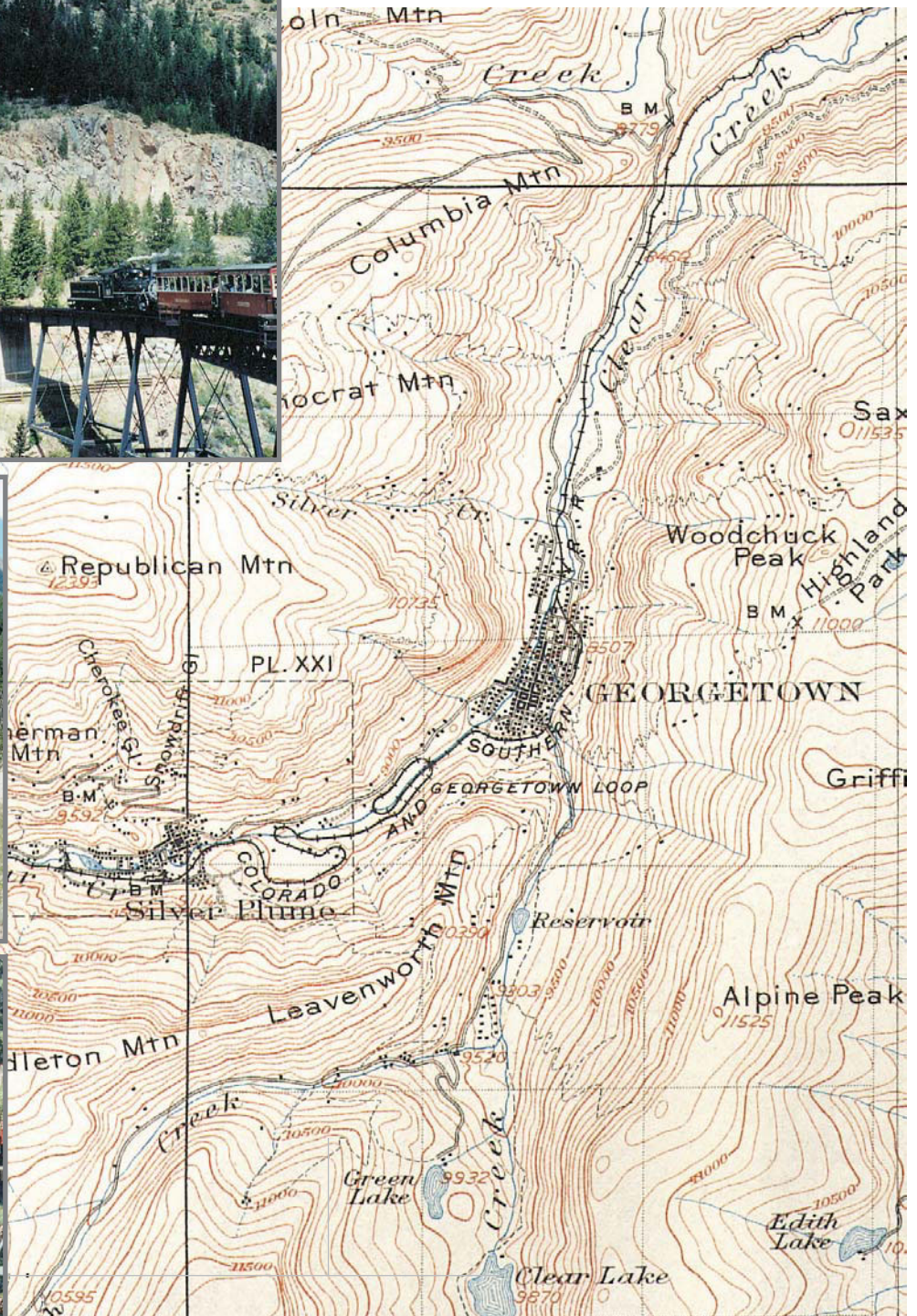
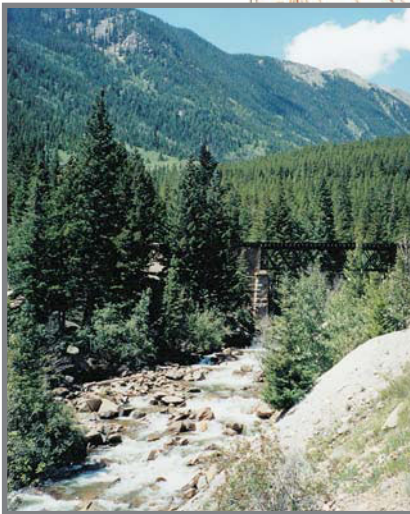


Revised Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate 70 Mountain Corridor Between Glenwood Springs and C-470 in Colorado



**Prepared in Partial Fulfillment of Section 106
Requirements for the I-70 Mountain Corridor
Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement**

STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Region 1
Environmental/Planning
18500 E. Colfax Avenue
Aurora, CO 80011



January 26, 2004

Re: I-70 Mountain Corridor Section 106 Process and Tier 1-Tier 2 NEPA Process

Dear Members of Section 106 Consulting Parties:

The purpose of this letter is to transmit copies of the Revised Reconnaissance Survey and to introduce the next step in the Section 106 process, the creation of the Programmatic Agreement (PA). The revised study has been done to satisfy the request by some consulting parties and local interested parties to provide additional sites and information beyond those listed in the August 2004 *Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate 70 Mountain Corridor Between Glenwood Springs and C-470 in Colorado*. Information on currently known historic properties is summarized in the attached *Revised Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate 70 Mountain Corridor Between Glenwood Springs and C-470 in Colorado* dated January 2005.

