



**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 determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 any 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 Dakota Tin and Gold Mine
other names/site number Fillmore Mine

2. Location

street & number 20896 Fillmore Mine Lane not for publication n/a
city or town Spearfish Vicinity x
state South Dakota Code SD county Lawrence code 081 zip code 57783

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt 04-20-2005
Signature of certifying official Date

South Dakota SHPO
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.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

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:)

Edson Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
6/8/05

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	Buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>21</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Industry/processing	Sub: Extractive facility
/extraction	
Domestic	Single dwelling
Domestic	Multiple dwelling
Domestic	Secondary structure
Waterworks	reservoir

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic	Sub: Single dwelling
Domestic	Secondary structure
Waterworks	Reservoir
Vacant/Not in use	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone, concrete, earth

Roof Metal

Walls Wood, metal

Other

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

See 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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1898, 1934-1941

Significant Dates 1898, 1934,
1937, 1939,
1941

Significant Person n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder n/a

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: n/a _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>577153</u>	<u>4913388</u>	3	<u>13</u>	<u>576820</u>	<u>4913386</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>13</u>	<u>576817</u>	<u>4913711</u>	4	<u>13</u>	<u>577127</u>	<u>4913711</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Chris Nelson
organization SD State Historic Preservation Office date 10 March 2005
street & number 900 Governors Drive telephone 605-773-3103
city or town Pierre state SD zip code 57501

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)

Dakota Tin and Gold Mine
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Fillmore and Co./Paula Jones
street & number 20896 Filmore Lane telephone 605-722-1779
city or town Spearfish state SD zip code 57783

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 1

The Dakota Tin and Gold Mine is located in the Tinton vicinity, Lawrence County, South Dakota. Lawrence County is in the northern Black Hills of South Dakota. The Black Hills are located in western South Dakota and run approximately 120 miles north to south and 60 mile east to west. The hills were uplifted and eroded millions of years ago, exposing several varieties of minerals.

The Dakota Tin and Gold Mine sits in a gulch along Potato Creek. The creek is dammed creating two small reservoirs. The surrounding hills are covered with coniferous trees. The mine shaft, hoist room, mill room, and machine shop are located at the northeast corner of the gulch. The remaining structures that supported the mine are located to the south and the west.

Architectural Description

The shaft house, hoist room, machine shop, and mill are connected and form an L-shape. Starting west and moving east is the hoist room, shaft house, and the mill. Connected to the south of the mill is the machine shop. A detached assayers building is located directly south of the connected structures.

Shaft House Contributing Circa 1934

The shaft house is in the center of the complex; the hoist room is attached to the west elevation and the mill is attached to the east. The shaft house has a concrete foundation, wood frame, metal siding, and a metal roof. The shaft house is irregularly shaped. The north and south elevations of the shaft house have a window opening in the gable and a window opening toward the bottom. There is also a door on the north and south elevations at the eastern corner. There is a small addition attached to the south elevation with four window openings. The shaft house covers the main shaft of the Dakota Tin and Gold Mine.

Hoist Room Contributing 1937

The hoist room is attached to the west elevation of the shaft house. The hoist house has a concrete foundation, wood frame, metal siding, and a metal roof. The hoist room is comprised of three staggered sections with shed roofs. The north elevation has several window openings and a large door on the center section. The south elevation has one window opening on each section. It also borders the shed attached to the shaft house.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 2

Mill Contributing 1941

Attached to the east elevation of the shaft house is a small gable roof enclosure that connects the shaft house to the mill. The mill is a gabled roof structure with a concrete foundation, a combination of board and batten siding and metal siding, and a metal roof. The north elevation has a door. The east elevation has one window opening and an attached shed roof addition. The south elevation borders the machine shop located directly to the south.

Machine Shop Contributing 1937

The gabled roof machine shop has a concrete foundation, board and batten siding, and a metal roof. The east elevation has two window openings. The south elevation has a large opening flanked by single window openings. The west elevation has two window openings and a door. The north elevation borders the mill.

Assayer's Office Contributing 1937

The assayer's office has a concrete foundation, wood siding, and a saltbox roof covered with metal. The east and south elevations have no openings. The west elevation has an eight-pane window. The north elevation has a door toward the northwest corner.

Additional Structures

Cabin 1 Contributing Circa 1934

Cabin 1 is a gabled roof structure with a dirt foundation, wood siding, and a metal roof with narrow eaves and exposed rafter ends. There is a shed roof lean-to addition on the north elevation. The façade (east elevation) has a door and a four-pane window. There is also a small porch that runs the length of the façade; the gable of the cabin overhangs the porch and is adorned with bargeboard. The west elevation has no openings. The south elevation has two four-over-four double hung windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 3

Cabin 1 Privy
Contributing
Circa 1934

To the southwest of the cabin is a contributing privy. The privy has an earth foundation, wood siding, and a gabled roof covered with metal.

