

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000998

Date Listed: 8/3/89

Snowbound Mine
Property Name

Boulder
County

CO
State

Multiple Name _____

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

8/3/89
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Item #3: Resource Count:

There are 12 contributing buildings and 3 noncontributing buildings.

Item #8: Significance:

1. 1900 is not part of the period of significance and not a significant date. The period of significance is 1917--1936.
2. The Bode Cabin (number 2) and the Voorhees Cabin (number 3) are contributing resources.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 28 1989

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Snowbound Mine

other names/site number: Patent Number 415 5BL.448

2. Location

street & number: Boulder County Road 52

(NA) not for publication

city, town: Gold Hill

(XX) vicinity

state: Colorado

code: CO

county: Boulder

code:013 zip code:80302

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

No. of Resources within Property

(X) private

() building(s)

contributing

noncontributing

() public-local

(X) district

10

5 buildings

() public-State

() site

1

 sites

() public-Federal

() structure

 structures

() object

 objects

11

5 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the

N/A

National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.
() See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler
Signature of certifying official

6-15-89
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, 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.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- (☒) entered in the National Register.
(☒) See continuation sheet

Beth Boland

8/3/89

- () determined eligible for the National Register. () See continuation sheet

- () determined not eligible for the National Register.

- () removed from the National Register.

- () other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extractive
facility

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structures

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th Century

Movements

Other: Vernacular wood frame, rustic

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundations earth

walls wood; weatherboard; log;

other: tarpaper

roof metal; tin

other asphalt

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Snowbound Mine is located between the mining towns of Gold Hill and Sunshine eight miles west of Boulder on County Road 52 in Sunshine Canyon. It is an area typified by the deep canyons and steep hillsides which are conducive to tunnel mining. The Snowbound site consists of 16 buildings and structures including a shafthouse with a blacksmith shop, an ore-testing office, and several other rooms, two miner's cabins, a garage, several smaller buildings, and an ore dump. Of the 16 resources, there are 10 contributing buildings and 1 contributing structure - the ore dump. The 5 noncontributing buildings include buildings that have been altered and out buildings which are less than 50 years old.

The Shafthouse - 1917 (number 1 on the sketch map and building plan on map 4) Contributing

The shafthouse, built in 1917, has a modified T plan and measures 64 feet long by 30 feet wide with one entrance on the west side of the building. (photo #1) The building is sided with one by eight inch horizontal fir planks which were once covered with tarpaper held in place by narrow wood strips. The tarpaper is gone but the wood strips are still visible. The roof is gabled and steeply pitched with a cross-gable section at the south end of the building (top of the T) which contains the head frame and hoist. The roof of both sections has corrugated metal sheets laid with the rake of the roof. On the north section there are one-by-one wood strips or fastening ribs at the seams. (photo #1 & #2) At the southeast corner is the blacksmith shop entered through the shafthouse. It is a one story ell with a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The exterior has a combination of rolled metal panels, and horizontal and vertical board facing. (photo #3 - the steam whistle is visible in the photo on the right side of the main roof.)

(x) See continuation sheet

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The Snowbound Mines

At the south end of the building (top of the T) there is a tall opening from the shaft house and tracks leading across the ore dump (photo #4 & #27). At the southwest corner is the assay/ore sorting office faced in lumber and a corrugated metal shed roof. This ell is entered from the exterior door on the west side of the building.

Inside the shafthouse, the shaft is located five feet to the right of the door. The shaft was originally developed to 226 feet but is now caved in about 35 feet down. The hole is four feet by eight feet on the surface. The mine shaft contains four levels, the deepest at 215 feet. It was cribbed from top to bottom with three by six and three by eight timbers, but none of the cribbing is visible from the surface of the shaft today.

The Number One level is about 70 feet below the collar of the shaft and drifts 178 feet west and 50 feet east. There is a large stope on level number One. It is 40 feet long and 12 feet to the west of the shaft. A smaller stope, 18 feet long and 20 feet high, is 15 feet to the east of the shaft. The large stope connects to the surface by an air shaft which is about 12 feet west of the adit.

The Number Two level is about 135 feet below the collar of the shaft and drifts about 75 feet to the west and 15 feet to the east. About 40 feet west of the shaft a winze connects levels One and Two. Judging from Gaddard's 1937 diagram of the shaft, the Number Three level at 166 feet appears undeveloped. The Number Four level extends at least 60 feet both east and west.

Drifting eventually reached 600 feet to the west of the shaft. The 1923 manager's report to the Bureau of Mines lists developments during that year as 40 feet of raises and 43 feet of crosscuts. Ten-inch beams support the 25 foot-high headframe above the shaft. The beams are intact as are the bracing timbers which support the roof. (photo #5 & #7) The signal bell from the shaft is located over the hoist and is operable.

