

Clear Creek County, Colorado Cultural Resources Management Plan



Mines, Waldorf, Colorado 1906–1913
Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy MCC-696

Prepared for
Board of County Commissioners
Clear Creek County, Colorado

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I would like to commend Clear Creek County, Colorado for having the vision to develop this planning document. Historic preservation is hard to do under any circumstance and takes many years of dedicated effort on the part of many people to achieve, but every effort has its beginning. My hope is that for the citizens of Clear Creek County this document represents that beginning.

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Executive Summary

Clear Creek County, Colorado is rich in history, a product of mining, transportation, recreation, ranching and logging during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Those historical activities have left a physical presence on the landscape in the form of historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites. These places have value and are vulnerable to loss and deterioration. The purpose of the Clear Creek County, Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP), is to provide the Clear Creek County Board of Commissioners (the County) and the citizens of Clear Creek County with guidance on how to manage its cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

CRMP findings

- A total of 890 cultural resources are known in the CRMP Project Area, 31 of these have never been formally recorded.
- Most of the CRMP Project Area has never been surveyed for cultural resources. It is highly likely that more cultural resources exist within the CRMP Project Area.
- Most of the known cultural resources are mining related, and most of these are archaeological in nature.
- The criteria for listing properties to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) were used to assess the relative historical value of the cultural resources. Bias in their recording and evaluation is highly likely.
- Many cultural resources have never been evaluated for National Register eligibility; many of those whose evaluation was begun have not been completed.
- Twelve study areas (complexes), containing multiple individual cultural resources, were identified for future research to define the spatial, temporal, and thematic associations needed to determine whether or not they are deserving of recognition as historic landscapes .
- One hundred twenty-three cultural resources were identified by the contractor as “priority cultural resources” (PCRs) and recommended as worthy of planning consideration. Many more are likely among the remaining 767 cultural resources that were not selected in this study but could be added in the future.
- The PCRs consist of 12 properties listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places; 61 resources that are either officially determined to be National Register eligible or are contributing elements to the National Register-listed Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District; and 50 additional resources identified by the CRMP Steering Committee as having historical value.

- Assessment of potential effects to the PCRs, in addition to assessment of those not presently identified as such, indicates that these resources are probably being affected by environmental forces (exposure, gravity), recreational access, and land use. Future industrial development may also affect these resources.

Cultural Resources Management Options

Seven options are presented for the County’s consideration. Options 1 and 5 are specifically recommended by the Steering Committee as indicated below. The Steering Committee does not recommend achieving any of these management options through county ordinances or other regulations. Instead, the Steering Committee recommends that the County manage its cultural resources through voluntary measures in cooperation with the citizens.

Option 1: Conduct additional cultural resources inventory and research, where landowner permission is granted, to expand knowledge about cultural resources in Clear Creek County. *Option 1 and the following tasks under this option are recommended by the CRMP Steering Committee.*

- Assign responsibility to address inventory tasks
- Find funding for inventory tasks
- Develop long-range inventory plan
- Prioritize Inventory
 1. Further identify significant/priority cultural resources
 2. Evaluate/Re-evaluate individual study areas
 3. Prioritize study areas
- Develop guidelines to identify significant/priority cultural resources
 1. Develop inventory evaluation methodology acceptable to OAHF
- Conduct research/analysis on identified cultural resources
- Address misinformation about inventory/evaluation
- Encourage cooperation with private property owners so that rights to mineral development are not impaired by use of the inventory
- Report findings to the public
- Notify owners of property which potentially contain cultural resources

Option 2: Create economic benefit through heritage tourism to encourage historic preservation and economic development.

Option 3: Encourage historic preservation so that more of the county’s cultural resources may be protected.

Option 4: Promote education and outreach to educate the public about the county’s history and the importance of preserving the county’s tangible links to that history.

Option 5: Assign CRMP oversight and integration to the Planning Department so that information on cultural resources can be used for planning *Option 5 and the following tasks under this option are recommended by the CRMP Steering Committee.*

- Review and consider updating the County Master Plan 2030 for cultural/historic resources considerations
- Monitor historic preservation agreements like the I-70 Programmatic Agreement
- Continue assessment of state and federal projects

Option 6: Establish partnerships to help achieve the purposes of CRMP and to identify sources of funding and technical support.

Option 7: Do nothing; continue the County's present policies and practices.

Definition of Terms (in Alphabetical order)

Archaeology: “The scientific study, interpretation and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity...” (Murtagh 2006, 131).

Archaeological record: All archaeological sites within a defined area.

Building: A construction that is created “principally to shelter any form of human activity” (Colorado Historical Society 2005, 6).

Complex: An area defined by the CRMP Steering Committee for further study to determine whether or not they are places worthy of historical recognition.

Historic Archaeology: “The study of material remains of past societies that also left behind historical documentary evidence” (Church 2007).

Historical archaeological site: “A location with remains from the historic period that can be studied using archaeological techniques” (Colorado Historical Society 2005, 1). In Colorado, the historic period begins with European contact with native peoples between 1700 and 1840.

Historic landscape: A geographical area that “has been shaped by historical and cultural processes of land use and retains visual and cultural characteristics of such processes” (Hardesty and Little 2000, 11). The term is used to describe the interrelationships among cultural resources and their physical setting over time resulting in distinctive land use patterns.

Planning Unit: A spatial division of the CRMP Project Area used to describe the location of cultural resources.

Project Area: The portion of Clear Creek County that is the focus of the CRMP study. The Project Area was created by subtracting all U.S. Forest Service land and all land within the limits of incorporated towns. What is left is the CRMP Project Area.

National Register: The National Register of Historic Places administered by the National Park Service. The National Register is an honor roll of districts, sites, building, structures and objects determined to be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, history and culture (King 2004). Listing a property to the National Register has no effect on private property rights.

National Register criteria: The criteria used to evaluate a historic property, such as a building, structure, or archaeological site, for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

Site: “The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historical occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possess historical, cultural, or archaeological value...” (Colorado Historical Society 2005, 6).

Structure: A construction created “usually for purposes other than creating human shelter” (Colorado Historical Society 2005, 6).

Study Area: An area defined by the Steering Committee warranting future research and investigation.

Acronyms (in alphabetical order)

CDOT: Colorado Department of Transportation

CLG: Certified Local Government

CRMP: Cultural Resources Management Plan

FHPA: Federal Highway Administration

GIS: Geographic Information Systems

NREL: National Renewable Energy Laboratory

OAHP: Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (State of Colorado)

PCR: Priority Cultural Resource

UNC: University of Northern Colorado

Chapter 1

Introduction

Purpose

In 2000, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), acting in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), proposed upgrading the I-70 Mountain Corridor through Clear Creek County, Colorado. The volume of traffic on the highway, particularly during the busy summer and winter seasons, is exceeding its design capacity. As a consequence, traffic congestion is affecting accessibility and mobility for visitors, as well as residents living in communities along the I-70 corridor. One of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed highway upgrade is to cultural resources within and adjacent to the Project Area. During the original construction of I-70 in the 1960s, historic buildings and archaeological sites were damaged or destroyed. Concerns about this possibility were raised with federal and state officials during discussions about the proposed upgrade project because of the proximity of I-70 to the historic mining towns of Silver Plume, Georgetown, and Idaho Springs. Individuals, organizations, including Clear Creek County, became actively involved in the consultation process that CDOT and FHWA are required to follow under the National Historic Preservation Act. In 2005, a reconnaissance survey was completed to identify cultural resources that may be affected by the project. In 2008, the consulting parties entered into an agreement that will guide how effects to cultural resources will be addressed as the I-70 Mountain Corridor upgrade project moves forward. It was through these experiences that Clear Creek County realized it lacks sufficient information needed to make informed decisions about the cultural resources within its jurisdiction. To improve its planning capabilities, the County decided it needed to develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP). This document has been prepared to meet the County's planning needs.

The term "cultural resources" is very broad and includes archaeological sites (both historic and prehistoric), historic buildings and structures, and places of traditional cultural value, among other things (King 2004). Examples of these places may include an ancient village, occupied centuries ago; a ghost town, site of a once thriving mining community; the home of an important politician, literary figure, or community founder; a historic neighborhood containing well preserved examples of late 19th century Victorian architecture; a bridge, which at the time of its construction, was the longest span in the state; a park designed by a famous landscape architect; or a place where traditional plants are gathered by Native Americans for use in ceremonies honoring The Creator. These places can have important scientific, educational, recreational, economic, aesthetic, and even spiritual values. Cultural resources are fragile, finite, and often threatened by contemporary land uses and other natural and cultural forces. People care about them because they contribute to social identity, sense of place, and civic pride. Yet every day, decisions are made in the service of the future that lead to the destruction of these places from a venerable past. Often these decisions are made without anyone even knowing what is being lost or how these places might add value to their communities. Developing a CRMP is one way to fill the gap in that knowledge.

A CRMP is a historic preservation planning tool. What to do with this planning tool is a decision that is made *after* a CRMP is developed. The CRMP gathers and analyzes information on cultural resources and presents ideas for their management; that is, what to do with them in the future. In a CRMP, cultural resources from a particular area are described, plotted in space, and evaluated for importance. Often these tools include an assessment of how these resources may be lost or degraded in time. A critical part of a CRMP is a set of goals and objectives that provide guidance to decision makers on how cultural resources should be considered in relation to other resource priorities. A CRMP is prepared in the service of historic preservation and its goal of stewardship of important places from the past.

Historic preservation at any level of government is a planning function (Facca 2003). Decisions affecting the use and integrity of cultural resources are typically made in the larger context of land use and development, among other considerations. Decision makers must balance the value of preserving the past with meeting the needs of growing populations. Those decisions cannot be made in a vacuum. As such, the purpose of the Clear Creek County CRMP project is to prepare an advisory document that can be used to guide the County in thinking about and ultimately taking action to manage its cultural resources.

The focus of the CRMP is the historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites that are the product of mining, settlement, transportation, logging, ranching, and recreation activities that took place between 1859 and 1920 in what are today the unincorporated areas of Clear Creek County, Colorado. All known cultural resources from all time periods are included, however.

Report Organization

The organization of this report generally follows the order of tasks conducted in its preparation. Chapter 2 provides background information on the project explaining when, why, and how the project came to be. Chapter 3 presents the results of information gathered on all known cultural resources in Clear Creek County to form a baseline for subsequent analysis. Chapter 4 discusses the means by which cultural resources were evaluated for historical importance and identifies a subset of “priority cultural resources” (PCRs) to be advanced in the planning process. Chapter 5 presents analysis of existing sources of potential resource loss and deterioration; future sources of potential resource loss are also discussed. Chapter 6 brings together all the previous information and analyses to present a set of recommended goals and objectives for managing the County’s cultural resources. Chapter 7 summarizes the report and presents conclusions.

Chapter 2

Project Background

In the fall of 2008, the Clear Creek County, Board of County Commissioners directed county staff to pursue funding opportunities to prepare a CRMP. The County applied for and received a 75:25 matching grant from the Colorado Historical Society, State Historical Fund in June 2009. Thereafter, the County issued a Request for Proposals to select a contractor for the project. In August 2009, the contractor was selected and awarded a contract. The project commenced in September 2009.

Establishment of the Steering Committee

Clear Creek County formed a citizen advisory body to act as a steering committee for the CRMP project. County staff contacted individuals, historical societies, and other organizations with knowledge about, and an interest in, the county's history and invited their participation. The Board of County Commissioners appointed the members of the Steering Committee, to act as the County's advisors on cultural resources and provide guidance to both county staff and the contractor. The County also recognized the need to ensure that the composition of the Steering Committee was geographically balanced so it would receive input from the County's various communities. To meet these needs, the CRMP Steering Committee was formed to represent interests in historic preservation, economic development, mining, tourism, property rights, and the County's political and planning functions. Its first official act was to assist the County in selecting the contractor for the project.

Role of the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was given the role of guiding the development of the CRMP so that the County received a document that provides the Board of County Commissioners with information on the nature and extent of known cultural resources and recommendations for managing those resources. A statement of intent developed by the Steering Committee is presented below.

“It is the intent of the Steering Committee for the Cultural Resources Management Plan to gather information about the types and distribution of historically important buildings, structures and archaeological sites; and, to present options and recommendations for recognizing these resources to the Board of County Commissioners. Objectives in developing the plan are:

- Recognize the importance of private property rights, economic development, historic preservation and the need to balance these interests
- Advocate for a process which is open and transparent to the public
- Hold open, inclusive public meetings
- Include private property owners
- Comply with State law.”

Steering Committee

Clear Creek County assembled the members of the Steering Committee based on their knowledge of and commitment to history and historic preservation in Clear Creek County. The organizations represented on the Steering Committee are listed alphabetically below. A full listing of the Steering Committee members by name and organization is presented in Appendix A.

- Clear Creek County, Board of County Commissioners
- Clear Creek County Planning Commission
- Clear Creek County Tourism Bureau
- Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association
- Clear Creek Economic Development Corporation
- East Mount Evans Resource Growth and Environment (EMERGE)
- Georgetown Trust for Conservation and Preservation, Inc.
- Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic District Public Lands Commission
- Historic Georgetown, Inc.
- Partners for Access to the Woods
- People for Silver Plume
- Mill Creek Valley Historical Society, Inc.
- The Historical Society of Idaho Springs

Clear Creek County staff also served on the committee representing County Archives, the Land Use Division, the IT/GIS office, Special Projects, and the CRMP project manager.

Steering Committee Meetings

In the course of developing the CRMP, the Steering Committee met on numerous occasions during 2009 and 2010. Listed below are the formal meeting dates.

- June 24, 2009
- September 29, 2009
- November 19, 2009
- February 2, 2010
- February 25, 2010
- May 5, 2010
- May 24, 2010
- June 15, 2010
- October 28, 2010

Steering Committee members also attended two public meetings held on April 7, 2010 and May 18, 2010 in which the contractor presented to the public the preliminary results of the CRMP study.

Community Values

It was during the public meetings in April and May 2010, in which members of the public expressed their concern about the project that the County learned there are three major intersecting values that relate to the project. These values are: private property rights, economic development, and historic preservation.

The right of property owners to do what they please with their land with minimal governmental interference is a cherished ideal that has been carried to the present from the frontier past. Private property rights are recognized and protected by law. In the Mountain West, there has long been a tension between private rights and public interests, especially with regard to managing land and its natural resources. Balancing these competing needs and interests is a critical part of the relationship between government, at any level, and the citizenry. In Clear Creek County the issues are no different. Cultural resources are a part of the land, and any decisions regarding the management of cultural resources on private property potentially could affect the use of private property. The CRMP must be viewed within the context of private property rights and concerns.

Similarly, there was much concern expressed about the potential impact of cultural resource management on economic development. At a time in the nation's history, which is already being referred to in the popular press as "the great recession," this is understandable. Growth is necessary for the long-term survival of any community. The vitality of communities built around mining have historically risen and fallen with the economic fortunes of the mining industry. Clear Creek County is the product of mining history that goes back to the middle of the 19th century, and its communities have seen their share of economic boom and bust. Although tourism and other sources of economic development are important to Clear Creek County today, mineral extraction continues to be vital and development of wind and solar power holds economic promise for the future (Kent Sterett, personal communication). The CRMP must be viewed within the context of future economic growth and development.

Lastly, preserving places of historical importance and protecting these resources for future generations has value. This was the original motivation behind the CRMP project. Clear Creek County has long recognized the importance of its history and preserving tangible links to that history. In November 1966, only months after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic District was formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). At the same time, it was made a National Historical Landmark in recognition of the role these communities played in the history of the state of Colorado during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The commercial district in Idaho Springs, containing many surviving examples of late 19th century architecture, was listed on the National Register in 1984. In the years between 1970 and 2000, multiple individual properties have been listed in Empire, Dumont, Georgetown, Silver Plume, and Idaho Springs (Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation 2010a). Historical societies and preservation organizations have formed to honor the heritage of Clear Creek County and its communities. Just last year (2009), Clear Creek County celebrated the 150th anniversary of the discovery of gold in 1859 that drew the attention of a nation. History is one of the primary themes, along with natural beauty and recreation that makes Clear Creek County an attractive

place to live, work, and play. In Clear Creek County, history and historic preservation are important too. The CRMP must be viewed within the context of historic preservation.

The CRMP intersects all of these community values. Historic preservation under these circumstances must of necessity involve a balancing act that respects private rights, does not interfere with economic development, and promotes the protection of cultural resources in the public interest. Achieving this balance is, and always has been, the essence of historic preservation. John Lawrence, former Dean of Tulane University's School of Architecture once said, "The basic purpose of preservation is not to arrest time, but to mediate sensitively with the forces of change. It is to understand the present as a product of the past and a modifier of the future" (quoted in Tyler 2000, 13). It will be the task of the County, working with the public, to "mediate" among these community values to achieve the greater good. This CRMP is intended to help find that balance.

Chapter 3

Baseline Information

Purpose

To prepare a plan for managing any resource, cultural or otherwise, it is first necessary to identify and locate all those resources that are currently known within a defined management area. This provides critical information on the resource in question and also reveals what is not known about the resource and its distribution. For the CRMP project, the first task was to assemble information on all known cultural resources in the Project Area for the purposes of creating an information “baseline” that could be used for all subsequent analysis. These cultural resources are the product of over 150 years of continued land use for mining, settlement, transportation, logging, ranching, and recreation activities in Clear Creek County. Before presenting the results of this first step, however, it is necessary to provide some historic background to give context to subsequent discussion.

Historical Context

Mining

Clear Creek County owes its very existence to historical forces that lead to the discovery of placer gold in Chicago Creek, south of modern day Idaho Springs, Colorado, in January 1859 (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005). The California gold rush, with its beginnings just ten years earlier, inspired young men seeking a new life to leave the burgeoning East and Midwest and head west to the Pacific Coast. The resulting boom fueled economic growth nationwide as banks became flush with cash. Unfortunately, over-production and inflation ensued, and by 1857 the economy went into a “panic,” or economic depression, leaving thousands of men in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic States, and especially the Midwest unemployed and looking for new opportunities (Clark and Corbett 2007). The following year, the discovery of gold near Pike’s Peak in what is today Colorado galvanized the nation. As word spread of the gold strike, few needed further motivation than the dream of striking it rich. George Jackson, a veteran of the California gold rush, discovered placer gold in the gravel deposits along Chicago Creek in the winter of 1859 (Fell and Twitty 2008). Later that summer, two brothers, George and David Griffith, ventured up Clear Creek and discovered gold in an outcrop on the side of a mountain that today bears the family name. They formed the Griffith Mining District in June of 1860. In 1861, the U.S. Congress established the Territory of Colorado and later that year the Territorial legislature created Clear Creek County (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005).



Empire, Colorado, 1861
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy CHS X8187)

Ironically, it would not be gold but silver that drove prosperity in Clear Creek County to the end of the 19th century. Silver ore was recognized by early prospectors looking for gold, but it was not until accessible gold deposits began to wane in the mid-1860s that silver got serious attention. Discovery in 1864 of a rich, silver-ore deposit in the mountains south of present-day Georgetown demonstrated that the precious metal was available in quantity to those able to wrest the ore-bearing rock from the ground and then engage in the difficult process of separating the ore from the rock. The Argentine District was established in October of that year (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005). It soon became apparent that Clear Creek County was blessed with both gold and silver deposits but in different areas. Gold would be found in the eastern part of the county, whereas silver, along with lead and zinc, would predominate in the west (Twitty 2010).

Hard-rock mining, started during the gold rush years, was employed as mining for silver became industrialized. Capital finance, labor, and technical expertise in engineering, chemistry, and geology, were all needed to make silver mining a success (Fell and Twitty 2008). Success was forthcoming, as men, money and materiel were drawn to the Griffith and Argentine mining districts fueling a silver boom that lasted from 1865 to 1874 (Twitty 2010). It was during these early years that settlements such as Empire (1860) and Silver Plume (1869) were founded. Georgetown became an incorporated town in 1868 and Idaho Springs in 1873. Georgetown, in particular, blossomed. Known as the “Silver Queen,” it became an important center for commerce, communications, banking, and culture (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005; Twitty 2010).



Georgetown, Colorado, 1881–1900
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X1311)

The silver boom was ignited and sustained by a number of rapid, fortuitous developments. First, there were advances in concentration milling and smelting technology. It was particularly difficult to remove silver from the complex mix of ores common to Clear Creek County, and many companies went bust trying to do so, but this problem was eventually overcome through innovation in blast furnace technology in the early 1870s (Fell and Twitty 2008). Smelters were built first at Black Hawk in Gilpin County and then at Georgetown and Idaho Springs in Clear Creek County, allowing ore and ore concentrate to be processed locally (Christine Bradley, personal communication). This positive development was followed by the establishment of a number of highly productive tunnel mines, including the Burleigh, Marshall, and the Lebanon mines, which attracted the attention of new investors. A series of silver strikes were made in the Republican, Sherman, and Democrat Mountains near Silver Plume, offering the promise of further riches. Lastly, the railroad reached Georgetown in 1877, a significant event that transformed the mining industry (Twitty 2010). Passage of the Bland Allison Act in 1878, which ordered federal purchase of silver to produce coinage, contributed to these heady days for the silver mining industry. The spectacular rise of Leadville, Colorado, as a center of silver mining in the state during the late 1870s eclipsed the fortunes of Georgetown and Silver Plume. Even so, silver production in Clear Creek County reached its apex during the years between 1875 and 1893 (Fell and Twitty 2008). It must have seemed like the good times would never end.

In 1893, the nation experienced a severe economic downturn due in part to an ongoing political dispute over what the value of silver should be relative to gold. Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, reversing yet another commitment by the federal government to buy silver for coinage, as well as a decision by the British Crown that it would no longer mint the silver Rupee in its Indian colonies using American silver, sent shock waves through an already shaky U.S. economy (Fell and Twitty 2008). The value of silver plummeted. With the panic of 1893, the silver mining industry went into a steep decline. Mines, mills, and smelters were shuttered all over the west and thousands were left unemployed. Despite recovery a year later, silver mining in Colorado never regained its former glory. In Clear Creek County, the effects of the Silver Crash were not as severe as elsewhere, and gold mining, which had been overshadowed by the

successes of the silver industry, saw an upswing in production for several years, benefiting communities such as Idaho Springs (Twitty 2010). This turn of good fortune was only the beginning of a gold mining boom between the years 1898 and 1918 that brought prosperity to communities such as Empire, Lawson, and Dumont.



Dumont, Colorado, 1890–1900
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X17732)

A recovered economy, new capitol, advances in technology, and an increase in consumption all drove gold mining during this period (Twitty 2010). Silver mining did recover to a degree and expanded in the Argentine District south and west of Georgetown during the early years of the 20th century. Economic hardship returned to the nation in 1907, however, squeezing the life out of the silver industry yet again. War in Europe, beginning in 1914, brought silver prices up, and for a time there was a revival of silver production in Clear Creek County benefiting Georgetown and Silver Plume. By the Armistice of 1918, demand had fallen once again and many of the remaining silver mines in Clear Creek County were closed never to reopen (Fell and Twitty 2008; Twitty 2010). Over a period of 60 years during which gold and silver mining drove the economy, a huge infrastructure of roads and railroads was built that sustained many related economic activities.

Transportation

From the earliest days of the Pike’s Peak gold rush, miners struggled to gain entry into the mountains and haul supplies to their mine works, and just as importantly, remove valuable gold and silver ore for shipment to the East and Midwest. Early transportation needs were met with pack trails or ungraded roads, but these proved insufficient for heavy freight wagons hauling ore. Private companies formed to improve the existing roads and build new ones as needed, which were operated as toll roads (Twitty 2010). Toll roads played a critical role in the movement of ore from mines to smelters prior to the advent of the railroad (Späth 2007). Once the railroad reached Denver in 1870, the promise of a new means of transporting goods and services drew tantalizingly close to Clear Creek County. The citizens of Georgetown waited in earnest for six

years as attempts were made to lay track westward from a railhead established at the base of Floyd Hill in 1873. When the Colorado Central Railroad (CCRR) finally pushed up the Clear Creek Valley to Georgetown in 1877, followed by the Georgetown, Breckenridge & Leadville (GB & L) line to Silver Plume in 1884, Clear Creek County was connected to Denver and the rest of the nation (Twitty 2010). This dramatically changed the lives of the people in Clear Creek County and facilitated economic growth that raised their standard of living. Between 1885 and the turn of the century, the railroads in Clear Creek County enjoyed peak profitability hauling ore, ore concentrate, and timber east and bringing food, fuel, equipment, and passengers west. Beginning in 1905, the Argentine Central Railroad was constructed to serve the growing silver (and gold) mines in the Argentine Mining District and remained in operation from 1906 until 1911 to the benefit of mining communities such as Waldorf. From 1912 until 1920, the railroad saw a gradual decline as the fortunes of the gold and silver mining industry waxed and waned. For almost half a century, the railroads played a critical role in the economy of Clear Creek County, and the state, underwriting mining, logging, and recreation (Twitty 2010).