As noted during the two consulting party meetings and in correspondence with the consulting parties, CDOT and FHWA will examine, as part of Tier 1 for the I-70 Mountain Corridor Programmatic EIS (PEIS), the relative effects that the various alternatives being evaluated would have on currently known historic properties and properties that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This approach was developed in consultation with the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and is based on a Section 106 phased approach [36 CFR 800.4 (b)(2) and 36 CFR 800.5(a)(3)]. Identification of specific historic properties that might be affected by individual Tier 2 actions will be completed in the areas affected by those actions, and the specific effects of each action on historic properties will be evaluated at that time.

Because planning, design, and construction of any improvements to I-70 through the Mountain Corridor constitute a single "undertaking," Section 106 compliance for Tiers 1 and 2 is considered to be a single process. The phased nature of the process requires an approach specifically tailored to implementation of Section 106, which will be the subject of consultations among the federal agencies and consulting parties involved in the project. The decisions reached through these consultations will be described in detail in a Section 106 PA document. This PA will enable federal agencies and other parties who are signatories to the PA to comply with Section 106 for Tier 1 PEIS actions and establish a mutually agreeable compliance process for Tier 2 actions.

The SRI Foundation (SRIF) will take the lead role in developing the PA. SRIF facilitators are Lynne Sebastian and Terry Klein. As a first step, during the Draft PEIS public review period, SRIF will work with CDOT, FHWA, ACHP, and the SHPO to identify issues related to provisions to be included in the PA. In February and March, SRIF will begin to interview the consulting parties to identify their issues for the PA. SRIF will use the results of these interviews, discussions with the state and federal agencies, and public comments on the Draft PEIS to prepare a concept document for the PA. The concept document is scheduled to be completed in late March, and will outline the basic content of the PA to reflect the ideas and concerns set forth by Section 106 consulting parties and the public. An updated schedule for the PA development process is attached (see reverse).

Sincerely,

Chris Paulsen
I-70 Mountain Corridor Project Manager

Draft Schedule: Steps to Complete Section 106 Tier 1 Programmatic Agreement

Section 106	Schedule
Draft PEIS available for public review	December 2004 to March 2005
SRIF works with CDOT, FHWA, ACHP, and SHPO to identify their issues for PA	January 2005 to February 2005
SRIF interviews consulting parties to identify their issues for PA; works with J. F. Sato to identify any relevant public comments	February 2005 to March 2005
SRIF prepares concept document for PA; submits to CDOT/FHWA for approval	Complete late March 2005
CDOT/FHWA review concept draft and SRIF preparation of revised PA	April 2005
Approved or revised and approved PA concept draft circulated to consulting parties, SHPO, and ACHP for 3 week review	Early May 2005
Meeting of all parties to discuss PA concept draft	Late May 2005
SRIF prepares informal draft of PA; submits to CDOT/FHWA for approval	Mid-June 2005
CDOT/FHWA review informal draft and SRIF preparation of revised PA	Mid-June to Mid-July 2005
Approved or revised and approved informal draft PA circulated to consulting parties, SHPO, and ACHP for 3 week review	Mid-July to Early August 2005
Meeting of all parties to discuss PA informal draft	Early August 2005
SRIF prepares draft PA, submits to CDOT/FHWA for approval for inclusion in draft Final PEIS	September 2005
CDOT/FHWA review draft PA and SRIF preparation of final revised PA	Late September 2005
Approved or revised and approved draft PA circulated to consulting parties, SHPO, and ACHP for final comments for 2 week review	Early October 2005
Meeting of all parties to discuss final PA	Mid-October
J.F.Sato incorporates final revised PA into FPEIS document for CDOT/FHWA review and approval (either in FPEIS or as separate transmittal to be added to FPEIS after review)	October - November 2005
Approved or revised final PA delivered to FHWA for signature process	November 2005
Signed PA incorporated in final PEIS (could go in the ROD if necessary)	November - December 2005

Acronyms:

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FPEIS	Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
ROD	Record of Decision
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SRIF	SRI Foundation

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS	1-1
1.1 Regulatory Environment	1-1
1.2 Coordination	1-2
1.3 Tier 1 Section 106 Consultation	1-2
1.4 Definitions	1-3
1.5 Area of Potential Effect for the I-70 Corridor PEIS	1-4
2.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE I-70 CORRIDOR	2-1
2.1 NRHP Status	2-1
2.2 Potential Effects on I-70 Corridor Historic Properties	2-2
3.0 HISTORY OF I-70: ABBREVIATED OVERVIEW	3-1
3.1 Synopsis of the Historic Themes	3-1
3.2 Background to Settlement, 1600–1858	3-1
3.3 Settlement and Mining in the I-70 Corridor, 1859–1960	3-2
3.4 Transportation and Tourism in the I-70 Corridor, 1859–1954	3-3
3.5 Recreation	3-7
4.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW AND DATA COLLECTION BY COUNTY	4-1
4.1 Methodology	4-1
4.1.1 File Search Procedure	4-1
4.1.2 Initial Local Input Procedure	4-2
4.1.3 Windshield Survey Procedure	4-3
4.1.4 Additional Local Input—2004	4-4
4.2 Garfield County	4-4
4.2.1 Historic Setting	4-4
4.2.2 OAHP File Search Results	4-5
4.2.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search	4-8
4.2.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results	4-10
4.2.5 Additional Local Input—2004	4-10
4.3 Eagle County	4-11
4.3.1 Historic Setting	4-11
4.3.2 OAHP File Search Results	4-12
4.3.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search	4-21
4.3.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results	4-24
4.3.5 Additional Local Input—2004	4-25
4.4 Summit County	4-25
4.4.1 Historic Setting	4-25
4.4.2 OAHP File Search Results	4-26
4.4.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search	4-31
4.4.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results	4-32
4.4.5 Additional Local Input—2004	4-33