There are numerous mining and milling artifacts in the shafthouse, many of which are in excellent condition. The 70 horsepower boiler occupies the northeast quadrant of the shafthouse. Ten feet wide and 23 feet long, it is insulated with rock supported by timbering and supplied steampower to the mineworks. The boiler has 62 flues, each 14 feet long. (photo #10 & #11) Other large machinery includes a Jackson hoist capable of carrying 500 feet of half-inch cable, a two-stage American air compressor and an Ingersoll-Rand sump pump. (photo #6, #8, and #9) All are steam driven. There are a number of ore buckets and a large water bailer made by Montgomery Machine of Denver. The sump tank between the boiler and the bailer is cedar lined and still contains water. There

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The Snowbound Mine

is a 500 gallon water storage tank above the boiler. The shafthouse is overflowing with smaller items such as ore carts, hand tools, augers, bits and miners' clothing, all in place as if the miners left everything after a shift and never returned. (photo #5, #12, and #13)

The one-story blacksmith shop on the southeast corner of the building is entered from the shafthouse. It is 13 feet by 8 feet, and there is a brick foundation behind the forge and chimney. Windows line the south and east walls, and a forge occupies the center of the south wall. There is a workbench along the west wall. There are many artifacts including an Acme drill sharpener, a hand-cranked wheel used as a bellows and a granite block for an anvil. There are also hand tools, hundreds of drill bits, handsteel and other items. (photo #14 and #15)

The assay office or ore sorting room is on the southwest corner of the shafthouse but has a separate entrance on the west side of the building and has no connecting entrance into the shafthouse. There are windows across the south end of the room and the floor is wood. There is a workbench across the whole south end which continues several feet along the east wall. (photo #3 and #16) Hoses for steam drilling, electrical equipment and other mining materials are stored there. The roof of the one-story office slopes to the west.

The Bode Cabin - moved in 1900 (number 2) Non-contributing

This miner's cabin is of wood and log construction and is located across County Road 52 and 320 feet southwest of the other buildings. It is a two story rectangular building with a front gable roof sheathed with rolled asphalt roofing. The cabin is situated on a hill and is reached from the road by wood steps with wood hand rails. The exterior of the first story is constructed of horizontal logs with wide chinked joints and the second story is faced with vertical boards. The rectangular windows on the front and rear are one-over-one wood sash. There is a two story porch across the width of the front with natural pole railings and posts. Along the north side there is a shed roof, log addition. Local historians believe the Bode Cabin was originally a one story newspaper office in Sunshine and moved to this site in 1900. The second story was added some time after 1900. Because the cabin was at the Snowbound prior to the period of significance it is non-contributing (photo #17 & 18).

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Snowbound Mine

The Voorhees Cabin - 1917 (number 3) Non-contributing

The Voorhees cabin, between the shafthouse and garage shed, is located adjacent to the road facing northwest. The site slopes away to the rear of the building. The building has been recently altered with a large two story addition at the back of the cabin. The date of this addition is not known. The original cabin is one story with a dry-laid rock foundation and a front gable roof sheathed with overlapping sheet metal. The cabin is faced with horizontal mill waste on the front and vertical mill waste on the sides. (photo #19 and #20) The front door is off-set and has wood panels in the lower portion and a large glass pane in the upper part. On the north side there is a roof extension supported by an angle brace from the foundation sill plated to the lower roof eave. Set back from the front corner and projecting through the roof extension is a box cooler supported by bottom braces attached to the building. The two windows in the north wall of the original cabin are a rectangular casement with four panes and a horizontal slide-by with two sections of four panes each. The first level of the addition is masonry block and the upper story is modular plywood siding. The gable roof has corrugated metal sheathing. The windows have metal frames. The Voorhees cabin is non-contributing.

The Saw Mill Shed - 1940s (number 4) Non-contributing

The saw mill shed is at the southwest corner of the ore sorting/assay office. It is an open-sided structure with 4X4s supporting the corrugated metal roof which slopes to the southeast. There are vertical pine planks extending from the roof partially down the sides forming wide fascia. The shed houses a large circular saw powered by a gasoline engine. (photo #21) The structure is less than 50 years old dating from the 1940s and is non-contributing although its appearance, materials and function are compatible with the mine complex.

The Garage Shed -1917 (number 5) Contributing

To the south of the Voorhees cabin is the garage shed which has been constructed in various sections over the years beginning in 1917. The building has an irregular plan, is one story and contains a mixture of materials. The long side of the building faces northwest and parallels the road. For the most part the roofs of the various sections slope to the southeast and are faced with corrugated metal or boards.

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Snowbound Mine

The northern-most corner of the building contains two plank garage doors. The north wall of this section of the building is faced with vertical rough sawn boards which are unpainted. The foundation is dry-laid rubble and the interior floor is dirt. There is a water storage tank at the northeast corner of the building, (photo #22 and #23). The interior is currently used to store milling equipment including sifters, Hartz jogs and a Wilfley sorting table. South of this section, the building steps down to a section faced with pressed tin panels and which has a wooden door. The long wall next to the paneled section is faced with vertical boards and forms the side wall for a garage at the south end of the building. At the extreme south end is another set of wood garage doors. The sloping roof is covered with board-on-board (photo #24). The rear of the building contains a number of projections, most of which are faced with boards or rolled sheet metal such as at the south east corner (photo #25). The building is somewhat deteriorated, but is very characteristic of mining complexes where various types of buildings are used for storage of mining equipment. Because of this, the building is considered to be contributing.