Recreation

The lure of hunting, camping, and sightseeing drew visitors into Colorado's mountains before the coming of the railroad. As railroad tracks spread throughout the state in the 1870s, however, the recreational industry began its rise to economic prominence. Wherever population centers were in proximity to recreational opportunities, mainly in the mountains, tourists traveled by road and rail to these locations stimulating economic growth (Guilfoyle, Horn, and Neely 2007). In Clear Creek County, once the rail link was established to Georgetown and Silver Plume, a growing recreational industry flourished evolving into three forms: resort tourism, resort skiing, and outdoor recreation (Twitty 2010).



Georgetown Loop Railroad, 1884–1900
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X22243)

During the 1880s and 1890s, sightseers from Denver and from across the country flocked to the mountains in Clear Creek County, as first the affluent and then a growing middle class, sought new prospects for outdoor leisure (Guilfoyle, Horn, and Neely 2007; Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005). A popular excursion was to ride the Georgetown Loop—a series of spectacular elevated railroad trestles that negotiated the steep terrain to Silver Plume. Tourist demand was so great that during the late 1880s, the CCRR scheduled six to seven passenger trains per day from Denver to Silver Plume (Twitty 2010). With the influx of passengers, tourism became an important source of revenue not only for the railroads but also for local communities as restaurants, hotels, and lodges catered to the needs and desires of the traveling public. The hot springs in Idaho Springs, for example, became so popular a destination that by the 1880s the town was known as the “Saratoga of the West” (Twitty 2010).



Idaho Springs, Colorado, 1891
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X-2263)

Skiing in Colorado had its origins in the mountain mining communities and became a winter pastime during the 1880s. Immigrants from Norway helped improve ski technology during the 1890s and early part of the 20th century, boosting the popularity of skiing as a recreational activity. Ski clubs were formed all along the Front Range, and tournaments and competitions were organized prior to the First World War, giving momentum to an industry that continued to grow in importance (Twitty 2010). Echo Lake, near Idaho Springs, was the location of a ski resort during the 1930s. Recreational fishing, hiking, and hunting pursuits were also facilitated by the railroad as vacationing became more popular at the end of the 19th century. The City of Denver built a system of parks starting in the 1910s to accommodate hiking and camping, several of which are still in use in Clear Creek County today (Twitty 2010). Railroad access to the mountains began to wane as the mining industry declined in the 20th century and as a new form of personal transportation—the automobile—became popular in the 1920s. As the mining economy wound down, tourism continued its rise in importance in Clear Creek County.

Logging

The timber industry in Colorado had a symbiotic relationship with both mining and railroad transportation because large quantities of wood were needed to meet construction demands in

both these industries (Horn, Guilfoyle, and Neely 2007). Mining required wood to build tunnels and other underground facilities as well as to construct above ground physical plants. Expansion of the railroad throughout Colorado during the 1870s produced strong demand for timber to lay tracks and for wood to fuel steam engines. In addition, milled lumber was needed for building construction to meet the housing needs of growing populations. In Clear Creek County, the timber industry flourished where there were sufficient stands of desirable wood, local demand for wood products, and access to efficient transportation (Twitty 2010). Logging camps, sawmills, and wagon roads or water flumes to transport logs, were common features of this activity. Driven by the demands of mining, the timber industry started in the 1860s and dramatically increased with the arrival of the railroad in 1877; thereafter, the industry fluctuated until the collapse of mining in the 1920s.

Ranching

Ranching was another important economic activity in Colorado and Clear Creek County. The Homestead Act of 1862 encouraged the expansion of agricultural settlement, including ranching, throughout the western United States (Church and Clark 2007). In Clear Creek County ranchers responded to the growth of the mining industry by supplying meat to a growing mining workforce, and ranching had its origins in the early years of the Pike's Peak gold rush. Agricultural activities, however, were less suitable in the constrained valley bottoms along Clear Creek and other drainages (Twitty 2010). The availability of water and good grasses dictated where ranching settlement would occur, which favored the state's plains and mountain parks. With the arrival of the railroad, cattle ranching became profitable as beef could be shipped to markets in the east. Cattle stock could also be moved into the high country and in the 1880s, mountain ranching boomed. With the panic of 1893, many of the mines closed and the price of beef dropped precipitously. This prompted changes in cattle raising that ultimately revived the industry in the early 20th century. By the 1920s, cattle ranching emerged as an important source of income in most mountain counties in Colorado (Twitty 2010).

Mining, transportation, recreation, logging, and ranching were the principle economic activities in Clear Creek County from before its origins in 1861 until the 1920s, and in some cases, these activities continue to the present day. Generations of residents and visitors alike have contributed to a material record of buildings and structures, some of which remain intact and in use, while others are no longer used or occupied and have fallen into ruin, becoming archaeological sites. Collectively, these places comprise Clear Creek County's cultural resources, information about which is discussed next.

The Data

The primary data used for the CRMP was obtained from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). The OAHP maintains records of all known cultural resources in the state of Colorado. These records represent thousands of individual recording episodes conducted over many decades for a variety of purposes. These include scholarly research, planning, land management, resource protection, and compliance with development requirements under local, state, and federal law. As a result, over 130,000 cultural resources are currently known in Colorado (Colorado Historic Society, OAHP 2010b). These places include the homes of historic

figures; engineered structures, such as bridges, roads, and mining works; prehistoric and historic archaeological sites from centuries even millennia past; objects, such as commemorative monuments; formally designed parks and areas that were culturally modified through use, such as historic ranches; and, traditional cultural places that are sacred to Native Americans and other traditional communities. Together, these cultural resources represent human settlement over at least the last 10,000 years from the earliest Paleo-Indian occupations to the modern era. This compendium of information on the state's cultural resources began as paper records but currently is maintained in an electronic database known as "Compass." The data are available to researchers and agencies that need to access information on cultural resources for academic, resource planning, management, and compliance purposes.

For the CRMP project, the County requested from OAHP all known information on cultural resources within the county limits. OAHP provided these data to the County, which after excluding all cultural resources outside the CRMP Project Area, became the database that was used in developing the CRMP. These data are not the only source of information on cultural resources and are not the only data used for this study. The Steering Committee, based on the personal knowledge of its members, recommended additional cultural resources not in the OAHP database. Other sources undoubtedly exist including information from historical societies, family records, and individual landowners, for example. However, the decision was made to use the OAHP data as the most current and comprehensive source of information on cultural resources in Clear Creek County. Furthermore, because of its electronic format, the data are easily utilized using geographic information systems (GIS) software—a powerful mapping and spatial analysis tool. The advantage of GIS is that it allows for spatial comparisons of one data set—in this case cultural resources—against other data critical to the project, such as topography, hydrology, transportation systems, political boundaries, land ownership, and zoning categories. The data used for the CRMP study are current as of 2009 but many of the sites and structures have not been visited since their initial recording, which in some cases, occurred many years ago. To facilitate the project, it is assumed that the resources still exist and are in similar condition to their original description; future verification may be needed in some cases, however.

It is important to note that the data the County received from OAHP came in a single data format represented as polygons. The polygon data, however, present different kinds of information. Above five acres, the known boundary of each cultural resource is presented as recorded. Below this limit, each cultural resource is represented by an arbitrary circle graduated by size depending on the acreage of the resource. These circles do not show boundaries. Given the variable nature of this spatial information county staff and the author decided to simplify the data by converting all the polygons into points. The point data were used to map the location, but not the size or boundaries, of all the cultural resources identified for the CRMP.

Project Area and Planning Units

The purpose of the CRMP is to provide the County with information on cultural resources that are located within its land use planning boundaries and to present recommendations for managing these resources. As such, the CRMP planning universe within Clear Creek County was defined by excluding all federal lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service and all municipal lands subject to municipal land control. This means that cultural resources within the

incorporated limits of Empire and Idaho Springs, including the Idaho Springs Historic District, were excluded from the study. Also excluded were all cultural resources within the municipal limits of Georgetown and Silver Plume. However, those portions of the Georgetown – Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District that extend beyond the municipal limits of these communities were included in the CRMP study. To correct for any spatial errors in the land ownership data, a 500-foot-wide buffer area was created along the margins of the U.S. Forest Service lands to ensure that cultural resources along the Project Area boundary would be captured. For the purposes of the CRMP project, it was assumed that the Project Area accurately reflects the extent of all lands included in the study. It is possible, however, that a very small percentage of the Project Area includes land, as well as cultural resources, that are outside of the defined planning universe.

Figure 1 is a map of Clear Creek County that uses purple shading to indicate all the land within Clear Creek County that is in the CRMP Project Area. All areas shown in beige are outside the Project Area. Also shown are six units that were defined to assist in describing the location of cultural resources. These Planning Units, shown as white lines, are based on watershed boundaries, with one exception: the limit between Planning Units 4 and 5 was arbitrarily divided between Idaho Springs and the Gilpin County line to create two Planning Units. In some cases, smaller watershed boundaries were collapsed to create larger areas, as in Planning Unit 3. Again, the intent of creating the Planning Units was simply to divide the Project Area into units of space in order to facilitate discussion about resource location. Also shown on Figure 1 are the major federal highways, I-70 and US Highway 40; the municipal boundaries of Idaho Springs, Empire, Georgetown, Silver Plume; and the limits of the Georgetown–Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District.

Table 1 presents a detailed breakdown of land ownership by acres in the CRMP Project Area. Included is land owned by Jefferson County; land owned by other local municipal governments that are outside of their incorporated boundaries; private land; and state lands administered by a number of different agencies. Federal land administered by the U.S. Forest Service is included in the Project Area due to the 500-foot buffer along the Project Area margins. By excluding the Forest Service land (except for the buffered area) and by eliminating the land within the municipal boundaries, hundreds of cultural resources that are managed by the U.S. Forest Service or are within the limits of Georgetown, Silver Plume, and Idaho Springs are eliminated from the CRMP study. Within the Project Area, privately owned land has the highest representation followed by lands owned by Clear Creek County, the state of Colorado, and municipal governments, in descending order. A total of 108,277 acres, representing 42.6% of the county, are included in the CRMP Project Area.

Table 1. Land Ownership within the CRMP Project Area		
Land	Owners	Acres
County - Clear Creek	Former BLM Lands - Clear Creek County	2631.2
County - Clear Creek	Clear Creek County	4620.6
County - Clear Creek Total		7,251.9
County – Jefferson	Jefferson County Schools	516.4
County – Jefferson Total		516.4
Federal	U.S. Forest Service	30,357.1
Federal Total		30,357.1
Municipality	Black Hawk	18.8
Municipality	Central City	2.3
Municipality	Denver Mountain Parks	2,744.5
Municipality	Empire	0.8
Municipality	Golden	121.8
Municipality	Georgetown	462.4
Municipality	Idaho Springs	134.6
Municipality	Silver Plume	476.1
Municipality Total		3,961.6
Other	Historic Georgetown Inc.	774.6
Other	Lookout Mountain Water District	57.6
Other Total		832.2
Private	Private	56,569.0
Private		1.8
Private Total		56,570.8
State	Colorado Dept. of Transportation ROW	1,943.6
State	Colorado School of Mines	258.8
State	Division of Wildlife	3,999.5
State	State Historic Society	361.4
State	State Land Board	2,224.1
State Total		8,787.6
Grand Total		108,277.9

Identification Results

Figure 2 presents a map showing the location of all 890 cultural resources identified in the Project Area represented by yellow triangles. This includes 859 known resources recorded in the OAHP database plus 31 cultural resources not in the OAHP records that were recommended for addition to the CRMP by the Steering Committee and further described in the next chapter. The cultural resources are not randomly distributed; they reflect patterns of past human land use and the history of where those resources have been looked for and recorded. It is quickly apparent from Figure 2 that the highest concentrations of cultural resources are in Planning Unit 4 in the Virginia Canyon and Chicago Creek area, as well as in the vicinity of the Georgetown Silver

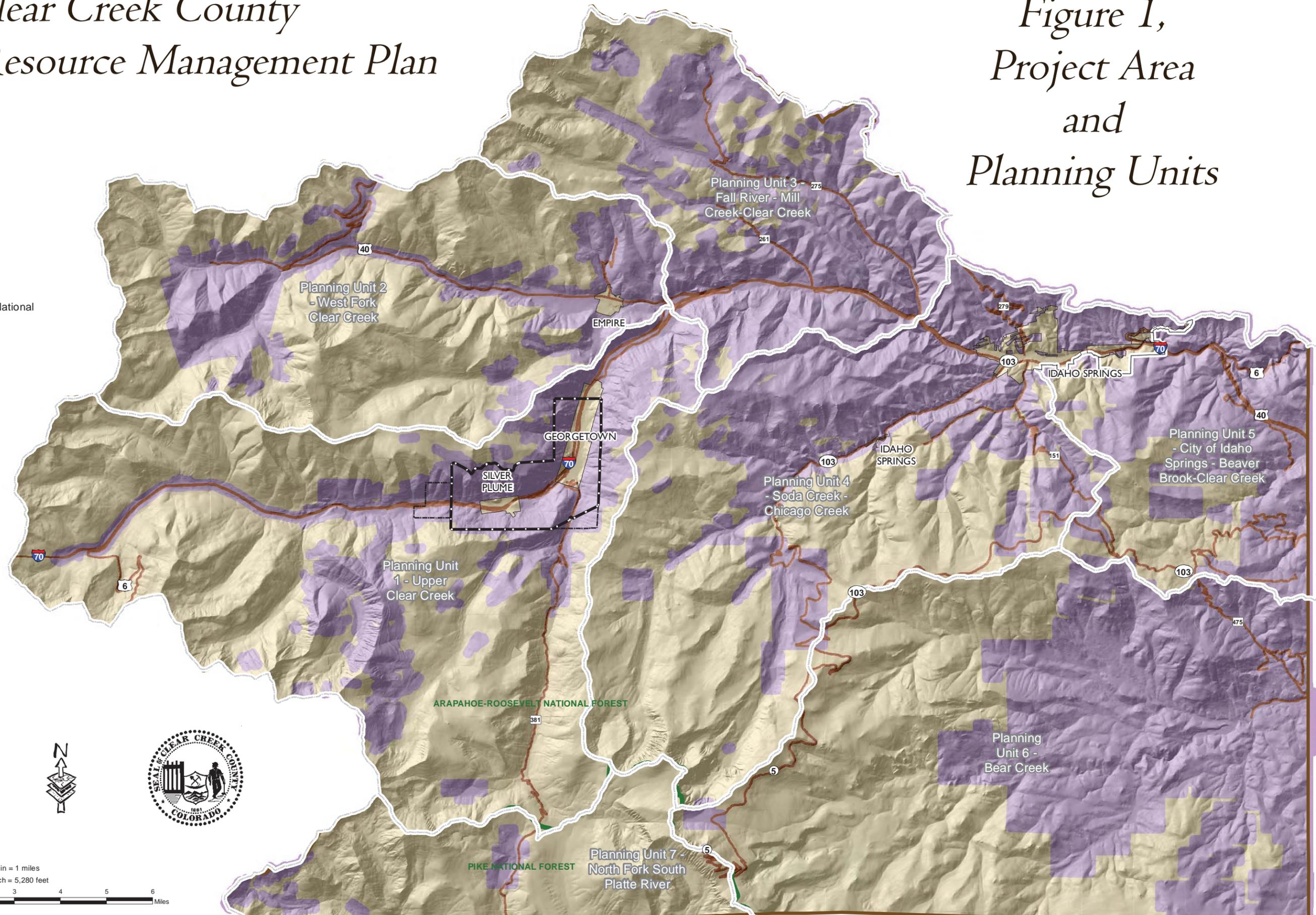
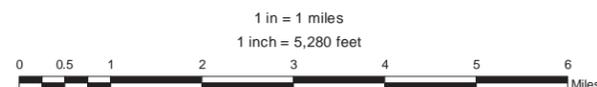
Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

Figure I, Project Area and Planning Units

-  Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
-  Public Lands Extended Boundary
-  Planning Units
-  County Boundary
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Project Area
-  Outside of Project Area

This map is a visual representation only, do not use for legal purposes. Map is not survey accurate and may not comply with National Mapping Accuracy Standards. Map is based on best available data as of November, 2010.

Sources:
Cultural Sites: Colorado State Historic Society, 08/2009
Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.



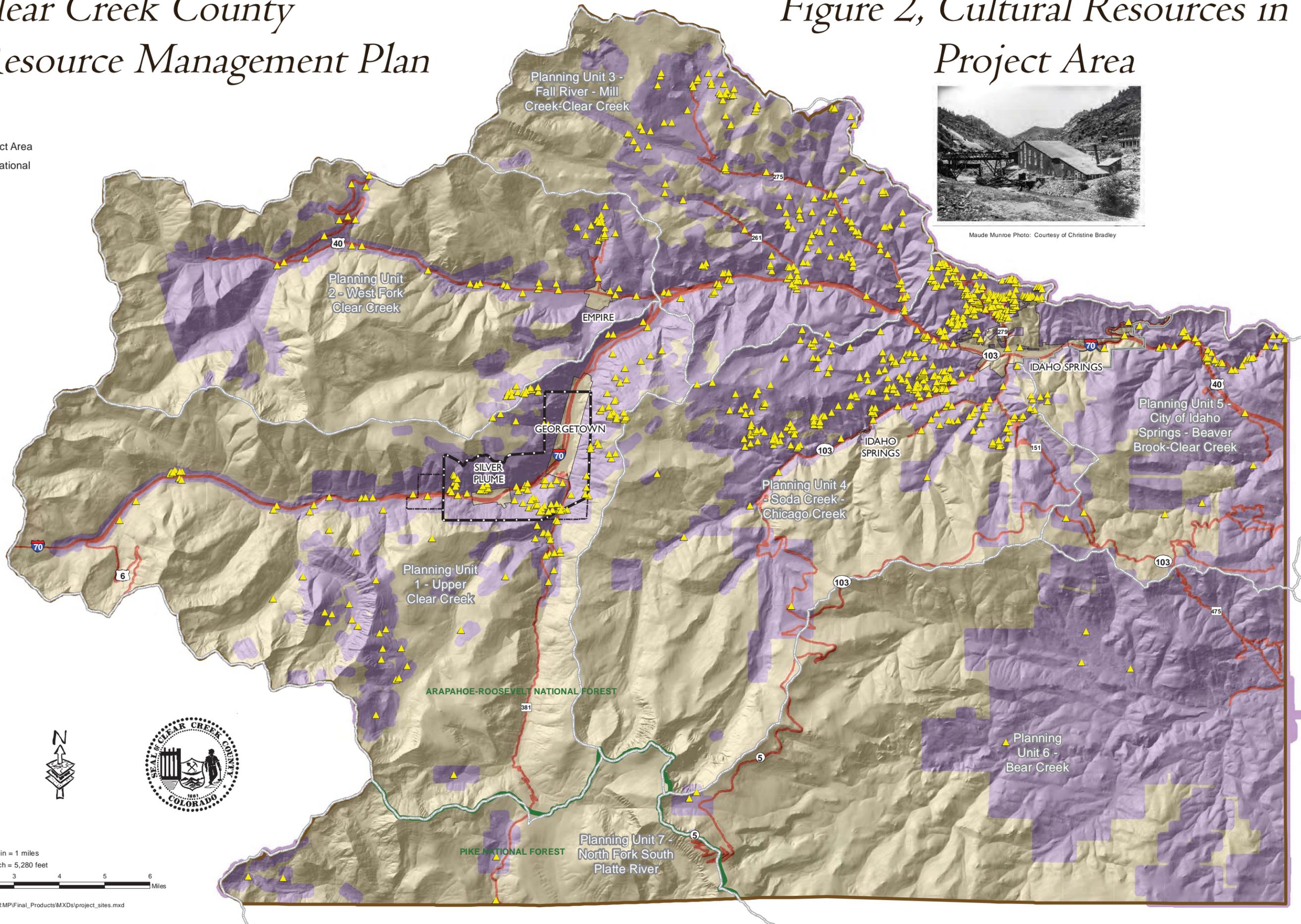
Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

Figure 2, Cultural Resources in Project Area

-  Cultural Resources - In Project Area
-  Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
-  Public Lands Extended Boundary
-  Planning Units
-  County Boundary
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Project Area
-  Outside of Project Area

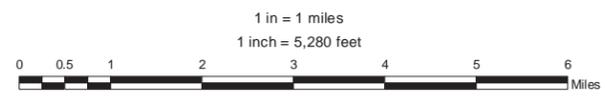


Maude Munroe Photo: Courtesy of Christine Bradley



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Plume National Historic Landmark District. Additional cultural resources are located in Planning Unit 3 in vicinity of the I-70 and US Highway 40 corridors.

Whereas Figure 2 shows the distribution of known cultural resources within the CRMP Project Area, Figure 3 presents information on their distribution through time. Figure 3 shows the number of historic buildings and archaeological sites constructed or occupied per decade. A total of 437 cultural resources, equivalent to 51% of the total in the OAHHP database, had dates assigned to them. These dates, often a start date and an end date, represent the year in which the site or building was first built or occupied and then the year in which use or occupation was discontinued. The figure below uses only the start dates, which were counted by decade starting with 1850 and ending with 1980—the latest start date in the OAHHP database. Even though 49% of the cultural resources were missing dates, it is still possible to see trends in the frequency of start dates as a proxy measure of growth in Clear Creek County during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

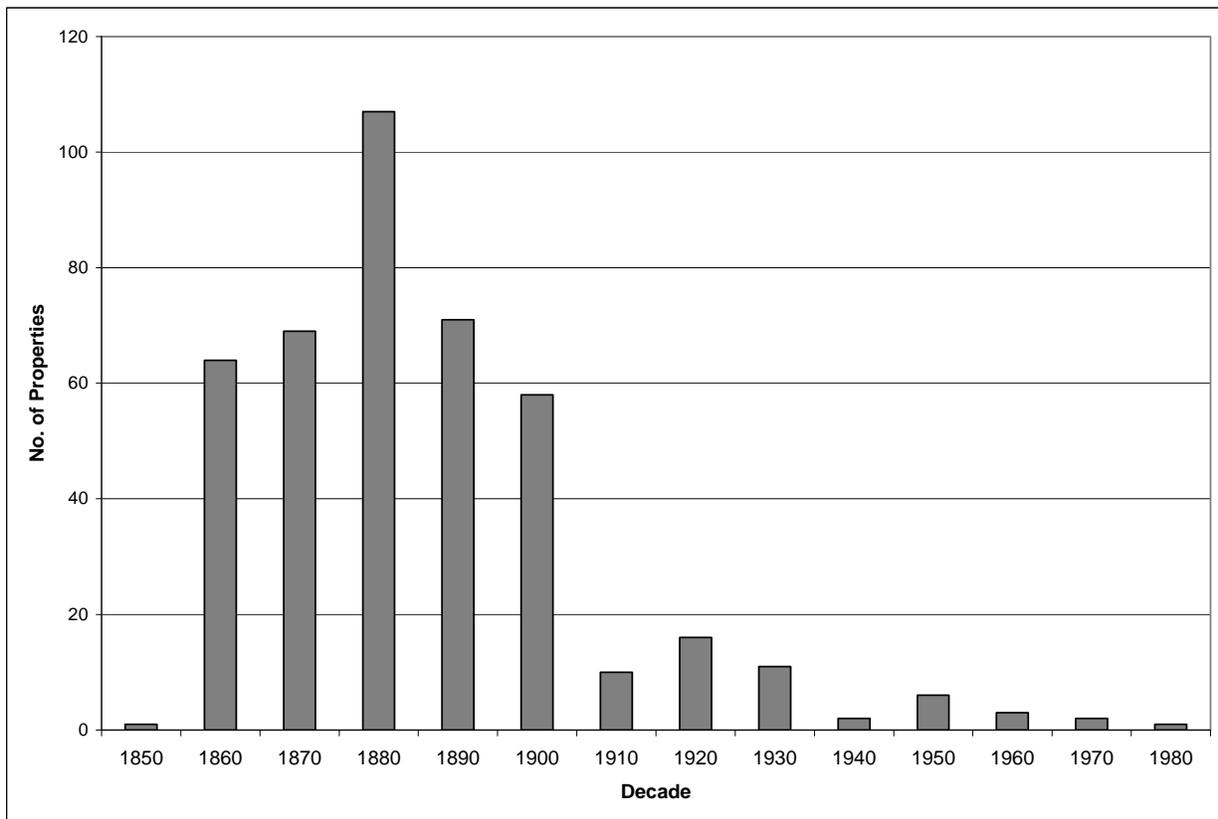


Figure 3. Frequency of construction/occupations by decade.

The trend in Figure 3 shows that only one occupation date appears in the database during the 1850s. During the 1860s and 1870s, however, the frequency of start dates rises dramatically to coincide with the initial gold rush and subsequent Silver boom. During the 1880s, the number of properties first occupied peaks above 100 only to decline in the 1890s and 1900s. This trend follows the rise of the silver era in Clear Creek County and the subsequent decline after the panic of 1893. Gold mining during the 1890s, however, continued to provide economic stimulus

resulting in new occupation and construction starts at levels just below that of the 1860s. By 1910, the number of start dates falls dramatically, never again achieving former levels. The data presented in Figure 3 closely track the historical trends in Clear Creek County.

