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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete 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 Fort Peabody

other names/site number 5SM3805 & 5OR1377

## 2. Location

street & number Uncompahgre National Forest [N/A] not for publication

city or town Telluride [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county San Miguel & Ouray code 113 & 091 zip code N/A

## 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 [ X ] statewide [ ] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georgina Cortezuglia  
Signature of certifying official/Title

State Historic Preservation Officer

January 28, 2005  
Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Teri L. Lissner  
Signature of certifying official/Title

01/25/05  
Date

USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region 740 Simms, Lakewood CO 80401  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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
- other, explain  
[ ] See continuation sheet.

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper  
3/30/05  
Date of Action

Fort Peabody  
Name of Property

San Miguel County & Ouray County / CO  
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	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense/fortification

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/unoccupied land

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation  
walls Stone  
roof  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

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## 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

Military

Social History

### Periods of Significance

1904

### Significant Dates

1904

### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

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County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 259828 4201405  
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[ ] 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 MaryJoy Martin

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 1 August 2004

street & number 21661 U.S. Highway 550 telephone 970-249-3526

city or town Montrose state Colorado zip code 81401-8713

## 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 USDA Forest Service [Kevin Riordan, Acting Forest Supervisor]  
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre & Gunnison National Forests

street & number 2250 U.S. Highway 50 telephone 970-874-6600

city or town Delta state Colorado zip code 81416

**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 average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**DESCRIPTION**

The Fort Peabody site encompasses the ridge above and southeast of the Imogene Pass road summit, spanning approximately 413 feet northwest to southeast on the 13,365-foot subpeak of Telluride Peak. Straddling the Ouray and San Miguel County lines, the site recently became part of the Uncompahgre National Forest. Constructed in 1904, Fort Peabody was a redoubt, a small, often temporary defensive fortification. It was a Colorado National Guard sentry post that included a small guardhouse, a flag mount and what some characterized as a sniper's nest. Today the site consists of the remains of a 6' x 8' wood frame building enclosed in stone walls, a large stone mound, a 5' x 6' depression, and a small pile of rocks all on the ridge top, along with a stone enclosure down the ridge to the northwest.

The following description is adapted and expanded from Jonathon C. Horn's (2002) report, *A Cultural Resource Inventory of Select Historic Mining Sites San Miguel County, Colorado*, and the site form (Horn and Gansemer 2001).

The remains of the guardhouse (Str-1 on the sketch map) are slightly down the eastern slope of the subpeak. This is a 6' x 8' wood frame construction surrounded on the north, south, west and part of the east sides by stone walls. The surrounding stone wall is of dry laid, stacked, tabular native stone (loose flat rocks from this subpeak). The north and south walls are 5' thick; the north stands 2-1/2' to 4' high; the south stands 1-1/2' to 3' high and is falling to grade at the southeast corner. The west wall is 3-1/2' thick and 2' to 2-1/2' high and is collapsing at the southwest corner. The partial east wall is 2' thick and about 3' high.

The wood frame structure within these stone walls was constructed of a 2" x 4" frame with board and batten walls consisting of 1" x 12" boards and 4" battens. All fasteners are wire nails. Although the roof is no longer present, its shape is evident by the standing walls. It had a west-sloping shed roof that was about 7-1/2' high on the east and 6' high on the west. Some of the roof planks were still attached in 1999, but are no longer present. The entrance is on the south end of the east elevation and was 2-1/2' wide previously. Since 1999 and the collapse of the roof supports, the walls are caving inward, narrowing the entry. Part of the doorframe and east wall are now detached and lying on the ground at the base of the east side. (In 2002 this detached east wall/doorframe was lying further down the east slope.)