The Powder House/Garage - ca 1917-1923 (number 6) Contributing

Powder House/garage is located across the county road southwest from the shafthouse. Originally used to store blasting powder and dynamite, it is partially underground, built into the hillside. There are double plank doors on the east face, horizontal logs form the sides and the flat roof is faced in rolled metal sheets. The interior floor is dirt. Probably constructed sometime between 1917 and 1923, this building is considered as contributing. It is in fair condition and is a typical building found at mining complexes (photo #26).

The Fox Cabin - 1920s (number 7) Contributing

The Fox cabin, built during the 1920s, has a rectangular plan and a side gabled roof with rolled composition roofing. The building is sheathed with original wood lap siding. A deck has been added to the west side of the cabin, but has little effect on the overall integrity of the building. On the front south part of the roof, there are three rows of wooden cleats (also known as snow-birds) were installed to break up the snow load on the roof and to prevent ice build-up on the eaves. These are occasionally seen on other buildings in Boulder County, especially seasonal dwellings which are unoccupied in the winters (photo #35).

The Fox Cabin Outhouse - 1920s (number 8) Contributing

The Fox cabin outhouse is a one story, wood privy covered with tar paper and has a shed roof. Because of its age and typical construction it is contributing (photo # 32).

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The Snowbound Mine

The Newman House - ca. 1920 (number 9) Non-contributing

The Newman house, built circa 1920, was originally a wood frame cabin faced with mill waste, (the bark trimmed off of logs at the saw mill) with a side gable roof and open front porch. The house was completely remodeled in the 1950s with the addition of water, septic tank, and site generated power. The building now has a shed roof addition and aluminum siding. The windows and doors are new. The building is non-contributing due to the extensive alterations (photo #29 and #34).

Newman Outhouse and Woodshed - ca 1920 (number 10) Contributing

This wood outhouse with a shed roof is connected to the wood storage shed which is faced in corrugated metal painted white. These are considered as one contributing building (photo #34).

Newman Powerhouse - 1950s (number 11) Non-contributing

The powerhouse for the Newman cabin provides the only electricity on the property. It was built in the 1950s and has a shed roof and wood siding. The building is non-contributing because it does not meet the age criterion (photo #33).

Voorhee's Cabin Outhouse - 1920s (number 12) Contributing

This wood shingle outhouse has a shed roof and it is typical of 1920s privies. (photo #28)

Old Chicken House Shed - 1920s (number 13) Contributing

The Old Chicken House Shed has a shed roof and a rectangular plan. Chicken wire pens are attached to the shed on the east side. The shed is sided with corrugated metal and wood. This building is contributing (photo #28).

Smokehouse - ca. 1920-1930 (number 14) Contributing

The smokehouse has a shed roof and is constructed with horizontal boards. the interior has shelves and a hanging rack for meat and poultry. The smoke entered by way of a stove pipe attached to a pot-belly stove behind the building (photo #10).

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Bode Outhouse - no date (number 15) Contributing

The wood outhouse for the Bode cabin has a shed roof and is faced with painted horizontal boards with unpainted batten strips. Even though the date of construction is not known it is believed to have been built between 1917 - 1939 and is considered contributing. This building sits on top of an old mine shaft just inside the claim line between the Snowbound and the Wild Tiger on the Snowbound side. (no photo)

The Ore Waste Dump - 1917-1936 (number 16) Contributing

The mine waste dump is to the south and east of the shafthouse. It is roughly conical, about 30 feet in diameter, 20 to 25 feet high, and is flat on the top with tracks leading out from the shafthouse near the west side. The waste is fairly homogeneous in size and appears to be well sorted. There is no evidence that the mine dump has ever been reworked or disturbed for reprocessing. The majority of the material in this dump was deposited here between 1917 and 1936 and has remained in the same form and configuration since that time. It is considered a contributing object to the mining complex (photo #27).

Contributing - 11

Buildings - The Shafthouse (number 1); The Garage Shed (number 5); The Powder House / Garage (number 6); The Fox Cabin (number 7); The Fox Cabin Outhouse (number 8); Newman Outhouse and Woodshed (number 10); Voorhees Cabin Outhouse (number 12); Old Chicken House Shed (number 13); Smokehouse (number 14); Bode Cabin Outhouse (number 15);

Structures - Mine dump (number 16)

Non-contributing - 5

Bode Cabin (number 2); Buildings - The Voorhees cabin (number 3); The Saw Mill Shed (number 4); The Newman House (number 9); Newman Powerhouse (number 11);

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Industry	1900 1917-1936	
Engineering		1917
Architecture		1900

	Cultural Affiliation
	N/A

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
N/A	Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Snowbound Mine, located in 1877 in the Gold Hill Mining District, is one of the best preserved early 20th Century mining complexes in Boulder County. It is one of those rare examples where not only can the mining operation be seen, but also the domestic buildings of the miners. The Snowbound meets criterion A for its industrial significance as an example of the mining development in the West. Its history characterizes the era of discovery and development of Colorado mining. The Shaft House is central to the nomination for its engineering significance with its equipment and physical structure. This property is significant to the theme in industry because it is an intact example of a steam operated mine of the 1917 - 1936 period. The Snowbound meets criterion C because it embodies the distinctive type of tunneled metal mine operated entirely by steam machinery installed at the beginning of World War I which began the mine's greatest period of productivity.

