

**DIRECTORY OF  
MINING-RELATED  
PROPERTIES**

**IN THE**

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER  
OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**



**Second Edition** ⚡ **March 2003**

**OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY**



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**Second Edition**

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Includes Colorado properties listed in the National Register of Historic  
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Cover Photograph  
*Independence Mine, Victor*  
*National Register of Historic Places*

# **PLEASE RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY**

## **SPECIAL NOTE**

**The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. The majority are privately owned and may not be open to the public. Therefore, please respect the owner's privacy.**

**Specific locational information is not included for all of the listed properties. In some cases, private owners have requested that such information not be published.**

**Participating in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources presents an opportunity for all of us. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact our office at 303-866-3392.**

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## HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties includes all properties designated under the Colorado State Register nomination process **AND** all properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As an aid to determining the type of resources listed, the entries in this booklet are classified by resource type and historic designation.

### State Register

Listing for a building, structure, site, object, or district designated through the Colorado State Register nomination process. A district contains a group of related sites, buildings, structures, or objects. The elements within a district are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

### National Register

Listing for a building, structure, site, object or district designated through the National Register of Historic Properties nomination process. A district contains a group of related sites, buildings, structures, or objects. The elements within a district are united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The first National Register listings occurred in 1966.

### National Historic Landmark

Properties recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance. The Landmarks program was established in 1935. The first Colorado Landmark was established in 1960.

### Multiple Property Submissions

Multiple property submissions group significant properties by related themes, trends, and patterns of history. Each property listed under a multiple property submission is related to the common theme. Multiple property submissions fall within three broad types. These properties are grouped under their applicable multiple property submission title at the end of this document.

## DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

**HISTORIC NAME/NAMES (Current Name)**  
Address or location  
Designation Type, Date Listed, Site Number  
Significance statement

Example:

**CARDIFF COKE OVENS**  
South of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County  
National Register 11/15/1996, 5GF461  
The circa 1888 Cardiff Coke Ovens are associated with the industrial history of the Lower Roaring Fork Valley. The ovens processed coal into coke for use by area smelters, the Grand Junction sugar beet factory, and the Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The presence of an unusual venting system in three of the ovens may provide clues to the functioning of a subsurface coal ignition system.

## **MINING ICONS**

### **PIKES PEAK**

Pike National Forest, 15 miles west of Colorado Springs

National Historic Landmark 7/04/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, 5EP193

First observed by non-native Zebulon Montgomery Pike in 1806, Pike's Peak has become one of the best known and most visited mountains in the United States. The mountain served as the symbolic if not actual destination of prospectors heading for Colorado in 1859 in the "Pikes Peak Gold Rush." Exploited for timber during the later Cripple Creek mining days, efforts of the U.S. Forest Service during the 1920s and 1930s helped to reforest the mountainside. It is one of over thirty Colorado mountains exceeding 14,000 feet in elevation. A road and cog railway run to the top, and modern facilities accommodate the many tourists.

## **MINING SITES AND STRUCTURES**

### **DERRY MINING SITE CAMP**

Leadville vicinity, Lake County

National Register 07/14/2000, 5LK1341

Although a large rambling, log and wood frame building on the approximately 8½-acre site dates from earlier ranching operations, the property primarily reflects its association with the mining activities occurring there from 1906 to 1923. Ditches, ponds, and tailings piles continue to dot the landscape. The circa 1916 log cabins were constructed to house workers hired in conjunction with the operation of the Derry Dredge. This large "mountain boat" was assembled at the site in 1915 to operate along Corske Creek. Circa 1923, it was relocated to Box Creek. The dredge was dismantled in 1926 and subsequently shipped to South America.

### **EMPIRE CHIEF MINE AND MILL**

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity

Hinsdale County

National Register 09/28/1999, 5HN375

The complex includes a 150-ton flotation mill, the mine tunnel, several associated buildings, and the ruins of several buildings that were destroyed by the county's deadliest avalanche in 1929. The complex serves as a vivid reminder of the hazards associated with high altitude mining. Listed under Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Submission.

### **FOX MINE OFFICE**

1226 S. Cherryvale Rd., Marshall vicinity

Boulder County

National Register 2/23/1996, 5BL460.1

The 1883 Fox Mine Office Building is associated with coal mining in the Marshall area. Coal mining activities at Marshall were significant in terms of making immediate and lasting contributions to the economic, industrial, and demographic character of the region.

### **GOLCONDA MINE**

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity

Hinsdale County

National Register 09/28/1999, 5HN454

The property illustrates the extreme conditions of altitude, climate, and isolation faced by mining operations in the area. The complex includes an unusual two-story log boarding house constructed at an elevation of 12,400 feet. Extracting lead, zinc, copper, and some gold and silver, the operation encompassed over 7,000 feet of underground workings as of 1947. Listed under Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Submission.

### **HANGING FLUME**

Colo. Hwy. 141, 5.7 miles northwest of Uravan  
Montrose County  
National Register 5/15/1980, 5MN1840

The approximately six mile long flume is a three-sided wooden structure attached to the walls of the Dolores and San Miguel Canyons, at a level of 150 to 400 feet above the Dolores and San Miguel Rivers. It was constructed in 1889-1890 to bring water to the Lone Tree Placer mine. Subsequent poor economic conditions resulted in its circa 1900 abandonment.

### **INDEPENDENCE MINE AND MILL**

Junction of Rangeview Rd. and Colo. Hwy. 67  
Victor, Teller County  
National Register 3/4/1993, 5TL340

The Independence Mine and Mill is located on the south slope of Battle Mountain at an altitude of approximately 9,780 feet. In 1891, Winfield Scott Stratton made the first major strike of gold in the Cripple Creek/Victor area. The most intensive period of development of the mine coincided with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and the restoration of the gold standard of currency. By 1895, it was the premier mine in the area. Stratton, also noted for his civic and charitable contributions, remained active as a leader in the local mining industry until his death in 1902. The mill, often referred to as the Peck Mill, began operating in 1908 and closed in 1928. The headframe, orehouse, and powderhouse are among the structures and buildings remaining on the site.

### **LEBANON & EVERETT MINE TUNNELS**

Adjacent to I-70, northeast of Silver Plume  
Clear Creek County  
National Register 10/7/1971, 5CC7

The Lebanon Tunnel was driven into Republican Mountain by the Lebanon Mining company in 1870.

An exact year of construction for the Everett Tunnel is unknown, but the mine was in operation through the mid- 1880s. In recent years, portions of the tunnels have been reopened as an interpretive exhibit in conjunction with the Colorado Historical Society's reconstruction of the Georgetown Loop Railroad.

### **LITTLEJOHN MINE COMPLEX**

North bank of Pine Creek, vicinity of Granite  
Chaffee County  
National Register 12/27/1978, 5CF138

Located in the Pine Creek mining district, structures in the complex include a cabin, a burro shed/bunk house, a forge, and several related outbuildings. All date from the 1880s and are constructed of hand hewn logs with A and V joints. Low pitch gabled roofs were made of logs, mud,

dirt, and grass. Such intact examples of early log mining camps are rare as many were quickly abandoned or replaced with wood frame or masonry structures. Harry Littlejohn, who acquired the property in 1920 and lived and worked there until his death in 1952, is credited with maintaining the integrity of the complex.