There are window openings on the east ends of the north and south walls. Another smaller window opening is adjacent the entry on the east wall. These openings do not contain any framing or glazing, although bits of window glass have been found on the ground below. Inside, a 1' x 1-1/2' metal box projects 6" through the north frame wall beneath the window and into the stone wall. It was once used as a small stove. Rock rubble, roof beams and planks are lying on the floor (ground). Among the numerous names inscribed on the wooden walls are two dating from 1904: J. C. Reschke and J. E. Verna, members of Troop A under mine manager Captain Bulkeley Wells. Both names are inscribed on the rear inside roof beam.

Originally constructed with the stone walls built up to the windows, this structure was used specifically as a guardhouse or sentry post that was manned by two to three soldiers. At the time of its use, the guardhouse had a telephone line to it (indicated by the ceramic insulators attached near the doorframe in

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the 1950s photo). A number of rusted, center-fire cartridges, .45 caliber Long Colt, stamped with "WRA Co 45 Colt", have been collected at the site by Telluride natives over the years.

Feature 1 (F-1), 45 feet northwest of the guardhouse remains, is a 2-1/2' x 12' wide mound of dry laid, stacked, tabular native stone, collapsing to grade on the north and south sides. It is the remains of a flagpole mount that once measured 10' in diameter and 8' in height. The 18-foot metal flagpole was mounted in the center on top (as seen in a 1910 photo). The bent flagpole is now lying on the ground between this mound and the guardhouse remains. This flagpole's position changes from year to year, and perhaps month to month, likely due to visitors moving it about. At one time in early summer 1904, a rapid-fire Colt gun (similar to, but smaller than, a Gatling Gun) was said to have been mounted on this structure, with command of the roads in all directions.

Feature 2 (F-2), approximately 20 feet southwest of the guardhouse remains, is a 5' x 6' depression with a pile of rock and soil at the lower edge. Horn (2001) thought this might be an outhouse. But it is likely the remains of the now collapsed discovery shaft of Lode No. 8, since it is the same size and in the vicinity as that marked on the 1912 plat and in the 1912 survey notes.

Feature 3 (F-3), east and below the guardhouse remains, is a 4' diameter pile of rock about 1/2' high. This may have been built to support the northeast corner marker for Lode No. 8, since it is in the vicinity of the corner marker on the plat.

Feature 4 (F-4), on a knife-edge ridge below, is a dry laid, stacked, tabular, native stone enclosure open to the northwest. This was a sniper's nest, according to some interviewees. Approximately 150' above the Imogene Pass summit, the stone walls of this enclosure are built on exposed bedrock. The east wall is 6' long, 2' thick, and 2' to 6-1/2' high. The west wall has mostly collapsed into the structure, being intact at the opening and about 3' high. The opening of the enclosure is about 4' wide. A 4' long, 6" diameter wooden post with axe-hewn ends is lying just outside the enclosure. This post might have been a roof beam for the enclosure as it was inside the enclosure at the time of Horn's (2001) recording of the site. However, it could also be the southeast corner marker for the claim called the "High Line" which overlaps Lode No. 8 since it is in the vicinity of the High Line corner on the plat.

The Fort Peabody site retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Despite deteriorating conditions, there is still enough integrity of design, materials and workmanship to convey the site's significance. The only disturbance to the land after 1904 is the original discovery shaft of Lode No. 8 in 1912, which is a mere depression. No other mining activity has occurred at the site. Due to the elevation of the subpeak and its rocky top, nothing has been built here since. Deterioration of the guardhouse is mostly due to the elements, the wind-loaded snow of winter enclosing it in a crushing icepack during heavy winters. Many visitors have inscribed their names in the wooden boards and beams since 1904; two notable ones other than those mentioned above are, "Bob Gilmore, Montrose Aug. 25, 1941" (who later became sheriff of Montrose County) and "Fr. Syl St. Patrick's Telluride" (once the pastor at Telluride's Catholic Church). Deterioration of the stone walls appears to be due to visitors climbing on them. Access to the site is via the popular 4x4 Imogene Pass Road and a steep foot trail.