Metal Mines directly influenced Colorado's development from the mid-1880s through World War II. The Gold Hill Mining District was established in 1859 and was the first in Boulder County. It produced 13 million dollars in metals between 1869 and 1909.

Henry N. Coffey, a Sunshine miner, located the Snowbound claim on May 4, 1877, and received patent number 415 in 1885. The low patent number attests to the early location of the Snowbound; other claims in the area have numbers as high as 20,000. Coffey was also the first secretary of the Central Mining District near Jamestown and located at least six other mining claims in Boulder County. Coffey's original adit is sited approximately 7450 feet northeast of the shaft house. It is now caved in for approximately 145 feet from the adit entrance.

(x) See Continuation Sheet

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Snowbound Mine

From the 1880s through the turn of the century, the Snowbound was profitable for a small mine. Records show it produced high grade gold, silver and lead ore valued at \$50,000 by 1939. Ore from the Snowbound was transported to the Gale Mill near Gold Hill or to the W.J. Chamberlain Ore Company.

Early documentation of ownership is incomplete, but Coffey probably held title to the Snowbound through 1912 and sold it to another Sunshine miner, E. (Enoch) P. Mauzey. Operation of the mine was leased to Charles Gearhard in 1902 and to C.H. Wolff, a Boulder teamster, in 1913. J.G. Clark and Company leased the Snowbound in 1916. Clark was president and general manager of Boulder Tungsten Products.

In March, 1917, a Boulder carpenter and transporter, Fred Guhse, and his brother Charles formed the Snowbound Mining Company. E.P. Mauzey, who was by this time a Boulder resident, and Carrie Todd of Chicago retained ownership, and the Guhse brothers, with several other officers, leased the Snowbound and two other claims, the June and the Wild Tiger. The present mine complex dates from this time.

The Guhses spent much of the next five years developing the Snowbound. In 1917 they built the shafthouse, the blacksmith shop, coal and ore bins, the assay office or sorting room, two miner's cabins (Bode and Voorhees), sheds and a garage. Most of the existing equipment was installed at this time. The huge boiler was hauled from Ward, Colorado by an eight horse team, and the Guhses claimed an "A-1 plant of machinery" in their 1918 report to stockholders. Records imply that they eventually bought the mine, probably before 1936. Fred Guhse died that year at the age of 84.

The period of significance from 1917 - 1936 represents the greatest period of development and production for the Snowbound under the lease to Fred and Charles Guhse. The period ends with the death of Fred Guhse.

By 1923 the double-compartment shaft was developed from 123 feet to 226 feet, and there were four tunnel levels. Most of the drifting was to the west and on the upper levels as the shaft filled with water. Twelve feet west of the shaft the ground was sloped through from a level 112 feet down and was used as an air shaft. The ore vein was a fissure about 3 1/2 feet wide, and tunneling eventually followed it 600 feet to the west of the shafthouse. The ore was a telluride with an average value of 6 1/2 ounces of gold and 80 ounces of silver per ton. During the 1920s the Snowbound employed between two to seven men who earned three to five dollars a shift.

There are few records regarding the profit of the mine, but it operated through the Depression until World War II when the War Production Board ordered

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Snowbound Mine

the closure of United States gold mines as non-contributing to the war effort. Even in 1935 it produced 21 tons of ore of which eight ounces of gold and 37 ounces of silver per ton were recovered. E.N. Goddard reported in 1936 that the Snowbound produced \$18,000 under the Guhses' management.

Mining is always an erratic industry, and the Snowbound mirrors the profitable periods and the economic slumps of the area. Between 1900 and 1910 the towns of Gold Hill and Sunshine halved their populations. In 1902 the Snowbound produced only eight tons of crude ore and in 1913 only five.

Production in 1924 was only three tons of ore of which three ounces per ton of gold bullion were recovered. Production in 1925 was even less: two tons of ore with three ounces per ton of bullion recovered. There are no records between 1925 and 1935, but yield appears to have been sufficient to maintain the lease.

In 1940 Nicholas Bode and Benny Newman purchased the mine, though at least until 1947 Charles Guhse was still the operator. Newman was formerly lessee and manager of the Eureka Mine in Boulder Canyon, and the partners brought milling equipment from there. However, there is no evidence that the two ever worked the shaft, nor that they did any refining. Denver Architect Phil Hannum, current owner of the property, plans to use it as a working mine museum.