### **RALSTON GOLD DISCOVERY SITE**

56th Ave. & Fenton St., Arvada, Jefferson County  
State Register 12/13/1995, 5JF419

The Lewis Ralston Gold Discovery Site is the location of one of the early Euro-American gold discoveries in Colorado. Although the 1850 strike never yielded large quantities of gold, reports of the discovery led to the return of other prospectors in 1858, specifically the William Russell party, whose subsequent search for gold resulted in several discoveries which began Colorado's first gold rush.

### **SMUGGLER MINE**

Smuggler Mountain, Aspen vicinity, Pitkin County  
National Register 5/18/1987, 5PT479

In 1879, the Smuggler was among the first strikes made by Charles Bennett when he and other Leadville miners first came to the Roaring Fork Valley, and the Smuggler Mining Company was incorporated in November 1881. As one of the top silver and lead producers in the Aspen area, the mine was among the few that continued to operate after the Silver Crash of 1893. Active mining ceased in 1918, and the substantial wood frame buildings associated with the operation were dismantled. In addition to numerous underground tunnels, early tailings piles remain visible on the site. Mining resumed after World War II, and most of the wood frame and metal buildings now on the site were constructed after 1950. Listed under Historic Resources of Aspen Multiple Resource Area.

### **SNOWBOUND MINE**

Boulder County Rd. 52, Gold Hill vicinity  
Boulder County  
National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL448

This collection of buildings located in the Gold Hill Mining District dates from as early as 1877. The years 1917-1936 represent the greatest period of development and production for the Snowbound.

## PROCESSING FACILITIES

### ARGO TUNNEL AND MILL

Idaho Springs to Central City, Clear Creek County  
National Register 01/31/1978, 5CC76  
Begun in 1893, the Argo Tunnel extends approximately five miles toward Central City at an average depth of 1,800 feet. It was designed by local mining entrepreneur Sam Newhouse to transport ores from area gold mines. The Argo Mill dates from 1913. The hillside location of the sprawling complex's interconnected structures is clearly visible from Interstate Highway 70. Primarily constructed with a steel frame surfaced with corrugated iron panels, portions of the mill rise to a height of nearly seven stories. The operation closed after a mine disaster in 1943, and the mill has been operated as a museum/tourist attraction since the late 1970s.

### BROMIDE CHARCOAL KILNS

Greystone vicinity, Moffat County  
National Register 06/30/2000, 5MF4616

Dating from 1898, the four stone charcoal kilns are important as the only remaining intact structures associated with the Bromide Mining and Milling Company's smelter facility. The period of intensive operations at the facility extended through the end of World War I. The kilns are in excellent condition and clearly reflect the beehive shape associated with structures constructed to process wood into charcoal. They have been ranked by a researcher of Colorado's coke ovens and charcoal kilns as the best surviving examples of their type in the state.

### CAPITOL CITY CHARCOAL KILNS

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity  
Hinsdale County  
National Register 09/28/1999, 5HN594

The kilns were built in 1877. Constructed of brick, utilizing the "beehive" shaped design that was typical of structures used in the production of charcoal, the two kilns are the last remaining ones in the county. The initial boom in the charcoal industry was short lived as mining in the county took a sharp downturn in 1883. As mining resumed, the railroad arrived in 1889, bringing with it the cheaper and more efficient coal. Listed under Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Submission.

### CARDIFF COKE OVENS

South of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County  
National Register 11/15/1996, 5GF461

The circa 1888 Cardiff Coke Ovens are associated with the industrial history of the Lower Roaring Fork Valley. The ovens processed coal into coke for use by area smelters, the Grand

Junction sugar beet factory, and the Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The presence of an unusual venting system in three of the ovens may provide clues to the functioning of a subsurface coal ignition system.

### CRYSTAL MILL

County Rd. 3, 7 miles southeast of Marble  
Gunnison County  
National Register 7/5/1985, 5GN1627

Constructed in 1892 for use as a powerhouse, the wooden Crystal Mill sits on a dramatic rock outcrop above the Crystal River near the town of Marble. It consists of three sections: the compressor house, the gear house, and the penstock. The mill generated power for mining operations of the Sheep Mountain Mining and Tunnel Company until after 1917. The Crystal Mill is reportedly one of the most photographed sites in Colorado and has appeared in many publications.

### DENVER MINT

W. Colfax & Delaware St., Denver  
National Register 2/01/1972, 5DV164

The Denver Mint was officially established in 1895, and the original two-story Second Renaissance Revival style granite building was completed in 1904. Construction began in 1897 under the supervision of James Knox Taylor, and coinage operations commenced in 1906. Ranking as one of Denver's most popular tourist attractions, over the years, numerous additions have been constructed to accommodate increases in production and visitation.

### HOLDEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY

1000 Block W. Colo. Hwy. 82, Aspen, Pitkin County  
National Register 6/22/1990, 5PT539

From 1891 to 1893, this smelting facility, also known as the Holden Lixiviation Works, played a significant role in the production of silver during Aspen's silver mining boom. The approximately 2½-acre district encompasses the most important components associated with the operation. The lixiviation process employed salt in the leaching of silver from the ores extracted from nearby mines. The 1½-story wood frame sampling works building, measuring 77 in length and 42 feet in width, and a portion of a one-story salt shed remain on the site. Large portions of the sandstone foundation are all that remain of the multi-story mill building which appears to have been over 250 feet in length. Listed under Historic Resources of Aspen Multiple Resource Area.



### **MINNEQUA STEEL WORKS OFFICE BUILDING & DISPENSARY**

215 and 225 Canal St., Pueblo, Pueblo County  
State Register 8/8/2001  
National Register 6/6/2002, 5PE.4179

The Mission Revival style buildings at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's Minnequa Steel Works illustrate the growth of what became the largest single employer in the Pueblo region. They reflect the rapid improvements made to accommodate support services for the steel plant as it grew to become one of the largest iron and steel plants in the United States by 1906. Prominent Denver architect Frederick H. Sterner designed the original 1901 office building and 1902 dispensary. Pueblo architects continued the Mission style, with William Stickney designing the 1921 addition to the office building and Walter DeMordaunt the 1926 addition to the dispensary.

### **MODOC MILL**

Adjacent to Duck Lake, 4 miles north of Ward  
Boulder County  
National Register 12/27/1978, 5BL359

The circa 1890 Modoc Mill is a good example of industrial architecture associated with Boulder County's mining history. This concentration mill of wood and metal reaches four stories in height. The uppermost story of hewn logs received the ore. Here gravity bins held the ore until it was fed into a crusher and the stamping apparatus below. The 18 foot high stamping apparatus, manufactured by Griffen and Wedge of Zanesville, Ohio, consists of 30 stamps each weighing 950 pounds that are arranged in three banks of ten. Both the mill and nearby mine closed for the last time in 1920.

### **OHIO-COLORADO SMELTING & REFINING CO. SMOKESTACK / SMELTERTOWN**

1401 J St., Salida vicinity, Chaffee County  
National Register 1/11/1976, 5CF143

Completed in 1917, the brick and tile smokestack reaches a height of 365 feet. Its concrete foundation extends 30 feet into the ground. The structure was built to replace two shorter smokestacks at the Ohio-Colorado Smelting and Refining Company's smelter facility located one mile west of Salida. Although the facility closed in 1920, the smokestack remains as a highly visible monument to the mining industry and its workers.

