Park District on the upper Lake Fork that includes Burrows Park at the headwaters of the stream; and the Carson District southeast of the Lake Fork. Mining districts were organized by the miners as the first forms of government, especially for settling disputes over ownership of the claims. Geologically, they are clustered around the margin of the Lake City caldera, and generally, they are organized along drainages since the mines are located along the slopes of the river canyons. The principle or primary producing mines in Hinsdale County were the Ute-Ulay, Golden Wonder, Golden Fleece, Ocean Wave and Hidden Treasure. Other notable mines there include: Bon Homme, Yellow Medicine, Belle of the West, Ocean Wave, Empire Chief, Hidden Treasure, Pride of America, Palmetto Group, Big Casino, Ajax-Moro, Independence, High-Muck-a-Muck, Virginia, Silver Cord, Czar, Dolly Varden, Frank Hough, Contention, Hiwassee, Capitol City, **Tobasco** (emphasis added), Champion, Cashier, La Belle, Isolde, Mountain Chief, and Victor.

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Criterion A

The Tobasco Mine and Mill district is significant under Criterion A because it is representative of the fluctuating fortunes of metal mining in Hinsdale and San Juan counties. Located in both the Park Mining District and the Eureka Mining District, the Tobasco is a moderate size historic gold mining, ore transportation and milling property consisting of a complex of tunnels, adits, prospects, and waste piles; tram system; mill; and associated structures spread over one and a half miles from near the top of Cinnamon Mountain down to Cinnamon Pass, and continuing on down the valley to just above the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River. The complex dates between 1898 and 1904, which is at the end of the "Gilded Age" and the beginning of the "All That Glitters Is Not Gold" stages identified in the Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Documentation Form context. The Tobasco Mine and Mill are significant under Criterion A, as they are representative of the boom and bust mining cycles identified in the "Gilded Age" and "All that Glitters is Not Gold" stages. As with many mining operations developed during the "Gilded Age," the Tobasco received large influxes of Midwestern capital, however, as was so often the case in the "All that Glitters is Not Gold" stage, production proved to be limited. During its brief period of significance, the Tobasco Mine and Mill contributed significantly to the local economies of Hinsdale and San Juan counties by investing over \$100,000 into the development of the mine and mill complex and at times having up to 40- 100 men employed (*Lake City Times*, July 31, 1902). The Tobasco also spurred local economic development by contributing to the push to extend the Silverton Northern Railroad to Animas Forks. Unfortunately for the miners and millworkers employed by the Tobasco, the fluctuating fortunes of the company forced them to be part of the mobile adaptable workforce and social structures commonly associated with hardrock mining. Lake City and Silverton economies and social structure were forced to be fluid and diverse as they were intimately tied to the waxing and waning of mines like the Tobasco. Town promoters were ever optimistic that the next mining company would become the big producer that would put their town on the road to stability and prosperity. As illustrated by the history of the Tobasco Gold Mine and Milling Company, this hope more often than not proved elusive; but this was the history of hardrock mining in the West, the Comstocks and the Campbirds being notable exceptions to this history.

The Tobasco Mine complex on Cinnamon Mountain is located on the Gold Crown and Gold Bar patented mine claims (MS# 12940) filed by Joseph B. Michaels and Richard M. James in 1898. The historic survey notes and map, describe a tunnel, (wood) frame blacksmith shop, 12 feet square, and a frame bunkhouse 12x22. The *Lake City Times*, July 28, 1898, edition described the construction of several of these features. The same article also optimistically stated, "Judging from the high class of ore found in places on this property there is no reason why good management and the right amount of work should not make it a dividend payer. There is every indication of a rich mine here." The Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company filed articles of incorporation on May 2, 1898. The corporation lists the principal office in Indianapolis, Indiana, with a branch office in Lake City, Colorado. The new company was supposedly capitalized with a \$1,000,000 of one-dollar stock (Articles of Incorporation, San Juan County Clerk's Office).