Though milling and electrical equipment are presently stored at the Snowbound, records and local mining expert Harrison Cobb agree that the mine operated fully by steam. A 1947 Boulder Daily Camera article depicts the Snowbound as the only steam-powered mine left in the Rocky Mountain region still in working condition. Indeed, Mr. Cobb and state engineer Jim Herron believe the equipment is fully operable. Other artifacts such as tools, drills, clothing, ore buckets and carts, even blasting caps remain in the shafthouse and in the blacksmith shop.

The Snowbound Mine site is a well-preserved time capsule of events that influenced the expansion of the West. The Snowbound typifies two periods that were important to Colorado metal mines: the era of discovery and early development in the late 1800s, and especially the years before and after the First World War when mining experienced a peak of production. The Snowbound has significance in engineering and industry because building construction, machinery installation and development of the underground workings between 1917 and 1923 reflect the technology of the period; the equipment demonstrates the application of the scientific principles of steam mining to produce goods and serve human needs. The impact of the metal miners and those who supplied and supported them on the history and population of the West is undeniable. The Snowbound Mine, as an intact mining complex, offers clues to the pattern of mining development in Boulder County, in Colorado and in the western United States and must be protected.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inspector's and Manager's reports to Colorado Division of Mines, 1917 - 1923

E.N. Goddard's field notes, 1936 - 1939, USGS Library, Golden

Boulder County Clerk and Recorder's records

Percy Fritts papers, Western History Collection, Norlin Library, University of Colorado, Boulder

(x) See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- () State Historic Preservation Office
() Other State agency
() Federal agency
() Local government
() University
() Other


Specify Repository:


10. Geographical Data


Acres of property: 4.88 acres

UTM References

A 1|3 4|6|7|2|8|0| 4|4|3|5|5|9|0|
Zone Easting Northing

B 

C 

D 
Zone Easting Northing

() See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See map #1

(x) See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The site boundaries follow the boundaries of claim #415 and include the buildings that were built during the Snowbound's greatest period of significance, the mine dump which is an integral part of the physical and historical background of the mine. The area of surrounding land which characterizes the mountain setting typical of tunneled metal mines.

(x) See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Martha Poley, Historical Researcher, Peter Linsley, Research Asst.

Organization: Inactive Mine Reclamation Program Date: August 1988

Street & Number: 1313 Sherman Street, Room 215 Telephone: (303) 866-3567

City or Town: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 8

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Bibliography

Linedex Guide to State Corporations, Annual Reports 1918 - 1923, Colorado State Archives, Denver.
Boulder County and Boulder City Directories, 1896 - 1936, Carnegie Branch for Local History, Boulder, Colorado.
Personal Interview with Harrison Cobb, Boulder County Miner and Author.