### **ORE PROCESSING MILL & DAM / LEBANON MILL**

Off I-70, 1 mile southwest of Georgetown  
Clear Creek County  
National Register 5/06/1971, 5CC68  
Located on Republican Mountain, midway between Georgetown and Silver Plume, the

facility was a key component in the early development and prosperity of Georgetown. The mill was patented in 1872 by Julius G. Pohle, Superintendent of the Lebanon Mining Company. Few mills of its size survived past 1880 due to the influx of eastern capital and the rise of large corporate mining complexes. The two-story wood frame structure contained machinery driven by a horizontal water wheel, and the mill dam spanned Clear Creek.

### **REDSTONE COKE OVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Colo. Hwy. 133 & Chair Mountain Stables Rd.  
Redstone vicinity, Pitkin County  
National Register 2/7/1990, 5PT451

The District is important for its association with the development of the coal mining and processing industry in Colorado. The ovens were constructed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1899, during a period of expansion in the processing of coking coal brought about by the increased demand from the region's smelting industry. The Redstone ovens are also an important engineering resource, representing a type of industrial structure no longer in use and rapidly disappearing from the West.

### **ROSE LIME KILN**

County Rd. 20, southwest of Lake City  
Hinsdale County  
State Register 12/9/1992, National Register  
4/08/1993, 5HN287

This 1881 vertical shaft kiln is a variety known as a separate feed kiln. A relatively sophisticated design, it is important for its association with George S. Lee and early industrial development in the San Juan Mining Region. Lee financed the project and was largely responsible for the development of the Capitol City region during the early 1880s.

## **MINING CAMPS AND TOWNS**

Individually listed properties within historic districts are not included here.

### **ARGENTUM MINING CAMP**

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity  
Hinsdale County

National Register 09/28/1999, 5HN300

Although little remains today, the camp site is representative of the boom and bust cycles typical of many Colorado mining communities. With a history paralleling the Tellurium/White Cross Mining Camp, it was never formally platted as a town site. The population reportedly reached a peak of 500, and the camp served as a commercial center during periods of prosperity. Listed under Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Submission.

### **ASHCROFT**

White River National Forest, south of Aspen  
Pitkin County

National Register 5/12/1975, 5PT37

The townsite is significant as the remains of a prosperous Roaring Fork Valley mining camp of the 1880s. Originally known as Castle Forks, the town of Ashcroft was incorporated in 1882. Its peak population of approximately 1,000 supported a variety of commercial enterprises. By the end of 1883, much of the population, and many of the buildings, began moving to Aspen. The post office remained open until 1912, and the last permanent resident left in 1925. Fewer than a dozen of the original log and/or wood frame buildings remain in place. The most prominent is a two-story false front commercial building that housed the Hotel View. The townsite is now interpreted for visitors under the auspices of the Aspen Historical Society.

### **BRECKENRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Breckenridge, Summit County

National Register 4/09/1980, 5ST130

Located in the Rocky Mountains approximately 100 miles west of Denver, Breckenridge is an example of a mining boom town that experienced a new era of prosperity as a result of the post World War II boom in the ski industry. Settlement in the area began in 1859. The district contains approximately 180 structures and includes excellent examples of the late 19th and early 20th century commercial, residential and religious architecture associated with Colorado mountain mining communities.

### **CENTRAL CITY-BLACK HAWK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Off Colo. Hwy. 119, includes the commercial and residential areas of both communities.

Gilpin County

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, Boundary increase: 9/17/1991, 5GL7

Were it not for the discovery of gold in 1859, there is hardly a more unlikely location for the establishment of a "boomtown" than the rugged and inhospitable terrain of the surrounding mountainsides. From a humble collection of mining camps, hard work brought good fortune and led to the construction of substantial brick and stone buildings. Most of the surviving buildings are vernacular in their design, although many include Italianate detailing.

### **COKEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Church, Maple, Pine, Elm, & Spruce Sts.  
Las Animas County

National Register 1/18/1985, 5LA5782

Cokedale is a significant example of a company-owned coal camp and is associated with the coal mining and coke industry that served as the predominant basis of the southern Colorado economy around 1900. While most similar coal camps were dismantled as mines ceased operation in the Las Animas-Huerfano district beginning after World War I, Cokedale continued to thrive as a company town until 1946. Constructed in 1906-07, it was long heralded as a model camp, with housing, educational and recreational facilities provided for its inhabitants by their employer, the American Smelting and Refining Company. Most of the houses, as well as the public and commercial buildings, have survived essentially intact. Also important are the surviving coke ovens. The two rows of double sided units are the largest surviving group of coke ovens in the state.

### **CRESTED BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Crested Butte, Gunnison County

National Register 5/29/74, 5GN271

Although settlers looking for precious metals were in the area as early as 1874, the town was incorporated in 1880. As the number of mining camps grew, Crested Butte thrived as a supply center. Of the 339 major structures within the district, 85 percent date from the late 19th and early 20th century. After 1885, as the gold and silver played out, the surrounding area was mined for high quality bituminous coal. Since the major coal mines shut down in 1952, Crested Butte has become a tourist center for sightseers in the summer and skiers in the winter.

### **CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Colo. Hwy. 67, includes the entire commercial and residential area, Teller County  
National Historic Landmark 7/04/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, 5TL2

The Cripple Creek mining district, originally pronounced worthless by mining experts, produced an estimated \$400,000,000 in gold. At its peak, there were over five hundred mines. When fires in the late 1880s destroyed most the town's original wood buildings, they were replaced with structures of stone and brick, many of which remain in place.

### **DURANGO MAIN AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Bounded roughly by 5th St., the Durango and Silverton RR right-of-way, 12th St. & the alley between Main & 2nd Aves., La Plata County  
National Register 8/07/1980, 5LP304

The district consists of 86 contributing buildings which collectively reflect the late 19th and early 20th century history and architecture of the downtown area. Since its founding in the early 1880s, with the arrival of the railroad, Durango grew first as a mining supply and smelter center. It soon became a focal point for agriculture and logging in southwestern Colorado. Notable buildings in the district include the 1895 Palace Hotel, the 1902 General Palmer House, the 1887 Strater Hotel, and the 1897 Newman Building.

### **DUTCHTOWN**

Ditch Rd., Rocky Mountain National Park  
Grand County  
National Register 1/29/1988, 5GA807

The site consists of four recognizable cabin ruins that were built starting in approximately 1879 in answer to a promising silver strike. Racial differences subsequently caused some of the miners to leave Dutchtown and move to Lulu City. Listed under Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Resource Area.

### **ELDORA HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Huron, Washington, Klondyke, Eldora Sts., Eldora  
Boulder County  
National Register 10/4/1989, 5BL758

The district includes surviving examples of the Pioneer Log, Commercial Vernacular, and Rustic Tourist building traditions associated with the mountainous portion of Boulder County. Beginning with a mining boon in 1878, development in Eldora reflected a pattern commonly found in similar communities as mining declined and local economies shifted toward tourism.

### **GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Off I-70 at Georgetown and Silver Plume, includes the entire commercial and residential areas of both communities, as well as the railroad grade connecting them. Clear Creek County.  
National Register 11/13/1966, National Historic Landmark 11/13/1966, 5CC3

Prior to the Leadville strike of 1878, the district was the most important silver camp in Colorado. The initial boom period dates from the discovery of gold by George and David Griffith in 1859. The Georgetown portion of the district includes a rich variety of substantial Late Victorian style buildings. Because the wealth of the mining district was centered in Georgetown, the architecture reflects the attempt by families to reproduce the lifestyle of their more established home states. In contrast, Silver Plume developed as the work center where the ore, as well as the wealth, was mined. As a result, the surviving buildings tend to be simple wood frame structures. The reconstructed Georgetown Loop Railroad, with its famous Devil's Gate Viaduct rising more than 90 feet above Clear Creek, is also located within the district.