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**Flag Mount with Guardhouse in background, 1910**

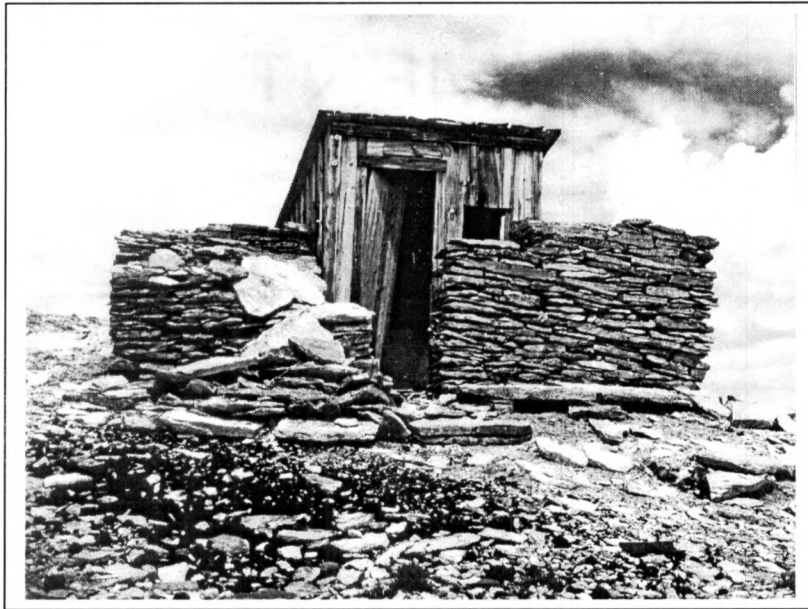


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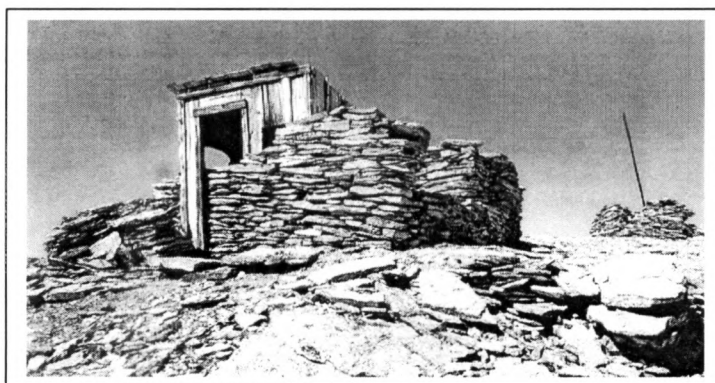
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**Guardhouse, ca.1950s**



**Guardhouse and Flag Mount, ca. 1970-80**





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**SIGNIFICANCE**

Fort Peabody is eligible for the National Register under criterion A in the areas of Industry, Military and Social History for its association with Colorado's hard-rock labor strikes during 1903-04. Constructed in early 1904 by a local Colorado National Guard (CNG) unit, this redoubt [a small, often temporary defensive fortification] was occupied until martial law was revoked in the district in June. It was built for a single purpose—to prevent members of the Western Federation of Miners (WFM), union sympathizers, and previously deported men from entering San Miguel County by way of Imogene Pass. The site illustrates how quickly and often illegally mine owner management gained control of local government and the Colorado National Guard to run roughshod over the legal, political, and economic rights of union members. The fort was named for then Governor James H. Peabody, who used the Colorado National Guard to realize the anti-union objectives of the mine owners. Peabody "defined the strike of 1903-04 as a rebellion against the state, and then vigorously suppressed the disorder in the name of law and order" (Suggs 1991:145). His intervention reduced the power of the union in San Miguel and the surrounding counties by destroying its ability to determine industrial conditions for mine workers. The site tells the story of conquest, class, and the role of state government. The Fort Peabody site epitomizes the conflict between mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners, the questionable use of the Colorado National Guard, and the discrimination faced by union members.