The optimistic reports on the Tobasco continued into 1899 when the *Lake City Times* reported, "The Tobasco company, owning a most promising group of claims on Cinnamon mountain, is composed of a class of men who will always make a success in mining. Steadily they have worked their property since taking possession." But the *Times* went on to hint that things might not be completely positive by stating, "Though the outlook for a time was discouraging, they have never tired of furnishing the money

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for development.” This would continue to be the case for the next three years, optimistic reports, and more and more money spent on development, such as driving tunnels and cross-cuts, and investing in the best equipment and “cutting-edge” technology available—cyanide mill, hydro-electric power, and a Leschen tram system.

Disaster struck the Tobasco in an early snowslide that destroyed the blacksmith shop and injured Jesse Poole, a worker at the mine (*Lake City Times*, October 19, 1899). Despite this setback work continued at the Tobasco. The mine manager, R.L. Ray, made every effort to bring success to the Tobasco, even to the extent of operating through the winter at an elevation of 13,000 feet. In January 1900, the mine manager reported a very hard trip to the mine, but it must have been worth it. He said the mine was looking better than expected, with each cross cut yielding ever increasing assays of gold. In February 1900, C.C. Pierce, the secretary for the Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company, reported to the *Silverton Standard* that the company had five men working on a 300 foot contract that winter. The future looked bright as he predicted that, “You can look for some shipments through Silverton about July 1st” (*Silverton Standard*, February 10, 1900).

Mr. Ray’s *Mine Report* to the Colorado Bureau of Mines for the year 1900 claims the complex employed 10 miners, 2 trammers, 1 ore sorter, and 2 blacksmiths. At this point, the mine workings consisted of three tunnels about 941 feet total in length, and drifts totaling to 250 feet.

The 1901 mine report states that 12 men were working at the mine. By this time the two story boarding house near the mines had been built, the dams were under construction, and plans were in the works to build the mill the following summer. According to this report, the main tunnel was 1,300 feet long.

The high-water mark for the Tobasco came in 1902. The *Durango Democrat* hyped the situation to a new level, claiming that ore from the Tobasco group was running about \$2,300 per ton! The newspaper shamelessly promoted the area stating, “It is now very evident that one of the most remarkable fields of high-grade mineral ever found in the Southwestern country has been discovered and that the new camp will be very thickly populated within the next sixty days.” (*Durango Democrat*, April 6, 1902). Optimism still ran high as the July 3, 1902, *Lake City Times* happily reported that, “as a strictly gold-bearing section [the Tobasco] is one of the most substantial in the San Juan country.” This indeed would be quite a mine, as this statement puts it in league with the legendary gold producers like the Tomboy and the Camp Bird mines. Convinced that great fortunes awaited them, the Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company supposedly expended \$100,000 into the property in 1902 (*Lake City Times*, July 3, 1902). This money went into the construction of a 100-ton mill, dam and tram system to transport and process the ore from the mine operation. The Colorado State Bureau of Mine Records state that 40 men were employed by the Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company in 1902:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 Machine Drillman | 2 Blacksmiths | 1 Machine Helper |
| 2 Teamsters | 12 Miners | 1 Foreman |
| 1 Timberman | 10 Millmen | 2 Trammers |
| 4 Engineers | 4 Unidentified | |

This amounted to quite an impressive workforce attempting to make the Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company a profitable enterprise. By this time the Tobasco had a total of 2,000 feet of tunnels and cross-cuts. By September 4, 1902, the mill stood enclosed and machinery arrived daily. The tram

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system was also complete. The newspapers reported ore values of \$15 to \$20 per ton (*Lake City Times*, September 4, 1902). In September 1902, the *Silverton Standard* cited the high assays and "preparations for a big output" as another pressing factor in the extension of the Silverton Northern Railroad to Animas Forks.

The Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company continued to headline in the *Silverton Standard* throughout 1903. Reports came in that the mine would begin operations May 1, with an explanation that "Such new equipage as was found lacking during last fall's operations is being added, and in fact every department of the enterprise is to be thoroughly overhauled" (*Silverton Standard*, April 18, 1903). Although no details are provided, it is interesting to note that the operation that was less than a year old was already in need of being overhauled. By June the newspaper reported that the Tobasco Mining Company had a force of men clearing the road from White Cross to the mill, and supplies had been delivered to the mill (*Silverton Standard*, June 13, 1903). The *Standard* reported on July 25 that the mill would start operating the next week, and that 6,000 tons of ore awaited concentration. The situation still sounded optimistic, but there were soon hints that things were not going as well as anticipated. It was reported on August 22, 1903, that "the Dupre company may (pending further development of the Tobasco mine) arrange to lease the mill of the Tobasco company." (*Silverton Standard*, August 22, 1903). On September 5, 1903, Mr. Pierce, the mine manager, told the editor of the *Lake City Times* that "the Tobasco plant will resume operations at once. Mr. Pierce has just completed a resampling of the mine and is satisfied that with good and careful management throughout the Tobasco ore will net the company a fair profit" (*Silverton Standard*, September 5, 1903). As always, there was the need to expend more money as, "The mine will have to be further developed" (*ibid.*).

A recurring theme in the history of hardrock mining, and the history of the Tobasco mine, is the need for large amounts of capital to make the mines successful. The final newspaper report on the Tobasco Gold Mining and Milling Company occurred on April 30, 1904. Once again the newspaper reported that, "Another \$75,000 or \$100,000 will be put into mine development at the Tobasco company's property." This was an enormous sum of money for that era. The *Standard* went on to chide, "From what we can learn of the property, past and present, there has been some unwise management. Tramlines and mills in this advanced age of mining, should be placed only after ore in sufficient quantity to justify such expenditure, is found." This was quite a change of tone from the promotional attitude taken over the past few years.

No further mention of the Tobasco Gold Mine and Milling Company is to be found in the records. The failure of the Tobasco Mine most likely resulted from a combination of lower than anticipated grade ore in combination with poor mill recovery, and a large dose of over-optimism. The mine managers hoped to achieve an average grade of 1oz. gold per ton; it is likely that this grade amounted to only .20 oz. to .5 oz. gold by the time the ore reached the mill. In 1902 such ore would have had a value of \$4 to \$10 per ton and would not have been profitable to mine, thus the Tobasco fell victim to the bust cycle of hardrock mining.

Criterion C

The Tobasco Mine and Mill district is eligible under Criterion C for its engineering significance as it possesses the distinctive characteristics of a moderately sized early 1900s gold mine and mill

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operation in which the organization pattern is clearly evident. The Tobasco Mine and Mill still has all of the features necessary for a moderate sized hardrock operation: prospects, adits, tunnels, waste rock piles, shop platforms, worker housing, ore bins, tram system, dams for hydro-electric power, concentration mill, mill machinery, trash dump, and privy. Taken together, these features clearly convey all aspects of the mining and milling operation. Since the Tobasco Mine and Mill operated for only a brief period of time, 1898 to 1904, and never re-opened, they provide a clear snapshot of mining and milling at the turn of the twentieth century. Many mines and mills have several periods of occupation and use that result in modifications and refurbishments. The Tobasco has no modifications or refurbishments; it therefore has a very high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship and design relevant to the period of significance. The Tobasco Mine and Mill have a very high degree of integrity of location, as all of the structures/features are in their original place of operation. They also retain integrity of setting, feeling and association. The mining landscape around the Tobasco Mine and Mill has changed very little in the last 103 years. Vegetation above 11,000 feet is very slow to change, so the disturbances associated with the Tobasco operation are still evident. Besides the closure of the Feature 9 adit, no mine reclamation has occurred. The adit closure was done with native rock set-back from the entrance to the adit, so it is not immediately apparent. The historic Cinnamon Pass Road, an Otto Mears Toll Road is still a rough 4-wheel drive road, not much different from the original road, and still provides a very similar experience to present day travelers. No modern development in the vicinity of the Tobasco Mine and Mill has occurred except for the construction of one cabin near the Tobasco Mill and Boarding House. This cabin is uphill and set back substantially from the Mill and Boarding House and is not intrusive to these structures. Therefore, the setting, feeling and association of the Tobasco Mine and Mill still strongly convey a remote, isolated, rugged mining landscape.