### **GOLD HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Main, Pine, College, Horsfal Sts., Gold Hill  
Boulder County  
National Register 8/03/1989, 5BL769

Organized in 1859, Gold Hill was one of Colorado's earliest mining camps and remains an excellent example of the pattern of settlement and community development within the 19th century metal mining communities of Boulder County. Several examples of Pioneer Log construction remain intact. After 1900, few precious metal ores were recovered in Gold Hill, and the local economy shifted toward tourism during the first decades of the 20th century.

### **GOLDFIELD CITY HALL & FIRE STATION**

Victor Ave. & 9th St., Goldfield, Teller County  
National Register 05/17/84, 5TL119

The simple two-story wood frame building has a flat roof. The community erected the building in 1899. By 1900, Goldfield was the third largest town in the booming Cripple Creek mining district. The building served as a city hall and fire station until 1940. It is the only remaining public building in what is now virtually a ghost town.

### **IDAHO SPRINGS DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT**

Bounded by Center Alley, Riverside Dr., Idaho St., Idaho Springs, Clear Creek County  
National Register 1/5/1984, 5CC201

The district has been the commercial center of

the community since its development in the late 19th century. The district's superb collection of Late Victorian-Era structures, such as the Hanchett Building, Mining Exchange, and Queen Hotel, forms the core of a city that is historically significant as the site of the first major discovery of placer gold in Colorado, and as an important milling and supply center for the mining region which accelerated the settlement of Colorado.

**INDEPENDENCE & INDEPENDENCE MILL SITE**  
Colo. Hwy. 82, White River National Forest, east of Aspen, Pitkin County  
National Register 4/11/1973, 5PT18

The cluster of log cabins and cabin ruins remaining on the site are associated with early mining history in the Upper Roaring Fork area of eastern Pitkin County. Most of the buildings in the settlement, which extended along the Roaring Fork River, have collapsed or lack roofs. Located on the Independence Pass wagon road between Aspen and Leadville, the town served as a good stopping point for travelers. Population reportedly grew from 150 miners in 1881 to approximately 2,000 residents during the mid-1880s. By the late 1880s, fewer than 100 residents remained, and most commercial enterprises had either closed or relocated to Aspen.

**JOE JR. MILL AND CAMP**  
206, 207, 209 Main St., Uravan, Montrose County  
State Register 11/9/1994, 5MN4497

Uravan helped give birth to the nuclear age when in 1912 the Joe Jr. Mill began processing carnotite ore into its base elements of radium, vanadium, and uranium. The remaining camp boarding house, store, and recreation hall help convey the important history of the people behind the industry.

**LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Colo. Hwy. 149, Hinsdale County  
National Register 12/01/78, 5HN68

Established in 1875 as a supply center for the heavy mining activity in the area, people found their way to Lake City via the Saguache-San Juan Toll Road built by Enos Hotchkiss, one of the town founders. A major fire in 1879 destroyed much of the downtown area. Many of the rebuilt buildings of brick and stone remain intact. An economic depression hit Lake City in 1884, and times were hard until the arrival of the railroad in 1889. Subsequently, trade flourished until the silver crash of 1893.

**LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
Roughly bounded by Hazel St., W. Second St., James St., & Tenth St., Lake County  
National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, 5LK40

The district encompasses a scattered collection of architecturally distinctive and historically important masonry buildings supported by numerous residential and commercial buildings that contribute to the overall appearance associated with late 19th century western mining towns. The Leadville mining district ranks as one of the country's richest mineral regions. The first gold mining boom occurred in 1860, bringing approximately 10,000 miners to the area. The second boom began in 1878 with the discovery of extensive silver deposits. By 1880, the population was estimated to be between 25,000 and 40,000. The fortunes of Leadville's best known silver king, H.A.W. Tabor, crashed along with silver prices in 1893.

**LITTLE ROME**  
Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity  
Hinsdale County  
National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN.593

Little Rome is the site of an historic mining camp that was occupied by Italian immigrants who worked at the Ute-Ulay Mine and Mill from 1889 to 1899. Listed under Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Submission.

**LULU CITY SITE**  
Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand County  
National Register 9/14/1977, 5GA302

A silver strike in 1879 prompted the arrival of prospectors and entrepreneurs such as Benjamin F. Burnett and William Baker from Fort Collins. They organized the Middle Park and Grand River Land Improvement Company for the purpose of establishing Lulu City, which was named for Burnett's daughter. By 1881, there were forty cabins and a variety of businesses. High transportation costs and the generally low grade ores resulted in a rapid decline. In 1949, the site became part of Rocky Mountain National Park. There are only three recognizable cabin ruins, with lesser remains of six other buildings, and it is the only platted ghost town within the park. Listed under Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Resource Area.

**OURAY HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
US Hwy. 550, Ouray County  
National Register 10/06/1983, 5OR585

Located in the San Juan mountains, the district encompasses almost the entire historic townsite and reflects Ouray's importance as a supply center

for the nearby mining regions from 1886 to 1915. The buildings within the district represent a variety of styles, with brick Italianate structures predominating in the commercial area. Primarily frame residential structures are found on the hillsides overlooking the town.

#### **REDSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Along Crystal River, Hawk Creek to 226 Redstone Blvd., Pitkin County

National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT24

Redstone is a rare, intact Colorado example of an industrial company town, with examples of buildings ranging from worker's cottages to the large estate of the industrial magnate John Cleveland Osgood. Osgood, as head of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from 1892 until 1903, regarded Redstone as his personal project and saw the town's development as a model and standard for the industry. The district survives as a major body of work by architect Theodore Boal. Boal adapted popular Victorian styles to a mountain setting utilizing unique combinations of wood and stone in his picturesque designs.

#### **SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT**

US Hwy. 550, includes the entire city boundaries, San Juan County

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961, National Register 10/15/1966; Boundary Increase: National Register 4/3/1997, 5SA59

The town is situated at the center of the San Juan mining district. Prospecting began in the 1860s, but it was not until 1871 that the first profitable silver vein was discovered in nearby Arrastra Gulch. The late 19th and early 20th century residential and institutional buildings within the district reflect the prosperity brought about by one of Colorado's richest mineral producing regions. The boundaries of the district were expanded to include the Shenandoah-Dives (Mayflower) Mill complex, an intact example of a selective flotation mill and its aerial tram; the office/assay building of Crooke's Polar Star Mill that reflects Silverton's early mining history; the Animas Power and Water Company that diverted electrical power to the mining and milling operations in the Silverton area; and the Hillside Cemetery that illustrates the impact of the mining industry on the town's working class community.

#### **ST. ELMO HISTORIC DISTRICT / FOREST CITY**

Pitkin, Gunnison, Ist, Main & Poplar Sts., St. Elmo Chaffee County

National Register 9/17/1979, 5CF139

St. Elmo owes its existence to the development of silver mining, which began in the Chalk Creek area in the 1870s. Originally

platted as Forest City, its brief era of prosperity occurred during the 1880s with the coming of the Denver South Park & Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads. The district consists of a group of primarily wood frame commercial buildings and several clusters of residences dating from the 1880s and 1890s. The small vernacular buildings are representative of the type of construction found in early mining camps. The district is flanked by groves of pine and aspen growing on the mountain slopes that rise sharply above the townsite.