PLAT

Section 12 Sec. 6 T1N R71W

MAP #1 OF 5

Survey Map
Snowbound Mine

OF THE CLAIM OF

H. N. COFFEY.

UPON THE

SNOW BOUND L
GOLD-HILL MINING DISTRICT BOULDER COUNTY COLOR

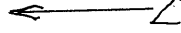
U. S. District Surveyor

Surveyed by DANIEL DRUMMOND

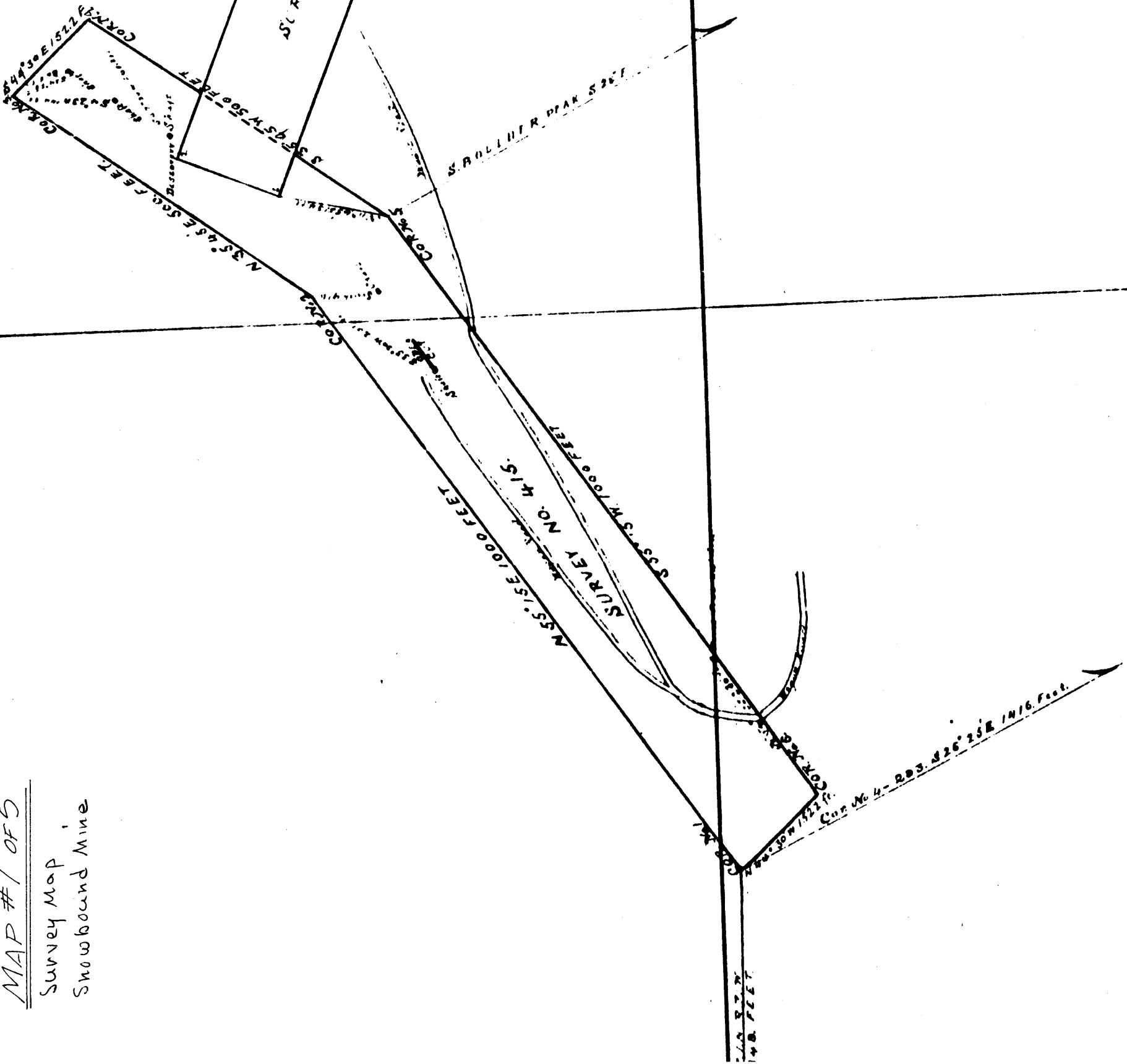
Containing 4.88 Acres

Scale of 200 Feet to an Inch.

Variation 14° 15' E.