Cabin 2
Contributing
Circa 1934

Cabin 2 is a gabled roof structure with a dirt foundation, wood siding, and a metal roof with narrow eaves and exposed rafter ends. There is a shed roof addition on the rear (west elevation). The façade has a door and a four-pane window. There is a small porch that runs the length of the façade; the gable of the cabin overhangs the porch and is adorned with bargeboard. The north and south elevation have two two-over-two double hung windows.

Cabin 2 Privy
Contributing
Circa 1934

To the southwest of the cabin is a contributing privy. The privy has an earth foundation, wood siding, and a gabled roof covered with metal.

Cabin 3
Contributing
1937

Cabin 3 is a gabled roof structure with a dirt foundation, wood siding, and a metal roof with narrow eaves and exposed rafter ends. The façade has a door and a four-pane window. There is a small porch that runs the length of the façade and wraps around onto the south elevation; the gable of the cabin overhangs the porch and is adorned with bargeboard. The north and south elevation have two two-over-two double hung windows. There is a large gabled addition on the rear (west elevation) that forms a T-shape with the cabin. The addition has an entrance on the east elevation. The west elevation has two two-over-two double hung windows. The north and south elevations have a two-over-two double hung window.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 4

Cabin 3 Privies (2)
Contributing
1937

To the southwest of the cabin are two contributing privies. The privies have an earth foundation, wood siding, and a gabled roof covered with metal.

Trailer House
Non-contributing
Circa 1980

This is a non-contributing metal trailer house that was moved to the site in recent years.

Shed
Contributing
Circa 1937

The shed has a dirt foundation, wood siding, and a shed roof. There is a door on the east elevation.

House
Non-contributing
2003

The house is a modern non-contributing home that was moved on site in recent years.

Bunkhouse
Contributing
Circa 1934

The bunkhouse is a two story gabled roof structure with a cement foundation, board and batten siding, and a metal roof with narrow eaves and exposed rafter ends. The façade (west elevation) has a central entry flanked by two-over-two double hung windows. There is a porch that runs $\frac{3}{4}$ the width of the façade and attaches to an external stairway on the south elevation. The south elevation has a two-over-two double hung window on the first story and a two-over-two double hung window and a door on the second story. The external stairway runs diagonal on the elevation. The north elevation has a two-over-two double hung window in the gable. The east elevation has four double hung one-over-one windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 5

Bunkhouse Privy
Contributing
Circa 1934

To the south of the bunkhouse is a contributing privy. It has a dirt foundation, wood siding, and a gabled roof.

Cabin 4
Contributing
Circa 1898

Cabin 4 is a side gabled cabin with a dirt foundation, wood siding, and a metal roof. There is a ramp leading to the façade of the cabin. The façade (southwest elevation) has full-width porch and a four panel wood door. The northwest and southeast elevations have four-over-four double hung windows. The northeast elevation has no openings.

Additional Features

Dump 1
Circa 1934
Contributing

This is a debris scatter to the west of Cabins 1 and 2. There is a depression where debris has been deposited.

Dump 2
Circa 1934
Contributing

This is a debris scatter to the southwest of Cabins 1 and 2. There is a depression where debris has been deposited.

Mine shaft
Contributing
1898

This is an abandoned 85 five foot mine shaft to the east of the main shaft. It is known as the Deadman's Shaft after miner George Jensen who was killed digging it in 1898.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 6

Dam 1

Circa 1934

Contributing

This is an earthen dam constructed for the operation of the mine.

Dam 2

Circa 1934

Contributing

This is an earthen dam constructed for the operation of the mine.

Lodge

1960

Non-contributing

This is a two-story non-contributing lodge built in 1960.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 1

The Dakota Tin and Gold Mine is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. It is eligible under Criterion C for the vernacular architectural of the mine related buildings and the association they convey.