4.5 Clear Creek County	4-33
4.5.1 Historic Setting	4-33
4.5.2 OAHP File Search.....	4-34
4.5.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search	4-56
4.5.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results.....	4-67
4.5.5 Additional Local Input—2004	4-72
4.6 Jefferson County.....	4-76
4.6.1 Historic Setting	4-76
4.6.2 OAHP File Search.....	4-77
4.6.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search	4-79
4.6.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results.....	4-81
4.6.5 Additional Local Input—2004	4-81
5.0 ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES.....	5-1
6.0 REFERENCES.....	6-1

List of Figures

Figure 1-1. Historical Properties Area of Potential Effect (APE).....	1-5
Figure 4-1. Clear Creek County	4-83
Figure 4-2. View Looking Southwest over Georgetown, Colorado, 1901 and 1999.....	4-85
Figure 4-3. Looking Northwest over Idaho Springs, Colorado, 1880s View and 1999.....	4-87
Figure 4-4. Idaho Springs, Then and Now.....	4-89
Figure 4-5. 1957 Stream Alignment and Development Pre-I-70, West Idaho Springs	4-91
Figure 4-6. 1957 Stream Alignment and Development Pre-I-70, East Idaho Springs.....	4-93
Figure 4-7. Turn of the Century View of Idaho Springs.....	4-95

List of Tables

Table 4-1. Local Corridor Contacts for Historic Preservation Concerns.....	4-2
Table 4-2. Garfield County OAHP File Search Results	4-5
Table 4-3. Garfield County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties.....	4-8
Table 4-4. Potential Additional Historic Properties Glenwood Springs	4-10
Table 4-5. Eagle County OAHP File Search Results.....	4-12
Table 4-6. Eagle County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties.....	4-21
Table 4-7. Eagle County Resources Identified by Local Input and Windshield Survey.....	4-24
Table 4-8. Summit County OAHP File Search Results	4-26
Table 4-9. Summit County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties	4-31
Table 4-10. Summit County Resources Identified by Local Input and Windshield Survey	4-32
Table 4-11. Clear Creek County OAHP File Search Results.....	4-35
Table 4-12. Clear Creek County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties.....	4-57
Table 4-13. Clear County Resources Identified by Local Input and Windshield Survey	4-67
Table 4-14. Lawson, Downieville, and Dumont Historic Area Resources	4-70
Table 4-15. Potential Historic Properties in Silver Plume Based on Age.....	4-72
Table 4-16. Publicly Owned Structures in Silver Plume	4-74
Table 4-17. Additional Sites in the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District	4-74
Table 4-18. Structures Shown in Early 1900s Photo of Idaho Springs.....	4-75

Table 4-19. Important Idaho Springs Sites	4-75
Table 4-20. Jefferson County OAHP File Search Results	4-77
Table 4-21. Jefferson County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties	4-80
Table 5-1. Additional Cultural Resource Studies Pertinent to the I-70 Corridor.....	5-1

Revised Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate 70 Mountain Corridor Between Glenwood Springs and C-470 in Colorado

The Reconnaissance Survey was conducted to facilitate the preparation of the Tier 1 I-70 Mountain Corridor Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). The Tier 1 PEIS will result in a policy-level decision by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) regarding the transportation system needed to meet the transportation demand for the overall Corridor. Under the FHWA tiered approach, the Tier 2 studies will focus on design options for the Tier 1 selected alternative, and all Tier 2 environmental studies will include further cultural resources studies. Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM), the cultural resources subcontractor to J.F. Sato and Associates provided the data in the August 2004 version of this report. Work by the previous subcontractor, Western Historical Studies, Inc. (WHS), began in September 2000 and was taken over by WCRM in early 2002.

Due to the desire of Section 106 consulting parties and local interested parties to provide additional sites and information beyond that contained in the August 2004 *Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate 70 Mountain Corridor Between Glenwood Springs and C-470 in Colorado*, this revised study has been completed. Since the release of the August 2004 report, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Tier 1 undertaking was refined based on meetings with the Section 106 consulting parties. Information on resources presented in the August 2004 report has therefore been reorganized to conform with the revised APE. Site information has also been reorganized by county for easier reading. J.F. Sato and Associates prepared this revised document in close coordination with FHWA and CDOT.