The Tobasco Cabin (also known as the Tobasco Boarding House) is important under Criterion C for architectural significance as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction, namely hog-trough corner type log construction. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of expedient log cabin construction reflective of the boom and bust cyclical nature of hard rock mining. Hog-trough corner construction allowed miners to quickly erect, then dismantle and move their living quarters as the fortunes of individual mines waxed and waned.

In the hog-trough corner construction method, milled boards on the order of 2"x8", nailed together into an L-shape, take the place of corner posts. Nails driven through the boards into the butt ends of the logs secure the corners. Sometimes two additional boards are attached to box in the corner, providing more stability and a more finished appearance. In other cases, a vertical log may be attached inside the trough, again providing additional strength and a more rustic appearance.

A historical reference to hog-trough construction exists in the form of a letter written January 27, 1903, by Harry Truesdale, a miner working in the Park Mining District in Hinsdale County. The letter speaks to the expedient, "mobile" nature of the hog-trough construction. "You ask my opinion about the change in the cabin. I think it is all right. I want to build another room or perhaps another house this spring. If I do, I will **put it up with box corners so that I can tear it down and move it**" (Emphasis added, Schneider, 2001). The hog-trough method also does not require the careful matching of log sizes necessary in traditional interlocking corner construction to avoid gaps requiring chinking.

Several hog-trough cabins have been noted in the Park Mining District of Hinsdale County. Three sites with evidence of hog-trough construction are: the mining camp of Tellurium (5HN302), the Champion

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Mine (5HN301), and an undocumented site one-half mile north of Tellurium. All of these sites are located on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Unfortunately, all of the hog-trough cabins at Tellurium and the undocumented site have been reduced to a few log courses. The cabin at the Champion Mine, although still standing, does not have the same level of structural integrity as the Tobasco Cabin. Another hog-trough cabin in Burrows Park standing on private land appears to have good integrity, however, there is no access to this site to facilitate documentation or evaluation. It is interesting to note that all of these cabins occur along an eight mile stretch of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River drainage in the Park Mining District. No hog-trough cabins have been identified outside of this area in Hinsdale County, nor have any been identified in San Juan County.

According to Susan Quinnell's Master's Thesis on the topic, approximately 20 percent of the extant log buildings in Larimer and Grand counties built from 1880-1950 are of hog-trough construction. She goes on to state that hog-trough construction appears to have originated in the mountainous regions of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It was unknown outside of the Rocky Mountain region until the 1920s. (Quinnell, 2007). The Tobasco Cabin is an excellent example of the distinctive hog-trough type and method of construction that retains a high degree of historic integrity.

Criterion D

The privy and other associated features, such as the bunkhouse at Feature 5 and the boarding house and cellar at Feature 6, have the potential to yield important information on the health, dietary preferences and economic status of the inhabitants of the Tobasco Mine and Mill. Additionally, the Hinsdale County Metal Mining Context states that the dumps and outhouses commonly associated with mining habitations "...could yield data on the physical patterns of community organization, date of use, and the origins of the commercial sources of consumer supplies" (Connor, 1999). Although the structure of the privy has been removed, the deposits appear to be undisturbed, and should have good *in-situ* integrity. Many of the other features may also have intact archaeological deposits.