#### **TELLURIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Colo. Hwy. 145, roughly includes all the commercial and residential area as well as the Lone Tree Cemetery to the east

San Miguel County

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961

National Register 10/15/1966, 5SM752

The district encompasses most of the original town and is significant for its association with the settlement of the western frontier and the development of metal mining. The architecture of its approximately 300 contributing buildings is representative of 19th century western mining "boom town" construction.

#### **TELLURIUM / WHITE CROSS MINING CAMP**

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity Hinsdale County

National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN302

Although little remains today, the camp site is representative of the boom and bust cycles typical of many Colorado mining communities. With a history paralleling the Argentum Mining Camp, it was never formally platted as a town site. The population reportedly reached a peak of 500, and the camp served as a commercial center during periods of prosperity. Listed under Hinsdale County Metal Mining Multiple Property Submission.

#### **VICKSBURG MINING CAMP**

Pike & San Isabel National Forest, Chaffee County National Register 3/8/1977, 5CF136

Located eight miles from the Arkansas River, the camp is associated with early mining history in the Clear Creek Canyon area. By 1882, the camp consisted of nearly forty buildings. Population apparently peaked in 1885, with the total estimated to have been between 150 and 600. Seven of the original log cabins remain intact on the site. The silver market crash of 1893 temporarily halted mining in the canyon. Mining activity resumed in the early 1900s, and the last ore was hauled out of the canyon in 1918.

### **VICTOR DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Bounded roughly by Diamond Ave., 2nd, Portland & 5th Sts., Victor, Teller County  
National Register 7/3/1985, 5TL134

The district contains many relatively unaltered and contiguous commercial, public, fraternal and religious buildings of late 19th and early 20th century design. They form the commercial core of an important mining community that composed part of the Cripple Creek-Victor Mining District. The area is one of the richest in gold deposits in the state, and it played a prominent role in the development of Colorado's mining industry. Downtown Victor still reflects the great wealth and prosperity that resulted from the gold mining operations.

### **WINFIELD MINING CAMP**

County Rd. 390, 15 miles north of Buena Vista  
Chaffee County  
National Register 3/10/1980, 5CF137

Located four miles further into Clear Creek Canyon than the Vicksburg Mining Camp, the property is important for its association with early mining history in the area. Winfield's formal history began in 1881 when the 120 acre townsite was laid out. Population peaked at an estimated 1,500 in 1890. Four of the original log buildings remain. One, with a false front of horizontal weatherboard, served as a school. Five circa 1930s cabins are also on the site. The silver market crash of 1893 temporarily halted mining in the canyon. Mining activity resumed in the early 1900s, and the last ore was hauled out of the canyon in 1918.

## **HOUSING**

### **(WORKERS, MANAGERS & OWNERS)**

#### **CF&I SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE**

721 Maroon Ave., Crested Butte, Gunnison  
State Register 5/16/2001, 5GN3210

Originally located on Big Mine Hill, this large wood frame dwelling served as the residence for the superintendent of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's mining and coke oven operations in the Crested Butte area from 1883 until 1952. Moved to its present location in 1971, its design is representative of CF&I superintendent's housing in company towns throughout Colorado. Built by the company, they were the most substantial and architecturally sophisticated residences in the community.

#### **DEXTER CABIN**

912 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Lake County  
National Register 8/25/1970, 5LK43

The log cabin was built in 1879 by Leadville banker and mining magnate James V. Dexter for use as a hunting lodge. Although the exterior appears ordinary, the inside is elegantly finished. The cabin was moved to its present location adjacent to the Healy House.

#### **EAST THIRD AVENUE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT**

E. 3rd Ave. between 5th & 15th Sts., Durango, La Plata County  
National Register 10/11/1984, 5LP1411

In 1880, Durango was platted by employees of General William Jackson Palmer of the Denver Rio Grande Railroad. East Third Avenue, known prior to 1893 as the "Boulevard", remains a prestigious residential area located along the bluffs overlooking the downtown commercial district. The quality of design and the variety of styles establish the district as the best local collection of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture.

#### **HEALY HOUSE**

912 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Lake County  
National Register 8/25/1970, 5LK44

Originally built as a two-story residence in 1878, a third floor was added in 1888. This architecturally significant wood-frame house has been restored and is operated as a museum by the Colorado Historical Society.

#### **KULLGREN HOUSE**

209 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette, Boulder County  
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL817

Nearly square in plan, with a steeply pitched hip roof, the house was built with enough rooms to

accommodate coal miners as boarders, a common practice which helped supplement the owner's income.

### **LAFAYETTE HOUSE**

600 E. Simpson St., Lafayette, Boulder County  
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL823

In 1900, the large two-story Lafayette House opened its doors for business, accepting both overnight guests and boarders. It also provided quarters for Baldwin-Felts detectives who were brought to Lafayette by mine owners to break the strike of 1910-1914.

### **LEWIS HOUSE**

108 E. Simpson St., Lafayette, Boulder County  
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL819

One of the original miner's homes constructed in the 1890s at the Gladstone Mine near Lafayette, it was moved to its present site after the start of the strike in 1910.

### **MILLER HOUSE**

409 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette, Boulder County  
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL818

Constructed circa 1888, the house is associated with Mary Miller, the founder of the town of Lafayette. In 1884, coal was discovered on the 1280 acre Miller farm. Miller platted the 150 acre townsite in 1888 and named it Lafayette after her late husband.

### **LOUVIERS VILLAGE CLUB**

Louviers Blvd. & First St., Louviers, Douglas County

National Register 9/22/1995, 5DA1016

Constructed in 1917 by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, the club served as a social and recreational center for the company town of Louviers. Du Pont endeavored to establish a sense of community for his employees. A bowling alley housed in the club is thought to be the oldest continuously-used bowling alley in Colorado. The plant closed in the mid-1980s, and the club now belongs to the county.

### **LUDLOW TENT COLONY SITE**

Del Aqua Canyon Rd., south of Aguilar  
Las Animas County  
National Register 6/19/1985, 5LA1829

The 40-acre parcel comprises the site of the Ludlow tent colony and represents the event known as the Ludlow Massacre. On April 20, 1914, after shots were fired between the striking mine workers at the Ludlow colony and the Colorado militia, fires destroyed the entire tent colony. Two women and eleven children suffocated in a cellar under one of the tents. The Ludlow Massacre is considered a

major event in American labor history. The site also includes a monument erected in 1918 by the United Mine Workers of America, who own and maintain the property.

### **OLD HUNDRED MINE BOARDING HOUSE AND TRAMHOUSE**

721 County Rd. 4A, Howardsville vicinity  
San Juan County  
State Register 3/11/1998, 5SA32

The boarding house and the adjacent tramhouse reflect important engineering aspects of high altitude hard rock mining. Constructed in 1904, two-thousand feet up a mountain face, these buildings illustrate the resourcefulness, perseverance and technology needed to mine the rugged San Juans. Miners in the San Juans were noted for the engineering innovation of aerial tramways built above timberline to access the more valuable ore deposits.