The I-70 Project Corridor extends from Glenwood Springs in Garfield County east to the C-470 interchange (see Figure 1-1). The Corridor crosses parts of Garfield, Eagle, Summit, Clear Creek, and Jefferson counties. The study area is located on the following 7.5-foot USGS quadrangles: Boreas Pass, Central City, Copper Mountain, Cottonwood Pass, Dotsero, Eagle, Edwards, Evergreen, Frisco, Georgetown, Glenwood Springs, Gypsum, Idaho Springs, Loveland Pass, Minturn, Morrison, Shoshone, Squaw Pass, Vail East, Vail Pass, Vail West, and Wolcott.

The study area used for the file search covered up to 3 miles either side of I-70 between Glenwood Springs (milepost 116) and C-470 (milepost 260). This search was conducted before the APE for this project was finalized. The APE is now generally the same as the area used for the 2003 file search. The portion of the file search area that is now outside the APE runs between Glenwood Springs in Garfield County (milepost 116) into western Eagle County (milepost 139.5) where no width is added to the roadway due to the lack of proposed changes to the existing I-70. The APE was based on the alternatives for I-70 improvements and the effects the alternatives could have on the historic properties, taking into account potential damage or alterations, noise, or visual effects.

This revised study has been done to satisfy the request of some Section 106 consulting parties and local interested parties to provide additional sites and information beyond those listed in the August 2004 *Reconnaissance Survey of the Interstate 70 Mountain Corridor Between Glenwood*

Springs and C-470 in Colorado for the I-70 Mountain Corridor Programmatic EIS (PEIS). This report includes the following sections:

- 1.0 Introduction to Cultural Resources Analysis
- 2.0 Historic Properties in the I-70 Corridor
- 3.0 History of I-70: Abbreviated Overview
- 4.0 Historic Overview and Data Collection by County
- 5.0 Additional Cultural Resource Studies
- 6.0 References

The new subsection at the end of each county discussion, “Additional Local Input – 2004,” was added to accommodate the consulting-party-contributed site information as follows:

- 4.1 Methodology, 4.1.4 Additional Local Input—2004
- 4.2 Garfield County, 4.2.5 Additional Local Input—2004
- 4.3 Eagle County, 4.3.5 Additional Local Input—2004
- 4.4 Summit County, 4.4.5 Additional Local Input—2004
- 4.5 Clear Creek County, 4.5.5 Additional Local Input—2004
- 4.6 Jefferson County, 4.6.5 Additional Local Input—2004

1.0 Introduction to Cultural Resources Analysis

1.1 Regulatory Environment

Numerous laws, regulations, executive orders, and guidelines establish the need and process for considering historic properties and the cultural heritage of Native Americans and others, in the planning process for federal undertakings. In addition to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), applicable federal laws and regulations are listed below.

- **Antiquities Act of 1906 (PL 59-209; 16 USC 461-471).** This was the federal enabling legislation for the setting aside and protection of “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.”
- **Historic Sites Act of 1935 (PL 74-292; 16 USC 461-471).** This act expanded the role of the Department of the Interior in determining and protecting “historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects.” In addition, a policy to protect nationally significant properties was initiated. Out of this law came the National Historic Landmark (NHL) program. The NHL program recognizes the importance of sites and areas across the country from battlefields to mining districts and others associated with national heritage.
- **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (PL 89-665; 16 USC 470, as amended; 80 Stat.915).** This act mandates that all federal agencies must consider the effects of their projects and programs on cultural resources listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Later amendments include PL 91-243, PL 93-54, PL 94-422, PL 94-458, PL 96-199, PL 76-244, and PL 96-515. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into consideration any effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Provisions of the NHPA are implemented through 36 CFR 800. Section 110 of the NHPA protects NHLs.
- **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974.** This act preserves significant historic and archaeological data from loss or destruction. Secretary of the Interior will be notified of any adverse effect on archaeological or historic properties, and a data recovery or mitigation program will be implemented if appropriate.
- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.** Consultation will be made with Native American traditional religious leaders to protect and preserve Native American cultural and religious practices under this act.
- **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (PL 96-95; 93 Stat. 721; 16USC 470a).** This act supersedes the 1906 Antiquities Act and provides that before excavations on federal or Native American lands, permits for archaeological investigations must be obtained.
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.** Consultation with appropriate Native American tribes for activities on federal lands before excavation or removal of cultural items is required under this act. This act also provides for repatriation of items from federal agencies and federally assisted museums and other repositories.
- **Section 4(f) of the 1966 US Department of Transportation Act (49 USC 303).** This act offers protection to historic properties from transportation projects and is specifically addressed in section 3.16, Section 4(f) Evaluation, of the Draft PEIS.

The state of Colorado also has enacted laws to protect and preserve historic properties. The Colorado laws generally mirror the federal processes and establish a state interest in the process. In addition, the state has encouraged local governments to protect historic properties. House Bills 1034 and 1041 require that historic property values be considered when development plans are begun. Finally, various local governments along the Corridor have enacted ordinances to protect locally significant historic properties. The two key Colorado laws are:

- **Colorado Register of Historic Places Act (CRS 24-80.1 as amended)**
- **Historical, Prehistorical, and Archeological Resources of Colorado Act (CRS 24-80-401ff)**

1.2 Coordination

In Colorado, responsibility for cultural resources lies with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) within the Colorado Historical Society. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Executive Director of the Colorado Historical Society, the Deputy Historic Preservation Officer, and the professional staff participate with federal agencies, local governments, and individuals in the Section 106 review process.