The Tobasco Mine and Mill are also eligible under Criterion D for their historical archaeological deposits having the potential to yield important information in the area of *Industry*, specifically addressing the relationship between milling and mining, and understanding the early use of the cyanide process. Newspapers reported that the Tobasco Mill utilized the cyanide process (*Lake City Times*, October 9, 1902; *Silverton Standard*, August 22, 1903). If this is correct, the Tobasco Mill could have been among the earliest attempts to use the cyanide process in Colorado (Twitty, 2006; Meyerriecks, 2003). Detailed studies of the mill remains and machinery could contribute information regarding the engineering and application of the cyanide process to the gold tellurium ores of the Park and Eureka Mining Districts.

Research questions that the district has the potential to answer include the following:

1. Were the capitol improvements that the Tobasco Gold Mine and Milling Company made "state of the art," and did they represent an expenditure of \$100,000 as claimed by the Company?
2. Was the milling equipment installed actually for the cyanide process, and was it capable of efficiently milling the tellurium ores which were being mined at this locality?

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3. How does the milling and mining technology employed at the Tobasco Mine and Mill compare to the mining and milling technology employed at contemporary mills such as the Gold Prince and the Contention?
4. How did the spatial organization of all of the district's features interact?
5. Did the mine and mill ever utilize the hydro-electric power that it claimed to be developing, or did they always use coal generated power sources? What technologies were used in generating electricity, and how were they spatially organized?
6. Does the size of the waste rock piles equate to the historically documented production?
7. Were families and/or women part of the inhabitants at the Tobasco?
8. What were the health, dietary preferences, and economic status of the inhabitants of the Tobasco Mine and Mill?

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

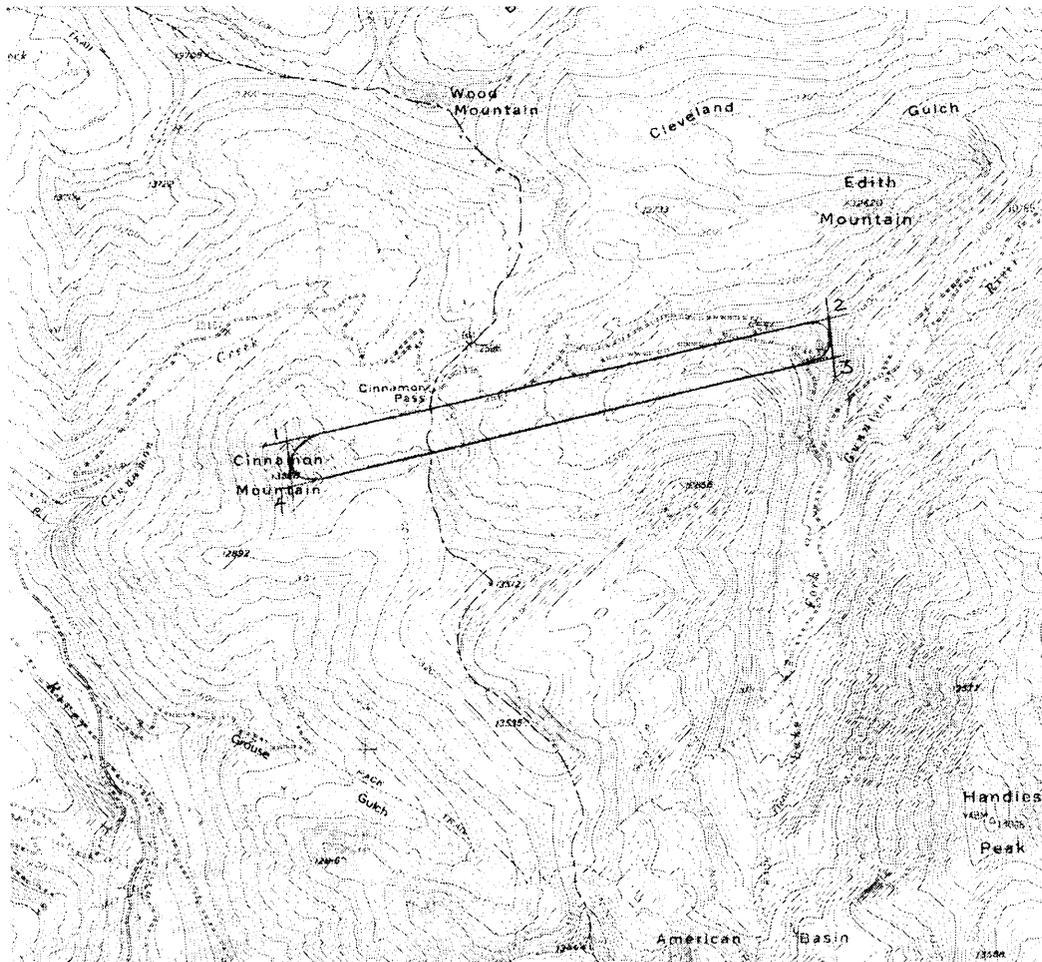
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is indicated by the solid line delineating a lozenge-like form on the enclosed USGS topographic map of the Handies Peak, Colorado, quadrangle.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all the known historic features associated with the Tobasco Mine and Mill.