Figure 4 shows the location of the known cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area as yellow triangles against the extent of all recorded cultural resources inventories in Clear Creek County, both inside and outside the CRMP Project Area, as indicated by green shading. Cultural resources are recorded using two basic inventory or survey methods: “Selective,” sometime called judgmental survey; and, “Comprehensive” survey (Colorado Historical Society 2005). In the former, investigators go to where certain kinds of cultural resources are known or expected in a particular area and document these in the field. No other areas are searched, and no other kinds of resources are recorded. In the latter approach, a systematic inspection of all portions of an area is conducted, and all cultural resources encountered are recorded. The difference between the two methods is that comprehensive survey allows for inferences about how human beings have used the land and its resources in the past. By recording both the location of cultural resources and where they are absent, it is possible to infer land-use patterning across space and through time. Judgmental surveys record the use of particular locations but not at broader spatial scales. To understand the universe of known cultural resources, it was first necessary to determine how much of the Project Area has been inspected and by what survey method.

Most of the surveys represented in Figure 4 are linear and relate to inspections conducted during planning for road alignments and power line projects but also include survey for timber sales and other large-scale developments. What is immediately noticeable is how little systematic survey has been conducted. Of the approximately 250,000 acres in Clear Creek County, only 7,942 acres have been comprehensively surveyed, mostly on U.S. Forest Service land outside of the CRMP Project Area. Within the approximately 108,000 acres of the CRMP Project Area itself, the number of surveyed acres drops to 3,148 acres representing just 2.9%.

Figure 4 reveals two points. First, very little of the CRMP Project Area has ever been comprehensively surveyed for cultural resources. This is particularly true in the southern and eastern portions of the county in Planning Units 5, 6, and 7. It is likely that hundreds or even thousands of unrecorded cultural resources exist within the CRMP Project Area. Second, most of the cultural resources that have been recorded within the Project Area were not documented through comprehensive survey methods but were instead recorded judgmentally.

The primary source of information on cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area comes from the State Division of Reclamation and Mine Safety, and its various antecedents including the Division of Minerals and Geology (Mined Land Reclamation) and the Inactive Mine Program. This is because state and federal laws require that gold and silver mining operations be inspected as part of the permitting process or when inactive mines are secured for public safety. As part of these inspections, historic mines were recorded and these records were submitted to the OAHP as a part of the regulatory review process. Of the 859 cultural resources in the OAHP database, 432 or 50.3% are historical-period archaeological mining sites that were recorded judgmentally by state mining authorities. Hundreds more were recorded using similar methods by other organizations.

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

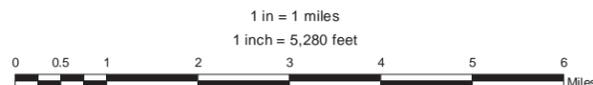
Figure 4, Cultural Resource Surveys in County

-  Surveys in County -6,867 Acres
-  Cultural Resources in Project Area
-  Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
-  Public Lands Extended Boundary
-  Planning Units
-  County Boundary
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Project Area - 110,441.7 Acres
-  Outside of Project Area

253,743.3 - Acres in Clear Creek County
 110,441.7 - Acres in the Study Area
 7,942 - Acres have been surveyed in Clear Creek County
 6,867 - Acres have been surveyed that are partially in the study area.
 3,195.13 - Acres have been surveyed in the Study Area
 2.9 % - Percent of Study Area Surveyed

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Sources:
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 Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.



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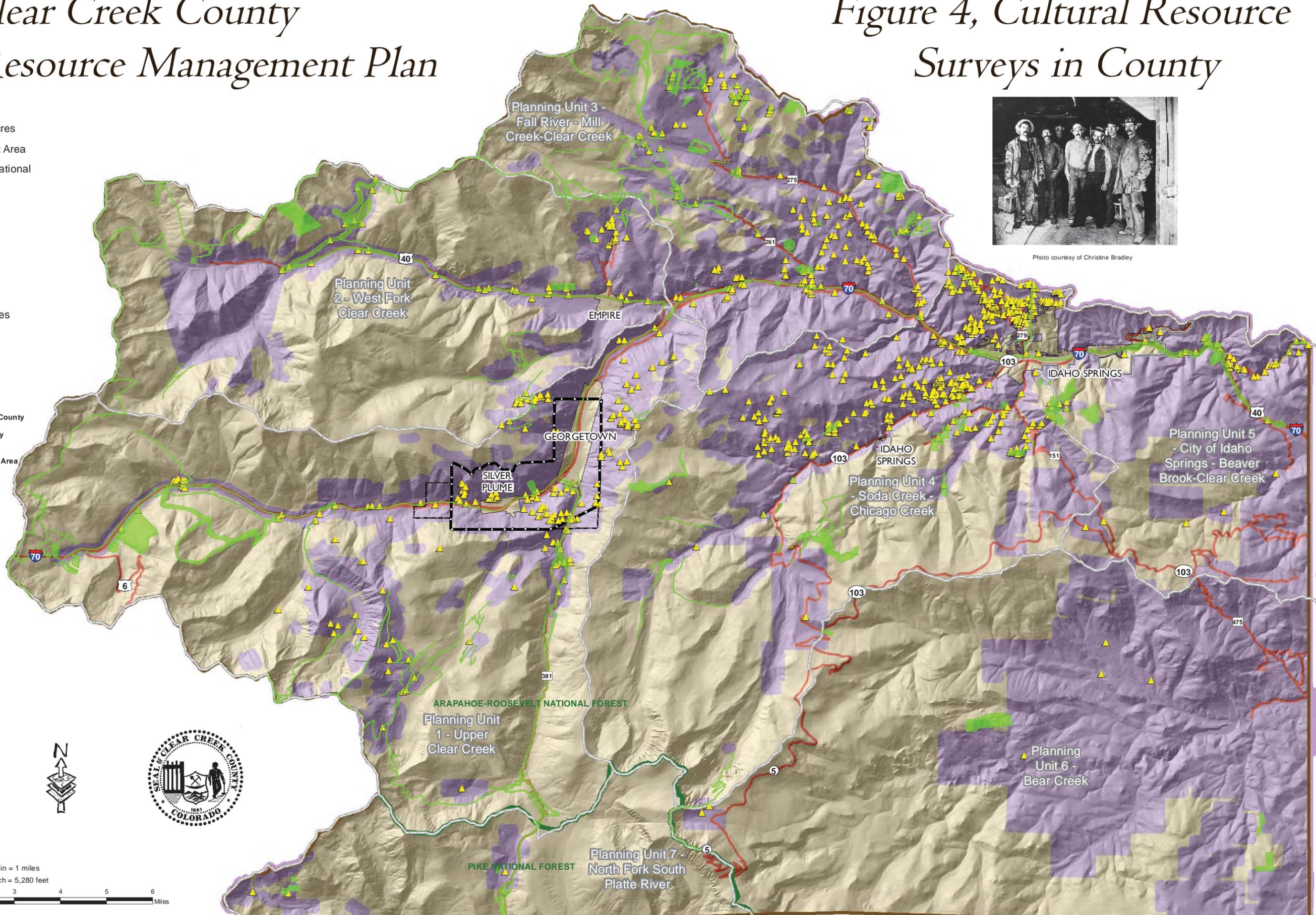


Photo courtesy of Christine Bradley

Figure 5 graphically presents the distribution of cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area by resource type. For the CRMP study, the data were broken down into five categories to better describe the nature of cultural resources recorded in Clear Creek County. The categories are: historic archaeological sites, historic building and structures, historic sites with both archaeological and surviving structural elements, prehistoric archaeological sites, and unknown. Each category is further described below.

Historic archaeological sites, shown in Figure 5 as yellow triangles, are archaeological sites of the historic period. This category includes former residential sites, such as cabins, but also inactive mines and related industrial buildings and structures described in the OAHHP database as "in ruins" or "destroyed." Many people understand archaeology to be the study of human life in antiquity, but few people are aware that archaeology includes the study of how people lived in more recent times, including the era of recorded history. Historic archaeology uses both written records, including maps, photographs, oral testimony, and census data, *and* the study of the archaeological record (Church 2007). Mining and other industrial activities played a defining role in the history of the nation, as well as the state of Colorado, and more specifically, Clear Creek County. Inactive mines and mine works are considered archaeological sites because on the modern ground surface and in buried deposits below grade is physical evidence for the industrial process of removing ore-bearing stone and waste rock, among other related activities. This evidence may be relevant to research about the social, economic, technological, and political dimensions of mining in the past.

Historic buildings and structures, represented by light blue triangle in Figure 5, include standing, intact buildings such as cabins, stores, and schools that function primarily to provide shelter for human activity, but also include historic towns (e.g., Dumont) and districts composed of multiple buildings. Included in this category are in-use dams, bridges, roads, and other engineered structures. Structures represent places that are not designed principally to shelter human activity but to perform other necessary functions (Colorado Historical Society 2005).

Cultural resources that are both archaeological and structural in nature are represented by white triangles in Figure 5. These sites have information potential accessible through both architectural and archaeological investigations. Included in this category are historic archaeological sites with intact buildings/structures still present, as well as tunnels, ditches, railroad grades road segments, wagon roads, and similar features that are no longer in use. A historic mine may still have an intact head frame, shaft house, or ore bin while evidence of other aspects of the mining process, such as the mounting bolts for a particular piece of machinery, is present elsewhere on the site below ground. A railroad grade or wagon road is a structural feature that also may contain information about the construction and use of the road that is accessible through archaeological study. In these cases, the resource is coded as both archaeological and structural.

Prehistoric archaeological sites, shown in Figure 5 as red triangles, are the physical remains of human activities that occurred prior to A.D. 1858. These sites are Native American in origin and may represent use of the Project Area in prehistory before A.D. 1540 (Cassells 1983).

Resources that cannot be identified as either historic or prehistoric are classified as unknown and shown on Figure 5 as beige triangles. Only one cultural resource in the OAHP database was recorded as unknown.

Looking at Figure 5 it is evident that there is patterning in the data. Historic archaeological sites are tightly concentrated north and west of Idaho Springs in Planning Unit 4. Additional clusters exist in and around the Georgetown Silver Plume area in Planning Unit 1; north of Empire in Planning Unit 2; and near Lawson, Dumont, and other locations in Planning Unit 3. Cultural resources with both archaeological and structural evidence are present in many of the same areas. Buildings and structures are notably present in proximity to the valley bottoms and transportation corridors where settlement focused historically. The presence of the few known prehistoric archaeological sites in these same areas is probably a function of where surveys have been conducted along roadways near the valley bottoms, but may also indicate a preference for areas near water and along the natural access points through the mountains during prehistoric or proto-historic times.

Table 2 presents the same data shown in Figure 5 by Planning Unit, confirming the visual impression. The bulk of the cultural resources in Clear Creek County are archaeological in nature. Planning Units 4, 1, and 3, in descending order, have the highest numbers of these resources. Buildings and structures, as well as cultural resources containing both archaeological and structural evidence, appear in far fewer numbers and collectively represent only 15% of the total number of historic archaeological sites.

	Planning Units							
Resource Type	PU 1	PU 2	PU 3	PU 4	PU 5	PU 6	Pu 7	Total
Historical Archaeological	135	36	134	433	23	0	3	764
Structural Architectural	20	4	18	11	5	5	0	63
Both Archaeological and Structural	12	7	10	7	16	0	1	53
Prehistoric	1	5	1	0	1	1	0	9
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	168	52	164	451	45	6	4	890

The next series of tables present the baseline data by the functional activities that created the types of cultural resources known in Clear Creek County. These functional categories are borrowed from the OAHP database with minor modifications following Fell and Twitty (2008). Table 3 presents a breakdown of all activities represented in the baseline data. Mining, used here as a functional activity category, dominates both the resource count and the percentage of the resource total, followed by Settlement and Transportation. Other activities are represented by resource counts in far smaller numbers.

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

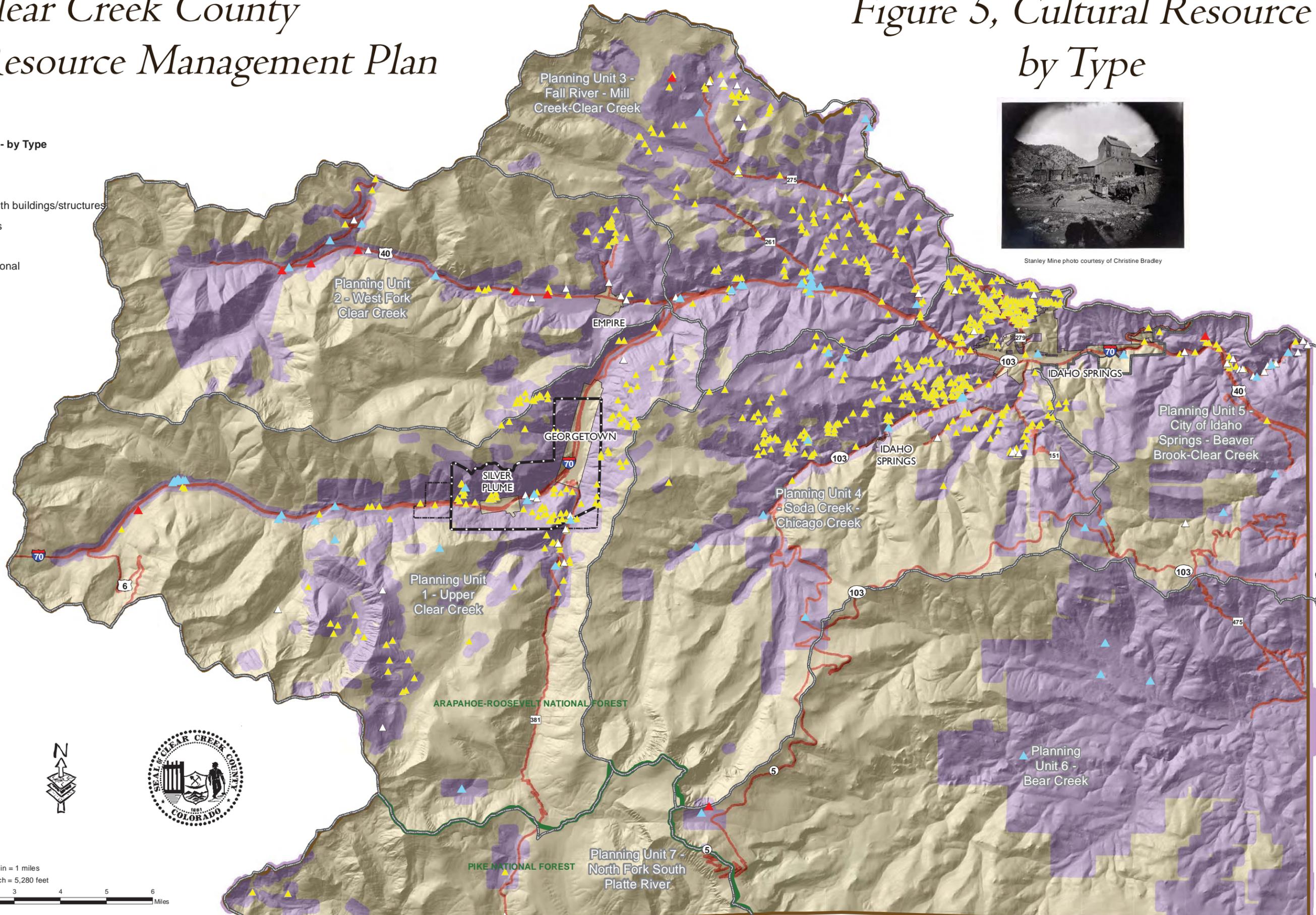
Figure 5, Cultural Resource by Type

Cultural Resources - In Project Area - by Type

- ▲ Historic archaeological sites
- ▲ Historic buildings/structures
- ▲ Historic archaeological sites with buildings/structures
- ▲ Prehistoric archaeological sites
- ▲ Unknown
- Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
- Public Lands Extended Boundary
- Planning Units
- County Boundary
- National Forest Boundary
- Major Roads
- Project Area
- Outside of Project Area



Stanley Mine photo courtesy of Christine Bradley



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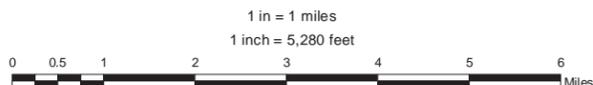


Table 3. All Activities Represented in CRMP Cultural Resources Database		
Activity	Count	%
Land Management	1	0.1
Logging	2	0.2
Mining	697	78.3
Miscellaneous	2	0.2
Power/Water	14	1.5
Ranching	2	0.2
Recreation/Tourism	9	1.0
Settlement	79	8.8
Transportation	55	6.2
Unknown	29	3.2
Total	890	100

The dominance of mining-related resources was expected given the intensity of hard-rock mining in Clear Creek County from the 1860s through World War I (Fell and Twitty 2008). Resources related to settlement and transportation, as activities that were dependent upon mining, were also expected in the data. More surprising is the lack of resources directly related to logging, ranching, and recreation—all of which were important historically. Recreation activities are represented in the data by parks, camps, lodges, and an aerial tram. Examples include Echo Lake Park, which is part of the Denver Mountain Park System in Planning Unit 4; Camp Wilaha, also in Planning Unit 4; Green Lake Resort and Fishery in Planning Unit 1; and Silver Plume Sunrise Peak (Pendleton Mountain) Tramway in Planning Unit 1, which was in operation from 1907 to 1913 (Patty Hestekin, personal communication). It is also likely that properties counted under this category are located within the limits of the existing municipalities that were specifically excluded from the CRMP project.

The lack of ranching sites is likely due to a dearth of survey in areas that supported this important economic activity. The Evans–Elbert Ranch in Planning Unit 6 and the Guanella Ranch near Empire in Planning Unit 2 represent the few examples of ranching properties in the database. Similarly, logging-related sites and structures are not as well represented as expected. One of the two identifiable logging-related resources is an unnamed historic logging camp in Planning Unit 2. It may be that ranching and logging sites are present in higher numbers on U.S. Forest Service lands outside of the CRMP Project Area.

Power- and water-related resources are represented by 14 resources: five dams and reservoirs, four ditches, three flumes, one power plant, and one water line. Examples include Clear Lake Dam and Reservoir (Planning Unit 1), Lindstrom #2 Ditch (Planning Unit 2), West Branch, Silver Creek Flume (Planning Unit 3), Sternburger Power Plant (Planning Unit 3), and Old Idaho Springs Water Line (Planning Unit 4).

Mining, settlement, and transportation are further analyzed separately below.

Mining

Mining is the principle historic activity represented in the CRMP database. All stages of the mining process are represented: prospecting for economic minerals, removing the ore-bearing rock through mining, concentrating the ore through milling, and finally separating the minerals from the ore through smelting. Table 4 presents a detailed description of all mining-related cultural resources by resource type.

Mining Resources			Resource Type		
	Count	%	Historical Archaeological	Structural	Both
Aqueduct	1	0.1	1		
Adit	60	8.6	60		
Camp	7	1.0	7		
Complex	37	5.3	37		
Dump	9	1.3	9		
Mill	3	0.4	2		1
Mine	382	54.8	370	2	10
Mine Prospect	16	2.3	16		
Prospect	48	6.8	47		1
Residential Cabin	5	0.7	5		
Residential Unknown	1	0.1	1		
Shaft	119	17	119		
Smelter	1	0.1	1		
Stope	8	1.1	8		
Total	697	100%	683	2	12

Of all the mining-related cultural resources represented in the database, “mines” has the highest representation at 382 or 54.8% of the mining total. The OAHF database describes mines as having a number of physical elements present. A typical description of a mine reads as follows: “Mine shaft, collapsed, adit, collapsed, waste rock pile” or “Adit, waste rock pile, shop, building remains.” These features are, by in large, limited in size and scope. In contrast, “mining complex” represents larger operations with more extensive surface plants. An example of a mine complex, the Hall Mine Tunnel, is described as follows: “Mine shafts, waste rock pile, log building, shaft house, wood pile, mine, blacksmith shop, cabins, water tank, hoist, foundation, boiler.” The presence of ore bins is a defining feature on mine sites because of the need to store ore on site for shipment (Fell and Twitty 2008).

Prospects, on the other hand, are probes that were excavated to locate valuable mineral deposits. These sites lack ore bins and other permanent features, given their temporary nature. Equipment was typically removed after the prospect shaft or pit was discontinued leaving behind

information that is accessible only through archaeological investigation. “Mine prospect” are mines that also have prospect features present. “Prospects” lack any additional description suggesting that these features are limited to adits, shafts, or trenches. Adits, shafts, and stopes (i.e., angled shafts) are a class of mining features that are minimally described in the OAHF database but as a group are highly represented in the database; 187 or 26.8% of all mining related resources are classified as either adits, shafts, or stopes. These were excavations made in the act of mining once ore deposits were discovered. Adits, as horizontal excavations, were cheaper and easier to excavate than shafts and could be expanded into tunnel mines, if warranted. There is a degree of overlap between adits and shafts excavated for prospecting with those used in the mining process, with the former being typically shallower than the latter (Fell and Twitty 2008).



Mine, Idaho Springs District, 1890–1900
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy CHS.X 9442)

There are only three mills represented in the database: Alice Stamp Mill (Planning Unit 3), Mill Creek Arrastra site (Planning Unit 3), and the Lebanon Mill (Planning Unit 1). Milling was needed to reduce ore to its constituent minerals through crushing (Fell and Twitty 2008). In Clear Creek County, silver ore was typically composed of silver, zinc, lead, copper, and gold in a complex mix that resisted simple crushing. Consequently, chemical as well mechanical processes were needed to separate the metals (Twitty 2010). Mills were operated either as independent operations or at individual mines. There is only one smelter represented in the database, the Bullion Smelter (Planning Unit 4). Smelting was the final step in the long process of producing consumable metals. Smelters separated the mineral from the ore concentrate through roasting to produce a blend of metals, after which additional processing was needed to turn this amalgam into the final product. There were only a few smelters in Clear Creek County. Advanced smelters were located in Black Hawk, Golden, Denver, and outside of the Colorado Territory in the U.S. Midwest (Twitty 2010).

Table 4 also reveals the nature of the mining resources. All but a handful of mining sites represented are archaeological in nature. Therefore, information about mining in Clear Creek County will require historic research supplemented by archaeological investigations. There are a number of exceptions. The Lebanon Mill is the one example of a mill works that contains both standing structures and archaeological deposits. Two mines, the Argo Tunnel and Mill (Planning Unit 4) and the Gold Belt Mines west of Silver Plume (Planning Unit 1), are described as having

intact structures present. Ten mine sites have both structural and archaeological information potential; almost all of these are tunnel mines. These include, among others, the Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnel (Planning Unit 1), The Empire City Tunnel (Planning Unit 3), and the Marshal Tunnel (Planning Unit 1). Several examples of mine complexes are represented, as well. These include the Mint Mine (Planning Unit 2) and the Standard Mine (Planning Unit 3).

Settlement

Although mining was the principle economic activity, workers and their families had to live somewhere, and vestiges of both individual homes and communities are present in the data. Table 5 presents a breakdown of all settlement-related cultural resources by resources type.

Table 5. All Settlement-Related Cultural Resources by Resource Type					
Settlement Resources			Resource Type		
	Count	%	Historic Archaeological	Structural	Both
Camp	1	1.2	1		
Cemetery	4	5.0	4		
Commercial – Store	1	1.2		1	
Community Building	1	1.2		1	
Grave	2	2.5	2		
Homestead	6	7.6	6		
Multiple Residential – Cabins	1	1.2	1		
Multiple Residential – Unknown	2	2.5	2		
Residential – Cabin	28	35.4	12	16	
Residential – House	8	10.1	3	5	
Residential – Unknown	3	3.8	3		
School	4	5.0		4	
Town Site	14	17.7	9	1	4
Trash Dump	1	1.2	1		
Unknown	3	3.8	3		
Total	79	100%	47	28	4

Again, a large percentage (59.4%) of settlement activity is represented in the archaeological record. These sites include the remains of various dwellings described in the OAHP data as homesteads, houses, and cabins. All six homestead sites are archaeological sites associated with high numbers of domestic artifacts and multiple features indicating extended use. Cabins, typically made of native logs, appear to have been the favored residential building style in Clear Creek County. Sites classified as cabins in the Project Area are described as having fewer associated artifacts and other remains than homesteads but appear in larger numbers both

archaeologically (12) and as existing buildings (16). Examples of existing cabin buildings include the Freeland Cabin (also called the Cookie House) and the Ogburn Cabin (both in Planning Unit 4), as well as eight cabins described as summer homes in the Herman Gulch Area (Planning Unit 1). Many mining sites are also reported to include the remains of cabins; however, these sites were not counted as settlements for the purposes of this study.

With the arrival of the railroad in Georgetown in 1877, a wider variety of building materials and architectural styles was available to the citizens of Clear Creek County. Local communities clearly took advantage of these opportunities (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005). Houses after the arrival of the railroad appear to be more formally built and involved the use of logs, milled lumber, concrete, and stone foundations. Eight of these are archaeological, one of which is described as the remains of a boarding house in the Georgetown–Silver Plume area (Planning Unit 1); another five exist as buildings. Examples of houses still in existence include the Anne Evans Mountain Home (Planning Unit 6) and the Stone House (Planning Unit 3).