The Black Hills of South Dakota started to rise 62 million years ago and achieved their present size and appearance around 37 million years ago.¹ The uplift forms a dome shape roughly 120 by 60 miles in western South Dakota and eastern Wyoming. This unusual geological formation exposed several areas rich in mineral deposits. The concentration of accessible minerals in the area led to a mining boom that began in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Rumors that gold existed in the Black Hills circulated for years before it was confirmed by an expedition led by General George Custer in 1874.² The discovery was soon sensationalized in the press generating an influx of prospectors into the region. The Black Hills had been forever promised to the Sioux in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, however, the United States Army was unable and unwilling to remove the thousands of prospectors who poured into the hills following the discovery. As a result, the Sioux were forced to cede the Black Hills in another questionable treaty ratified in February of 1877.³

W.O. Fillmore founded the Dakota Tin and Gold Company in 1937 on John White's old Potato Creek claim.⁴ The claim covered a total area of 334 acres with the principle mine being the Dead Man's Shaft, aptly named after miner George Jensen who was killed in the shaft in 1898.⁵ Fillmore bought the claim in 1934 while still involved in the Winner Mining Company and the Beaver Creek Mining Company. Most of the buildings and structures at the Dakota Tin and Gold were built between circa 1934 and 1941. Some of the buildings were leftovers from previous claims. The headshaft was located over a shaft directly south of the Dead Man's shaft. The shaft house and hoist house were improved and enlarged between 1935 and 1937.

¹ John Paul Gries. *Roadside Geology of the South Dakota*. (Missoula: MT, Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1996), 214.

² Watson Parker. *Gold in the Black Hills*. (Norman: OK, University of Oklahoma Press, 1966), 26.

³ Ibid, 140.

⁴ Christopher Hills. *Gold Pans and Broken Picks*. (Spearfish: SD, Clark Printing, 1998), 198.

⁵ Ibid, 198-199.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 2

Christopher Hills has identified three stages of mine development common to America's western frontier mining regions. The first is the primitive placer mining era, or the early gold rush. The second stage is the lode/hydraulic stage, or the late gold rush. The final stage is the load dominant period that occurs after the rush and is "brought by capitalists and their mills."⁶ Fillmore's Dakota Tin and Gold falls into the final stage of development, although on a much smaller scale than most mines representing a significant capital investment.

Fillmore came to the Black Hills in the 1930's after he was unable to support his family in drought stricken eastern South Dakota. One day he met local prospector Andrew Johnston who convinced him that a fortune existed in the mineral rich region. By the end of the day the two were partners and soon established the Winner Mining Company and the Beaver Creek Company.⁷ Fillmore started the Dakota Tin and Gold Mining Company in 1937. With the initiation of the venture, some of the mining facilities were improved or constructed immediately and a mining prospectus was sent out with the hopes of enlarging the operation.

In 1942, the War Productions Board enacted Limitations Order number 208 (L-208), which shut down the hardrock mines to conserve manpower and raw materials for strategic purposes during World War II.⁸ After the war when L-208 was lifted, the Dakota Tin and Gold did not resume production. Northwest Defense Minerals Inc. mined some of the Dakota Tin and Gold claims in the 1950s, but their operations were not extensive.⁹ Today the only mining that occurs on the claims is hobby panning for gold.

Like many incorporated mines in the Black Hills, the Dakota Tin and Gold was a constant stock transaction. The miners themselves were paid in stock and given room and board with three meals a day, which wasn't bad considering it was operating during the Great Depression.¹⁰ The officers of the mine were paid in the interests accrued by the project and by a commission off the sale of stocks.¹¹ Because mining was such a speculative venture, claims were bought, sold, foreclosed on, and traded with regularity, especially during the depression.

⁶ Ibid, 46.

⁷ Ibid, 197.

⁸ Ibid, 242.

⁹ Ibid, 250.

¹⁰ Ibid, 200.

¹¹ Ibid, 200.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 3

The late 1800s tin boom is regarded by some as a ten year long hoax, concocted and continued for the sole purpose of mining hopeful investor's money. There are a few exceptions to this. The Black Hills mines near Tinton, South Dakota seem to have actually produced reasonable amounts of tin ore over a period of time. Although records are scarce concerning the production of the Dakota Tin and Gold Mine, it is located near Tinton and the associated tin belt. Although there were some gold leads on the claim, the Dakota Tin and Gold produced tin, not gold. Gold was successfully placer mined on the claims though during the early years of the gold rush.

The miners chasing the fortunes of the Black Hills precipitated the eventual settlement of the region. Mining camps became thriving towns of the interior hills while towns located on the edges of the hills developed in support of the mining industry. Some miners did not find their fortune and moved on; others stayed and became merchants, ranchers, or laborers in the larger lode dominant mines, thus becoming the first permanent Euro-American settlers in the region.

The first miners in the region built simple log structures out of the materials available. Most of the early mining consisted of small placer mining operations in the streams or limited exploratory cuts. Once a lode was firmly established, the necessary structures and buildings were constructed. By 1876, there were four sawmills in operation in the northern Black Hills. The ready availability of timber encouraged the milling of lumber and therefore perpetuated the use of milled lumber in the early mining structures.