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Handies Peak (CO) Quadrangle
7.5 Minute Series
1955, photoinspected 1975
Approximate boundary

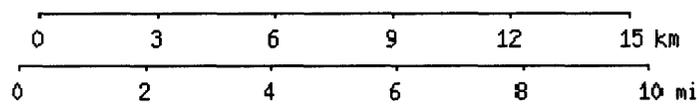
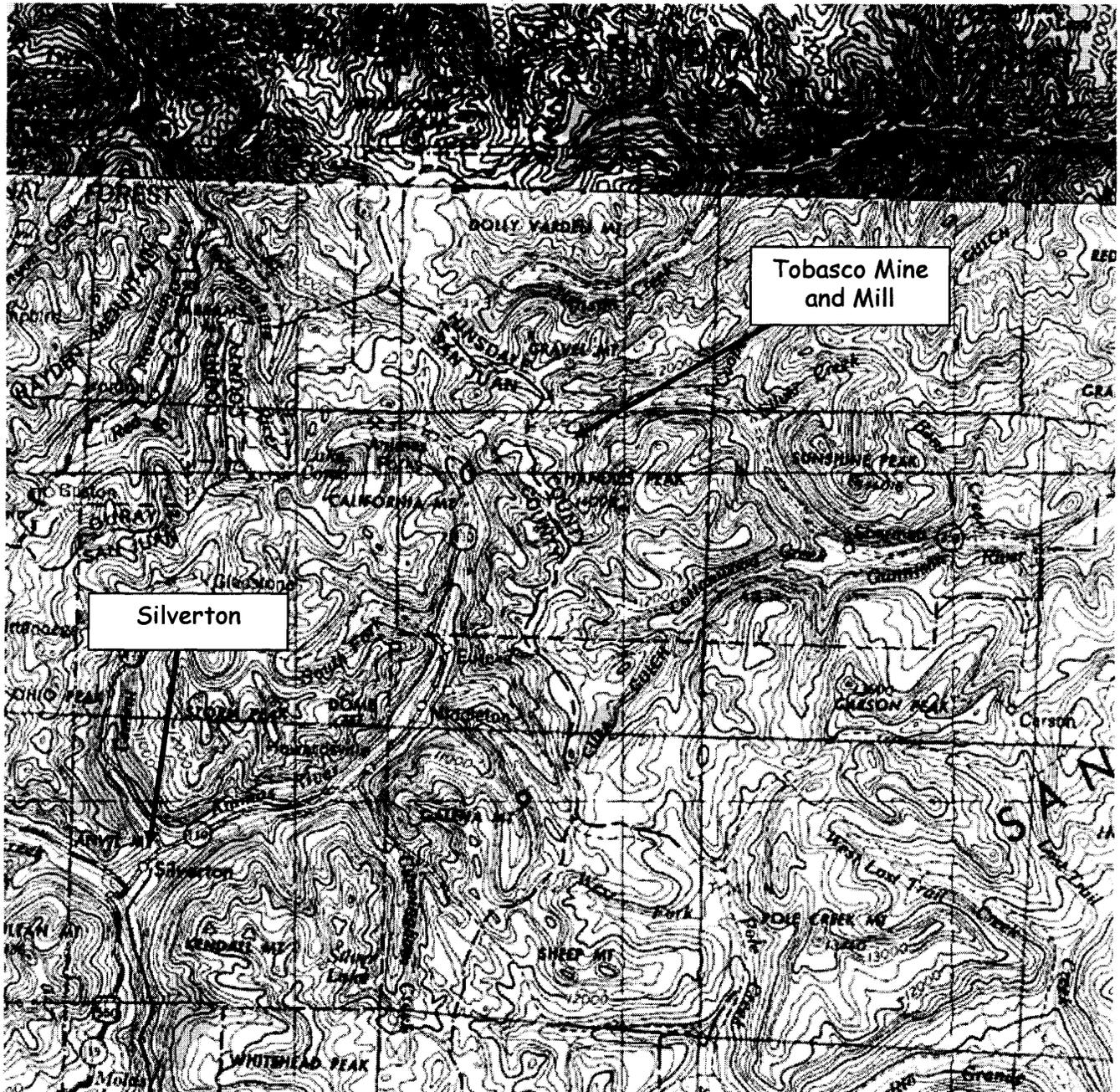