Two non-residential buildings are in the database as well. These are the Anderson Store in Lawson (Planning Unit 3) and the Freeland Odd Fellows Building, once a fraternal order meeting place (Planning Unit 4). Four cemeteries and two grave sites are reported. Four extant school buildings are also in the database: The Alice School, the Lawson School, the Dumont School (all in Planning Unit 3), and the Dodge Ranch–Mount Evans Outdoor Education Laboratory School (Planning Unit 6).

Most notable in the settlement-related resources are 15 settlements classified as town sites, nine of which are archaeological, one consists of standing architecture, and four have both historic archaeological deposits and standing architecture. Some of these may have been large mining camps. Others became unincorporated towns in their day providing some basic services and facilities. Several examples flourished and became established towns, the predecessors of modern communities today. Table 6 on the next page lists the town sites by date and resource type.

Name	Date	Historical Archaeological	Structural	Both
Brownville Site	1865 – 1870	X		
Ninety-Four	1900 – 1909	X		
Waldorf Town Site	1880 – 1889	X		
Silverdale Town Site	1870 – 1879	X		
Empire North Town Site	1860 – 1869	X		
Fall River	1860 – 1869	X		
Lamartine Mine – Town	1889 – 1889	X		
Freeland Town Site	1860 – 1869	X		
Graymont Town Site	1884 – present	X		
Georgetown	1868 – present			X
Silver Plume	1870 – present			X
Lawson Town Site	1870 – 1879			X
Dumont, Mill City	1860 – 1869			X
Berthoud Falls	1925 – present		X	
Gilson Gulch	1870 – 1879			X

The communities of Georgetown and Silver Plume have survived to the present day. Berthoud Falls is a small settlement along US Highway 40. Dumont and Lawson are still very much in existence, although portions of their original settlements appear to have been occupied and then abandoned. Graymont was established prior to 1883; a Post Office was opened in 1884 (Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy, 2010). Many of the buildings in Graymont were lost during construction of I-70; however, the surviving portion of the community is still occupied (Patti Hestiken, personal communication).

Not listed above are Idaho Springs and Empire, both modern communities with historic origins in the 19th century. As explained, these communities were not included in the CRMP study because they are separate municipalities and thus excluded from the CRMP Project Area as defined. Georgetown and Silver Plume (counted here as separate communities) are included because the Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District extends beyond their respective municipal boundaries. The remaining town sites in Table 6 represent communities that succumbed to the cycle of boom and bust that typify a mining-based economy. These 15 town sites span the full range of Clear Creek County’s history from the beginning of the gold rush in the early 1860s to the modern era.



Silver Plume, Colorado, 1890–1900
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X-2185)

As centers of population, commerce, and transportation, town sites as a resource have the potential to address research questions related to architecture (construction, materials, building style, infrastructure), economics (banking, business, trade), social behavior (ethnicity, women and families, social interaction), and politics (law enforcement, judicial system, government, labor-management relations) (Fell and Twitty 2008). That most of these resources are archaeological in nature and described in the OAH database as “total disturbance,” “destroyed,” or “poor,” may in no way detract from their ability to convey important information about the history of Clear Creek County through both historic archival research and archaeological investigation. This issue of integrity is further addressed in the next chapter.

Transportation

Transportation related cultural resources, represented by roads, wagon roads, trails, and railroads, are present in the OAH database for the CRMP Project Area. As discussed, transportation evolved from trails and simple wagon roads to railroads during the second half of the 19th century. In the 20th century, with the advent of the automobile, roads were specifically designed and constructed for this use. Throughout this time, transportation has provided the sinew that connected people and communities in Clear Creek County with the outer world, fostering business, trade, communication, travel, and recreation. Table 7 provides a breakdown of all transportation-related cultural resources by resource type.

Table 7. All Transportation-Related Cultural Resources By Resources Type					
Transportation Resources			Resource Type		
	Count	%	Historic Archaeological	Structural	Both
Bridge	1	1.8		1	
Railroad Bridge	3	7.2	1	1	1
Railroad Depot	4	7.2	2	2	
Railroad Grade	9	14.5			9
Road	18	36.3	1	12	5
Stage Stop	2	3.6	1	1	
Toll Gate	1	1.8	1		
Trail	3	5.4			3
Wagon Road	13	20.0	1		12
Misc.	1	3.6	1		
Retaining Wall					
Total	55	100%	8	17	30

Of the 55 transportation related cultural resources in the database, roads predominate followed by wagon roads and railroad grades, in descending order. In contrast to mining and settlement activities, transportation-related resources are not, by and large, archaeological in nature. Most roads (12) are classified as engineered structures or can be characterized as having both structural and archaeological information potential (5); one road, a segment of dirt road, is classified as principally an archaeological feature. Examples of structural roads include the US Highway 40 Berthoud Pass Road (Planning Unit 2), the Mount Evans Road (Planning Unit 4), U.S.-6 and the U.S.-6 tunnels (Planning Unit 5), and two segments of I-70 (Planning Unit 1) and the Squaw Pass Road. Roads that are both structural and archaeological in nature include the old Yankee Hill Road (Planning Unit 3), the U.S. Highway 119 Tunnel (Planning Unit 5), and the Washoe Gulch road segment (Planning Unit 3). Thirteen wagon roads appear in the data, most of which are classified as structural and archaeological. Examples include the Argentine Pass Wagon Road (Planning Unit 1) and the Empire and Middle Creek Wagon Road (Planning Unit 2). The Hoop Creek Stone Bridge on US Highway 40 in Planning Unit 2 is the one example in the database of a road bridge. Two stage stops, The Floyd Hill Stage Station (Planning Unit 5) and the Mill City Road House (Planning Unit 3), are also represented; the former is an archaeological site and the latter is an extant building. The remains of a single toll gate appear as well. This is described as the “Berthoud Bridger/Summit Toll Gate for the Empire to Middle Park Wagon Road” in Planning Unit 2.

The railroad is represented in the database by 17 resources in the form of railroad bridges, railroad depots and railroad grades. The extant railroad bridge is the Turntable Bridge (Planning Unit 1). Two surviving portions of an abutment for the Colorado Central Railroad Bridge in Planning Unit 5 are recorded. There are eight segments of the Colorado Central Railroad grade

also in Planning Unit 5. Railroad depots are represented by the archaeological remains of the Floyd Hill Depot (Planning Unit 5) and the Lawson Depot Site (Planning Unit 3).

Two surviving train depots are the Empire Station and the Dumont Train Depot, both of which are in Planning Unit 3.

Hundreds of individual resources represent the functional categories of mining, settlement, transportation, as well as other activities, but these activities did not take place in a vacuum. Many of the cultural resources in Clear Creek County are a product of activities that share a common place, time, and theme and make them functionally related at larger scales.

Complexes

Figure 6 is a map of the Project Area that shows individually known cultural resources organized by clusters or “complexes” outlined in black as listed below.

- Georgetown–Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
- North Empire
- Lawson
- Mill Creek/Dumont
- Fall River
- Virginia Canyon
- Soda Creek
- Chicago Creek
- Geneva Basin
- East Argentine
- West Argentine
- Berthoud Pass Transportation Corridor

The Steering Committee recognized the possibility for cultural resources at this larger scale. Based on their knowledge of the history and geography of the county, the Steering Committee defined the complexes as study areas for future research. As can be seen from Figure 6, multiple individual buildings, structures and historic archaeological sites are captured within each area, some in greater numbers than in others. It may be that one or more of these complexes contain assemblages of individual resources that are related to multiple historical themes, such as mining, frontier settlement, railroad transportation or others.” In the historic preservation profession, this concept is captured by the term “historic landscape,” which is a geographical area that “has been shaped by historical and cultural processes of land use and retains visual and cultural characteristics of such processes” (Hardesty and Little 2000, 11). One kind of historic landscape is the historic mining landscape.

Mining can produce a distinctive land use signature in areas that may be worthy of recognition for their association with events or patterns of event that are significant in history (Hardesty and Little 2000). Although individual sites and structures may lack distinction, collectively they can contribute to this larger scale of historical phenomenon. Eleven of the 12 complexes may be historic landscapes that relate to mining and settlement activity. Another, the Berthoud Pass

transportation corridor, may be viewed as a historic landscape because of its association with this historic toll road.



Mines, Waldorf Colorado, 1906–1913
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy MCC-696)

It is important to note that the 12 complexes identified by the Steering Committee are presented as study areas that have the *potential* to be recognized as cultural resources in their own right; however, this must be demonstrated through additional research to identify the appropriate themes, property types, landscape features, and periods of significance. Some of these areas may be National Register eligible as historic districts. At present, the complex boundaries indicate that somewhere within the presently defined limits there may be enough historical integrity and association among the cultural resources and landscape features to warrant recognition at a broader scale. Whether these complexes exist as cultural resources and where their boundaries lay is yet to be determined.

Another way of looking at the issue of cultural resources at these larger scales is to organize the cultural resource data on mining by historic mining districts. Historic mining districts were formed by miners as simple governments to establish and enforce rules maintaining order and the integrity of claims (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005). Mining districts tend to have fixed and mapped boundaries and capture a range of historic sites and features. They are useful as units of analysis because they are defined at scales that allow for the recognition of patterns in settlement and industry that are historically meaningful (Clark and Corbett 2007). Future research within Clear Creek County also could include an examination of mining districts as a way of identifying historic mining landscapes.

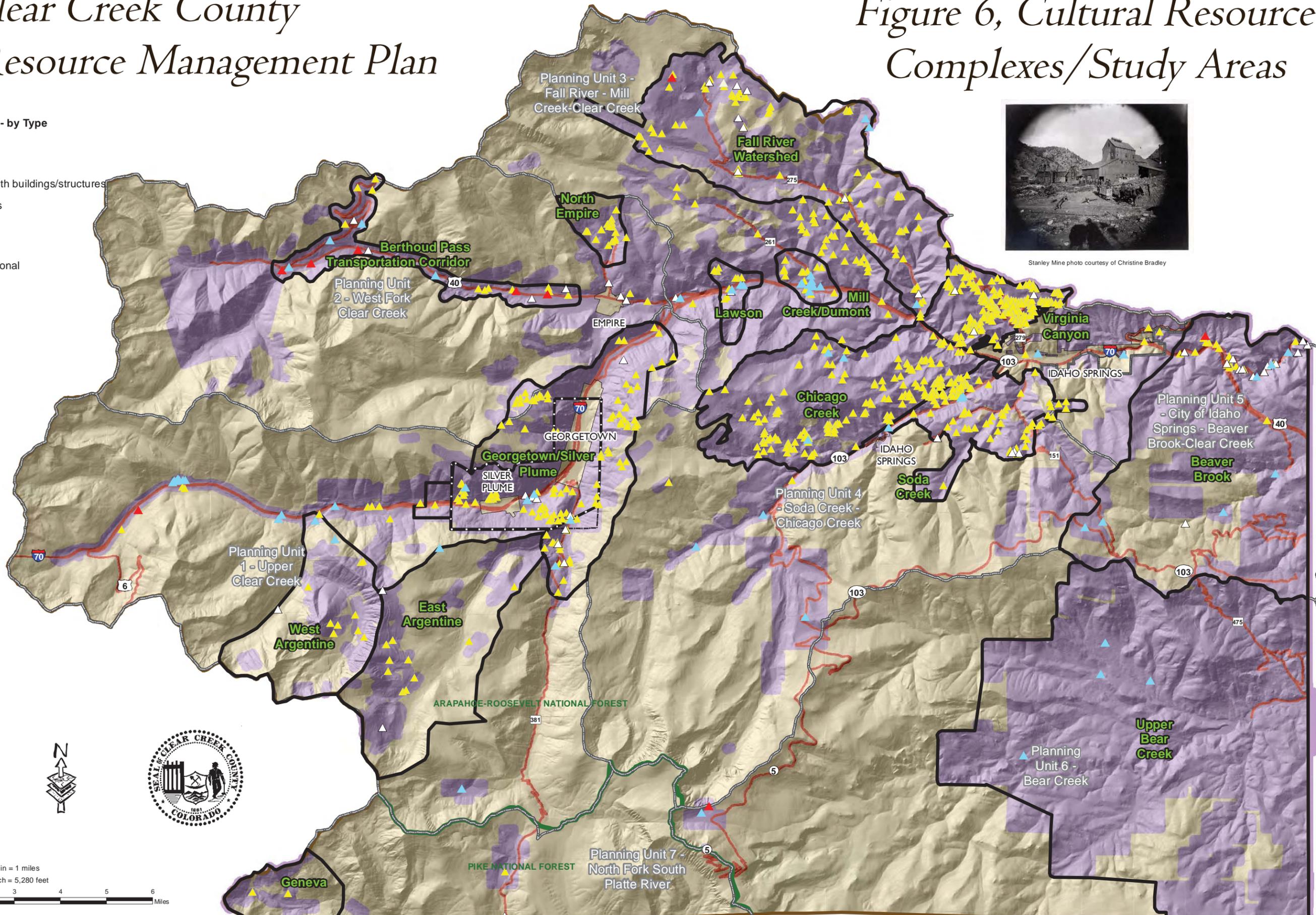
Figure 6 also defines two additional study areas within Planning Unit 5 (Beaver Brook) and Planning Unit 6 (Upper Bear Creek) because virtually nothing is known about the cultural resources in these parts of the county. It is believed that ranching was an important part of the

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

Figure 6, Cultural Resource Complexes/Study Areas

Cultural Resources - In Project Area - by Type

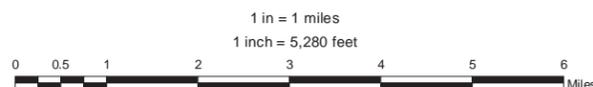
- ▲ Historic archaeological sites
- ▲ Historic buildings/structures
- ▲ Historic archaeological sites with buildings/structures
- ▲ Prehistoric archaeological sites
- ▲ Unknown
- Complexes
- Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
- Public Lands Extended Boundary
- Planning Units
- County Boundary
- National Forest Boundary
- Major Roads
- Project Area
- Outside of Project Area



Stanley Mine photo courtesy of Christine Bradley

This map is a visual representation only, do not use for legal purposes. Map is not survey accurate and may not comply with National Mapping Accuracy Standards. Map is based on best available data as of November 2010.

Sources:
Cultural Sites: Colorado State Historic Society, 08/2009
Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.



economy in southeastern Clear Creek County and the Steering Committee believes that further investigation is warranted (Dick Woods, personal communication).

Discussion

The baseline data on cultural resources in Clear Creek County is rich and varied and span the period from before the creation of Clear Creek County in 1861 to the modern day. Most of the resources relate to the county's mining history, and most of these resources are archaeological in nature. This means that extracting information from these sites will have to be done through historic archival and records research in conjunction with targeted archaeological investigation with an emphasis on industrial archaeology. The archaeological record of mining in Clear Creek County has the potential to address a number of broad research themes including: industry on the frontier, engineering, economics, commerce, labor, and social history, among others (Horn, Guilfoyle, and Neely 2007; Twitty 2010). Settlement-related cultural resources are also largely archaeological in nature, although they offer a number of surviving architectural examples that can address questions relating to architecture, economics, and social history (Fell and Twitty 2008). Settlement-related archaeological sites, both individual resources and town sites, have the potential to reveal important information about life on the frontier during the American Victorian Era (1860–1920), part of a worldwide cultural tradition. Research themes related to Victorian-Era mining settlements include: settlement, class, ethnicity, consumption, industry, government, and recreation (Baker, Smith, Sullenberger-Fry 2007). Transportation-related sites are more structural in nature than archaeological although many roads, wagons roads and railroad-related sites have information potential that is both structural and archaeological in nature. These resources were part of larger connective systems or transportation networks, each of which has its own research focus, but all are generally relevant to the themes of industry, technology, commerce, and settlement (Späth 2007).

Although there is great strength in the knowledge potential represented by the cultural resources in Clear Creek County, there is also weakness in the database. It is clear that mining was not only an important historical activity in Clear Creek County, but the high number of mining related sites and structures in the database reflects the high degree of attention these kinds of resources have received via government mine safety, reclamation and permitting requirements. Mines and mining-related sites have been the focus of judgmental recording efforts and as a consequence mining may be overrepresented in relation to other activities.

It is also true that until recent years the personnel recording mining sites for the state Division of Reclamation and Mining Safety were not trained archaeologists, and the purpose of these recordings was not for historic preservation per se but mine safety and permitting. This raises questions about the quality of the information that has been recorded, a subject that is further discussed in the next chapter.

The sites and structures recorded in OAH database represent individual places recorded through multiple cultural resources surveys, and yet they may be part of broader spatial, temporal, and thematic contexts that are also historically significant. Because the data are presented one resource at a time, it is harder to see this possibility, which only can be explored through analysis at larger scales.

Lastly, the lack of cultural resource inventories of any kind in much of the Project Area, but particularly comprehensive survey, means that other activities relating to logging, ranching, and recreation are probably underrepresented in the data. The cultural resource content of whole areas of the county is unknown; this is particularly true of the southeastern part of the county in Planning Unit 5 and 6.

Chapter 4 Cultural Resource Evaluations

Purpose

Having established the baseline data for the CRMP study, the next task is to determine which of the known sites and structures is important. Planning by its very nature involves making decisions about priorities. To do this requires an assessment of relative value. The purpose of Task 2 is to identify those cultural resources that are worthy of planning consideration as cultural resource priorities.

State and National Registers of Historic Places

For the CRMP project, the National Register criteria were used to identify “PCRs.” The National Register is an honor role of places important to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture on the local, state, and national levels (Hardesty and Little 2000). It is maintained by the National Park Service, which has developed listing criteria. The National Register is the national standard used to assess the historic value of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. It does not restrict, limit, curtail, or in any way affect private property rights. There are three common myths about the National Register, all of which are false.

1. A property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register cannot be changed.
2. A property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register must be open to the public.
3. A property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register can be confiscated by the government.

The state of Colorado has a state equivalent to the National Register; it lists historic places of importance to the citizens of Colorado. The State Register functions in the same way as the National Register. For more information on the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties go to <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/state.htm>.

Presented below are the National Register criteria used in the CRMP.

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association, and;

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. That that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory” (King 2004, 112).

For a cultural resource to be eligible for listing in the National Register it has to meet one or more of these four criteria and it must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The seven aspects of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For more information about the National Register and the National Register eligibility criteria go to http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm.

The National Register provides a means of achieving the purpose of Task 2, but it is not the only way of assessing the relative value of cultural resources. Communities can and do create their own criteria for evaluating and recognizing historical significance. Although not used in the CRMP cultural resources analysis, the Steering Committee drafted a separate list of supplemental criteria that are presented in Appendix B. The draft supplemental criteria were developed so that in the future, the citizens of Clear Creek County can identify their own PCRs and the values that make them important to the community.

Data Source

The OAHP database contains a record of National Register-eligibility status for many but not all of the cultural resources recorded in Clear Creek County. National Register recommendations are typically made by recording personnel in the field as the resource is documented; only later does the agency, in consultation with the OAHP, make a determination. The OAHP has a trained professional staff that is directed by state law to provide guidance and expertise to governmental agencies, private landowners, and the public on matters relating to historic preservation in the state. State and federal law require consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), represented in Colorado by the Director of the Colorado Historical Society, in making determinations of National Register eligibility. The staff at OAHP makes these decisions on behalf of the SHPO. Eligibility determinations reflected in the OAHP database are as follows:

- Listed in the National or State Register
- Within NR (National Register) District
- Listed in the state Register
- Officially eligible
- Officially not eligible
- Officially needs data
- Field eligible
- Field not eligible
- Field needs data
- No assessment (blank)

Dates are provided for when a determination is made, and these decisions often vary through time as new information becomes available or as conditions change. For the CRMP, the most current date of the eligibility determination was used if more than one date was presented. It is important to note that eligibility determinations made in accordance with federal regulations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are typically made as “consensus” determinations. This means that a determination is made between the responsible governmental agency and the OAHP. These consensus determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and do not reflect formal determinations; they can be changed quickly as new information becomes available. Formal determinations require review first by a state board and then by staff at the National Register of Historic Places office in Washington D. C. This is how cultural resources become formally listed in the National Register.

With the exception of the properties that are formally listed in the National and State Registers, the National Register criteria assigned to each resource determined to be National Register eligible were not recorded in the OAHP database. Because the Steering Committee recommended cultural resources that have not been formerly evaluated, they, too, are missing this aspect of National Register evaluation. It is assumed, pending evaluation, that the Steering Committee recommended cultural resources are National Register eligible under one or more National Register criteria.

Data Limitations

Before presenting the results of the resource evaluation, it is important to acknowledge limitations in the OAHP data on National Register eligibility. These limitations relate to who does the recording in the field and who reviews the records once submitted to the OAHP.

As previously discussed, much of the information collected on mining sites in Clear Creek County was recorded by personnel working on mine safety or permitting actions. These individuals were not typically trained as archaeologists. It can also be said, however, that even those recorders with archaeological training probably were not specialists in historic archaeology. Most professional archaeologists in the western United States are trained in prehistoric archaeology and only acquire knowledge about the archaeological record of the historic period through on-the-job training. Currently, there are only a small number of archaeologists in Colorado who are recognized as experts in historic archaeology (Mary Sullivan, personal communication). The implications are that even when historic mining sites are recorded by professional archaeologists, the recorder may not understand the complexities of industrial sites, especially those related to mining, because they may not know much about mining or the history of mining in the region. This becomes a problem when making National Register evaluations. Without this background, it is hard to know what is relevant to record. Poor recording leads to inaccurate National Register eligibility recommendations (Horn, Guilfoyle, and Neely 2007).

Another important issue that relates to recorded bias is how, in the past, National Register integrity has been evaluated at historic mining sites. Mines are complex, dynamic industrial locations that change as mining progresses from prospecting, through production, and eventual disuse or abandonment. Mining, as an industrial activity, tends to produce sites that are aesthetically unappealing. Without an understanding of mining history, technologies, and

processes, it is easy to dismiss these places as “ruined” or “destroyed,” which are typical descriptions of mine site condition in the OAHP database. These labels appear to describe the architectural/structural appearance of the physical plant of the site but may not accurately describe its archaeological potential (Horn, Guilfoyle, and Neely 2007). Integrity is one of the factors that must be considered in making National Register evaluations. If the buildings, structures, and equipment on a historic mine site are removed, salvaged, or left to collapse, then the integrity of site’s location, design, and setting is reduced to the point where the site can no longer convey its significance. However, the very same cultural resource may still retain its integrity of location and materials (artifacts and features in their original positions) as an archaeological site and may still provide information important to the history of mining in a particular region. Again, if the recorder is not aware of this potential and does not specifically evaluate it in the field, it is easy to dismiss mining sites as having lost their integrity thereby supporting a recommendation of “not National Register eligible.”

A second problem—reviewer bias—is the other half of the recorder bias issue. Since most archaeologists were not, and are not, specialists in historic archaeology, agency archaeologists in the past, as well as their OAHP counterparts, are also likely to have lacked this specialized knowledge thereby introducing reviewer bias. The long-term consequences of recorder and reviewer bias are that historic mining sites are more likely to have been found ineligible for the National Register than was actually warranted. To be fair, OAHP reviewers can and do request additional information when confronted with underreported sites or when there are questions about the record that must be resolved before a consensus evaluation can be made. There are many cultural resources in the OAHP database where just this uncertainty is indicated by the statement “requires more data.” Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume, given the nature of both recorder and reviewer bias, that historic mining sites have not been properly documented *and* evaluated for National Register eligibility. The OAHP data on most archaeological sites of the historic period in Colorado have similar data reliability problems. Despite tremendous gains in the quality of information recorded in recent years, past evaluation bias is so pervasive that it has been recommended that the majority of historic period archaeological sites reported before the late 1990s should be re-evaluated (Church 2007).

In sum, when it comes to historic mining sites in Clear Creek County, National Register evaluations are problematic, especially those recorded more than ten years ago. Despite these limitations, the OAHP database proved useful in identifying resources that warrant special planning consideration.

Evaluation Results

For the purposes of the CRMP study, the National Register data were used to rank the relative merits of cultural resources described in the OAHP database on a sliding scale. It is assumed that a property that is listed in the National or State Register is recognized as having the highest degree of historical importance. The process by which a cultural resource is listed in the National and State Registers serves to authenticate its worth (Hardesty and Little 2007). A cultural resource that is determined officially eligible for listing in the National Register is one that meets the register criteria reflecting a high degree of importance. In these instances, the OAHP has determined that the resource is a historic property warranting planning consideration.

Conversely, a cultural resource that is determined officially not eligible to be listed in the National Register is one that does not meet the criteria for listing; although, depending on when the recommendation was made, the resource may require re-evaluation. Cultural resources that have been evaluated in the field, but have not been formally reviewed at OAHP for their eligibility status, are viewed as incomplete. Finally, the many cultural resources for which there are no records of either a field recommendation or an official determination, require an evaluation to determine their eligibility status.

As noted, the OAHP database includes only those cultural resources that have been recorded. The Steering Committee was aware of many places that are historically important but have not yet been recorded. A total of 50 cultural resources were put forward by the Steering Committee as PCRs. Nineteen of these were previously recorded; however, 31 are not in the OAHP database and have yet to be evaluated for National or State Register eligibility. All are assumed to be National Register eligible, pending evaluation, and treated as such for the purposes of this study.