At the local level, the Certified Local Government (CLG) program is the result of the success of the federal-state relationship mandated by the 1966 NHPA that encouraged preservation partnerships. Amendments in 1992 expanded the program and allowed SHPO and National Park Service (NPS) representatives to certify local governments to participate in this partnership. CLGs are designed to strengthen existing preservation programs and encourage development of new ones. CLGs usually are the local leaders identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic resources within a community. CLGs can also participate in reviews of federal projects and acting as a consulting party.

A local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur is entitled to participate as a consulting party per 800.2(c)(3). The agency official will invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under 800.2(c).

1.3 Tier 1 Section 106 Consultation

CDOT and FHWA staff held a series of agency meetings with the SHPO staff on January 22, 2004; May 3, 2004; June 16, 2004; and August 3, 2004. Additional meetings were held with agencies and consulting parties in August and September 2004.

The Tier 1 level agency coordination and consultation was initiated with the OAHP, ACHP, Department of Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS), and Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs (CCIA), through a series of nine historic properties and 4(f)/6(f) committee (Committee) meetings held between April 2001 and March 2003 (see Chapter 6, Public and Agency Involvement). The Committee did not reconvene in 2004. The Committee provided direction for Section 106 and Section 4(f) Tier 1 level of studies, including the definition of the APE, data gathering methods, and criteria for assessing effects. The Committee provided direction for the programmatic Tier 1 level of identification and assessment of effects of alternatives on historic properties in a manner consistent with Section 106 Regulations, 36 CFR 800:

- 800.4(b)(2)—Phased identification and evaluation of historic properties
- 800.5 (a)(3)—Phased application of criteria for assessment of adverse effects

Representatives from Clear Creek County local preservation groups participated in two of the Committee meetings. All local and county governments with historic preservation ordinances or boards were also contacted, including CLGs, to identify sites of local interest that have not been inventoried.

Native American consultation involved contacts with 16 federally recognized tribes with an established interest in one or more of the counties bisected by the Corridor between west Denver and Glenwood Springs. Two meetings and a field trip were held with interested tribes, and a Tribal Consultation programmatic agreement (PA) was drafted to formalize the consultation process and address all issues pertinent to both the agencies and tribes. This process meets the Section 106 responsibilities of the NHPA and 36 CFR 800.

Compliance with Section 106 will be completed during subsequent Tier 2 project-level environmental analysis, documentation, and review. A separate PA for 106 compliance involving FHWA, ACHP, DOI, NPS, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Forest Service (USFS), SHPO, CDOT, and other agencies or consulting parties, as appropriate, will be executed for the PEIS before preparation of a Record of Decision. The PA will include the steps for Section 106 agency responsibilities at the Tier 2 level.

1.4 Definitions

A **reconnaissance survey** is not designed to be statistically based nor complete. Instead it can be conducted on a judgmental or intuitive basis. For the I-70 Section 106 consultation and compliance, this document includes a compilation of existing data and file search information, sometimes known as a Class I inventory. A Class I Inventory is a professional study of existing data that includes a compilation of available archaeological or historic data. Previously recorded cultural resources are identified and listed in the inventory report.

For the I-70 PEIS, a windshield survey was conducted at the reconnaissance level, and local input has been included. The identification of local interest resources included contacts with individuals with local knowledge of historic and archaeological resources, and mining history.

A **cultural resource** is the physical remains of past human activity having demonstrable association with prehistoric events, historic events, individuals, or cultural systems. Cultural resources may include archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, objects, or groups of resources; locations of important historic events; or places, objects, and living or nonliving things that are important to the practice and continuity of traditional cultures. Under the broader heading of cultural resources are three more restrictive terms: **historic property**, **traditional use area**, and **sacred or religious site**.

A **historic property** is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) as “...any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places....” A historic property may be an archaeological site, a historic site, or a traditional use area. Not all such sites meet the specific NRHP criteria for historic property designation. (Colorado State Register-only properties have been identified separately.) If a

property is not included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it is not a historic property for purposes of the NHPA and does not need to be considered under Section 106. (NEPA has similar requirements for full disclosure but does not require consultation.)