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USGS Handies Peak (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum

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PROPERTY OWNERS

Bureau of Land Management, Gunnison Field Office (Kenny McDaniel)
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Gunnison, CO 81230
970-641-0471

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Bayfield, CO 81122
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Doug and Annegret Gaidry
PO Box 808
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-5:

Photographer: Michael Piontkowski
Date of photographs: August 1998
Negatives or digital files: BLM Gunnison Field Office, 216 N Colorado St, Gunnison, CO

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Tobasco Cabin (F14), east side; view to the southwest.
2	Tobasco Cabin (F14), north side; view to the southeast.
3	Tobasco Cabin (F14), west side; view to the northeast.
4	Tobasco Cabin (F14), overview of north and west sides; view to the east.
5	Tobasco Cabin (F14), detail of northwest corner; view to the east.

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 6-19:

Photographer: Julie Coleman
Date of photographs: September 2007
Negatives or digital files: San Juan Public Lands Center, 15 Burnett Ct., Durango, CO

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
6	Tobasco Dam (F13), looking northwest.
7	Tobasco Mill (F11), detail of vanner.
8	Tobasco Mill (F11), overview of Mill ruins, looking north. Tram receiving terminal/ore bin in center background.
9	Tobasco Tram Receiving Terminal/Ore Bin (F7), looking west.
10	Tobasco Tram Receiving Terminal/Ore Bin (F7), Tram Receiving Terminal/Ore Bin, foreground; Cinnamon Mountain background center, looking west.
11	Tobasco Tram (F7), looking east, this is the lowest standing tram.
12	Tobasco Tram (F7), looking east, this is the second to the lowest standing tram.
13	Tobasco Tram (F7), looking east, this is the second to the highest standing tram.
14	Tobasco Tram (F7), looking east, this is the highest standing tram.
15	Collapsed Tobasco Tram (F7), looking southwest; F9 an adit is in the upper left corner.
16	Overview of Tobasco Trams (F7), looking east; all four standing trams are in photo center
17	Tobasco Mine Adit (F9), looking southwest.
18	Tobasco Boarding House (F6), looking north.
19	Tobasco Tram Loading Terminal/Ore Bin (F7), looking east.