Properties Listed on the State and National Registers

There are 12 cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area that are listed in the National and State Registers as historic properties. Figure 7 shows their distribution within the CRMP Project Area. All National and State Registered cultural resources are identified by number and further described in Appendix C. Additional Information on these cultural resources may be found at <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/1503/cty/cc.htm>.

Four of the properties are listed as historic districts, meaning that they are composed of multiple individual resources that are related to a specific place, time, and theme. The remaining eight are individually significant to the history of the county, state, or national level. Of the 12 properties presented in Table 8 below, none are listed to the National and State Registers specifically because of their value as historic archaeological sites despite the overwhelming representation of this kind of cultural resource in the OAHP database. Three of the resources are both structural and archaeological in nature (Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District, Lebanon Mill, and Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnels), all of which are located in Planning Unit 1. The remaining nine cultural resources are structural/architectural in nature. Three cultural resources represent mining as a historic activity in Clear Creek County: the Lebanon Mill, the Everett Mine Tunnels, and Argo Tunnel and Mill (Planning Unit 4); however, Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District, classified under settlement, does as well. Although the focus of the Landmark District nomination is on its architectural resources, mining sites are included within its boundary. The Evans–Elbert Ranch, in Planning Unit 6, represents ranching. Recreation and Tourism activities are represented by the two parks: Summit Lake (Planning Unit 6) and Echo Lake (Planning Unit 4), both of which are part of the Denver Mountain Parks system.



Echo Lake Lodge, 1930–1940
 (Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X-20403)

Four resources are settlement related: the aforementioned Georgetown and Silver Plume communities within the Historic Landmark District, the Dumont School (Planning Unit 3), the Dodge Ranch–Mount Evans Laboratory School, and the Anne Evans Mountain Home (both in Planning Unit 6). Lastly, two resources listed in the State and National Registers are transportation related: the Hoop Creek Stone Bridge (Planning Unit 2) and the Mill City Road House (Planning Unit 3).

Table 8. National- and State Register-Listed Properties by Resource Type and Activity			
	Resource Type		
Activity	Historic Archaeological	Structural	Both
Mining		1	2
Ranching		1	
Recreation/Tourism		2	
Settlement		3	1
Transportation		2	
Total		9	3

Listing a cultural resource on the National and State Registers takes considerable time and effort because of the reporting requirements and review process. That only 12 of these resources are listed in the Project Area, including the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic Landmark District, does not indicate a lack of historic merit for other cultural resources. It is likely that many other cultural resources in the OAHP database are worthy of listing but have not been listed for any one of a number of reasons including the lack of time, resources and landowner permission. Still, the under representation of resources related to mining and those that are historic archaeological in nature is notable.

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

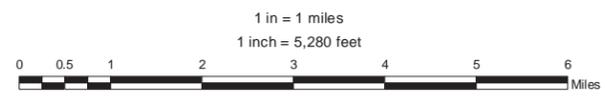
Figure 7, National and State Register Listed Cultural Resources

-  National and State Register Listed Cultural Resources (12)
-  Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
-  Public Lands Extended Boundary
-  Planning Units
-  County Boundary
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Project Area
-  Outside of Project Area



This map is a visual representation only, do not use for legal purposes. Map is not survey accurate and may not comply with National Mapping Accuracy Standards. Map is based on best available data as of November 2010.

Sources:
Cultural Sites: Colorado State Historic Society, 08/2009
Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.



Properties Determined to be National Register Eligible

Sixty-one cultural resources have been officially determined to be National Register eligible in the CRMP Project Area as shown in Figure 8. All National Register-eligible cultural resources are identified by number and further described in Appendix D.

Most National Register eligible resources (47) are in Planning Unit 1, in proximity to the Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District; 30 of these are located within the Landmark District’s boundaries. As mentioned, the district nomination does not specifically identify individual archaeological sites in listing the properties that contribute to the District’s importance. The focus of the Landmark District nomination, prepared in 1966, was clearly the historic architectural heritage of Georgetown and Silver Plume. Nonetheless, the District boundary was specifically defined to encompass “the bulk of the mining excavations,” adjacent to Silver Plume (National Park Service 1966). These 30 mining sites are part of the District nomination, and therefore contribute to its National Register status. A second cluster of resources in Planning Unit 1 is composed of historic cabins in the Herman Gulch area. The remaining resources are found in Planning Units 2–5, largely in proximity to transportation corridors. Table 9 presents the resources by activity.

Table 9. Cultural Resources Officially Determined to be National Register Eligible by Resource Type and Activity			
Activity	Resource Type		
	Historic Archaeological	Structural	Both
Mining	35		1
Miscellaneous	1	1	
Settlement	5	8	
Transportation	1	3	5
Unknown	1		
Total	43	12	6

Historical archaeological sites are represented by 43 (70%) of the 61 National Register-eligible cultural resources. There are 12 resources that are largely architectural/structural in nature and eight that exhibit both structural and archaeological characteristics.

Mining, once again, is the dominant activity represented by 36 resources, with settlement second (13) and transportation third (9) in number. The mining sites include all those within the Georgetown –Silver Plume Historic Landmark District, as discussed, including the Pelican and Dives mines, which were the focus of a notorious mining claims struggle in the 1870s (Leyendecker, Bradley, and Smith 2005). Additional examples of National Register-eligible mining sites are the Smuggler Mine mining complex and the Diamond Tunnel Mine, both in

Planning Unit 1, and the Mill Creek Arrastra site in Planning Unit 3, one of the few mills in the OAHF data.

Settlement sites include the aforementioned cabins in the Herman Gulch area, the Lawson School (Planning Unit 4), and the Brownville town site (Planning Unit 1). Examples of transportation-related cultural resources include two segments of the U.S. Highway 6 Tunnel (Planning Unit 5), portions of the Colorado Central Railroad grade (Planning Unit 5), and the Argentine Pass wagon road (Planning Unit 1).



Gray's Peak and Argentine Pass, 1875–1900
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy C-162)

There are several anomalies as well. Two tailings piles (probably misidentified mine waste dumps) in Planning Unit 1 are determined National Register eligible. Without additional information about which mines these belong to it is hard to know why these piles, out of the many in this area, are worthy of listing. In addition, two stone retaining walls recorded by the CDOT, are included as National Register-eligible resources. One is associated with a road, although the road is not identified, and the other is classified here as “unknown,” but it, too, is probably road related. Additional information about the associated roads would be helpful.

Properties Recommended by the Steering Committee

There are 50 cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area that the Steering Committee has recommended as historically significant. Of these 19 are recorded in the OAHF database and evaluated and 31 are not. These 31 resources are put forward as worthy of consideration but remain largely unrecorded and unevaluated for National Register eligibility. Nonetheless, all are treated as National Register eligible for their association with one or more significant historical themes including, but not limited to, gold and silver mining in Clear Creek County, Colorado from 1859 to 1920. The distribution of the Steering Committee recommended sites is shown in Figure 9. All Steering Committee recommended cultural resources are identified by number and further described in Appendix E. Note that those resources not recorded in the OAHF database, and lacking in OAHF site numbers, were given their own unique identifiers that are based on their map location.

Seventeen of the Steering Committee Recommended cultural resources are located in Planning Unit 4 in the vicinity of Idaho Springs. Another 15 are found west of the Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District. There is a tight cluster of 11 cultural resources in Dumont, Downieville, and Lawson area. Six resources are in Planning Unit 5 and a single resource—the Duck Lake Fishing Lodge—is located in Planning Unit 7. The culture resources recommended by Steering Committee for future consideration are presented by activity in Table 10.

Table 10. Cultural Resources Recommended by the Steering Committee by Resource Type and Activity			
Activity	Resource Type		
	Historic Archaeological	Structural	Both
Logging		1	
Mining	14	1	1
Power/Water		3	
Recreation/Tourism	1	3	1
Settlement	8	7	1
Transportation		4	5
Total	23	19	8

Twenty-three of the Steering Committee-recommended cultural resources are historic archaeological sites; 19 are structural in nature and 8 resources have both structural and archaeological characteristics. Logging as an activity is represented by the Graymont Timber Chute, in Planning Unit 1. Timber chutes or flumes were wooden structures used to carry water and logs from timber loading stations to receiving stations (Twitty 2010).

Mining, as elsewhere, is well represented. Examples of mining-related resources are the Edgar Tunnel Mine in Planning Unit 1, the Stanley Mines in Planning Unit 4, and the Belmont Load Site, in Planning Unit 1. The latter site is the location of the 1864 silver strike in the mountains south of Georgetown referred to in Chapter 3. Most of these historic mining resources are archaeological sites. The Gold Belt Mines, however, is described as containing standing architecture with intact roofs (Cindy Neely, personal communication); this is the one mining site that is classified as structural/architectural, although it probably has archaeological evidence as well.



Stevens Mine and Tramway, 1860–1870
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X-61697)

Three resources represent power/water related activities. These are Gem Power Plant Flume in Planning Unit 4, the Beaver Brook Dam and Reservoir (Upper), and the Beaver Brook Dam Reservoir (Lower), in Planning Unit 5. Both of the latter represent efforts by the City of Golden to develop water storage in the Beaver Brook drainage in the 1920s (Christine Bradley, personal communication).

There are four resources that relate to recreation and tourism including Camp Wilaha in Planning Unit 3 and the Silver Plume Sunrise Peak Tramway in Planning Unit 2.

There are a total of 16 settlement-related resources recommended by the Steering Committee. These include the Dumont Cemetery (Planning Unit 3) and four historic town sites, all of which are now archaeological sites: the Graymont Town Site, the Lamartine Mine Town, the Freeland Town Site, and the Gilson Gulch Town Site. Graymont is located in Planning Unit 1; the remaining three town sites are all in Planning Unit 3. Architectural resources in this activity category include the Alice School in Planning Unit 3 and four cabins also in Planning Unit 3: the Corburn Cabin, the Cannady Cabin, the Dreith Cabin, and the Colorado Cabin.



Lamartine, Colorado, 1880–1910
(Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy X-11986)

Transportation activities are represented by nine resources consisting of roads, wagon roads, a railroad grade, and a depot site. Examples include the Stevens Gulch Road in Planning Unit 2, the Silver Creek Wagon Road in Planning Unit 1, a segment of the Colorado Central Railroad grade in Planning Unit 3, and the Dumont Railroad Depot site in Planning Unit 2.

Note that one ranching site, the Guanella Ranch (OAHP site number 5CC.269) was originally recommended by the Steering Committee. In the process of creating the data files, this resource was inadvertently dropped from the list of Steering Committee properties and should be added during future corrections of the data (See “Future of Cultural Resources Management in Clear Creek County” in Chapter 7).

Figure 10 maps the distribution of all PCRs by resource evaluation category: National and State Register Listed, Officially Determined National Register, and Steering Committee Recommended. These are the PCRs for the CRMP. Together they total 123 cultural resources representing 13.8% of the 890 identified in the Project Area. This leaves a remainder of 767 cultural resources that can be divided into three categories: Officially Not Eligible; Incomplete (field eligible, field not eligible); and Not Evaluated (officially needs data, field needs data, no assessment, blank).

Having identified a list of cultural resources that are offered as worthy of planning consideration, the question remains what to do with the remainder that make up the bulk of all known cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area. There are 320 cultural resources that OAHP has evaluated as Officially Not Eligible for listing in the National Register. These cannot be dismissed outright from future planning consideration for two reasons, however. First, many of these resources are historic archaeological sites that were evaluated over ten years ago. Following Church (2007), contributing author to “Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology,” the year 2000 was selected as an arbitrary cutoff date before which historic archaeological sites should be re-evaluated. Of the 320 resources determined to be Not Eligible for listing in the National Register,

220 were evaluated before the year 2000 and 209 of these are historic archaeological sites. The implication of this finding is that a large number of archaeological sites that have been dismissed as having no historic value, may, upon re-evaluation, be National Register eligible.

The second reason why these resources should not be automatically deleted from further planning consideration relates back to the issue of recognizing cultural resources at larger historical and geographical scales. It may be that these 209 historic archaeological sites do, in fact, lack individual merit, but it is also possible that they are contributing elements of one or more historic landscapes that may be eligible as National Register historic districts.

For the 310 cultural resources for which National Register-eligibility determinations are still incomplete, these will have to undergo official OAHP review. The County can request this review. It is likely, however, that many of these will be historic archaeological sites. Again, as individual resources they may be found not eligible, but some may be contributing elements of larger historical phenomena as National Register eligible historic landscapes. For those 115 cultural resources that were never evaluated, an assessment will be required before their status can be determined.

Discussion

This chapter has presented information in support of 123 cultural resources being recognized as having sufficient historic value to warrant their consideration in future planning as PCRs. Table 11 below presents the PCRs by resource type and activity. All but one activity (Land Management) is represented in the data, with mining, settlement, and transportation dominating the list.

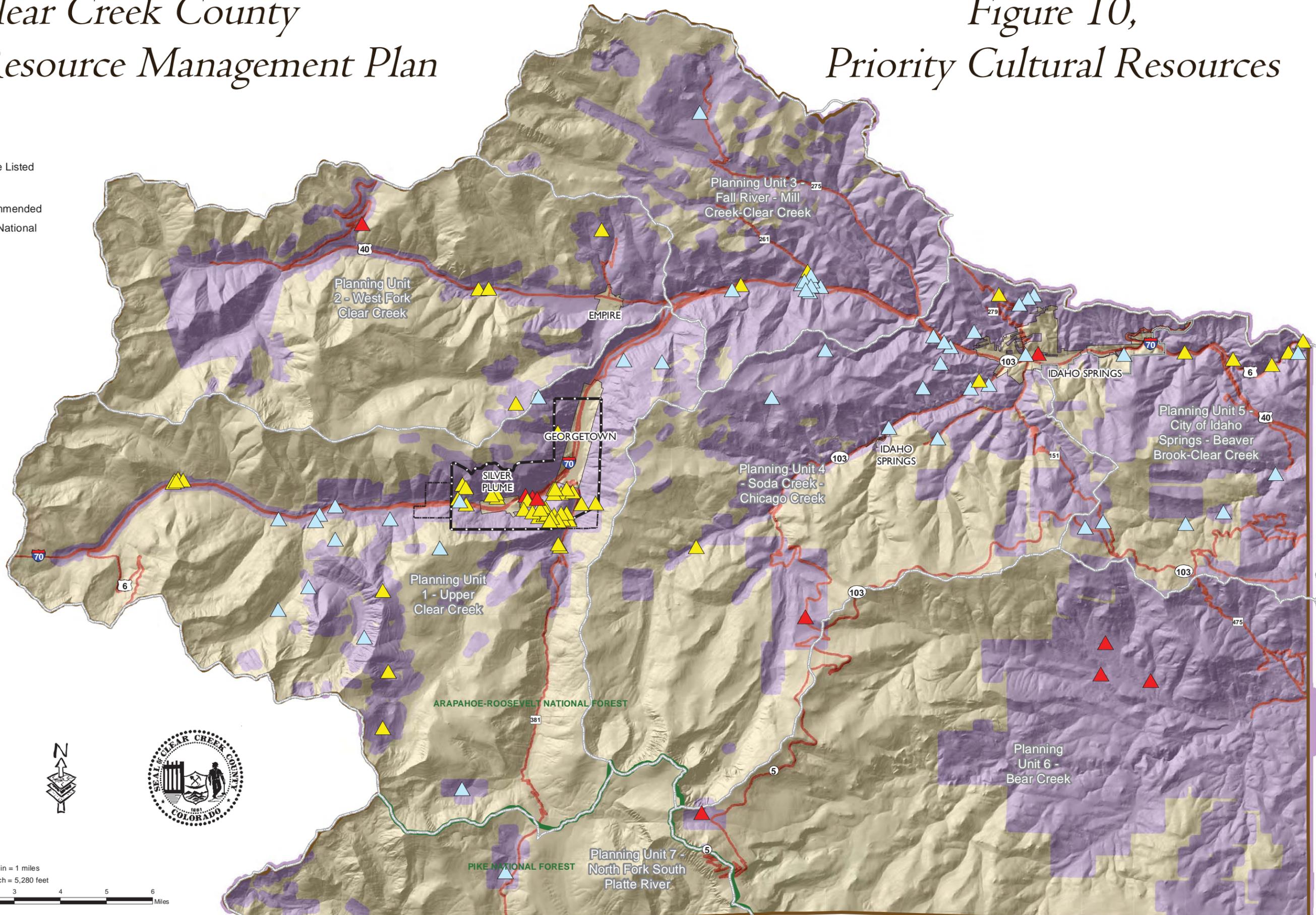
Table 11. Summary of Priority Cultural Resources by Resource Type and Activity				
	Resource Type			
Activity	Historic Archaeology	Structural Architectural	Both	Total
Land Management				0
Logging		1		1
Mining	49	2	4	55
Misc.	1	1		2
Power/Water		3		3
Ranching		1		1
Recreation/Tourism	1	5	1	7
Settlement	13	18	2	33
Transportation	1	9	10	20
Unknown	1			1
Total	66	40	17	123

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

Figure 10, Priority Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources

- ▲ National Register and State Listed
- ▲ National Register Eligible
- ▲ Steering Committee Recommended
- Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
- Public Lands Extended Boundary
- Planning Units
- County Boundary
- National Forest Boundary
- Major Roads
- Project Area
- Outside of Project Area



This map is a visual representation only, do not use for legal purposes. Map is not survey accurate and may not comply with National Mapping Accuracy Standards. Map is based on best available data as of November 2010.

Sources:
Cultural Sites: Colorado State Historic Society, 08/2009
Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.

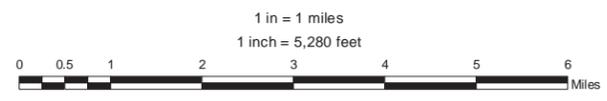


Table 12, on the next page, presents the PCRs by activity type and planning unit in order to show the distribution of the resources across the Project Area. All Planning Units are represented by at least one resource, and with one exception (Land Management), all activities are also represented.

Table 12. Summary of Priority Cultural Resources by Planning Unit and Activity								
Activity	Planning Units							Total
	PU 1	PU 2	PU 3	PU 4	PU 5	PU 6	PU 7	
Land Management								0
Logging	1							1
Mining	40	2	1	12				55
Misc.	2							2
Power/Water				1	2			3
Ranching						1		1
Recreation/Tourism	3			2		1	1	7
Settlement	13		12	6		2		33
Transportation	6	2	2	1	9			20
Unknown		1						1
Total	65	5	15	22	11	4	1	123

The remaining 767 sites and structures may or may not meet the standards used to identify the priority resources. Clearly, additional work is needed to: 1) evaluate those resources that have never been evaluated, 2) consult with OAHP to complete the eligibility determinations for all those resources with just field recommendations, and 3) determine how to handle the many historic archaeological sites that were evaluated prior to the year 2000. An important part of this work must include addressing the very real possibility that large-scale historic phenomena do exist; and, that these areas may be defined, in part, by including sites and structures that do not have individual merit but are nonetheless contributing elements to historic landscapes that are National Register eligible as historic districts. In the meantime, however, planning can move forward with the PCRs.

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

Figure II,
Potential Effects on Priority
Cultural Resources
Environmental Degradation

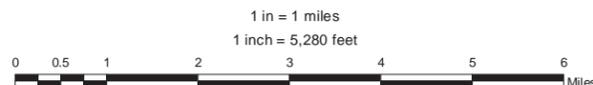
Priority Cultural Resources

- ▲ Above Treeline (11,520')
- ▲ On Steep Slopes (30% or greater)
- ▲ On Steep Slopes & Above Treeline
- Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
- Public Lands Extended Boundary
- Planning Units
- County Boundary
- National Forest Boundary
- Major Roads
- Project Area
- Outside of Project Area

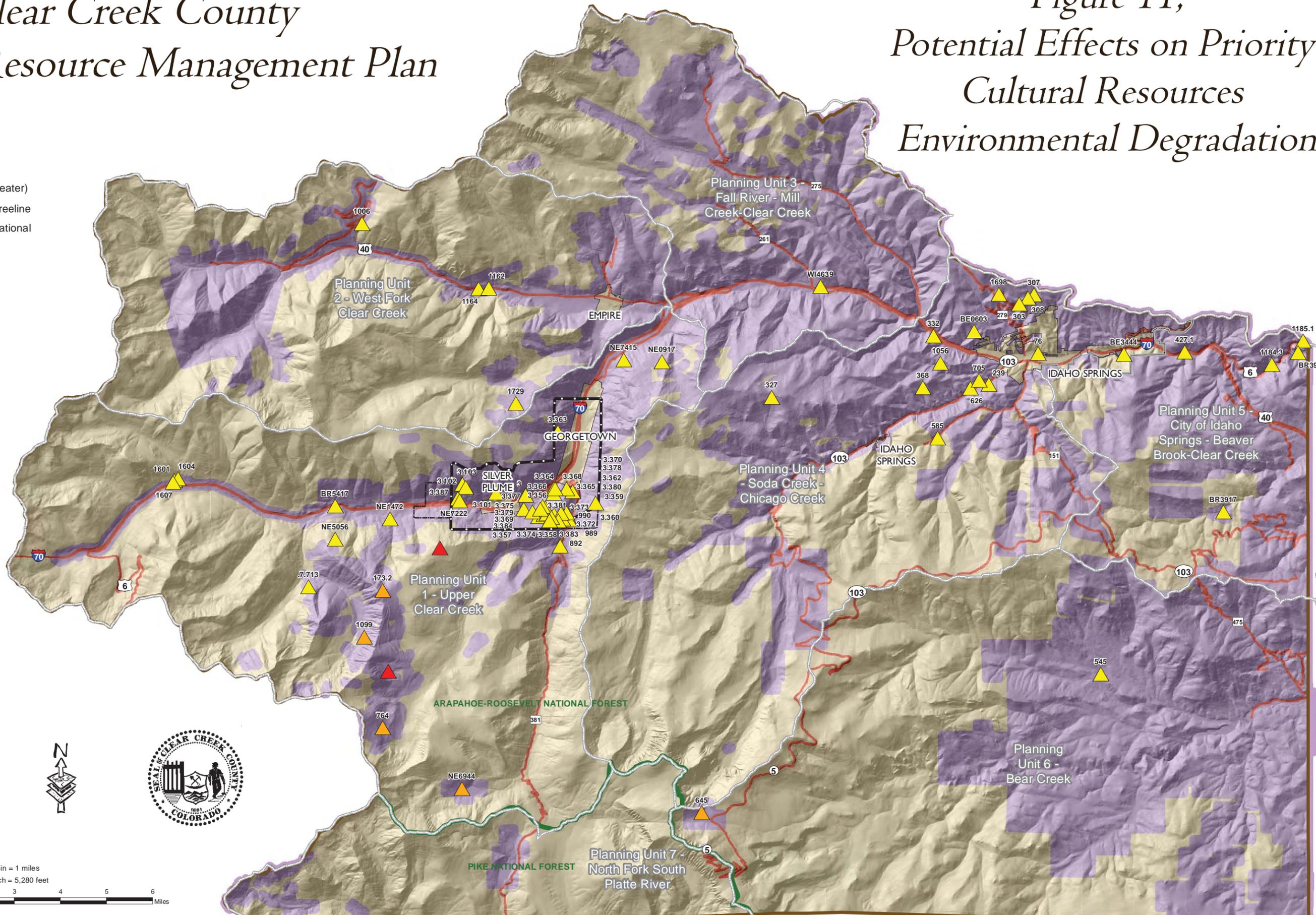
This map is a visual representation only, do not use for legal purposes. Map is not survey accurate and may not comply with National Mapping Accuracy Standards. Map is based on best available data as of November 2010.

Environmental degradation may occur in areas of steep slopes and above tree line. Steep Slopes: For the purposes of this project steep slopes are defined as 30% or greater. Tree Line: For the purposes of this project we estimated tree line to occur on average at 11,520' above sea level.

Sources:
Cultural Sites: Colorado State Historic Society, 08/2009
Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.



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Chapter 5

Sources of Potential Cultural Resource Loss

Purpose

In the last chapter, 123 cultural resources were identified as PCRs representing the historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites that are worthy of planning consideration. Because many of the non-PCRs cannot be excluded, and may in fact be historically important, these are included in the analysis as a group. The next step in the planning process is to assess how the priority and non-priority cultural resources may be affected, both presently and in the future. In this manner, informed decisions can be made about what to do to manage these resources in light of these possibilities.

Data Source

For Chapter 5, all the data used for analysis are based upon the baseline data presented in Chapter 3. Additional sources of information, such as elevation, slope, and county zoning codes, were acquired from the Clear Creek County Information Technology/GIS office.

Sources of Potential Effect to Priority Cultural Resources

Three sources of potential resource loss or deterioration were identified for this chapter: environmental, recreation, and land use. Industrial development is also explored as a future source of potential loss or deterioration at the end of the chapter.

Environmental Sources

For more than 150 years, the mountains and valleys in Clear Creek County have been used for a variety of activities, including mining, that have left an abundance of physical evidence on the land. This evidence, however, is exposed to natural forces that every year affects the integrity of these resources. Temperature, humidity/moisture, and the force of gravity act to degrade historic buildings, structures, and sites once they are no longer used or occupied. Two measures of environmental effects were used in this analysis to demonstrate this point: elevation as a proxy for exposure (temperature and moisture) and percent of slope as a proxy for gravity.