The site's historic function and elevation (13,365 feet) make it a very unusual resource in the state. Other buildings were used during the Colorado labor wars of 1903-04 to incarcerate or monitor union members. However, these buildings were constructed for other purposes and do not possess Fort Peabody's singular connection to the state's labor history. For this reason, the property is considered significant at the state level.

**Historical Background**

Fort Peabody was built in 1904 during the height of statewide labor disturbances, when the Western Federation of Miners was managing strikes in the San Juan district, Cripple Creek district, Colorado City, and other regions (Senate Document No 122: 1905). It was specifically built as a sentry post for Colorado National Guard soldiers to prevent union miners or their sympathizers from entering San Miguel County and to thwart deported men, classified as "undesirable citizens," from returning home via Imogene Pass.

Colorado National Guard soldiers from Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, under the command of Captain Bulkeley Wells, also the mine manager of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company, built the sentry post. Troop A was a local San Miguel County CNG unit created by Wells and approved by Governor James Peabody in January 1904. The members were mustered in on January 11. Membership consisted of Wells' Smuggler Mine employees and friends, and cowboys from the west end of the county. These men offered to serve without pay and would furnish their own horses and weapons. Wells paid for their ammunition and rations, housing them in his company's buildings, thereby making it evident that CNG soldiers were in his personal employ. Troop A sentries occupied Fort Peabody after Wells took command of the district on February 21, 1904 (Griffiths 1984; Lewis 1978). Some sources indicate the post was occupied from that time until martial law was revoked in the district on June 15,

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1904. Other sources indicate the post may have been occupied after this date as well, since Wells was in command of the district and Troop A. Troop A was mustered out in April 1905 at Wells' request, since he was unable to induce the "cow punchers," who made up much of its membership, to attend drills (Wells to Bell 17 March 1905). After this, his mining company employees may have occupied the post as sentries for the same purpose, until about 1908 (Lewis).

The labor disturbances that rocked the state in 1903-04 began when mine and mill workers made demands for an eight-hour day, fair wages, and the right to work without discrimination. These miners and mill men were members of the Western Federation of Miners, the largest labor union in the Western states, with a membership over 48,000 (Senate Document No 122). Refusing the union's demands, mine owners and managers organized as the Mine Operators Association (MOA) in order to combat what the MOA saw as a growing threat to their political power. In response, WFM locals in various affected regions throughout the state went on strike.

In the San Juan district, the mill men went on strike on September 1, 1903. They made offers to the mine operators, but were flatly refused. The MOA also refused to take the matter to the State Board of Arbitration. Additionally, mine managers began firing miners who were members of the WFM, forcing Telluride Local 63 of the WFM to call out the miners alongside the mill men. Boarding house staff called a sympathetic strike, believing the action would bring the mine operators to negotiate. [For a detailed study of this complicated era in labor history, see *The Corpse on Boomerang Road: Telluride's War on Labor 1899-1908, Colorado's War on Militant Unionism*, and Senate Document No 122.]

Instead of negotiating with the miners and mill men, the MOA called on Governor Peabody to supply state militia in order that they might operate the mines and mills with non-union labor. The WFM demanded that the state militia was for the protection of all citizens, and not for the use of the MOA to crush the union. Peabody failed to listen to the WFM. He offered the use of CNG troops in San Miguel County as a means to put down the strike. The state could not afford to pay for the deployment of troops, thus the MOA put up bonds, basically purchasing the power of the state militia for use against a certain class of laborers.

State troops under Major Zeph T. Hill arrived in Telluride on November 24, 1903 and were deployed at the mines, mills, power stations, and other strategic locations. Hill deployed sentries at the county boundaries, including Imogene Pass, in order to prevent union men and their supporters from entering the county. Imogene Pass was strategically important since neighboring Ouray and San Juan Counties had strong WFM locals that supported Telluride Local 63. The sentries under Hill were stationed at the Telluride Power Company's building situated right on the pass summit. All sentries were given orders to shoot anyone who refused to stop and identify him or herself.

