

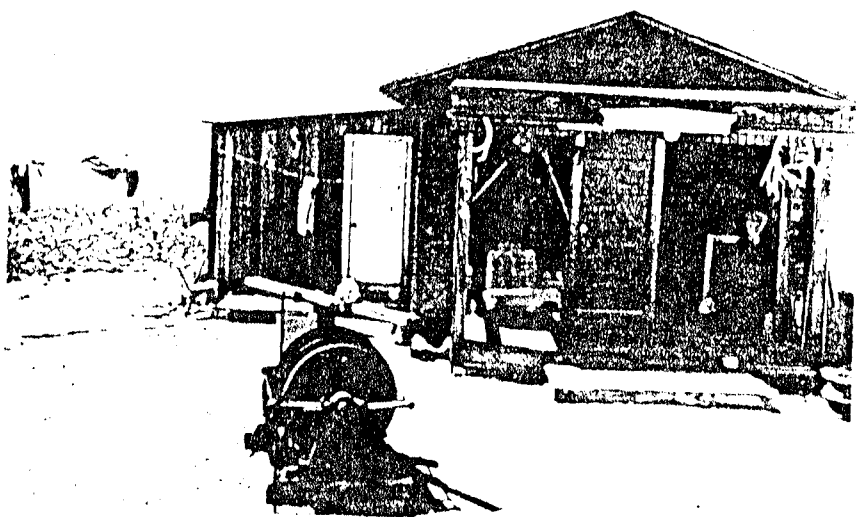
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Item 10

Location Number: ES 027

Location: Gold Mountain  
Coordinates: 37°18' / 117°25' T7S R41E S26  
Elevation: 5820'  
Map Sources: USGS Gold Point SW; Clason 1906  
References: Carlson; Paher; Mordy; Angel; Site Investigation 8/31/77  
Photographs: KR64-GK#1: 1-6; PlusX-JMC#1: 16-32  
Status: Potential National Register Site

Situated in a slight saddle on the northern slope of Gold Mountain is the mining camp of the same name. It lies west of Sarcobatus Flat and south of Slate Ridge. The camp also goes by the name Stateline, the mine that was discovered in 1864 and initiated the original settlement. Among the sagebrush at the site, there are numerous stone ruins, a few timber shacks, debris, and an operational mine.



Penny Mine is a one-man venture comprised of six wood-frame buildings, two water tanks, and a mobile home.

Three of the wood buildings were moved from the town site, several hundred feet east of their present location.

One building is a low-rise gabled structure,

28' x 18' x 12 feet high, that includes a lean-to addition on the south elevation. The main structure has shiplap siding, while the lean-to uses 1" x 1-1/2" and 1/2" x 4" board and batten set vertically for its exterior walls. The interior walls and ceiling both are made of painted wallboard. The floor is hardwood, covered with linoleum. Attached to the east elevation is a 16' x 4'-6" timber supported front porch. Rolled asphalt was used for the porch roof, and corrugated metal over wood sheathing for the rest of the structure. Fenestration is 20% for the east elevation, 10% each for the north and west, and 5% for the south. Near the residence is a medium-rise gabled wood-frame

structure, with wood floors and a corrugated metal roof, that serves as a storage shed. East of this is a small open-front shack sheathed with corrugated metal, and a wood-framed privy.

To the northeast on the floor of the valley, two buildings and a dugout stand near a mine shaft. The first is a wood-frame structure, 20' x 14', that has wood siding and wood floors on a mud-sill foundation. The roofing material appears to have been rolled asphalt. Beside and facing away from this is the dugout structure; it is approximately 16' x 12'. The front elevation is constructed of wood, with railroad-tie headers, and stands about 8 feet high. The wingwalls are unmortared rubble rock; the roof is plywood and dirt. The interior walls are 1" x 8" boards. About 200 feet to the northeast of the dugout is the mine shaft; and another 250 feet east of that is a wood-frame building, about 16' x 12'. The lean-to-type roof and exterior walls are both sheathed in corrugated metal.

Up the slope of the hill are the multi-tiered ruins of the mill complex. The walls are of concrete, ranging in thickness from 8 inches to 14 inches, and up to 28 inches high. On the second level is an 80' x 40' concrete slab foundation. It has concrete wingwalls and log piers. The retaining wall is 6 inches thick and up to 18 feet long. The third tier has pipe sleeper-type piers that apparently were the foundation for two tanks, each about 25 feet in diameter. At the top level is a 50' x 28' concrete slab foundation, supported by a 6-1/2-foot-high retaining wall. Several concrete piers with protruding anchor bolts are attached to the slab foundation. Next to this, a diagonally braced wooden head frame stands about 35 feet high. Scattered over the mill site is much debris, including piping, tanks, barrels, timber, and tailings.

Of the numerous stone ruins, two located near the road at the toe of the southern hill are typical. Each measures about 14' x 12'. The walls are of unmortared rubble rock with mud chinking. These deteriorated walls range in height from 18 to 24 inches, and are 24 to 28 inches thick. West of these is a rock structure that is built into a bank. It stands about 7-1/2 feet high and about 12 feet across the front. The 28-inch-thick walls are of mortared angular stone. Facing south is an arch-type opening,

about 6' x 3', that  
recedes 2-1/2 feet  
into the structure.  
The back wall of  
this interior space  
has a 24" x 18" rec-  
tangular hole, and  
above this hole two  
3-inch-diameter  
pipes protrude. This  
structure was used as  
a furnace.