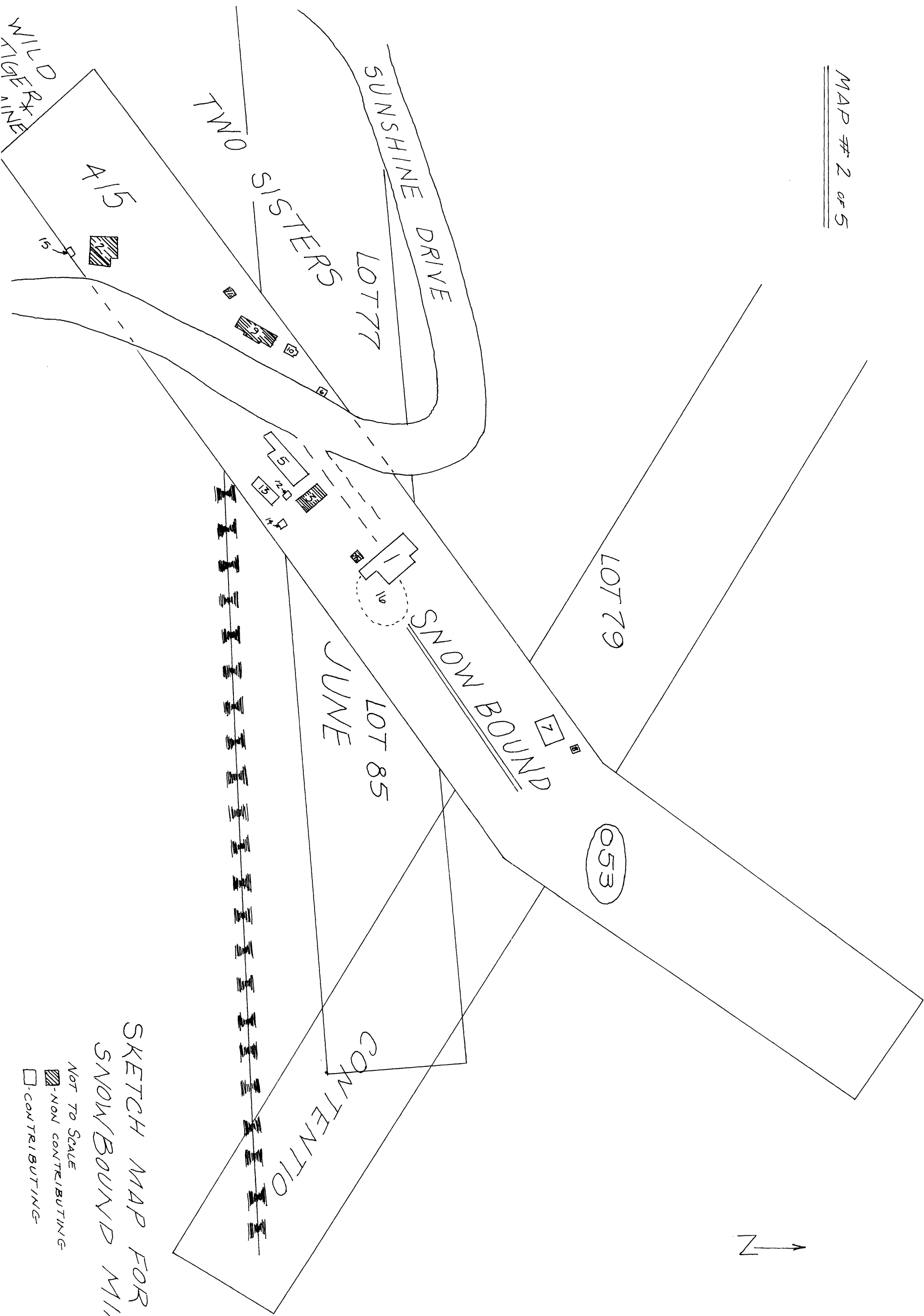


BOUNDARIES.		
No. of Course.	COURSE.	Distance in feet.
1	N 55° 15' E	1000
2	N 35° 45' E	500
3	S 44° 30' E	152.2
4	S 35° 45' W	500
5	S 55° 15' W	1000
6	N 44° 30' W	152.2



The original Field Notes of the claim of H. N. Coffey upon the Snow Bound Lode from which this Plat has been made been examined and approved, and are on file in this office. And I hereby certify that in such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will be incorporated into a serve fully to identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural and permanent monuments as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof. I further certify the value of the labor and improvements upon the said Mining Claim placed thereon by the applicant or his grantors, is not less than Five Hundred Dollars, as sworn to by the Surveyor, and that said improvements consist of Fire Shakes and open Cut

I, Daniel Drummond, Surveyor, certify that this is a correct Plat of said Mining Claim or premises.