Acting as CNG officers, mine managers provided Hill with a list of names of men the managers saw as "undesirable citizens," union leaders, strikers, and their sympathizers. Hill began systematic raids, despite the peaceful and law-abiding demeanor of the strikers. He deported scores of union men from the region, although none had committed any crime. Hill consistently reported the district peaceful, yet he asked the governor to declare martial law so he could "clean out" the county of union men. Martial law was declared January 3, 1904. On January 11, Wells' own Troop A was mustered in. Hill's forces were withdrawn from the district and Manager Wells, now a captain in the CNG, was given command on

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February 21, 1904 (Colorado National Guard Reports: 24 November 1903 – 21 February 1904).

Although the winter was bitter cold, snow had not fallen heavily enough to block the passes, allowing union members and sympathizers and previously deported men to enter the county via Imogene Pass. Wells ordered the construction of a small stone redoubt overlooking Imogene Pass, which was called Fort Peabody after the Governor. (No documentation has been located that indicates this was an official name bestowed by the guard or by Wells, or if the miners dubbed it such in a tongue-in-cheek manner.) The redoubt had telephone service to town, giving Wells advanced notice if anyone eluded the sentries and headed toward town. The first sentries at this post were armed with rifles and bayonets and their own sidearms. Two or three men on duty at the post slept in the small guardhouse. A flagpole was mounted on the highpoint above the pass at 13,365 feet and the US Flag was said to be visible from the valley west of Telluride. A small stone shelter was built a few dozen yards below the flagpole mount (Feature #4). According to one old-timer, this was the “sniper nest,” where a sentry perched with his Krag-Jorgensen rifle trained on the pass road (Lewis 1978).

On March 11, 1904, Governor Peabody revoked martial law. Many of the deported men were temporarily residing in Ouray, and the end of martial law caused them to believe they could return to their homes in Telluride unmolested. But on the night of March 14, Wells and several mine managers led an armed mob into the homes and boarding houses of union men and their wives, children, and supporters, and violently drove them through the streets to a special train, deporting them to the top of Dallas Divide, where they were forced into the snow and threatened they’d be shot if they returned. The WFM called on Governor Peabody to protect these law-abiding citizens. Peabody refused. Instead, he sent a second force of CNG troops to Telluride under General Sherman Bell, not to put down the violence of Wells and the mob, but to assist in extending it. More union men were deported, along with their families. Socialists and anyone who dared to protest were also forcibly removed from the district. Martial law again was declared. Bell used a Gatling gun to impress upon the citizens he was in charge.

Bell, his troops, and his Gatling gun departed on April 25, once again giving command of the district to Capt. Wells and his Troop A. Wells was left with two large “rapid-fire Colt’s automatic guns,” which were basically machine guns but smaller than the Gatling. Wells installed one of these on top of the Smuggler Mill tower and the other on the Tomboy Mine just below Imogene Pass (*San Miguel Examiner* 30 April 1904). Later, the Tomboy’s Colt machine gun was deployed at Fort Peabody and mounted on a tripod on the top of the circular stone flag mount. Old-timers referred to the site as a “machine gun nest” (Lewis 1978 and Wilson 1999-2004).

On June 15, 1904, Governor Peabody revoked martial law and relieved the soldiers from active duty. By this time the strike was broken through deportations, harassment, and blacklisting, and Telluride Local 63 of the WFM was destroyed. In the autumn, Wells and other district mine managers granted the eight-hour day to the millmen, the very same thing millmen had requested before the strike. On November 29, 1904, the WFM declared the strike off, but Wells made it clear he would not employ union miners (Senate Document No 122). He set up an employment agent to screen applicants (Idarado Papers, Wells contract with Oakes, 27 March 1905). He continued hunting for “undesirable citizens.” Master of the polite threat and gracious intimidation, Wells never flatly told union men they must go or be shot; he simply called upon them at their homes and said, “I cannot protect you from a mob if they decide to come for you with a rope.” (Lewis 1978; Langdon 1908; Senate Document No 122; *San Miguel*

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*Examiner* 18 June 1904). He maintained the Fort Peabody sentry post with his own employees until 1908, in this way keeping abreast of who was coming into San Miguel County.