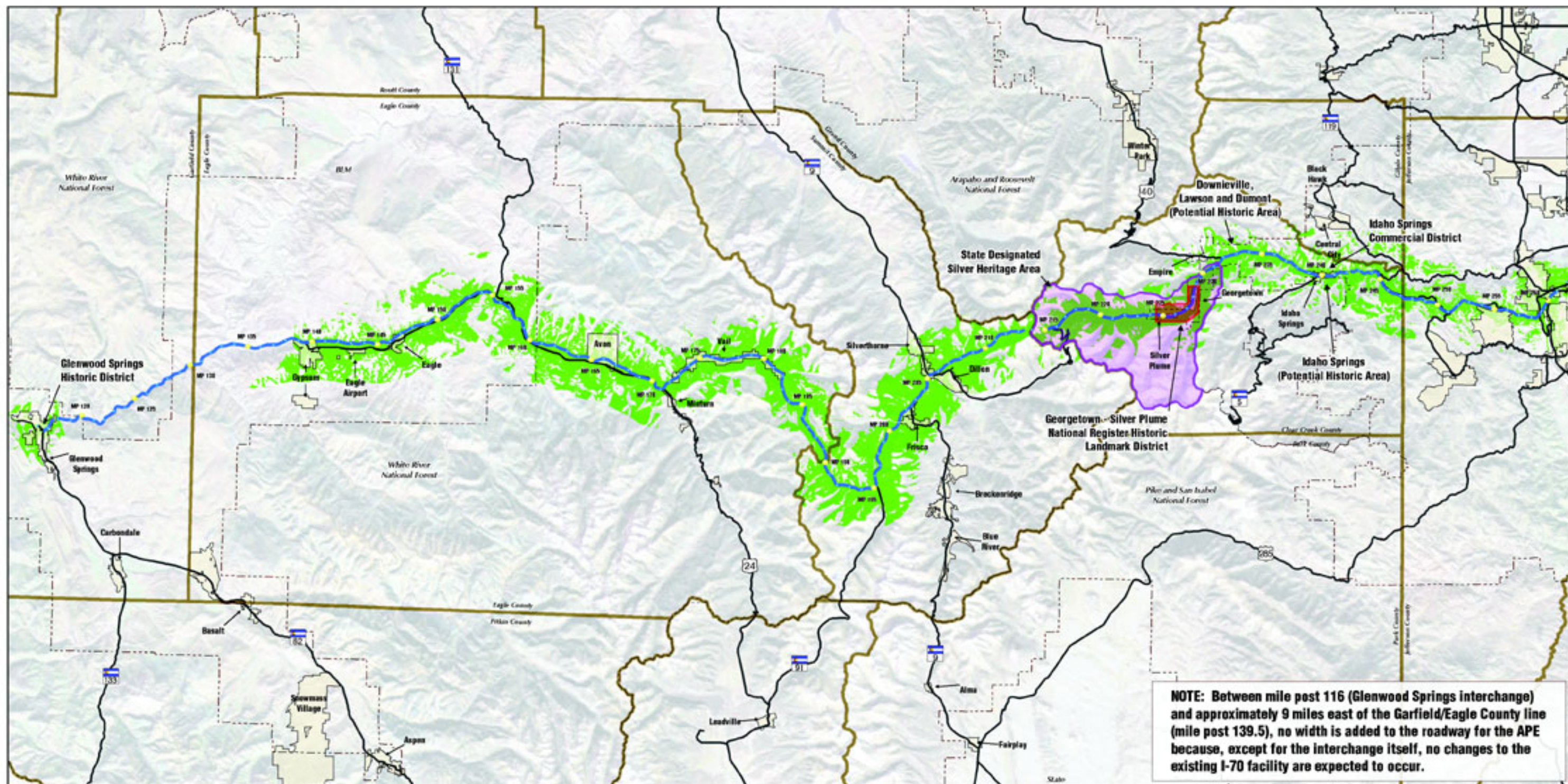
A **traditional use area** is a place or landscape that is important to a traditional culture. It may include a community, a sacred site, or an area from which food and nonfood resources were obtained.

A **sacred site** is a place important to the practice of traditional religions. Their relationship to traditional religions makes it possible for sacred sites to become historic properties, but they are also considered under statutes that protect First Amendment guarantees to the free practice of religions.

1.5 Area of Potential Effect for the I-70 Corridor PEIS

Typically, all areas where the undertaking may cause changes to land or structures, or to their uses, whether the changes would be direct or indirect, beneficial or adverse, are part of the APE. In addition to areas of ground disturbance, this would include all locations from which elements of the undertaking (such as structures or land disturbance) may be visible. The boundaries of an APE may be flexible, such as ridge tops or valleys. The identification of an APE does not dictate what an agency must do to identify, avoid, or mitigate effects within it.

For the I-70 PEIS, a flexible APE has been defined at the Tier 1 level. The flexible APE definition is the result of input from and coordination with the Committee and subsequent agency and consulting party concerns that the APE include the localized potential direct effects area and an expanded area from which I-70 could be seen. The APE runs along the Corridor and extends between the project termini at Glenwood Springs (milepost 116) and C-470 (milepost 260) (see Figure 1-1). The width of the APE varies along the Corridor. Between the Glenwood Springs interchange (milepost 116) and approximately 9 miles east of the Garfield/Eagle County line (milepost 139.5), no width is added to the roadway right-of-way for the APE because, except for the interchange itself, minimal changes to the existing I-70 are expected to occur. In other areas, the APE extends up to 3 miles either side of the interstate, to follow ridgelines for the I-70 viewshed area (area from which I-70 can be seen). The APE for Tier 2 analyses may not be the same.



SCALE - 1:486,000 or 1" = 40,500'

0 15 Miles



**Historic Properties
Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

Figure 1-1

2.0 Historic Properties in the I-70 Corridor

Once the APE has been identified, the focus shifts to the search for historic properties. The Corridor is rich in history and contains many recorded and unrecorded properties. The NRHP is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

NHLs are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the US. While there are many historic places across the nation, only a small number have meaning to all Americans; these are called National Historic Landmarks. NHLs are listed on the NRHP.

To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be fifty (50) years old or older and meet the following integrity and significance requirements per 36 CFR 60.04:

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

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- (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; or*
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The Tier 1 PEIS provides the following for the I-70 Corridor: an APE for historic properties and a Reconnaissance Survey. The Reconnaissance Survey included a records or file search conducted at the Colorado OAHP for the defined APE, a windshield survey along I-70, and gathering of local input. The windshield survey (an informal survey, a drive-by observation level of effort that does not require property access) was done along the Corridor to identify properties that may not have been previously recorded.