The materials used for the majority of mining structures were the same and was reflected in the materials available. The arrival of the railroad on the periphery of the Black Hills increased the variety of building materials, but the type and style of structure was influenced more by function and the personal influences of the builders. Prospectors and miners came from all over Europe as well as the eastern United States. The buildings and structures they constructed were heavily influenced by their backgrounds in the early mining period. Miner's construction styles were influenced by everything from ethnic traditions to other mining structures they may have seen in the earlier rushes in places such as California or Colorado.

The majority of the buildings and structures at the Dakota Tin and Gold were built between 1934 and 1941. The cabins, bunkhouse, machine shop, and mill all exhibit some elements of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. All have exposed rafter ends, while three of the cabins also have stickwork in the overhanging gables. Some of the buildings also have Rustic influences as they are built of native materials using regional building techniques that compliment their natural setting. Although some of the buildings may appear to have these rustic influences, it is certain that available materials and function were the prevailing factors in their construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 4

Comparing the Dakota Tin and Gold's buildings and structures to other mines is difficult as very few mines in the region still retain a comparable number of historic resources. The associated buildings convey the feeling of an early 20th century mining community. The vertically aligned, weather beaten finish of the wood along with the basic gabled buildings promotes a definitive sense of the expedient rustic architecture prevalent in period mining communities of the Black Hills.

As a result of the boom and bust nature of mining in western South Dakota, very few mining related structures still exist. Many mines had short life spans which led to the abandonment of the structures. Most of these abandoned structures were destroyed either by man or the elements, or moved away for some other use. Mining structures that have survived over the years are typically the residential or boarding facilities; it is rare to have the shaft house, hoist house, and mill intact. The Dakota Tin and Gold has retained the majority of its historic structures in their original setting. Another outstanding quality is that it has not been developed and the landscape of this part of Potato Creek is still very much the same today as it was during the early part of the 20th century.

The setting of the Dakota Tin and Gold mine remains largely unchanged. With the exception of a few non-contributing (but not overly distracting) buildings in the gulch, the original layout of the mine remains unchanged. The buildings have metal roofs added while portions of shaft house and hoist house have metal siding attached; however, the majority of mine buildings and structures are of original materials. The unchanged setting combined with the integrity of the properties gives the mine a strong sense of feeling of the boom and bust mining industry. The completeness of all the mining related buildings, structures, and properties also gives the Dakota Tin and Gold a high degree of integrity of association.

The Dakota Tin and Gold Mine is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. It is eligible under Criterion C for its vernacular architectural style of mine related buildings and the association they convey representing an early 20th century mine in the Black Hills region of South Dakota.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 & 10 Page # 1

Bibliography

Gries, John Paul. *Roadside Geology of South Dakota*. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula: MT, 1996.

Hills, Christopher. *Gold Pans and Broken Picks*. Clark Printing, Spearfish: SD, 1998.

Parker, Watson. *Gold in the Black Hills*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman: OK, 1966.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is an imaginary line forming a square over the buildings and structures of the Dakota Tin and Gold mine located on the Homeward Bound Claim, Section 30, T5N, R1E. The boundary starts at UTM coordinate (all coordinates are in Zone 13) 577153 4913388 and runs east to UTM coordinate 576820 4913386 and runs south to UTM coordinate 576817 4913711 and runs west to UTM coordinate 577127 4913711 and then runs north to connect to the first UTM coordinate.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the area historically associated with the Dakota Tin and Gold Company. The boundary encompasses the historic buildings and structures associated with the mine and its operation. The claim covers a total of 334 acres; the boundary for the district encompasses only the 5 acres that the Dakota Tin and Gold mine and associated structures reside on. The layout of the buildings dictates that the boundary shape form an imaginary square.



Dakota Tin and Gold Mine

22

20 6

7

21 8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

23

24

2 1 3 4

5

16

17

18

19

- 1. Shaft House - C
- 2. Hoist House - C
- 3. Mill - C
- 4. Machine Shop - C
- 5. Assayer's Office - C
- 6. Cabin 1 - C
- 7. Privy - C
- 8. Cabin 2 - C
- 9. Privy - C
- 10. Cabin 3 - C
- 11. Privy - C
- 12. Privy - C
- 13. Trailer - NC
- 14. Shed - C
- 15. House - NC
- 16. Bunkhouse - C
- 17. Privy - C
- 18. Cabin 4 - C
- 19. Lodge - NC
- 20. Dump 1 - C
- 21. Dump 2 - C
- 22. Mine Shaft - C
- 23. Dam 1 - C
- 24. Dam 2 - C