For those who were deported by the state militia, for the families of union men, their sympathizers, and Socialists, for anyone who refused to yield to Wells' tyranny, Fort Peabody stood as a symbol of enmity even long after the WFM was crushed and the post fell silent. To the victors, the post was a symbol of triumph.

During the decades after the labor conflicts were settled, visitors to Fort Peabody found numerous spent cartridges, most were .45 caliber Long Colt shells, manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. These .45 Long Colt shells were likely from the soldiers' rifles or handguns. The soldiers were equipped with their own rifles and side arms for the most part, since they had volunteered to provide their own weapons and horses in order to save the state the expense. Boys from town found cooking utensils in the guardhouse; one found a fork. The site was no longer occupied after 1908, and by 1910 was somewhat of a tourist attraction. A 1910 photo shows two women on top of the flagpole mount, looking out across the mountains and valleys. By the 1950s the Imogene Pass road had become a rough track, but the guardhouse, flagpole mount and sniper nest were still intact. A 1950s photo shows the insulators still on the guardhouse and the door and roof still in place. The flagpole mount was still intact with the flagpole upright in the 1960s when Rob Wilson of Telluride led boys from the Circle K boys ranch to the site for an outing. The boys tied a t-shirt on the flagpole and were able to see it from the Telluride vicinity (Wilson 2004). In 1999 the structure was still in good shape, having a few planks left in the roof. But by 2004 the roof beam had fallen, collapsing the walls inward and the front or east wall outward. That wall and doorframe are now lying on the ground near the structure.

The site is within the boundaries of the No. 8 Lode of Mineral Survey No. 19409, first located as a mining claim by J. W. Donald, et al, and surveyed October 2, 1912. Although Fort Peabody was built in 1904, the 1912 mining survey notes failed to include a description of it. The site is now Uncompahgre National Forest Service land by Special Warranty Deed (recorded 27 March 2002, Ouray County Reception #177310).

Because Fort Peabody was built specifically as a Colorado National Guard sentry post and was never used for anything else, it is an unusual site in both its elevation and purpose. Other buildings were used during the statewide labor disturbances of 1903-04 to incarcerate or monitor union men, yet all of those were built for other purposes and do not retain the unique singular connection to the state's labor history as does Fort Peabody. No other structure is left in the state that was built expressly for the purpose of keeping a certain class of persons from entering a county, especially at 13,365 feet elevation. No other property so clearly represents the era when mining corporations could purchase the use of the state militia to rid regions of union men.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

U.S. Congress. Review of the Labor Troubles in the Metalliferous Mines of the Rocky Mountain Region. Senate, 58<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Document 86. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1904.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The .59-acre Fort Peabody site, which straddles the Ouray and San Miguel County lines, encompasses the ridge above and southeast of the Imogene Pass road summit. The boundary, formed from an approximate 413 x 78 foot [126 x 24 meter] elliptical area, is indicated on the accompanying scaled sketch map.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary was drawn to include all the observed architectural remains associated with the site.