### **OSGOOD CASTLE / CLEVEHOLM**

Redstone vicinity, Pitkin County  
National Register 6/28/1971, 5PT30

Also known as Cleveholm, the sprawling forty-two room mansion is located approximately one mile south of Redstone. Designed for John Cleveland Osgood, under the direction of the New York architectural firm of Boal & Harnois, the residence was completed in 1903. Reminiscent of a 16th century Tudor manor house in its overall appearance, towers, turrets, and oriel windows are among the most interesting architectural details. First and second story walls are of cut and coursed red sandstone, while the third story and gable ends are covered with wood shingles. Osgood first traveled west in 1882 and found his riches in Colorado coal fields. He founded the Colorado Fuel Company, which he later merged with Colorado Coal and Iron Company to form the powerful Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, commonly referred to as CF&I.

### **OSGOOD GAMEKEEPER'S LODGE**

18679 Colo. Hwy. 133, Redstone, Pitkin County  
National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT556

The 1901 lodge is located slightly north of the Osgood Castle. Designed in the Swiss Chalet style by architect Theodore Boal, the 1½-story wood shingled lodge served as the residence for the caretaker of John C. Osgood's private game preserve. Dominating the facade are full-width galleries with decorative cut and sawn balustrades. Large carved spindles support a balcony located under the wide, projecting eaves of the clipped gable roof. Listed under Historic Resources of Redstone, Colorado Multiple Property Submission.

**OSGOOD-KUHNHAUSEN HOUSE**

0642 Redstone Blvd., Redstone, Pitkin County  
National Register 8/18/1983, 5PT443

Dating from 1901, the small wood frame cottage is topped with a pyramidal roof. It is representative of the dwellings erected under the direction of John C. Osgood as housing for married workers associated with his coal related operations, which thrived in the area from 1899 to 1909. Osgood created his model company town based on a belief that providing better living conditions would result in greater production. Although the Redstone cottages were based on standard plans, they exhibited an eclectic mix of then popular styles in their varied ornamentation. Many of the one hundred cottages constructed by 1902 were subsequently demolished or moved to other locations.

**JULIUS G. POHLE HOUSE / MINE MANAGER'S HOUSE / TOLL HOUSE**

Adjacent to I-70, south side of Georgetown  
Clear Creek County  
National Register 12/18/1970, 5CC13

Although the exact date of construction is unknown, Julius G. Pohle, Superintendent of the Lebanon Mining Company purchased the Gothic Revival style residence in 1878. The 1½-story wood frame building has a brick veneer and a steeply pitched side gabled roof, with an intersecting gable that defines a central entry. During the 1960s, the building was moved several yards from its original location when it was threatened by demolition due to the construction of Interstate Highway 70.

**REDSTONE INN**

0082 Redstone Blvd., Redstone, Pitkin  
National Register 3/27/1980, 5PT31

The inn originally functioned as part of the model community built by John C. Osgood for the workers associated with his nearby coke producing and coal mining operations. The 2½-story wood frame building was constructed in 1902 for the primary purpose of housing bachelor miners in somewhat elegant surroundings. A large square clock tower, which incorporates a red sandstone base; extensive cross-timbering; and a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, rising a full story above the apex of the building's roof are among the distinctive architectural details.

**RIO GRANDE HOTEL**

209 W. 2nd St., Creede, Mineral County  
State Register 6/14/1995, 5ML283

The Rio Grande Hotel was constructed circa 1892 to relieve the extreme housing shortage resulting from the area's silver mining boom. The hotel was one of only a few wood structures to survive the town's devastating 1892 fire.

**FRANK SILENCE CABIN**

Hinsdale County Rd. 20  
State Register 7/13/1994, 5HN82.1

The cabin is the sole surviving property within the former San Juan Mountain mining town of Capitol City.

**THOMAS HOUSE**

700 Lincoln St., Louisville, Boulder County  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.4

The house is a well-preserved example of wood-frame miner housing. Adding to the property's significance is the survival of the vegetable garden which supplemented the miner-owner's income.



## COMMERCIAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

### BELL MERCANTILE

101-111 Moffat Ave., Oak Creek, Routt County  
National Register 06/07/1990, 5RT364

Constructed in 1910 by the Bell brothers, Samuel and Edward, on a portion of their ranch property, the two-story wood frame building has housed a company store, a bank, and a doctor's office in its first floor retail space. The second floor served as a small hotel/boarding house. The Bell Mercantile remains a mainstay business in Oak Creek and continues to stock general merchandise.

### HENDRIE & BOLTHOFF WAREHOUSE BUILDING

1743 Wazee, Denver  
National Register 2/09/1988, 5DV47.169

The warehouse building, a four-story brick, rectangular plan structure with five bays and two entrances in front, was built in 1907. It is a relatively unaltered early 20th century Commercial Style building designed by Frank E. Edbrooke and built for Hendrie and Bolthoff Manufacturing and Supply Company, a major manufacturer and supplier of mining equipment.

### SMUGGLER-UNION HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT / BRIDAL VEIL POWERHOUSE

East of Telluride, San Miguel  
National Register 12/27/1979, 5SM751

Opened in 1907, the power plant is associated with the development of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company, one of Colorado's most important producers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

### WALL STREET ASSAY OFFICE

6352 Four Mile Canyon Dr., Salina Star Route  
Wall Street, Boulder County  
National Register 8/03/1989; Boundary Increase,  
Area across road from Wall St., 1/28/1992  
5BL2674

The circa 1901 building was constructed as part of Charles Caryl's ambitious development plan for his Gold Extraction Mining and Supply Company, which he founded in 1897. The primarily stone two-story building is topped with a steeply pitched metal covered hipped roof. The upper portion of the walls and the window trim are of brick. The structure is one of only a few remaining intact buildings associated with the history of precious metal mining in Boulder County. Listed under Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County Multiple Property Submission.

## TRANSPORTATION

see *Directory of Railroad Properties in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties*

## OTHER MINING-RELATED RESOURCES

### UTE CEMETERY

Ute Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County  
National Register 4/1/2002, 5PT122

Ute Cemetery is important for its association with the settlement of Aspen. Beginning with the first burial in 1880, the cemetery became the final resting place for numerous settlers. When the community established two other more formally designed cemeteries, Ute Cemetery remained the burial ground for Aspen residents of modest means and uncelebrated accomplishments.

## **OTHER EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES**

### **CALHAN PAINT MINES ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT**

Calhan vicinity, El Paso County  
National Register 07/14/2000, 5EP3258

The district provides an opportunity to understand how prehistoric peoples processed and transported clays for ceramic production.

Predominantly open plains with some areas of colorful clay deposits capped by white sandstone, this archaeological landscape also has the potential to provide a better understanding of subsistence practices, specifically addressing questions of faunal procurement and processing over a span of 10,000 years, from at least 8100 BC through AD 1750.

### **MARBLE MILL SITE / COLORADO YULE MARBLE COMPANY**

Park & West 3rd, Marble, Gunnison County  
National Register 2/7/1979, 5GN270

Constructed sometime between 1896 and 1905, the mill produced marble that was used in the construction of the Lincoln Memorial and in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as well as a host of significant buildings in Oregon, California, and Colorado. The plant consisted of departments for sawing, polishing, and carving. Most of the facility was constructed of marble. The mill survived a series of disasters, including a snow slide in 1912 and a fire in 1925. It eventually closed in 1941 due to market issues and transportation costs. By the late 1970s, the mill was in ruins. Efforts to re-open the quarry commenced after 1989.

## **OIL SPRING**

Near Fremont County Rd. 9, Cañon City vicinity  
Fremont County  
National Register 2/16/1996, 5FN118

Oil Spring is the location of the first commercial production of oil in Colorado between 1860 and 1881. Prospecting at the site led to the formation of the state's first oil company in 1860. Colorado's first oil well was drilled there in 1862-63.

## MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Multiple property submissions group significant properties by related themes, trends, and patterns of history. Each property listed under a multiple property submission is related to the common theme. Multiple property submissions fall within three broad types:

### **National Register Multiple Property Submission**

A series of individual and/or district listings of thematically-related historic properties. (Example: Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County)

### **National Register Multiple Resource Area**

A series of individual and/or district listings from a single geographic area which encompasses a series of resources linked by place rather than by historic association. (Example: Manitou Springs Multiple Resource Area)

### **National Register Thematic Resource**

A series of individual and/or district listings of thematically-related historic properties. (Example: Vehicular Bridges in Colorado Thematic Resource)

The historic contexts and registration requirements developed as part of a particular multiple property submission facilitate the identification and evaluation of similar properties in the future. In some cases, properties already individually listed in the National Register may be covered.

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## HISTORIC RESOURCES OF ASPEN MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

The town of Aspen was platted in 1880 in a remote mountain valley in the west central Rocky Mountains. Aspen quickly evolved from a mining camp of tents to a log cabin town. As the town prospered, the log buildings were soon either sided with clapboard or replaced by wood frame structures with wood siding. The arrival of the railroad offered increased access to milled lumber and other construction materials, and soon more elaborate Victorian styles appeared as did some buildings of stone and brick construction. The historic resources nominated under this submission fall within the range of building development in this successful late 19th century mining town. (Accepted by National Register in 1987)

### **PITKIN COUNTY**

Aspen

#### **BOAT TOW**

700 So. Aspen St. (Willoughby Park)  
National Register 6/22/1990, 5PT560

#### **BOWLES-COOLEY HOUSE**

201 W. Francis St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT525

#### **CALLAHAN, MATTHEW, LOG CABIN**

205 S. Third St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT149

### **COLLINS BLOCK-ASPEN LUMBER & SUPPLY**

204 S. Mill  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT113.40

### **DIXON-MARKLE HOUSE**

135 E. Cooper Ave.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT162

### **FRANTZ, D.E., HOUSE**

333 W. Bleeker St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT251

### **HALLETT, SAMUEL L., HOUSE**

432 W. Francis St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT262

**HOLDEN MINING AND SMELTING CO.**

1000 Block W. Hwy. 82  
National Register 6/22/1990, 5PT539

**HYNES, THOMAS, HOUSE**

303 E. Main St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT113.15

**LA FAVE BLOCK**

405 S. Hunter St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT113.7

**NEW BRICK / THE BRICK SALOON/RED ONION**

420 E. Cooper Ave.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT113.5

**NEWBERRY HOUSE / JUDGE SHAW HOUSE**

206 Lake Ave.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT116.20

**RIEDE'S CITY BAKERY**

413 E. Hyman Ave.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT528.12

**SHILLING-LAMB HOUSE**

525 N. Second St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT116.6

**SMITH-ELISHA HOUSE**

320 W. Main St.  
National Register 1/19/1989, 5PT114.19

**SMUGGLER MINE**

Smuggler Mountain  
National Register 5/18/1987, 5PT479

**WAITE, DAVIS, HOUSE**

234 W. Francis St.  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT528.7

**WEBBER, HENRY, HOUSE/PIONEER PARK**

442 W. Bleeker  
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT115.10

## **HISTORIC RESOURCES OF MARBLE AND VICINITY, COLORADO MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION**

Marble was founded in 1881 as part of the effort to quarry the extensive marble deposits of the Yule Creek area in Gunnison County. The town developed into a transportation and processing hub for the local marble industry. By the early 20th century, the area was one of the most significant marble quarrying regions in the country. Marble quarried there was used in hundreds of landmark buildings, structures and monuments throughout the nation, including the Lincoln Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Washington Monument. Prominent Denver examples of Yule Marble utilization include the State Capital, Cheesman Memorial, and the Immaculate Conception Cathedral. The development of the town, marble mining, and the related transportation system are the three areas of significance. (Accepted by National Register in 1989)

**GUNNISON COUNTY**

Marble

**HAXBY HOUSE**

101 W. Silver  
National Register 4/4/1996, 5GN2557

**MARBLE HIGH SCHOOL**

412 Main St.  
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN2041

**MARBLE TOWN HALL**

407 Main St.  
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN2042

**PARRY, WILLIAM D., HOUSE**

115 Main St.  
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN2043

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**

123 State St.  
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN1355

# HISTORIC RESOURCES OF REDSTONE, COLORADO MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

The community of Redstone is located in the Elk Mountain area of southwest Pitkin County, approximately 16 miles south of Carbondale. The buildings and structures in the Redstone multiple property submission focus on the development of the coal mining industry in the Crystal River Valley, including the industry's related transportation needs, the creation of the company town of Redstone, and the development of John C. Osgood's land holdings. The primary time period for these themes is the late 19th and early 20th century. (Accepted by National Register in 1989)

## PITKIN COUNTY

Redstone

### **OSGOOD GAMEKEEPER'S LODGE**

18679 Colo. Hwy. 133

National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT556

### **REDSTONE COKE OVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Colo. Hwy. 133 and Chair Mountain Stables Rd.,  
Redstone vicinity

National Register 2/7/1990, 5PT451

### **REDSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Along Crystal River, Hawk Creek to 226  
Redstone Blvd.

National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT24 (5PT553)

## LAFAYETTE COAL MINING ERA BUILDINGS THEMATIC RESOURCE

The district includes a group of structures representing the period in Lafayette's history when coal mining dominated the lives of its citizens. From the 1880s through the 1930s, coal was the mainstay of the economy. The properties selected reflect a cross section of those associated with the coal mining era. They each occupied a central role in the community and are representative of their type and style. (Accepted by National Register in 1983)

## BOULDER COUNTY

Lafayette

### **CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**

300 E. Simpson St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL821

### **KULLGREN HOUSE**

209 E. Cleveland St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL817

### **LAFAYETTE HOUSE**

600 E. Simpson St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL823

### **LEWIS HOUSE**

108 E. Simpson St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL819

### **MILLER HOUSE**

409 E. Cleveland St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL818

### **THE TERRACE**

207 E. Cleveland St.

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL659

## LOUISVILLE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

During the 1860s, settlement in the area was agricultural based. In the late 1870s, coal was discovered, leading to a population boom and the founding of the town. Unlike coal camps which were planned and built by coal companies for their employees, Louisville is typical of coal towns where the architecture evolved over time. The properties included in the resource area are representative of commercial and residential development in Louisville during the late 19th and early 20th century. (Accepted by National Register in 1986)

### BOULDER COUNTY

Louisville

#### **DENVER ELEVATOR / GRAIN ELEVATOR**

Colo. Hwy. 42, near Tract 712  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.11

#### **GINACCI HOUSE**

1116 LaFarge St.  
National Register 2/14/1986,  
5BL830 (5BL.961.3)

#### **JACOE STORE**

1001 Main St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.7

#### **LA SALLA HOUSE/WILSON HOUSE**

1124 Main St.  
National Register 1/14/1986, 5BL961.9

#### **LACKNER'S TAVERN**

1006 Pine St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.10

#### **NATIONAL FUEL COMPANY STORE**

801 Main St.  
National Register 1/14/1986, 5BL961.6

#### **PETRELLI-DEL PIZZO HOUSE**

1016 Main St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.8

#### **RHOADES HOUSE**

1024 Grant St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.2

#### **ROBINSON HOUSE**

301 Spruce St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.12

#### **STOLMES HOUSE**

616 Front St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.1

#### **TEGO BROTHERS DRUGSTORE**

700 Main St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.5

#### **THOMAS HOUSE**

700 Lincoln St.  
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL961.4

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic and archaeological resources worthy of preservation. The register is a national inventory to which public agencies as well as private citizens may refer. It contains buildings, districts, historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects significant on a national, state, or local level.