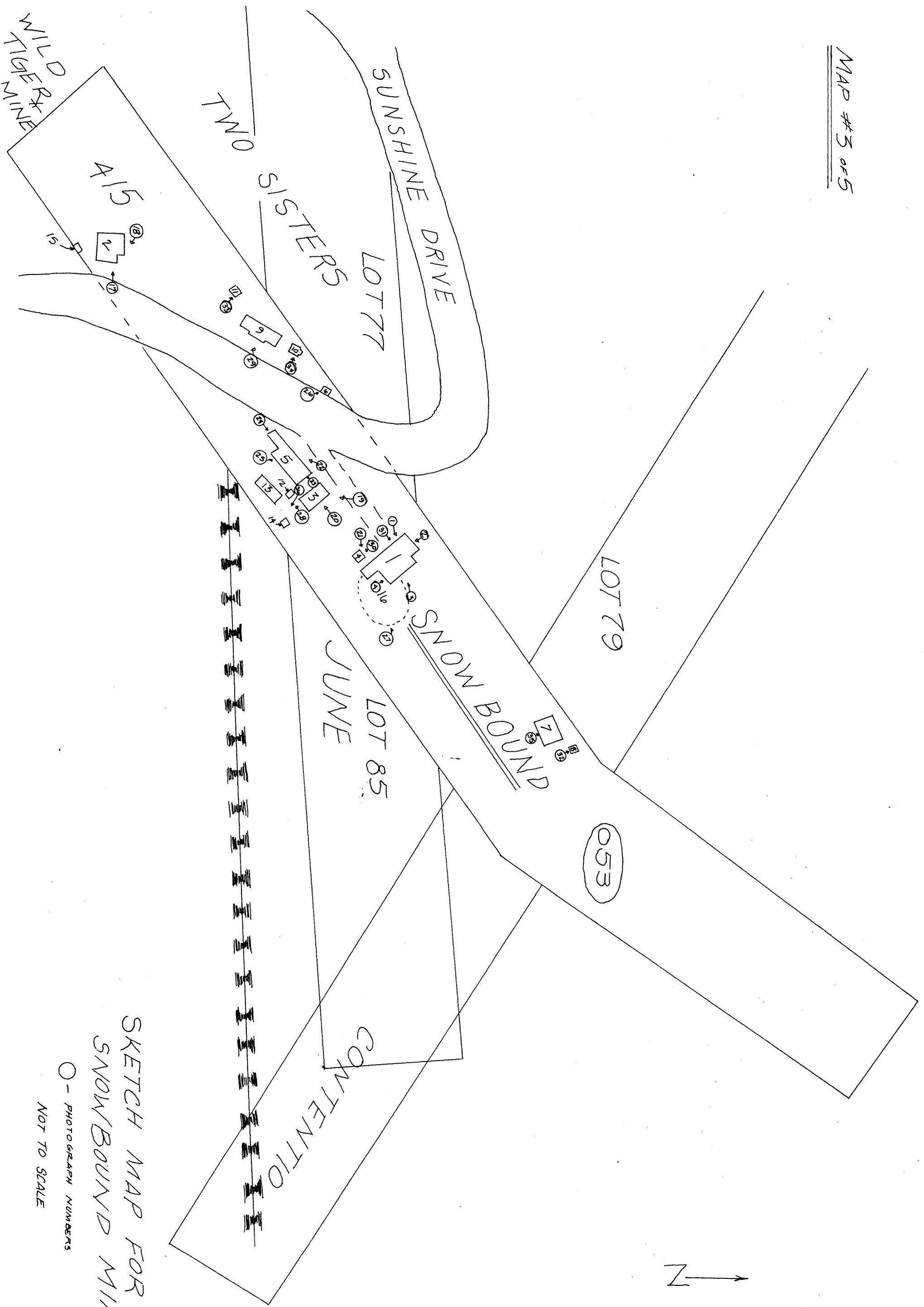


WILDERNESS
MINE

SKETCH MAP FOR
SNOWBOUND MINE

NOT TO SCALE
NON CONTRIBUTING
CONTRIBUTING

MAP #3 of 5

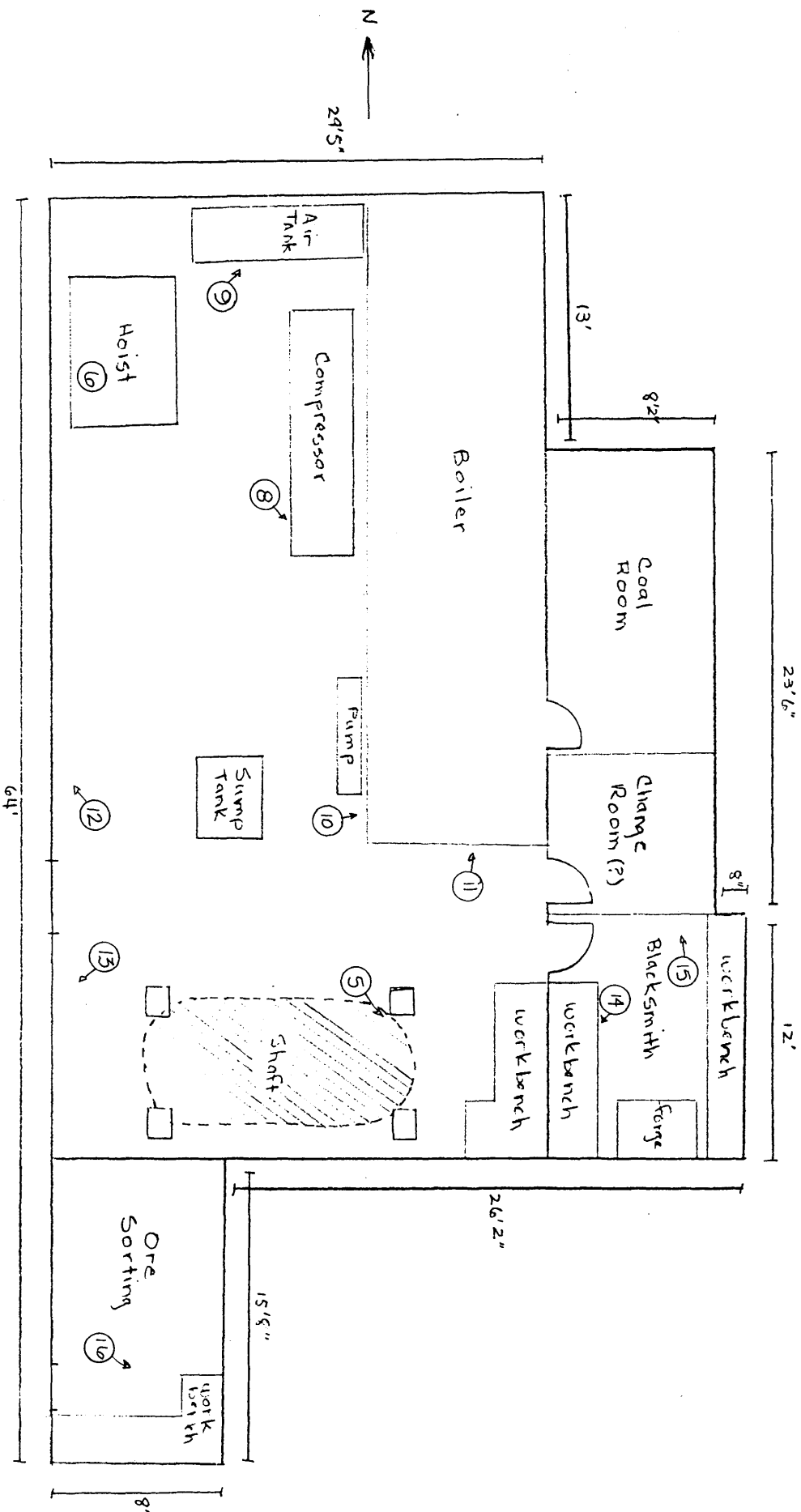


SKETCH MAP FOR
SNOW BOUND MINE

○ - PHOTOGRAPH NUMBERS
NOT TO SCALE

MAP 4 of 5

E



S

Snowbound Mine
Shaft house (NUMBER 1)

() - PHOTOGRAPH NUMBERS