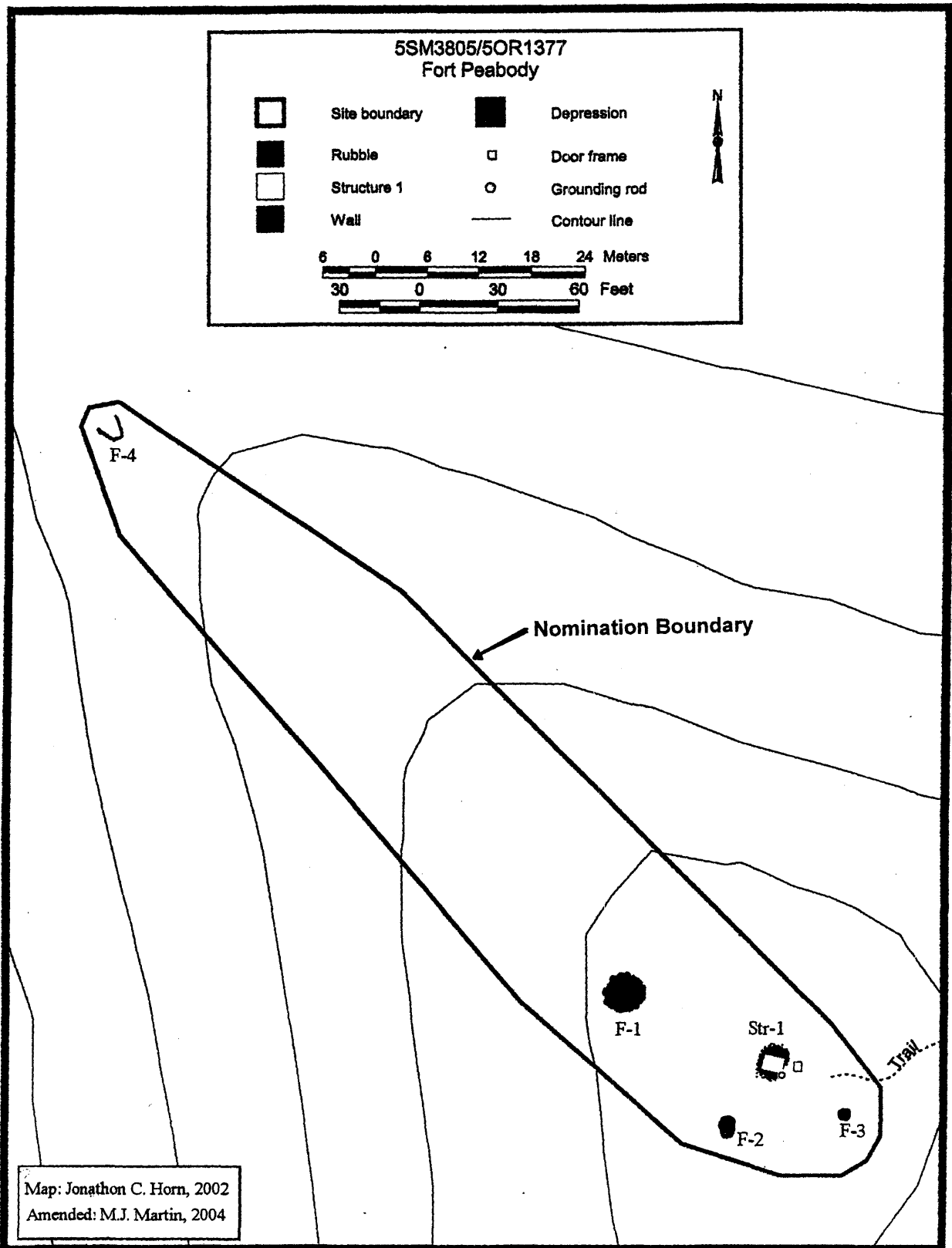
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**Sketch Map**



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**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name of Property: Fort Peabody  
Location: San Miguel & Ouray Counties, Colorado  
Photographer: MaryJoy Martin  
Date of Photographs: 1 July 2004  
Negatives: in possession of preparer, Mary Joy Martin

Photo No.                      Photographic Information

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- 1 Guardhouse (Str.1), east side; view to the West
- 2 Guardhouse, north side; view to the South
- 3 Guardhouse, west side; view to the Southeast
- 4 Guardhouse, south side; view to the North
- 5 Flag mount (F-1) in foreground with Guardhouse in background; view to the Southeast
- 6 Sniper nest stone enclosure (F-4); view to the South-Southwest

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**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Ironton Quadrangle, Colorado  
(7.5 Minute Series)