The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior. In each state, a state preservation office, guided by a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), conducts the program and related preservation activities. In Colorado, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), a part of the Colorado Historical Society, administers these programs.

The National Register is intended primarily for use as a planning tool to encourage preservation without restraint upon private property interests. Listing of a property does not impose any responsibilities upon the private property owner for maintenance or restoration. A private owner may alter or demolish a National Register site without consultation with OAHP or the National Park Service. However, the result of any such action that compromises the historic character of a site may cause the property to be removed from the register.

## BENEFITS OF LISTING

The National Register formally recognizes properties possessing a documented level of significance and that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the history or prehistory of a community, the state, or the nation.

By honoring such important sites, the National Register accomplishes the following:

- increases pride of ownership and expands community interest and appreciation of its cultural resources;
- stimulates local preservation planning;
- develops local interest and support of neighborhood and commercial revitalization;
- creates a body of information available for community promotion purposes by such local and state agencies as chambers of commerce and tourism departments;
- encourages the renovation of income-producing properties and revitalization of historic commercial districts and residential neighborhoods through tax incentives. These incentives include investment tax credits toward approved renovation costs of listed commercial, industrial, or rental residential buildings;
- qualifies a property to compete for grants from Colorado's State Historical Fund. These grants may be used for acquisition and development, education, and survey and planning projects;
- permits easement donations. Buildings, structures, and open spaces listed on the National Register qualify under the Federal Income Tax Regulations and the Colorado conservation easement statute as certified properties for the donation of a conservation easement. Such a donation enables the property owner to protect a property in perpetuity and allows for a charitable contribution deduction;
- provides limited protection to listed or eligible sites from adverse actions by federal agencies or agencies using federal funds. Such agencies must request the comments of the SHPO as well as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation before beginning projects affecting historic properties. The purpose of this consultation is not to impede or halt development, but rather to assure that the value of historic properties is given direct consideration in federal project planning decisions;
- qualifies a property to receive federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available. Funds are presently unavailable.

## RESTRICTIONS

There are no restrictions imposed by the National Register as to what private property owners may or may not do with their property. Listing in the register does not give anyone else the right to impose restrictions. National Register listing does not dictate use or zoning. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations.

## NOMINATION CRITERIA

The criteria established for the evaluation of sites and documentation standards required for recordation have been set by the National Park Service and are uniform throughout the nation. All nominated sites must be over 50 years old with their original historic character well preserved and the integrity of setting and materials retained. Buildings or districts that are in a state of ruin do not qualify unless it can be demonstrated that the site has historic archaeological potential. Nominations must be based on one or more of the following areas of significance:

- A. association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a reconstruction master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent of design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.



## NOMINATION PROCESS

It is the responsibility of the OAHP initially to determine if sites appear to meet the National Register criteria. For an evaluation, basic information must be submitted on a state inventory form with a photograph(s) and a map locating the site. Anyone may request such an evaluation of a property. However, once a site is determined potentially eligible, nomination of a private property cannot proceed without owner consent. Nomination consists of the following procedure:

1. If it is determined by the OAHP that the property appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, the OAHP recommends that the owner or interested party proceed with the full documentation and nomination of the site. The information must be recorded on a National Register nomination form and must conform to standards established by the National Park Service. The staff of the OAHP will provide guidance to all those preparing nominations.
2. The OAHP schedules the presentation of the nomination to the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board which meets three or four times a year. The Review Board, appointed by the Governor and the SHPO, is an independent body composed of both lay members and professionals representing the disciplines of prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, and architecture.

Owners of properties being nominated individually are notified 30 days in advance in order to give the owner an adequate period for comment. Notification of owners within districts consisting of more than 50 properties is by public notice, printed in the largest circulation newspaper in the vicinity of the district, at least 30 days prior to the Review Board meeting. The owner of a property which is nominated individually must consent to nomination. With the nomination of districts, 51% of owners of properties within the boundaries must object by notarized letter to halt formal listing.

3. If the Review Board approves the nomination and the SHPO concurs with eligibility, the nomination is then forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. who makes the final decision concerning listing. The National Register staff in Washington reviews and acts on the nomination within 45 working days of receipt of the form.
4. The SHPO is notified of the decision of the Keeper of the National Register and subsequently notifies the owner(s) of the approval of the nomination and listing of the property or returns the nomination for additional information.

# COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the Colorado State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. The Colorado State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the Colorado State Register. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the Colorado State Register. They may also be nominated separately to the Colorado State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

## BENEFITS OF LISTING

The Colorado State Register formally recognizes properties possessing a documented level of significance and that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the history or prehistory of a community, the state, or the nation.

By honoring such important sites, the Colorado State Register provides the following:

- Formal recognition of a property's importance to the history of the community and the state of Colorado.
- A body of information for local community planning, tourist promotion, neighborhood revitalization.
- A sense of community history and local pride.
- Eligibility to compete for grants from Colorado's State Historical Fund. These grants may be used for acquisition and development, education, and survey and planning projects.
- Eligibility to apply for state tax credits for restoration, rehabilitation, or preservation of Colorado State Register properties.
- Limited protection from state agency actions that would affect the property. Agencies must solicit the comments of the Colorado Historical Society to assure that Colorado State Register properties are given consideration in the state planning process.

Listing in the Colorado State Register imposes no restrictions on what private property owners may do with their property. Listing does not give anyone else the right to impose restrictions, nor does it dictate the use of a property or change in zoning.

## NOMINATION CRITERIA

Criteria for consideration of properties for nomination and inclusion in the Colorado State Register includes the following:

- A. The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- B. The connection of the property with persons significant in history;
- C. The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- D. The geographic importance of the property;
- E. The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

## **NOMINATION PROCESS**

Properties may be nominated to the Colorado State Register by the owner, a local government, an agency or the Colorado Historical Society. However, all nominations must contain the owner's signed and notarized approval of the nomination. The nominator must submit sufficient information to the Society on the Colorado State Register nomination form along with any accompanying documentation necessary to establish the property's historical significance and eligibility for inclusion based on Colorado State Register criteria.

When a completed nomination is received by the Society, the nomination form is reviewed for sufficiency within 14 days. Incomplete nominations are returned to the applicants for additional information. Complete nominations are scheduled for the next Colorado State Register Review Board meeting and the owners and nominators are notified as to the date, time, and location of the review board meeting.

The Colorado State Register Review Board is composed of citizen members and professionals from the disciplines of prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, architecture and architectural history. The Review Board meets at least three times a year to consider nominations. These meetings are open to the public.

At the conclusion of the Review Board meeting, the Board recommends to the Colorado Historical Society Board of Directors the approval or denial of the nominated properties for inclusion in the Colorado State Register. Within thirty days of the recommendation, the Society Board of Directors determines whether the nominated properties are to be listed in the Colorado State Register. The property owners are notified of the determination.