Figure 11 presents the PCRs by elevation shown in red and slope shown in yellow; several examples of cultural resources potentially affected by both slope and elevation are shown in orange. Most are located in Planning Units 1 and 4. All cultural resources potentially affected by environmental degradation are identified by number and further described in Appendix F. Table 13 provides a breakdown of the data by their cultural resource status.

Table 13. Potential Effect from Environmental Degradation by Cultural Resource Status		
	Source of Environmental Degradation	
Cultural Resource Status	Steep Slopes (30% or greater)	Elevation (11,520 feet or greater)
National & State Register Listed	5	1
National Register Eligible	44	3
Steering Committee Recommended	24	3
PCR Total	73	7
Non-Priority Cultural Resources (All Others)	552	17
Total All Sites	625	24

Together, the information demonstrates that more than half (73) of the priority resources are on steep slopes greater than 30%. These include a variety of cultural resources, such as, the many historic mine sites within the limits of the Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District in Planning Unit 1; the Lamartine Town site in Planning Unit 4, the Idaho Springs Cemetery in Planning Unit 4; and the Anne Evans Mountain Home in Planning Unit 6.

Gravity being what it is, these resources—most but not all of which are historic archaeological mining sites—are sliding down the valley sides from where they were originally perched. Eventually, this process will so disturb the location and material integrity of these sites that they will no longer have historical value. This is an ongoing natural process that is affecting all the PCRs shown in this analysis to one degree or another, be they archaeological or structural in nature, or both.

Similarly, a number of PCRs are above the average tree line, defined as 11,520 feet. The exposure to the elements that results can reasonably be assumed to have a deteriorating effect. Seven cultural resources are above the tree line, including the Argentine Central Railroad Grade, the Stevens Mine, and the Silver Plume Sunrise Peak Tramway, all of which are in Planning Unit 1, and the Summit Lake Park in Planning Unit 6. Five resources are on slopes greater than 30% and above the tree line. Of all the PCRs, these have the highest potential to be affected by the forces of exposure and gravity depending on their nature and present condition (See Appendix F).

Table 13 also presents counts for the other cultural resources that were not recognized as priorities in this study. As mentioned in the preceding chapter, however, additional research and recording may find that many of these resources should be considered PCRs. Over 550 of these non-priority resources—most of which are historic mining sites—are on slopes greater than 30% and 17 are above the tree line.

Recreation

Clear Creek County is an attractive place for camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, sightseeing, four wheel driving, and other outdoor recreation activities, and recreational use of the land is growing. As more people move across the landscape, an increasing number of cultural resources will be encountered. A study of the Silver Heritage area including Steven’s Gulch and Waldorf Basin (Planning Unit 1), for example, concludes that this remote part of the county is visited by thousands of people every year (Held, Herman, and Widner 2000). One of the by-products of these encounters is loss of cultural resource integrity. This can come in the form of inadvertent damage, through four wheel driving, for example, or intentional artifact collecting or vandalism. Studies of archaeological looting behavior on public lands in southwest Colorado and northern Arizona have shown that visibility and accessibility, especially from roads, are the two greatest predictors of which cultural resources will be affected (Ahlstrom et al. 1992; Nickens, Larralde, and Tucker 1981). Mining- and settlement-related cultural resources are highly visible and particularly vulnerable. Places of this nature are being visited in the back county and are being affected by visitation (Cindy Neely, personal communication). Given this trend, a second analysis was conducted that looked at the potential effects of recreational access to cultural resources. For this analysis, a 300-foot-wide corridor was defined over U.S. Forest Service roads and trails extending into and through the Project Area. The Forest Service uses this buffer in its own planning to indicate the allowable limits for motorized access off Forest Service roads for camping and other recreational uses. This is a proxy measure of access. It is assumed that the closer a cultural resource is to a Forest Service trail or road, the more visible it will be, and therefore, the greater the likelihood that the resource will be visited by the public and damage will result over time.

Figure 12 shows the location of all priority resources, indicated in green, that are within the 300-foot-wide buffer on Forest Service roads and trails. These resources are numbered on the map and further described in Appendix G. Table 14 below provides the breakdown of these resources by their resource status (priority/non-priority).

Table 14: Potential Effect from Recreation by Cultural Resource Status	
Cultural Resource Status	Recreation (within 300' of U.S. Forest Service Roads and all Trails)
National & State Register Listed	3
National Register Eligible	32
Steering Committee Recommended	16
PCR total	51
Non-Priority Cultural Resources (All Others)	236
Total All Sites	287

Fifty-one PCRs are located within 300 feet of a forest service road or trail within the Project Area. Many of these are concentrated within or adjacent to the Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District, itself a National Register-listed cultural resource, in Planning Unit 1.

Two other listed priority resources include the Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnels, and the Mill City Road House in Planning Unit 3.

Thirty-two National Register-eligible resources are listed in Table 14 including many of the historic mining sites that are within the Historic Landmark District. Their proximity to a population center (Georgetown), adds to the possibility of greater exposure to public visitation where accessible. Other National Register-eligible priority resources identified in this analysis include the Alpine View Mining Complex in Planning Unit 1, the Mill Creek Arrastra Site in Planning Unit 3, and the Boarding House archaeological site also in Planning Unit 1.

The Steering Committee recommended 16 resources that are in proximity to Forest Service roads and trails as PCRs. Examples include the town site of Graymont in Planning Unit 1 and the Estelle Philleo gravesite in Planning Unit 3 (See Appendix G).

Of the 287 cultural resources that are exposed to greater public access from Forest Service roads and trails, 236 are non-priority resources and the majority of these are archaeological in nature. Despite their current status as non-priority resources, they are also likely to be visited and affected by such visitation.

Land Use and Development

Modern land use is perhaps the greatest source of disturbance to cultural resources of all kinds. As vestiges of the past, these resources are tied to the land. When land is modified for use (a benefit), the resources on the land are exposed to potential effect (a cost). Land-use decisions are made on an individual parcel-by-parcel basis according to zoning requirements and other land use controls. Zoning is the legal means by which local governments regulate land use to protect public health, safety, and general welfare (Smith 1993). The County classifies land parcels according to the kinds of uses that are allowed under the County's zoning regulations updated in 1998 and since amended (Trent Hyatt, personal communication).

For the next analysis, the PCRs were examined against the County's zoning code to get a sense of how land use, as currently permitted, may potentially affect these resources. Figure 13 shows the distribution of all PCRs against four zoning codes: Commercial, Mining/Residential, Mining, and Residential. Land uses associated with these classification districts were determined to be the most likely to potentially effect cultural resources. A number of other zoning codes were not included in the analysis because the land uses were either infrequent (Agricultural) or did not involve activities viewed as potentially effecting cultural resources such as "Buffer," and "Natural Resource-Preservation/Conservation." Each resource is numbered in Figure 13 and further described in Appendix H.

Figure 13 shows the PCRs represented by four different colors representing the four zoning classes used in this analysis. Mining/Residential uses represented by the light blue triangles dominate in Planning Units 1 and 4. These are the areas where historically mining activity was the greatest. Resources that may be affected by land uses that are strictly mining related, represented by the purple triangles, are found in these same areas for the same reasons. Both Mining and Mining/Residential zones fall with the mineral belt in Clear Creek County (Fell and

Twitty 2008) and mining-related land uses can be expected to continue in these areas in the future. Resources that may be affected by land uses that fall within the commercially zoned areas, represented by the orange triangle, are located mainly in Planning Unit 5. Lastly, PCRs that are located on lands zoned Residential are found in a variety of locations throughout the CRMP Project Area in Planning Units 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Table 15: Potential Effect from Land Use by Cultural Resource Status					
Cultural Resource Status	Land-Use Zoning				Total
	Commercial	Mining	Mining Residential	Residential	
National & State Register Listed	2	1	0	2	5
National Register Eligible	1	28	5	5	39
Steering Committee Recommended	6	19	2	13	40
Total PCRs	9	48	7	20	84
Non Priority Cultural Resources (All Others)	5	412	136	55	608
Total All Sites	14	460	143	75	692

Table 15 shows the summary totals of all cultural resources potentially affected by land use by zoning class and resource status (priority/non-priority). A total of 84 PCRs have been identified within the four zoning classification districts used in this analysis. Mining and Residential land uses have the potential to affect the greatest number of resources at 48 and 20 respectively, followed by Commercial (9) and Mining/Residential (7) zoned land uses by count. Examples of the five National- and State Register-listed properties zoned for commercial, mining and residential uses include the Evans Elbert Ranch in Planning Unit 6 (Residential), the Dumont School in Planning Unit 3 (Commercial), and the Lebanon Mill (Mining/Residential). Steering Committee Recommended resources (40) and those that are eligible for listing to the National Register (39) make up the majority of resources that may be affected by currently permitted land uses. Examples of Steering Committee Recommended resources are the Alice School in Planning Unit 3 (Residential), the Lamartine Mine Town site in Planning Unit 4 (Mining), and Camp Wilaha in Planning Unit 4 (Mining/Residential). National Register-eligible resources include a variety of resources such as the Colorado Central Railroad grade segment in Planning Unit 5 (Commercial), the Lawson School in Planning Unit 3 (Residential), the Little Cabin site in Planning Unit 1 (Mining), and the Diamond Tunnel Mine in Planning Unit 1 (Mining/Residential).

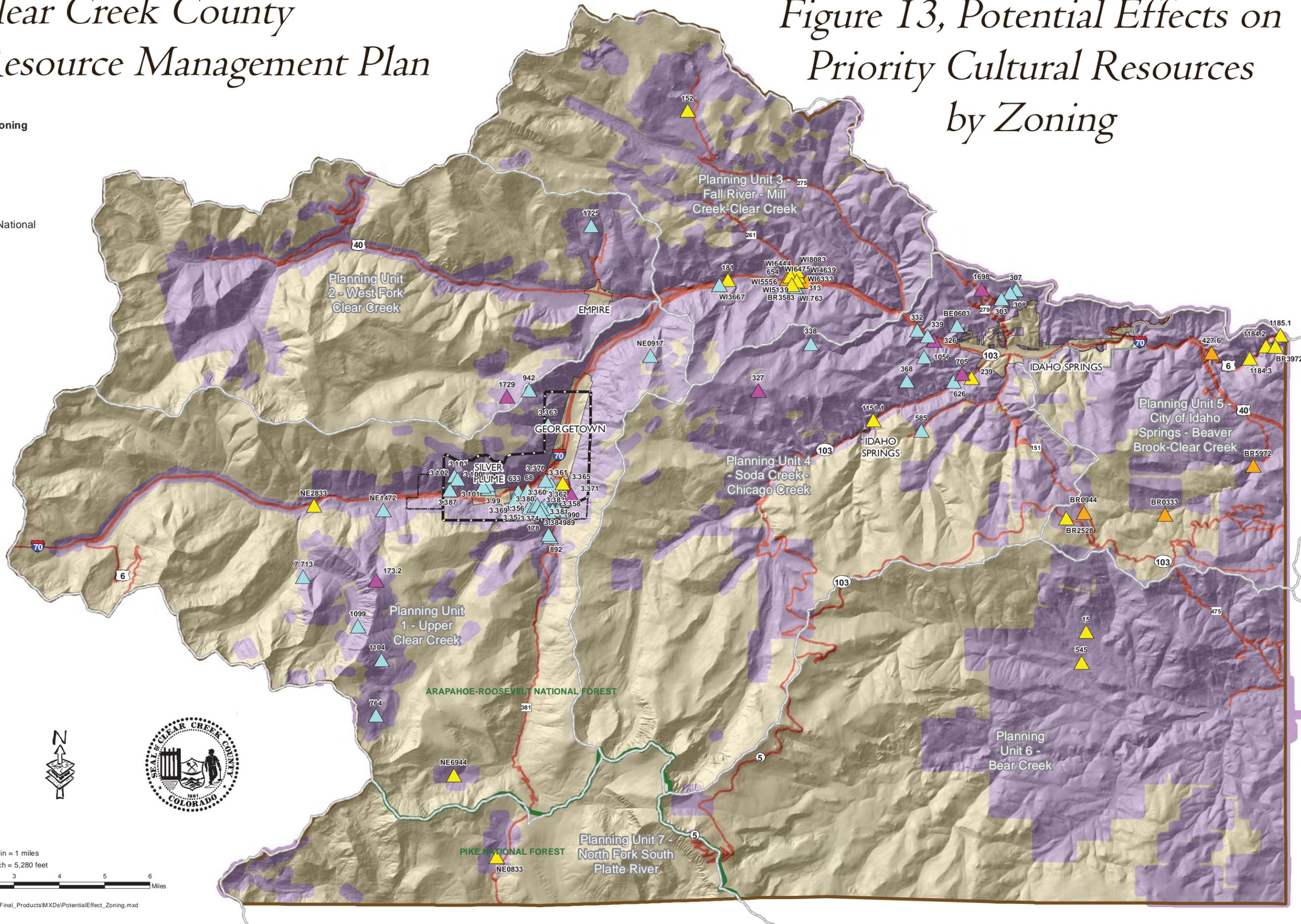
As in the previous analyses, a much larger number of non-priority resources were also identified with each of the four zoning classes. Cultural resources located on lands zoned for mining (460) far outnumber those on lands zoned for other uses. Mining/Residential is second in total count (143), followed by Residential (75) and Commercial (14). These cultural resources, although not identified in this study as architectural or archaeological priorities, are nonetheless potentially important and could be affected in large numbers under current land-use zoning.

Clear Creek County Cultural Resource Management Plan

Figure 13, Potential Effects on Priority Cultural Resources by Zoning

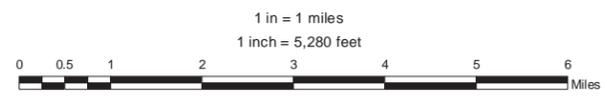
Priority Cultural Resources by Zoning

-  Commercial
-  Mining/Residential
-  Mining
-  Residential
-  Georgetown Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District
-  Public Lands Extended Boundary
-  Planning Units
-  County Boundary
-  National Forest Boundary
-  Major Roads
-  Project Area
-  Outside of Project Area



This map is a visual representation only, do not use for legal purposes. Map is not survey accurate and may not comply with National Mapping Accuracy Standards. Map is based on best available data as of November 2010.

Sources:
 Cultural Sites: Colorado State Historic Society, 08/2009
 Study Area: Study area was derived by excluding all US Forest Service Lands, Division of Wildlife Lands, and lands within Municipal boundaries. A 500' buffer was extended into the USFS & DOW lands to ensure inclusion of Cultural Resources that may have bordered those areas.



Potential Effects from Future Development Activity

The final analysis in this chapter looks to the future and speculates how projected development activity may affect PCRs. In this analysis, the location of PCRs is compared to the projected location of land suitable for three sources of industrial development in the future: Solar power, wind power, and continued mining. Maps of suitable locations for renewable energy (solar and wind) development were produced by Clear Creek County at the request of the Clear Creek Watershed Foundation in 2007. Assuming that that construction and or operation will involve land disturbing activities, any PCRs on the targeted lands could be disturbed in the process. No map is produced for this exercise because of its highly speculative nature; however, total counts of PCRs are presented by resource status against the three development sources. The result provides a hint of how future development may affect the identified priority and non-priority resources. The manner in which the County GIS office defined the development locations as GIS layers used in the analysis is presented below.

Solar Target Areas: This layer was created by eliminating areas in Clear Creek County that are not typically suited for Photovoltaic generation. These areas include: aspects not facing south, southeast, or southwest; beyond one-mile of maintained county road; slope greater than 57.7 % (30°); and Wilderness areas & U.S. Forest Service Roadless areas (1B, 1B-1).

Wind Target Areas: This layer was created by eliminating areas in Clear Creek County that are not typically suited for wind generation. These areas include: Wind Power Class from National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) 1, 2, 3; beyond one mile of maintained county road; slope greater than 57.7 % (30°); and Wilderness areas & U.S. Forest Service Roadless areas (1B, 1B-1).

Industrial Target Areas: The Colorado Mineral Belt (CMB) is an area with abundant ore deposits. Most of the historic metal-mining camps of Colorado lie in this area. GIS boundary provided by University of Northern Colorado (UNC).

Table 16. Sources of Industrial Development by Cultural Resource Status			
Cultural Resource Status	Source of Industrial Development		
	Solar	Wind	Mineral Belt
National & State Register Listed	7	2	7
National Register Eligible	16	3	58
Steering Committee Recommended	16	4	42
PCR Total	39	9	107
Non-Priority Cultural Resources (All Others)	377	75	747
Total All Sites	416	84	854

Table 16 breaks down the counts of priority and non-priority resources that are located in areas that may be developed for industrial purposes at some point in the future. Continued mineral development has the potential to affect the largest number of priority resources at 107, followed by solar power development (39), and lastly by wind power development (9). Row totals for each of the PCRs by resource status are not provided because many of these targeted areas overlap meaning that resources found in one area also appear in another. This would inflate the numbers of potentially affected resources. Nonetheless, the counts in each column indicate the numbers and kinds of priority resources that may be affected by development type. Solar development and mineral development may each affect seven National and State Registered properties, whereas wind power development may affect only four of these resources. The counts for National Register-eligible sites and structures, as well as, the Steering Committee Recommended resources are higher in count for each of the three development sources. Fifty-eight National Register-eligible PCRs may be in areas that could be developed by continued development in the mineral belt; solar development may affect 16 of these resources and wind development only three. Of the Steering Committee Recommended sites and structures, again, mineral development may affect the largest number of priority resources at 42, with solar development at 16 and wind development at four.

Discussion

The purpose of this chapter is to present information on how the PCRs identified in this study may be affected both at the present time and in the future. Analysis of environmental factors, proximity to U.S. Forest Service roads and trails, as well as permitted land use all indicate that PCRs in Clear Creek County are exposed to deterioration and loss from one or more sources in varying degrees. Ideally, the nature and extent of this damage should be documented. It is

reasonable to assume, however, loss already has occurred, and that as the county grows PCRs, and those not presently recognized as such, will continue to be affected.

Future industrial development also was included in the analysis to provide a sense of what effect solar, wind, and continued mining development may have on the identified PCRs. By projecting where solar, wind, and continued mining development is likely to occur, it has been possible to estimate the numbers of priority resources that could be affected by each development activity. The point of this exercise is not to claim that these resources will unequivocally be harmed by future development, but rather to note now, before development occurs, that part of the cost of future development may be the loss or deterioration of these PCRs. It is important to note that every community has to weigh the costs and benefits of its actions and to make choices about what to do to meet its needs based on its priorities. For example, promoting renewable energy is a national priority; there is a need to break the country's dependence on fossil fuels. If an accommodation between energy development and preserving the PCRs identified here is not possible, then at the very least, informed decisions can now be made about what may be gained and lost in the process.

With the knowledge gained from evaluating potential losses to priority and non-PCRs, the study will now turn to presenting ideas for their management.

Chapter 6 Management Options

Purpose

Up to this point, the CRMP study has been presented as a series of tasks, each building on the results of preceding analysis. The first and second tasks were to identify all known cultural resources in the Project Area, and then evaluate their importance. This second task included identifying a subset of resources that can be advanced in the planning process as priority resources. The third task was to assess how these priority resources, as well as those currently not identified as priorities, may be affected now and in the future. The final task in this CRMP is to present ideas on what can be done to direct County policy in ways that protect and promote cultural resources in Clear Creek County. This last chapter is where the results of all previous findings are brought together in order to meet the stated objectives of the study: To provide the County and the citizens of Clear Creek County with a planning tool that can be used to manage the County's cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

The ideas presented herein were developed by the Steering Committee in a working session guided by the contractor that took place on February 25, 2010. The purpose of the meeting was to identify historic preservation goals and objectives based on the findings of the CRMP study to that point in time. The Steering Committee members were asked to come to the meeting prepared to talk about what they thought the County should do to consider cultural resources in planning (goals) and how they thought these ideas should be accomplished (objectives). The contractor, working with the Steering Committee, identified a set of preliminary goals and objectives in this manner. Later, at a meeting held on June 15, 2010, the Steering Committee refined the goals and objectives into a set of management options. Seven management options were identified at the June 15th meeting, as presented below. All checked items are recommended as priorities by the Steering Committee. All others items are presented as options for consideration. Note that regulatory options are shown in *italics*. The Steering Committee does not recommend new regulations.

Steering Committee Management Options

Option 1: Cultural Resources Inventory

Recommended (✓) by
Steering Committee

Tasks

- Assign responsibility to address inventory tasks ✓ - 1st Priority
- Find funding for inventory tasks ✓
- Develop long-range inventory plan ✓
- Prioritize Inventory ✓
 1. Further identify significant/priority cultural resources
 2. Evaluate/Re-evaluate individual study areas
 3. Prioritize study areas

- Develop guidelines to identify significant/priority cultural resources ✓
 1. Develop inventory evaluation methodology acceptable to OAHP
- Conduct research/analysis on identified cultural resources ✓
- Address misinformation about inventory/evaluation ✓
- Encourage cooperation with private property owners so that rights to mineral development are not impaired by use of the inventory ✓
- Report findings to the public ✓
- Notify owners of property which potentially contain cultural resources ✓

Option 2: Create Economic Benefit through Heritage Tourism Recommended by Steering Committee (✓)

Tasks

- Prepare content on cultural resources through multiple media sources (website, podcasts, road markers, etc.)
- Establish a voluntary cultural resources interpretive signage program
- Establish a webpage on the County’s website highlighting the County’s cultural resources

Option 3: Promote/Encourage Historic Preservation Recommended by Steering Committee (✓)

Tasks

- Promote use of historic preservation tax credits
- Purchase and manage historic sites (through Open Space Commission or voluntary historic advisory committee)
- Establish a voluntary landmark program
- *Enact a historic preservation ordinance/formal landmarks program*
- *Attain Certified Local Government status*

Option 4: Education/Outreach to County Residents, Property Owners, School Children, Organizations, Elected Officials, County Staff, Etc. Recommended by Steering Committee (✓)

Tasks

- Assign responsibility of public outreach tasks
- Conduct education and outreach

- Report findings to the public
- Address misinformation about inventory/evaluation
- Develop a cultural resource interpretive program
- Establish a webpage on the County’s website highlighting the County’s cultural resources
- Establish a voluntary cultural resources interpretive signage program

Option 5: Assign Cultural Resources Plan oversight and integration to the Planning Department

Recommended by Steering Committee (✓)

Tasks

- Review and consider updating the County Master Plan 2030 for cultural/historic resources considerations ✓
- *Recommend the incorporation of information on cultural resources in planning documents*
- Monitor historic preservation agreements like the I-70 Programmatic Agreement ✓
- Continue assessment of state and federal projects ✓

Option 6: Establish partnerships to help achieve the purposes of the Plan

Recommended by Steering Committee (✓)

Tasks

- Develop Partnerships
 1. County Tourism County Tourism Bureau
 2. Clear Creek County Open Space Commission
 3. Local history groups
 4. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
 5. Colorado Historical Society
 6. Colorado Department of Transportation
 7. Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways
 8. Colorado Tourism Office
 9. Colorado colleges and universities
 10. USFS
 11. National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Hold periodic meetings/updates with local historic preservation non-profits

Option 7: Do Nothing

Recommended by Steering Committee (✓)

Tasks

- Not applicable

Consultant Discussion

In this chapter, the information collected and the knowledge gained about cultural resources in Clear Creek County enabled the Steering Committee to develop a set of management options as further discussed below.

Option 1, and all related tasks, is recommended by the Steering Committee. Conducting additional cultural resources inventory, where landowner permission is granted, is needed to address the serious lack of information in much of the Project Area but particularly in Planning Units 5, 6, and 7, which are in the southern and eastern portions of the county. Assigning the task of conducting this inventory is recommended by the Steering Committee as the number one priority. Developing an inventory plan is necessary to guide these inventory efforts. In addition, Option 1 identifies the need to conduct further research on the cultural resources that are already known, many of which are under recorded and not properly evaluated for historical significance. Another important task under this option is to educate the community about what inventory really is (and is not) and to work with willing landowners, on a voluntary basis, to assure them that their property rights will not be jeopardized by contributing information to the inventory.

Option 2, recognizes the potential financial advantage of heritage tourism for historic preservation. Heritage tourism is a worldwide, billion dollar industry. A report prepared for the Colorado Historic Foundation indicates that in 2003, 1.5 billion dollars was generated through direct expenditures related to heritage tourism and another 1.9 billion dollars resulted from indirect expenditures for a total contribution of 3.4 billion dollars to the state's economy. The same study found that spending by heritage tourists generated an estimated 1.1 billion dollars in earnings and over 69,000 jobs (Colorado Historical Foundation 2005, 13).

Part of what makes Colorado attractive to visitors is its history and culture. Capitalizing on the county's history and culture by promoting heritage tourism could be a win/win for historic preservation and economic development. The Steering Committee realizes these benefits in this option. The three tasks identified for this option focus on providing information to the public about the county's history and cultural resources through various media including a voluntary signage program for willing landowners.