2.1 NRHP Status

The most recent file search conducted for the I-70 Mountain Corridor PEIS was based on a study area that varied to as wide as 3 miles on either side of I-70 (October 2003), and approximates the extent of the final APE defined for the Tier 1 undertaking. A total of 1,477 sites have been recorded at the OAHP in this study area. (An earlier search in 2001 for a 1-mile-wide corridor

produced 741 site records.) A total of 184 of these sites (October 2003 file search) are historic properties listed on or have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP.

In Tier 1, CDOT and FHWA in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, and the consulting parties will examine the potential and relative effects that the various Tier 1 alternatives would have on currently known historic properties and properties that may be eligible for the National Register. This approach, which was developed in consultation with the SHPO and ACHP, is based on the assumption that enough is known about the general range of historic places within the APE to permit an assessment of the potential effects of the alternatives. Identification of specific historic properties that might be affected by individual Tier 2 actions will be completed within the areas affected by those actions, and the specific effects of each action on historic properties will be evaluated at that time.

2.2 Potential Effects on I-70 Corridor Historic Properties

As noted above, for the Tier 1 level analysis, CDOT and FHWA evaluated the potential and relative effects on known historic properties. These potential effects include damage or alteration per 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(i–iv) for properties located in or immediately adjacent to the footprint for a given alternative, noise impacts per 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(v), and visual impacts per 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(v). The data collected for this Reconnaissance Survey has served as the basis for the identification of potential effects associated with the proposed action studied in the Tier 1 I-70 PEIS.

Because specific effects on historic properties cannot be defined in Tier 1, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) will be created to establish a process for taking into account the effects of Tier 2 undertakings.

3.0 History of I-70: Abbreviated Overview

3.1 Synopsis of the Historic Themes

The historic themes provide the background information for reviewing and interpreting the cultural resources that date to the historic period and offer the reader a sense of the Corridor's past. This brief study has identified four key themes pertinent to the Corridor: settlement, mining, transportation/tourism, and recreation. The information in the following sections offers a brief overview of the themes. These statements are not intended to be comprehensive. While the resources are generally discussed from west to east along the Corridor, these historic descriptions tend to go from east to west, due to the east-to-west flow of settlement and development through time.

3.2 Background to Settlement, 1600–1858

In the 1600s and 1700s, the Spanish empire administered and controlled what is now modern Colorado from New Spain (Mexico). In the early 1700s, France threatened Spain's North American holdings. However, at the end of the Seven Years (French and Indian) War, the Treaty of Paris (1763) ceded the French territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River to Spain. This political change effectively ended the French threat to Spain's influence over northern New Mexico and Colorado. Less than half a century later, the European political instability that resulted in the Napoleonic Wars led to Spain ceding the Louisiana Territory lands back to France in 1800. Three years later, in an effort to raise funds, Napoleon sold the lands to the US. The Louisiana Purchase, a bold and important decision for President Thomas Jefferson, extended the boundaries of the US to the Continental Divide with possibilities as far west as the Pacific Ocean. The Louisiana border issue between the US and Spain was not resolved until 1819 when the Adams-Onís treaty determined that a line west along the Red River, north on the 100th meridian, west on the Arkansas River, north from its source to the 42nd parallel and west to the Pacific Ocean would be the official boundary between the two countries. Central Colorado was divided. The area south and west of the Arkansas River remained with Spain and the lands north and east officially became part of the US. Thus, in 1819, much of the future I-70 Corridor became part of the US. The western portions of this region remained under Spanish and later Mexican control until the late 1840s.

Government-sponsored explorers passed through the region. Major Stephen Long located the headwaters of the Platte River and returned east via the Arkansas and Red rivers. His expedition skirted the eastern edges of the I-70 Corridor region. While increasing America's geographic knowledge of the West, the primary result of the Long expedition was the coinage of the term "Great American Desert" to describe the region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. Long and another scientist on the expedition, Edwin James, incorrectly believed that the region was unfit for use and was only a desert (Goetzmann 1966, Pike 1966).

The US government did little to encourage further exploration or settlement in the area after the Long expedition. However, fur trappers traveled the area and other parts of central Colorado searching for beaver. One of the results of the high demand and prices for furs was that the trappers successfully followed the western rivers, discovered passes into and out of mountain parks, and began to understand the rich natural resources of the area (Goetzmann 1966, Billington 1974, Hafen 1945).

The era of exploration and the fur trade created a growing body of geographical, ecological, and scientific knowledge about the American West and Colorado by the 1850s. The single most significant contribution to the future development of the I-70 Corridor area's history came from the discoveries and mapping of travel routes, including the South Platte Trail, Smoky Hill Trail, and Santa Fe Trail. When William Green Russell's party of Georgians discovered gold in 1858, Americans already knew how to get to the Colorado gold fields.

