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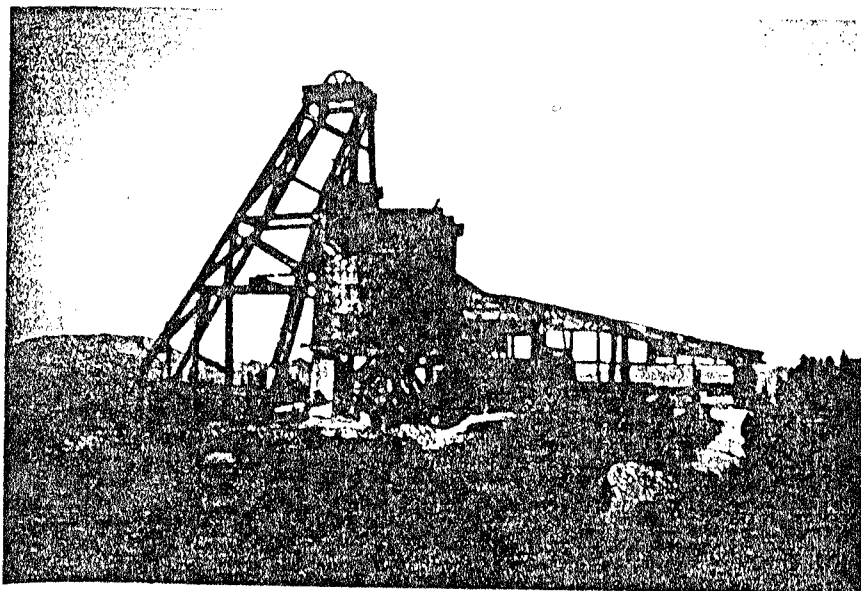
Item 4

Location Number: NY 022

Location: Hannapah
Coordinates: 38°08' / 116°54' T3N R45E S10
Elevation: 6400'
Map Sources: 1:250,000 Tonopah; Erickson County Map; Nevada Map Atlas;
Toiyabe National Forest Map; Clason 1906
References: Paher; Carlson; Mordy; Personal Communication with R. J.
Fitzwater; Site Investigation 7/12/77
Photographs: PlusX-JMC#3: 33-36
Status: Potential National Register Site

Hannapah, a ghost town some 15 miles northeast of Tonopah, had a brief existence following the discovery of silver in 1902. The land around the Silver Leaf mining camp was promoted by real estate developers in 1906 as a boom town, but attempts to create a township were unsuccessful because prospecting and exploration of the district failed to produce other significant strikes.

The ruins of the town -- a few wooden shacks and stone foundations -- are found within the Toiyabe National Forest, in the southern portion of the Monitor Range, in an area marked by tailing piles and evidence, sometimes hardly discernible, of partially developed mines. Two or three sites, observed near mine workings and headframes, indicate that there were dwellings there at one time. Patented mining claims are still active.



The Silver Leaf Mine, one-half mile south of the town site, was the largest working mine and indicates the most recent activity. The headframe is built of 8' x 8' timber to a height of 25 to 30 feet and has a wooden hopper, also 8' x 8',

and a protective equipment shed. The wooden structure is highly weathered; good construction practice is evident.

There are several collapsed wooden structures and one that has remained standing. The standing building is approximately 15' x 15' and was constructed with 2" x 4" studs. A medium-rise roof of corrugated metal is supported by 2" x 4" joists. A 10' x 7' addition to the south elevation of the house shows similar construction but has lost most of its roof. Also attached to the house, on the west, is a 14' x 7' lean-to with framing similar to that of the main building.

One of the collapsed structures is identical in construction to the 15' x 15' building described above. A dugout cellar approximately 6' x 6' is built 50% underground and probably was used to store blasting caps or perhaps food. Its peaked roof is framed with timbers, covered with peeled logs and sod. Historical debris abounds in the area.

Hannapah has been nominated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 4, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in order to preserve the site for its value to the history of mining.