Option 3 calls for promoting and encouraging historic preservation in a number of different ways. The first three bullets of this option are designed to protect worthy cultural resources through voluntary programs. The state tax credit program is currently available to willing owners of historic buildings that are income producing, such as a lodge or hotel, as a way of providing an incentive to protect the character defining features of the historic property. Purchasing historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites is an effective way of protecting valued cultural resources. In some instances, these can then be developed into tourism and recreation assets. Voluntary landmark programs are a simple way of drawing attention to particularly important and valued cultural resources.

The last two tasks, highlighted in italics, would require adopting ordinances through the County's legal process, if supported by the public. These could be structured to achieve balance between the community values identified in Chapter 2. There are presently 112 local

governments in Colorado that have active preservation ordinances or zoning controls, including 25 counties: Baca, Bent, Boulder, Crowley, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Jefferson, Kiowa, La Plata, Moffat, Montezuma, Otero, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Prowers, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, and Teller (Colorado Historical Society, OAHF 2010c). The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program is administered by the National Park Service through the SHPO in each state. Funding, technical services, and guidance are provided to local governments who adopt a preservation ordinance and meet other programs requirements.

There are presently over 1600 CLGs nationwide, 45 in the state of Colorado including two (Georgetown and Idaho Springs) in Clear Creek County. Five of the 25 county governments with preservation ordinances are CLGs (Boulder, Gilpin, Gunnison, Kiowa, and Park (Colorado Historical Society, OAHF 2010c). The CLG program has become an important vehicle for local communities to self identify as places that care about their heritage and are willing to commit to the protection and promotion of valued cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. For more information about the CLG Program go to http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/clg/clg_opportunities.html.

Outreach and education is a critical aspect of any historic preservation effort, which is the focus of Option 4. For those who are lifelong residents of a community, sharing the stories of the past is an important way of reaffirming a sense of place and belonging that strengthens existing connections. For newcomers, learning about the past is an important way of establishing new connections to an adopted home. Knowledge about the past and the stories about a particular place and time promotes social identify and civic pride. The Steering Committee recognizes the need to reach multiple audiences and that information collected on the county's cultural resources should be shared with the public. It is also important to convey to the public an understanding of historic preservation, preservation goals, and the reason why historic preservation matters in the life of the community. An interpretative program could provide an active means of educating people about the past at particular historic locations connecting places with the stories about those places. It is through these kinds of opportunities that the connection between history and historic preservation can best be made. But other opportunities to share knowledge are also possible. A webpage on the County's website could be developed to convey local history and, with land owner permission, showcase cultural resources that are particularly important to the history of Clear Creek County. This could be tied to a voluntary signage program to passively interpret important cultural resources to the public.

Option 5, "Assign Cultural Resources Plan oversight and integration to the Planning Department," is recommended by the Steering Committee. There are two tasks that the Steering Committee recommends be carried out by the Planning Department. Task 1 would involve reviewing the County's Master Plan 2030, which is an advisory document, and updating it to include cultural resources. This way the finding of the CRMP would be added to existing information on other resources in the county. Under Task 3, the CRMP would be available for use by the county in its dealings with state and federal authorities. Monitoring the performance of the I-70 Programmatic Agreement for the Mountain Corridor Upgrade project is recommended to ensure that the County's interest in preserving its cultural resources is respected by CDOT and the FHWA. Task 2, highlighted in italics, to incorporate cultural resources into planning documents, such as development plats and plans, would require an ordinance if those

documents would be used in the review and approval of private development. Use of cultural resources information in this manner is not recommended by the Steering Committee.

Option 6 addresses the need to form ties to and alliances with other organizations that can help Clear Creek County achieve its preservation goals. There are many such organizations, some of which are listed under this option. These organizations and the people in them are potential assets. Using these assets can have a multiplier effect saving the County time and money and resulting in better, more effective, preservation outcomes than any effort the County could mount on its own.

Lastly, in Option 7, there is the default option: do nothing and continue the present policies by which cultural resources are considered on an ad hoc basis, when considered at all, as planning decisions are made. The CRMP study has demonstrated that there are costs associated with the status quo.

In sum, the Steering Committee has identified seven management options for the County to consider, two of which (Options 1 and 5) are recommended. Four of the seven options are proactive and voluntary, consisting of ideas that can be organized into projects or programs that would promote historic preservation without interfering with economic development or infringe upon private property rights. Parts of only two management options, “Encourage Historic Preservation,” (Option 3) and “Assign CRMP Oversight and Integration to the Planning Department” (Option 5) would involve passing some kind of ordinance. The Steering Committee does not recommend achieving these management options through county ordinances but instead to develop voluntary measures to manage the county’s cultural resources. A default option to take no action is also presented.

Chapter 7

Summary and Conclusions

Clear Creek County, Colorado today is a product of gold and silver mining during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is fair to say that had these metals not been found in commercial quantities, the history of the county and its communities would be very different. Industries, such as transportation, logging, ranching, and recreation that were dependent on and played a critical supporting role to mining, would have gone elsewhere or, at the very least, would have had a very different historical expression. Each of these activities has left its mark on the land in the form of historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites. The challenge before Clear Creek County is what to do with these resources. This CRMP was developed to provide the County and its citizens with guidance on how to begin the process of managing these resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

The CRMP study progressed through four main phases: 1) establish a baseline on all known cultural resources in the CRMP Project Area, 2) evaluate those resources for their importance and select a subset that could be advanced as priority resources worthy of planning consideration, 3) determine how those resources may be affected presently and in the future, and 4) develop a set of options for their management. In the process of accomplishing these staged tasks, a lot has been learned about the cultural resources of Clear Creek County, as summarized below.

Summary of CRMP Findings

- A total of 890 cultural resources are known in the CRMP Project Area; 31 of these have never been recorded.
- Most of the CRMP Project Area has never been surveyed formally for cultural resources so it is highly likely that more cultural resources exist within the Project Area.
- Most of the cultural resources in the database are mining related, and most of these are archaeological in nature.
- Mining, transportation, and settlement are the principle activities represented, each of which has varied material expression in the form of buildings, structures, and sites. Logging, recreation, and ranching are not as well represented.
- The National Register eligibility criteria were used as a means of assessing relative historical value of the data. Bias in the recording and evaluation of historic mining sites is highly likely, however. This means that more historic mining sites have been rejected as National Register-eligible properties than warranted.
- Many cultural resources have never been evaluated for National Register eligibility or have never completed the review process. The County can request that the OAHF review cultural resources that have field recommendations.

- Twelve target areas (complexes) were identified for future research to define the spatial, temporal, and thematic associations needed to determine whether or not these areas are worthy of recognition as historic landscapes.
- One hundred twenty-three (123) priority cultural resources were identified by the contractor and recommended as worthy of planning consideration. Many more worthy resources potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are among the 767 resource that were not selected in this study, but they could be added in the future.
- The PCRs consist of 12 properties listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places and 61 resources that are either officially determined to be National Register eligible or contribute to the Georgetown–Silver Plume Historic Landmark District (a National Register-listed property). Another 50 resources were identified by the CRMP Steering Committee as having historical value, including 19 that are already recorded in the OAHP database and 31 that are not recorded.
- Assessment of potential effects to the PCRs, and those not presently designated as such, indicate these resources are probably being affected currently by environmental forces (such as exposure and gravity), recreational access, and land use. Future industrial development may also affect these resources.

To give the CRMP findings some context, it is useful to end at the beginning by examining who owns the land on which the PCRs and non-PCRs are located. Table 17, presented on the next page, is similar to Table 1, but instead of showing landownership by acres within the Project Area this table shows the distribution of the priority and non-PCRs by land holder. The advantage of this information is that it identifies “who owns what,” which has both policy and management implications.

Table 17. Distribution of All Cultural Resources by Land Ownership						
	Priority Cultural Resources				Non - PCRs	
Major Land Holder	NR & SR Listed	NR Eligible	SC Rec.	PCR Total	All others	Total
Former BLM Lands - Clear Creek County		1		1	27	28
Clear Creek County	1	2	4	7	20	27
Jefferson County Schools	1			1		1
U.S. Forest Service		10	10	20	149	169
Denver Mountain Parks	2			2	1	3
Golden					1	1
Georgetown		4		4	5	9
Idaho Springs			1	1		1
Silver Plume			1	1	2	3
Historic Georgetown Inc.		6	1	7	20	27
Lookout Mountain Water District			2	2		2
Private	4	20	28	52	489	541
CDOT right-of-way	3	4	2	9	34	43
Colorado School of Mines			1	1	17	18
Division of Wildlife					2	2
State Historic Society	1	14		15		15
Total	12	61	50	123	767	890

Between Clear Creek County and Jefferson County, nine PCRs are under their respective control; another 47 cultural resources are on these county lands.

There are 20 PCRs shown on U.S. Forest Service land, 10 officially determined to be National Register eligible and 10 that were recommended as eligible by the Steering Committee; and, 149 more that are not priority resources. The U.S. Forest Service land was excluded from the CRMP project area; however, as previously discussed, a 500-foot-wide buffer was imposed along the edge of the Project Area to compensate for possible spatial errors in the data. These 20 resources are captured within this buffer. Some may in fact be on Forest Service land and are thus outside of the Project Area. More than likely, however, these resources are not on Forest Service land

but on adjacent property. Determining exactly where these resources are relative to the Project Area boundaries is necessary in order to identify ownership and management responsibility.

Denver Mountain Parks has two PCRs and a third not identified as such. Both priority resources are listed in the National Register. Georgetown, Idaho Springs, and Silver Plume have a total of six PCRs and another nine resources that are located on land under their jurisdiction, outside of the municipal limits. Historic Georgetown, considered a private landowner, has seven PCRs, six that are National Register eligible and one that is Steering Committee Recommended. It also has 20 more resources that are not currently designated as priorities. Lookout Mountain Water District, a private entity, has on its land two Steering Committee recommended PCRs.

Private land holders own the highest number of cultural resources of any landowner: 52 priority resources in all including four that are National and State Register listed, 20 that are eligible for listing, and 28 identified by the Steering Committee as historically important. Large numbers of non-PCRs (489) are also on private lands. These are probably historic mining sites that are archaeological in nature. The state owns land that contains 25 PCRs; these are distributed among the Historical Society (15), CDOT (9), and the School of Mines (1). The state also owns land that contains 76 non-PCRs, which are distributed among the same three entities.

What Table 17 reveals is that most cultural resources, priority and otherwise, are distributed among local government, state government, and private land holders. Those cultural resources located on land owned by Clear Creek County can be managed in the public interest, provided they are identified for protection. Clear Creek County can contact Jefferson County regarding the single priority cultural resource that is on its land to discuss protection. The municipalities should also be contacted about those places that are on their lands. The state agencies are already subject to the state historic preservation requirements; however, Clear Creek County can use the findings of the CRMP to inform the state agencies that they own places of historical importance to the county. This could be used as an opportunity to coordinate management with the state agencies. Private landowners have the bulk of the cultural resources identified in the CRMP on their lands. This means that Clear Creek County will need to make working cooperatively with private land owners a priority in order to meet its cultural resource management goals.

Future of Cultural Resources Management in Clear Creek County

In moving forward, the County should, consider the Steering Committee's recommendations and determine what is most desirable and achievable. Some ideas may be more important than others and should be acted upon sooner rather than later. Prioritizing the list of "things to do" will be necessary, and Clear Creek County will need to engage the citizens in this discussion. Below are some final recommendations offered by the contractor.

The SRI Foundation recommends that the County commit to a establishing a historic preservation program, and as part of this commitment, create an advisory body to provide input and guidance to the County. It might be possible, even preferable, to assign this responsibility to an existing committee, such as the Open Space Committee, that has a similar or overlapping mandate. This will create a space for historic preservation in county government and give both the citizens and county staff a place to go with concerns regarding cultural resources

management. The advisory body should include members representing the community values of private property, business interests, and historic preservation.

One of the first tasks the County should undertake is to update the county's database on the known cultural resources, adding some, deleting others and making needed corrections in order to enhance the reliability and accuracy of the existing records. All subsequent activities will depend on these improvements. Clearly identifying the location and actual limits of all PCRs should be a part of this effort, as well as, making sure they are fully recorded and evaluated. Some PCRs should be dropped, such as any found to be on U.S. Forest Service land; others should be added, such as the Guanella Ranch. This would also be the time to develop and begin using supplemental evaluation criteria so that the citizens of Clear Creek County have their own way of recognizing and prioritizing the value of their cultural resources. The draft supplemental criteria presented in Appendix B should be used as a starting point for this effort.

It is recommended that the next step involve programming for outreach and education. Providing educational materials to the public about the county's history and the richness of its cultural resources is necessary so that the public understands what these resources are and why it is important to consider them in planning. Showcasing the county's history through voluntary landmark programs and roadside markers is an example of this kind of activity, as is making information available to multiple audiences through a variety of media outlets. It is recommended that a special effort be made to reach out to the mining community, which has been responsible for so much of the county's history.

Forging ties to and working with organizations that share an interest in protecting and promoting the county's history and cultural resources is another crucial first step. This will be important for securing funding, sharing information, and identifying opportunities for cooperative ventures, among other activities. These three steps are the most important in establishing the foundation for a Clear Creek County preservation program. Once these priorities are achieved or underway, other priorities, such as conducting new cultural resources inventory, can be pursued as Clear Creek County builds the capacity for managing its cultural resources.

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Appendix A - CRMP Steering Committee Members

Citizen Volunteers	
Name (Alphabetical order)	Organization
Marjorie Bell	The Historical Society of Idaho Springs
Cindy Condon	Clear Creek County Tourism Bureau; People for Silver Plume
Joan Drury	Clear Creek County, Board of County Commissioners
David Elmgreen	Clear Creek Economic Development Corporation
Patti Hestekin	Georgetown Trust for Conservation and Preservation, Inc.
Carol Hunter	Partners for Access to the Woods
Donna Moody	Clear Creek County Planning Commission
Cindy Neely	Georgetown/Silver Plume Historic District Public Lands Commission
Sharon Rossino	Historic Georgetown, Inc.
Steve Schultz	Clear Creek County Planning Commission
Fabyan Watrous	Clear Creek County Metal Mining Association
Merinel Williams	Mill Creek Valley Historical Society, Inc
Richard Woods	East Mount Evans Resource Growth and Environment (EMERGE)
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY STAFF	
Christine Bradley	Clear Creek County Archivist
Trent L. Hyatt	Senior Planner, CRMP Project Manager
Jo Ann Sorensen	Clear Creek County Land Use Division Director
Matt Taylor	Clear Creek County IT/GIS Director
Lisa Vogel	Clear Creek County Special Projects Director

Appendix B - Draft Supplemental Criteria

- **Visibility** – Places that have value because they are highly visible to the public and relate clearly to an historic theme in Clear Creek County.
- **Tourism** – Places that have value because they have a high potential for heritage tourism and economic benefit in Clear Creek County.
- **Community and Public Recognition** – Places that have value because they are recognized by the community as symbols of Clear Creek County’s history.
- **Rarity** – Places that have value because they are represented by very few extant properties in Clear Creek County.
- **Context** – Places that have value because they are part of a larger recognizable set of related sites, buildings, or structures in a definable cultural landscape in Clear Creek County.
- **Educational/interpretive value** – Places that have value because they have a high potential for conveying to the public an understanding and appreciation of history in Clear Creek County.
- **Research value** – Places that have value because they can contribute to our understanding of the past in Clear Creek County with regards to the following historic themes: Settlement and community development, gold and silver mining, timbering, transportation, tourism, ranching, and recreation
- **Loss potential** – Places of historic value that are known to be threatened with loss, (destruction or deterioration) through cultural and/or natural forces in Clear Creek County.

Appendix C – Cultural Resources Listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places
 (Sorted by Planning Unit and Site #)

SITE #	SITE NAME	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
3	GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT	1	Historic District - Historical Archaeology, Historic		Good	Settlement	Town Site
68	ORE PROCESSING MILLAND DAM-LEBANON MILL	1	Historical Archaeology – Historic		Tested, Excavated, Deteriorating	Mining	Mill
7	LEBANON AND EVERETT MINE TUNNELS	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Good	Mining	Mine
1006	HOOP CREEK STONE BRIDGE-U.S. HIGHWAY 40 STONE CULVERT-BRIDGE AT HOOP CREEK-STATION 204	2	Historic		Fair, Deteriorating	Transportation	Bridge
313	MILL CITY HOUSE-MILL CITY ROAD HOUSE	3	Historic		Good	Transportation	Stage Stop
654	DUMONT SCHOOL	3	Historic		Fair	Settlement	School
646	ECHO LAKE PARK-DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS	4	Historic District - Historic		Good	Recreation Tourism	Park
76	ARGO TUNNEL AND MILL-NEWHOUSE TUNNEL	4	Historic		Good	Mining	Mine
15	EVANS-ELBERT RANCH-ELBERT-AUSTIN RANCH	6	Historic		Good	Ranching	Ranch
545	ANNE EVANS MOUNTAIN HOME-EVANS-MAYER MOUNTAIN HOME	6	Historic		Good	Settlement	Residential - House
645	SUMMIT LAKE PARK	6	Historic District - Historic		Good	Recreation Tourism	Park
724	DODGE RANCH-MT. EVANS OUTDOOR EDUCATION LABRATORY SCHOOL	6	Historic District - Historic			Settlement	School

Appendix D: Cultural Resources Officially Determined National Register Eligible
 (Sorted by Planning Unit and Site #)

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
3.100	PELICAN MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Trestle, foundations, log, tailings pile, cable	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
3.101	DIVES MINES	1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile, cribbing	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
3.102	GRIFFIN MONUMENT	1	Historic		Good	Miscellaneous	Marker
3.103	SEVEN-THIRTY MINE~7:30 MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Tunnel, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
3.104	BROWNVILLE SITE	1	Historical Archaeology		Deteriorating	Settlement	Town Site
3.356	MINE SITE #7, SOUTH OF LOOP VALLEY	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, building, collapsed	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
3.357	MAJOR MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Portal, ore chute, building, collapsed, outhouse, collapsed	Fair, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
3.358	WIDE WEST MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, portal, mine	Ruins	Mining	Complex
3.359		1	Historical Archaeology	Outhouse, foundation, stone, prospect pit	Ruins	Mining	Camp
3.360	MINE 8	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine
3.361	NOTCH MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile, building, collapsed		Mining	Mine
3.362	MINE 1, SHAFT HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, building, collapsed, mine dump		Mining	Mine
3.363	THE MOLINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, trailer, ore chute		Mining	Complex

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
3.364		1	Historical Archaeology	Quarry		Miscellaneous	Quarry
3.365	KETTLE MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Cribbing, waste rock pile, shaft		Mining	Complex
3.366		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building, collapsed		Mining	Complex
3.368	GRANDVIEW MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile, cribbing, building		Mining	Camp
3.369	HILL FILL MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Buildings, collapsed, adit, waste rock pile		Mining	Complex
3.370		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building		Mining	Complex
3.371	LITTLE CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Log cabin, collapsed		Settlement	Residential - Cabin
3.372	COOK STOVE MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building, collapsed, rock wall		Mining	Camp
3.373	TERRACED MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile		Mining	Complex
3.374	ALPINE VIEW MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile, building, collapsed, flume-sluiice		Mining	Complex
3.375	GATED MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine
3.377	JOE'S MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Portal, building, collapsed, waste rock pile		Mining	Mine
3.378	BOARDING HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Structure, privy		Settlement	Residential - House
3.379	STONE FOUNDATION	1	Historical Archaeology	Foundation, stone		Settlement	Unknown
3.380	MINE 5	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
3.381	MINE 4	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile		Mining	Mine
3.383	WELCH MINE-YOUNG'S CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, building, portal, mine	Ruins, Deteriorating	Mining	Complex
3.384	STONE CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Cabin, collapsed	Ruins	Settlement	Residential - Cabin
3.387	SMUGGLER MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, waste rock pile, adit, headframe, bin, ore bin, building, forge, compressor, hoist, water tank, tank, transformer house, storage building, privy, powder house, ore chute-bin, machinery storage	Fair, Light Disturbance, Poor	Mining	Complex
3.99	DIAMOND TUNNEL	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, trestle, structure	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
173.2	ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILROAD (PORTION OUTSIDE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT)	1	Historical Archaeology - Historic			Transportation	Railroad Grade
178	MARSHALL TUNNEL	1	Historical Archaeology - Historic	Tunnel	Light Disturbance	Mining	Mine
633	TURNTABLE BRIDGE	1	Historic		Good	Transportation	Railroad Bridge
764	ARGENTINE PASS WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Wagon road	Good	Transportation	Wagon Road
892	MARSHALL ORE CHUTE, KIRTLEY MINE TAILING PILE	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, mining dump, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
989		1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile		Mining	Dump
990		1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile		Mining	Dump

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
1104	SANTIAGO MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, mill, load out, water tank, structure	Moderate Disturbance, Fair	Mining	Mine
1601	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT A~PERKIN CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1603	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT D~EDGE CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1604	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT E~NESAVICH CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1606	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT G~MEYER CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1607	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT J~JEFFREY CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1635	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT B~CONRY CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1162		2	Historical Archaeology	Retaining wall, stone	Moderate Disturbance	Unknown	Hist. feature
1164		2	Historical Archaeology	Retaining wall, stone	Moderate Disturbance	Transportation	Road Retaining Wall
1725	GOLDEN EAGLE MINE	2	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, waste rock, headframe, hoist house, boiler, water tank, forge, shaft house, platform, trestle, ore bin, road, stable, prospect pit, institutional housing, platform, shed	Ruins, Undisturbed	Mining	Complex
1729		2	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, hoist, foundation, artifact scatter, boiler, tailings, retaining wall	Ruins	Mining	Complex
181	LAWSON SCHOOL	3	Historic		Undisturbed	Settlement	School

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
637	MILL CREEK ARRASTRA SITE	3	Historical Archaeology	Foundation, cement, foundation, masonry, arrastras, rock/stone pile, platform, flume, claim marker, terrace, test trenches, corral	Good, Ruins	Mining	Mill
705	WEST GOLD MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Load out, wood, adit, stope, mine shaft, ore bin, blacksmith shop, storage shed, explosives, privy, mill, collapsed, tank, road, prospect pit	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance, Deteriorating, Heavy D	Mining	Complex
1345	OGBURN CABIN	4	Historic	Cabin, animal burial, depression, stone ring, terrace, pipe	Good, Light Disturbance	Settlement	Residential - Cabin
1698	LUCERNE MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Prospect shaft, waste rock pile, pit, platform, forge, stope, prospect pit, trench, road	Undisturbed, Ruins	Mining	Mine
427.1	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD GRADE	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Railroad grade, segment, retaining wall	Deteriorating	Transportation	Railroad Grade
427.6	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD (SEGMENT)-UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND GULF RAILWAY-COLORADO AND SOUTHERN	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Railroad grade, retaining wall, box culvert, timber, box culvert, concrete	Deteriorating	Transportation	Railroad Grade
1184.2	U.S. HIGHWAY 6 TUNNEL	5	Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road
1184.3	U.S. HIGHWAY 6 TUNNEL	5	Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road
1185.1	U.S. HIGHWAY 119 TUNNEL	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road

Appendix E: Cultural Resources Recommended by the CRMP Steering Committee
(Sorted by Planning Unit and Site #)

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
713	GRIZZLY MINE	1	Historical Archaeology		mixed	Mining	Mine
942	EDGAR TUNNEL-EDGAR MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Foundations, cribbing, shaft, adit, waste rock, road, ore cart, turntable	Ruins, Undisturbed	Mining	Complex
1099	STEVENS MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mines, tram, shed	Deteriorating, Total Disturbance	Mining	Mine
BR17	TIMBER CHUTE GRAYMONT	1	Historic			Logging	Flume Chute
BR33	CAMP L.E. LEMEN	1	Historic			Recreation Tourism	camp
HE61	SILVER PLUME SUNRISE PEAK (PENDLETON MOUNTAIN) TRAMWAY	1	Historic			Recreation Tourism	Tramway
NE15	SILVER CREEK WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		good; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Wagon Road
NE17	BELMONT LODGE	1	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine
NE22	BROWN GULCH MINES	1	Historical Archaeology		fair to good	Mining	Mine
NE33	TOWN SITE OF GRAYMONT	1	Historical Archaeology			Settlement	Town Site
NE44	NAYLOR LAKE LODGE AND FISHING CAMP	1	Historic		excellent	Recreation Tourism	Lodge
NE44	GRIZZLY CREEK ROAD/WATSON WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		fair; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Wagon Road
NE56	GOLD BELT MINES	1	Historic		still standing w/roofs	Mining	Mine
NE72	HAMILL MINES	1	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
NE78	STEVENS GULCH ROAD	1	Historic		good; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Road
152	ALICE SCHOOL	3	Historic		Light Disturbance	Settlement	School
BR83	JEFFERSON GRIFFITH GRAVE	3	Historical Archaeology			Settlement	Grave
WI33	CANNADY CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin
WI39	COLORADO CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin
WI39	GAFFNEY HOUSE	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - House
WI44	DUMONT CEMETERY	3	Historical Archaeology		good	Settlement	Cemetery
WI56	COBURN CABIN	3	Historic		fair	Settlement	Residential - Cabin
WI63	DUMONT TRAIN DEPOT	3	Historic		good	Transportation	Railroad Depot
WI67	ANDERSON STORE	3	Historic		fair to good	Settlement	Commercial - Store
WI75	ESTELLE PHILLEO GRAVESITE	3	Historical Archaeology		good	Settlement	Grave
WI83	DREITH CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin
192	CASTLE EYRIE	4	Historical Archaeology		No desc.	Settlement	Residential - House
239	IDAHO SPGS CEMETERY	4	Historical Archaeology			Settlement	Cemetery
303	SEATON MINES	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine, dump-tailings	Poor	Mining	Mine
307	GILSON GULCH	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic	City-town	Poor	Settlement	Town Site
308	GEM MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute-bin, mine	Poor	Mining	Mine

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
326	STANLEY MINES MILL	4	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine
327	LAMARTINE MINE-TOWN	4	Historical Archaeology		Ruins	Settlement	Town Site
332	LINCOLN ALMA MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Stope, adit, foundation, building	Heavy Disturbance, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine
338	FREELAND TOWNSITE	4	Historical Archaeology	Foundations		Settlement	Town Site
339	MAUDE MUNROE MINE; DONA JUANITA	4	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine
368	BLACK EAGLE	4	Historical Archaeology		Heavy Disturbance	Mining	Mine
585	CAMP WILAHA	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Lodge, cabins, shed, barn, outhouse, stairs, milled lumber, depression, cellar, depression, ash dump, patio, stone, leveled area, stone, stairs, stone, water tank, prospect pits, fireplace, stone circle, concrete	Excellent	Recreation Tourism	Camp
626	QUITO	4	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit
1056	SUN AND MOON	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Shaft
1151.1	MT. EVANS ROAD - SEGMENT~SH 103 (IDAHO SPRINGS TO ECHO LAKE)	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Road, walls, stone, cement	Good	Transportation	Road
BE3		4	Historical Archaeology, Historic		Working Mine	Mining	
BE44	GEM POWER PLANT FLUME	4	Historic			Power Water	Flume
BR17	BEAVER BROOK DAM AND RESERVOIR (UPPER)	5	Historic			Power Water	Dam Reservoir
BR28	HISTORIC SQUAW PASS ROAD	5	Historic			Transportation	Road
BR33	BEAVER BROOK WAGON ROAD	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Wagon Road

SITE #	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUBTYPE
BR44	IDAHO & BEAR CREEK ROAD (LITTLE BEAR CREEK ROAD)	5	Historic			Transportation	Road
BR72	BEAVER BROOK DAM AND RESERVOIR (LOWER)	5	Historic			Power Water	Dam Reservoir
BR72	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Railroad Grade
NE33	DUCK LAKE FISHING LODGE	7	Historical Archaeology		ruins and good	Recreation Tourism	Lodge

Appendix F: List of Cultural Resources Potentially Affected by Environmental Factors
(Sorted by Planning Unite and National Register Value)

National Register Value Key:

1 = National and State Register Listed

2 = Officially Determined National Register Eligible

6 = Steering Committee Recommended

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
3	GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT	1	Historic District		Good	Settlement	Town Site	1	No	Yes
3.101	DIVES MINES	1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile, cribbing	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.102	GRIFFIN MONUMENT	1	Historic		Good	Miscellaneous	Marker	2	No	Yes
3.103	SEVEN-THIRTY MINE~7:30 MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Tunnel, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.356	MINE SITE #7, SOUTH OF LOOP VALLEY	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, building, collapsed	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.357	MAJOR MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Portal, ore chute, building, collapsed, outhouse, collapsed	Fair, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.358	WIDE WEST MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, portal, mine	Ruins	Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.359	1,2	1	Historical Archaeology	Outhouse, foundation, stone, prospect pit	Ruins	Mining	Camp	2	No	Yes
3.360	MINE 8	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.362	MINE 1, SHAFT HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, building, collapsed, mine dump		Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
3.363	THE MOLINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, trailer, ore chute		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.364		1	Historical Archaeology	Quarry		Miscellaneous	Quarry	2	No	Yes
3.365	KETTLE MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Cribbing, waste rock pile, shaft		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.366		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building, collapsed		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.368	GRANDVIEW MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile, cribbing, building		Mining	Camp	2	No	Yes
3.369	HILL FILL MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Buildings, collapsed, adit, waste rock pile		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.370		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.372	COOK STOVE MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building, collapsed, rock wall		Mining	Camp	2	No	Yes
3.373	TERRACED MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.374	ALPINE VIEW MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile, building, collapsed, flume-sluiice		Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.375	GATED MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.377	JOE'S MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Portal, building, collapsed, waste rock pile		Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.378	BOARDING HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Structure, privy		Settlement	Residential - House	2	No	Yes
3.379	STONE FOUNDATION	1	Historical Archaeology	Foundation, stone		Settlement	Unknown	2	No	Yes

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
3.380	MINE 5	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit	2	No	Yes
3.381	MINE 4	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile		Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
3.383	WELCH MINE~YOUNG'S CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, building, portal, mine	Ruins, Deteriorating	Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
3.384	STONE CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Cabin, collapsed	Ruins	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2	No	Yes
3.387	SMUGGLER MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, waste rock pile, adit, headframe, bin, ore bin, building, forge, compressor, hoist, water tank, tank, transformer house, storage building, privy, powder house, ore chute-bin, machinery storage	Fair, Light Disturbance, Poor	Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
173.2	ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILROAD (PORTION OUTSIDE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT)	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Railroad Grade	2	Yes	Yes
764	ARGENTINE PASS WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Wagon road	Good	Transportation	Wagon Road	2	Yes	Yes
892	MARSHALL ORE CHUTE, KIRTLEY MINE TAILING PILE	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, mining dump, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
989		1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile		Mining	Dump	2	No	Yes
990		1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile		Mining	Dump	2	No	Yes
1104	SANTIAGO MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, mill, load out, water tank, structure	Moderate Disturbance, Fair	Mining	Mine	2	Yes	No

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
1601	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT A--PERKIN CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2	No	Yes
1604	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT E--NESAVICH CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2	No	Yes
1607	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT J--JEFFREY CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2	No	Yes
713	GRIZZLY MINE	1	Historical Archaeology		Mixed	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
1099	STEVENS MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mines, tram, shed	Deteriorating, Total Disturbance	Mining	Mine	6	Yes	Yes
BR17	TIMBER CHUTE GRAYMONT	1	Historic			Logging	Flume Chute	6	No	Yes
HE61	SILVER PLUME SUNRISE PEAK (PENDLETON MOUNTAIN) TRAMWAY	1	Historic			Recreation Tourism	Tramway	6	Yes	No
NE15	SILVER CREEK WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		good; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Wagon Road	6	No	Yes
NE17	BELMONT LODE	1	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
NE22	BROWN GULCH MINES	1	Historical Archaeology		fair to good	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
NE44	NAYLOR LAKE LODGE AND FISHING CAMP	1	Historic		Excellent	Recreation Tourism	Lodge	6	Yes	Yes
NE56	GOLD BELT MINES	1	Historic		still standing w/roofs	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
NE72	HAMILL MINES	1	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
1006	HOOP CREEK STONE BRIDGE~U.S. HIGHWAY 40 STONE CULVERT~BRIDGE AT HOOP CREEK~STATION 204	2	Historic		Fair, Deteriorating	Transportation	Bridge	1	No	Yes
1162		2	Historical Archaeology	Retaining wall, stone	Moderate Disturbance	Unknown	Hist. feature	2	No	Yes
1164		2	Historical Archaeology	Retaining wall, stone	Moderate Disturbance	Transportation	Road Retaining Wall	2	No	Yes
1729		2	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, hoist, foundation, artifact scatter, boiler, tailings, retaining wall	Ruins	Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
WI39	GAFFNEY HOUSE	3	Historic		Good	Settlement	Residential - House	6	No	Yes
76	ARGO TUNNEL AND MILL~NEWHOUSE TUNNEL	4	Historic		Good	Mining	Mine	1	No	Yes
705	WEST GOLD MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Load out, wood, adit, stope, mine shaft, ore bin, blacksmith shop, storage shed, explosives, privy, mill, collapsed, tank, road, prospect pit	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance, Deteriorating, Heavy D	Mining	Complex	2	No	Yes
1698	LUCERNE MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Prospect shaft, waste rock pile, pit, platform, forge, stope, prospect pit, trench, road	Undisturbed, Ruins	Mining	Mine	2	No	Yes
942	EDGAR MINE/TUNNEL	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic		Ruins, undisturbed	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
239	IDAHO SPGS CEMETERY	4	Historic			Settlement	Cemetery	6	No	Yes
303	SEATON MINES	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine, dump-tailings	Poor	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
307	GILSON GULCH	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic	City-town	Poor	Settlement	Town Site	6	No	Yes
308	GEM MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute-bin, mine	Poor	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
327	LAMARTINE MINE-TOWN	4	Historical Archaeology		Ruins	Settlement	Town Site	6	No	Yes
332	LINCOLN ALMA MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Stope, adit, foundation, building	Heavy Disturbance, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
368	BLACK EAGLE	4	Historical Archaeology		Heavy Disturbance	Mining	Mine	6	No	Yes
585	CAMP WILAHA	4	Historic, Historical Archaeology	Lodge, cabins, shed, barn, outhouse, stairs, milled lumber, depression, cellar, depression, ash dump, patio, stone, leveled area, stone, stairs, stone, water tank, prospect pits, fireplace, stone circle, concrete	Excellent	Recreation Tourism	Camp	6	No	Yes
626	QUITO	4	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit	6	No	Yes
1056	MOON OR STAR	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Shaft	6	No	Yes
BE44	GEM POWER PLANT FLUME	4	Historic			Power Water	Flume	6	No	Yes
427.1	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD GRADE	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Railroad grade, segment, retaining wall	Deteriorating	Transportation	Railroad Grade	2	No	Yes

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	11520' OR HIGHER	STEEP SLOPE
1184.3	U.S. HIGHWAY 6 TUNNEL	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road	2	No	Yes
1185.1	U.S. HIGHWAY 119 TUNNEL	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road	2	No	Yes
BR17	BEAVER BROOK DAM AND RESERVOIR (UPPER)	5	Historic			Power Water	Dam Reservoir	6	No	Yes
BR72	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Railroad Grade	6	No	Yes
545	ANNE EVANS MOUNTAIN HOME~EVANS-MAYER MOUNTAIN HOME	6	Historic		Good	Settlement	Residential - House	1	No	Yes
645	SUMMIT LAKE PARK	6	Historic District		Good	Recreation Tourism	Park	1	Yes	Yes

Appendix G: List of Cultural Resources Potentially Affected by Recreational Access
(Sorted by Planning Unit and National Register Value)

National Register Value Key:

1 = National and State Register Listed

2 = Officially Determined National Register Eligible

6 = Steering Committee Recommended

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE
3	GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT	1	Historic District		Good	Settlement	Town Site	1
7	LEBANON AND EVERETT MINE TUNNELS	1	Historical Archaeology	Tunnel	Good	Mining	Mine	1
3.101	DIVES MINES	1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile, cribbing	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2
3.102	GRIFFIN MONUMENT	1	Historic		Good	Miscellaneous	Marker	2
3.103	SEVEN-THIRTY MINE~7:30 MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Tunnel, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2
3.356	MINE SITE #7, SOUTH OF LOOP VALLEY	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, building, collapsed	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2
3.357	MAJOR MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Portal, ore chute, building, collapsed, outhouse, collapsed	Fair, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2
3.358	WIDE WEST MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, portal, mine	Ruins	Mining	Complex	2
3.359	1,2	1	Historical Archaeology	Outhouse, foundation, stone, prospect pit	Ruins	Mining	Camp	2
3.360	MINE 8	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine	2
3.362	MINE 1, SHAFT HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, building, collapsed, mine dump		Mining	Mine	2
3.366		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building, collapsed		Mining	Complex	2

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE
3.370		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building		Mining	Complex	2
3.373	TERRACED MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile		Mining	Complex	2
3.374	ALPINE VIEW MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile, building, collapsed, flume-sluiice		Mining	Complex	2
3.375	GATED MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine	2
3.378	BOARDING HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Structure, privy		Settlement	Residential - House	2
3.379	STONE FOUNDATION	1	Historical Archaeology	Foundation, stone		Settlement	Unknown	2
3.380	MINE 5	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit	2
3.99	DIAMOND TUNNEL	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, trestle, structure	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2
178	MARSHALL TUNNEL	1	Historical Archaeology	Tunnel	Light Disturbance	Mining	Mine	2
633	TURNTABLE BRIDGE	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		Good	Transportation	Railroad Bridge	2
764	ARGENTINE PASS WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Wagon road	Good	Transportation	Wagon Road	2
892	MARSHALL ORE CHUTE, KIRTLEY MINE TAILING PILE	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, mining dump, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2
1601	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT A~PERKIN CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE
1603	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT D~EDGE CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2
1604	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT E~NESAVICH CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2
1606	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT G~MEYER CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2
1607	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT J~JEFFREY CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2
1635	HERMAN GULCH SUMMER HOME GROUP LOT B~CONRY CABIN	1	Historic			Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2
1099	STEVENS MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mines, tram, shed	Deteriorating, Total Disturbance	Mining	Mine	6
BR33	CAMP L.E. LEMEN	1	Historic			Recreation Tourism	camp	6
NE15	SILVER CREEK WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		good; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Wagon Road	6
NE33	TOWN SITE OF GRAYMONT	1	Historical Archaeology			Settlement	Town Site	6
NE44	GRIZZLY CREEK ROAD/WATSON WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		fair; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Wagon Road	6
NE78	STEVENS GULCH ROAD	1	Historic		good; original site and original roadbed	Transportation	Road	6

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE
1725	GOLDEN EAGLE MINE	2	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, waste rock, headframe, hoist house, boiler, water tank, forge, shaft house, platform, trestle, ore bin, road, stable, prospect pit, institutional housing, platform, shed	Ruins, Undisturbed	Mining	Complex	2
313	MILL CITY HOUSE-MILL CITY ROAD HOUSE	3	Historic		Good	Transportation	Stage Stop	1
637	MILL CREEK ARRASTRA SITE	3	Historical Archaeology	Foundation, cement, foundation, masonry, arrastras, rock/stone pile, platform, flume, claim marker, terrace, test trenches, corral	Good, Ruins	Mining	Mill	2
WI33	CANNADY CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6
WI39	COLORADO CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6
WI67	ANDERSON STORE	3	Historic		fair to good	Settlement	Commercial - Store	6
WI75	ESTELLE PHILLEO GRAVESITE	3	Historical Archaeology		good	Settlement	Grave	6
WI83	DREITH CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6
1345	OGBURN CABIN	4	Historic, Historical Archaeology	Cabin, animal burial, depression, stone ring, terrace, pipe	Good, Light Disturbance	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2
327	LAMARTINE MINE-TOWN	4	Historical Archaeology		Ruins	Settlement	Town Site	6
368	BLACK EAGLE	4	Historical Archaeology		Heavy Disturbance	Mining	Mine	6
1056	MOON OR STAR	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Shaft	6
427.1	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD GRADE	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Railroad grade, segment, retaining wall	Deteriorating	Transportation	Railroad Grade	2

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE
BR28	HISTORIC SQUAW PASS ROAD	5	Historic			Transportation	Road	6
BR33	BEAVER BROOK WAGON ROAD	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Wagon Road	6

**Appendix H: List of Cultural Resources Potentially Affected by Land Use Development
(Sorted by Planning Unit, National Register Value, and Land Use)**

National Register Value Key:

1 = National and State Register Listed

2 = Officially Determined National Register Eligible

6 = Steering Committee Recommended

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
68	ORE PROCESSING MILLAND DAM-LEBANON MILL	1	Historic		Tested, Excavated, Deteriorating	Mining	Mill	1	Mining / Residential
3.371	LITTLE CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Log cabin, collapsed		Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2	Mining
173.2	ARGENTINE CENTRAL RAILROAD (PORTION OUTSIDE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT)	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Railroad Grade	2	Mining
3.100	PELICAN MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Trestle, foundations, log, tailings pile, cable	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.101	DIVES MINES	1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile, cribbing	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.102	GRIFFIN MONUMENT	1	Historic		Good	Miscellaneous	Marker	2	Mining / Residential
3.103	SEVEN-THIRTY MINE-7:30 MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Tunnel, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.356	MINE SITE #7, SOUTH OF LOOP VALLEY	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, building, collapsed	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.357	MAJOR MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Portal, ore chute, building, collapsed, outhouse, collapsed	Fair, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.358	WIDE WEST MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, portal, mine	Ruins	Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.360	MINE 8	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
3.361	NOTCH MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile, building, collapsed		Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.362	MINE 1, SHAFT HOUSE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, building, collapsed, mine dump		Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.363	THE MOLINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, trailer, ore chute		Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.369	HILL FILL MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Buildings, collapsed, adit, waste rock pile		Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.370		1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, building		Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.374	ALPINE VIEW MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mine, waste rock pile, building, collapsed, flume-sluiice		Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.380	MINE 5	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit	2	Mining / Residential
3.381	MINE 4	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, waste rock pile		Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.383	WELCH MINE~YOUNG'S CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Building, collapsed, building, portal, mine	Ruins, Deteriorating	Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.384	STONE CABIN	1	Historical Archaeology	Cabin, collapsed	Ruins	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	2	Mining / Residential
3.387	SMUGGLER MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, waste rock pile, adit, headframe, bin, ore bin, building, forge, compressor, hoist, water tank, tank, transformer house, storage building, privy, powder house, ore chute-bin, machinery storage	Fair, Light Disturbance, Poor	Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
3.99	DIAMOND TUNNEL	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, trestle, structure	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
178	MARSHALL TUNNEL	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Light Disturbance	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
633	TURNTABLE BRIDGE	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic		Good	Transportation	Railroad Bridge	2	Mining / Residential
764	ARGENTINE PASS WAGON ROAD	1	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Wagon road	Good	Transportation	Wagon Road	2	Mining / Residential
892	MARSHALL ORE CHUTE, KIRTLEY MINE TAILING PILE	1	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute, mining dump, tailings pile	Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
989		1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile		Mining	Dump	2	Mining / Residential
990		1	Historical Archaeology	Tailings pile		Mining	Dump	2	Mining / Residential
1104	SANTIAGO MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Adit, mill, load out, water tank, structure	Moderate Disturbance, Fair	Mining	Mine	2	Mining / Residential
3.365	KETTLE MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Cribbing, waste rock pile, shaft		Mining	Complex	2	Residential
713	GRIZZLY MINE	1	Historical Archaeology		mixed	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
942	EDGAR TUNNEL-EDGAR MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Foundations, cribbing, shaft, adit, waste rock, road, ore cart, turntable	Ruins, Undisturbed	Mining	Complex	6	Mining / Residential
1099	STEVENS MINE	1	Historical Archaeology	Mines, tram, shed	Deteriorating, Total Disturbance	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
NE17	BELMONT LODGE	1	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
NE72	HAMILL MINES	1	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
NE33	TOWN SITE OF GRAYMONT	1	Historical Archaeology			Settlement	Town Site	6	Residential
NE44	NAYLOR LAKE LODGE AND FISHING CAMP	1	Historic		excellent	Recreation Tourism	Lodge	6	Residential

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
1729		2	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, hoist, foundation, artifact scatter, boiler, tailings, retaining wall	Ruins	Mining	Complex	2	Mining
1725	GOLDEN EAGLE MINE	2	Historical Archaeology	Shaft, waste rock, headframe, hoist house, boiler, water tank, forge, shaft house, platform, trestle, ore bin, road, stable, prospect pit, institutional housing, platform, shed	Ruins, Undisturbed	Mining	Complex	2	Mining / Residential
313	MILL CITY HOUSE-MILL CITY ROAD HOUSE	3	Historic		Good	Transportation	Stage Stop	1	Commercial
654	DUMONT SCHOOL	3	Historic		Fair	Settlement	School	1	Commercial
181	LAWSON SCHOOL	3	Historic		Undisturbed	Settlement	School	2	Residential
WI39	GAFFNEY HOUSE	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - House	6	Commercial
WI56	COBURN CABIN	3	Historic		fair	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6	Commercial
WI39	COLORADO CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6	Mining / Residential
WI63	DUMONT TRAIN DEPOT	3	Historic		good	Transportation	Railroad Depot	6	Mining / Residential
WI67	ANDERSON STORE	3	Historic		fair to good	Settlement	Commercial - Store	6	Mining / Residential
152	ALICE SCHOOL	3	Historic		Light Disturbance	Settlement	School	6	Residential
BR83	JEFFERSON GRIFFITH GRAVE	3	Historical Archaeology			Settlement	Grave	6	Residential
WI33	CANNADY CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6	Residential
WI44	DUMONT CEMETERY	3	Historical Archaeology		good	Settlement	Cemetery	6	Residential

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
WI75	ESTELLE PHILLEO GRAVESITE	3	Historical Archaeology		good	Settlement	Grave	6	Residential
WI83	DREITH CABIN	3	Historic		good	Settlement	Residential - Cabin	6	Residential
705	WEST GOLD MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Load out, wood, adit, stope, mine shaft, ore bin, blacksmith shop, storage shed, explosives, privy, mill, collapsed, tank, road, prospect pit	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance, Deteriorating, Heavy D	Mining	Complex	2	Mining
1698	LUCERNE MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Prospect shaft, waste rock pile, pit, platform, forge, stope, prospect pit, trench, road	Undisturbed, Ruins	Mining	Mine	2	Mining
326	STANLEY MINES MILL	4	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine	6	Mining
327	LAMARTINE MINE-TOWN	4	Historical Archaeology		Ruins	Settlement	Town Site	6	Mining
303	SEATON MINES	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine, dump-tailings	Poor	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
307	GILSON GULCH	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic	City-town	Poor	Settlement	Town Site	6	Mining / Residential
308	GEM MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Ore chute-bin, mine	Poor	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
332	LINCOLN ALMA MINE	4	Historical Archaeology	Stope, adit, foundation, building	Heavy Disturbance, Deteriorating	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
338	FREELAND TOWNSITE	4	Historical Archaeology	Foundations		Settlement	Town Site	6	Mining / Residential
339	MAUDE MUNROE MINE; DONA JUANITA	4	Historical Archaeology			Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
368	BLACK EAGLE	4	Historical Archaeology		Heavy Disturbance	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
585	CAMP WILAHA	4	Historic, Historical Archaeology	Lodge, cabins, shed, barn, outhouse, stairs, milled lumber, depression, cellar, depression, ash dump, patio, stone, leveled area, stone, stairs, stone, water tank, prospect pits, fireplace, stone circle, concrete	Excellent	Recreation Tourism	Camp	6	Mining / Residential
626	QUITO	4	Historical Archaeology	Adit		Mining	Adit	6	Mining / Residential
942	EDGAR MINE/TUNNEL	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic		Ruins, undisturbed	Mining	Mine	6	Mining / Residential
1056	MOON OR STAR	4	Historical Archaeology	Mine		Mining	Shaft	6	Mining / Residential
239	IDAHO SPGS CEMETERY	4	Historic			Settlement	Cemetery	6	Residential
1151.1	MT. EVANS ROAD - SEGMENT~SH 103 (IDAHO SPRINGS TO ECHO LAKE)	4	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Road, walls, stone, cement	Good	Transportation	Road	6	Residential
427.6	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD (SEGMENT)~UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND GULF RAILWAY~COLORADO AND SOUTHERN	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Railroad grade, retaining wall, box culvert, timber, box culvert, concrete	Deteriorating	Transportation	Railroad Grade	2	Commercial
1184.2	U.S. HIGHWAY 6 TUNNEL	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road	2	Residential
1184.3	U.S. HIGHWAY 6 TUNNEL	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road	2	Residential
1185.1	U.S. HIGHWAY 119 TUNNEL	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic	Tunnel	Excellent	Transportation	Road	2	Residential

SITE ID	SITE NAME (If Known)	PLANNING UNIT	RESOURCE TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	CONDITION	PROPERTY TYPE	PROPERTY SUB-TYPE	NATIONAL REGISTER VALUE	LAND USE
BR33	BEAVER BROOK WAGON ROAD	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Wagon Road	6	Commercial
BR44	IDAHO & BEAR CREEK ROAD (LITTLE BEAR CREEK ROAD)	5	Historic			Transportation	Road	6	Commercial
BR72	BEAVER BROOK DAM AND RESERVOIR (LOWER)	5	Historic			Power Water	Dam Reservoir	6	Commercial
BR28	HISTORIC SQUAW PASS ROAD	5	Historic			Transportation	Road	6	Residential
BR72	COLORADO CENTRAL RAILROAD	5	Historical Archaeology, Historic			Transportation	Railroad Grade	6	Residential
15	EVANS-ELBERT RANCH-ELBERT-AUSTIN RANCH	6	Historic		Good	Ranching	Ranch	1	Residential
545	ANNE EVANS MOUNTAIN HOME-EVANS-MAYER MOUNTAIN HOME	6	Historic		Good	Settlement	Residential - House	1	Residential
NE33	DUCK LAKE FISHING LODGE	7	Historical Archaeology		ruins and good	Recreation Tourism	Lodge	6	Residential