The presence of gold in the future state of Colorado was known before the gold rush of 1859. In 1858, William Green Russell and about 10 men successfully worked Dry Creek, recovering gold worth several hundred dollars. During early 1859, after hearing of Russell's success at mining, tens of thousands of young men ventured west seeking wealth along the Platte River, Dry Creek, and Cherry Creek, and in nearby newly founded Denver. The boom and bust pattern, common to much of western precious metal mining, began early in the mining history of Colorado. After the easily worked deposits were mined out and new technologies were not available to process the lower grade ores, the mines would go into a decline or bust. This would lead to abandonment of an area, as miners, speculators, and others moved on to the next promising camp.

The earliest miners were engaged in placer mining; in its most basic sense, this was mining that relied on washing the gravel in water to separate the heavier gold from the other materials. Because it required relatively inexpensive equipment, placer mining was often the first type of mining that occurred in the region. In the case of early Colorado, the bust of the early placers, such as those of Dry Creek, led the prospectors to move west into the mountains, including portions of the Corridor, to find new mines. In some areas, the placer mines were soon replaced with hardrock, lode, or quartz mines. (All three of these terms have the same basic definition: excavation into the hills along the mineral-bearing vein, removal of the ores, and then crushing and other processing to separate the mined mineral from the surrounding waste matrix.) The early placer excitement led to the first wave of settlement and mining in the I-70 Corridor region.

The spring of 1860 brought a new wave of gold seekers into Colorado. One estimate is that in May 1860, 11,000 wagons crossed the plains of Nebraska and Kansas bringing thousands of people to make their fortunes in the gold fields or to work in the support industries or to "mine the miners." The 1860 wave of miners led to further settlement in the I-70 Corridor because many of the new mines were in the mountains along Clear Creek and its two main branches, North and South Clear creeks.

3.3 Settlement and Mining in the I-70 Corridor, 1859–1960

Settlement in what is now the I-70 Corridor began as a result of placer gold discoveries along the region's streams in 1859. Later discoveries of lode deposits indicated early on that the mining industry would be a key element in the growth of the Corridor during the nineteenth century. Mining led to the development of support industries and communities and stimulated the growth of towns and cities such as Georgetown and Frisco. Business and residential development provided support to the miners. Mineral resources other than precious metals also were abundant in the Corridor area. Gold placering came first, but the discovery of minerals and metals such as silver, fire clays, coal, and zinc began in the 1860s and 1870s and contributed to the growth of the Corridor in a generally east-to-west pattern (Henderson 1926, Hollister 1867). Throughout much of the history of the Corridor, its fortunes and overall economic health and vitality were dictated by the success of local mines.

Early explorers and mountain men reported finding gold in streams and creeks. Later explorers took similar reports east with them during the 1830s and 1840s. The 1849 California gold rush encouraged many adventurers to look west for riches. By 1858 and 1859, this attention focused on the Pikes Peak region, a common reference for Colorado at the time. By the end of 1859, numerous infant settlements such as Denver and Golden developed as support centers for the gold mines, many of which had developed by 1860 west of the Denver area in the mountains along the current I-70 Corridor.

3.4 Transportation and Tourism in the I-70 Corridor, 1859–1954

The story of transportation in the I-70 Corridor, and in most of Colorado, is a story of struggle and adaptation. Today, the exact location of many earlier transportation routes is known only in a general sense. The earliest recorded transportation routes were trails and paths used by Native Americans and/or adapted from animal trails. These routes usually followed the course of least resistance and were adopted by Euro-Americans after their arrival in the area. Some routes became part of plowed fields, while others evolved into new transportation networks. The built environment tended to change also, reflecting the technological changes. This evolution is especially evident in and near the Corridor from Mount Vernon Canyon west (Gilmore et al. 1999, Nelson et al. 2001).

Native Americans in the area adapted game trails and other routes using drainages and canyons. The goal of their travel was not always to move from one place to another or to cover long distances quickly. Rather, paths often were designed to provide access to areas containing different natural resources that could be used. Trappers and traders followed these Native American routes before developing their own routes. Over time, these routes were modified or redesigned to facilitate the rapid movement of goods and people (Mehls 1984, Long 1943).

The Colorado gold rush and subsequent population growth after 1859 stimulated road-building activities (Mehls 1984, Long 1943). During the 1860s, Coloradans depended on trails and wagon roads for their connections with the rest of the US. Stage companies made their profits from carrying mail and freight and had little incentive to improve the conditions for passengers. The road surfaces were very rough, and little effort was made to make or keep the roads level. Despite these drawbacks, various vehicles used the roads, including huge freight wagons, small delivery wagons, and passenger vehicles including stagecoaches, surreys, buggies, open spring wagons, handcarts, and Conestoga wagons. In addition to difficult road conditions, travelers faced various weather hazards.

Stage lines sprang up between Denver and Central City/Black Hawk, as well as between Denver and Idaho Springs/Georgetown when word of the gold discoveries spread in 1859. Stage companies in the area of Jefferson, Clear Creek, and Gilpin counties included the Golden City and Denver Express and the Denver, Mount Vernon, and Mountain City Stage and Express Company. On the northern edges of the Corridor, the Apex and Gregory Road (also known as the Apex Wagon Road) was chartered to run from Cold Springs Ranch near Apex (just north of modern I-70) to Central City. The road actually operated for only a short distance and for a short period of time.

Mount Vernon Canyon and the South Platte caught the interest of the pioneer road builders as possible long-distance routes west from the Denver area. A toll road, the Bradford and Blue

River Road, was proposed in 1861 and established in 1881 to connect the Corridor with lands to the south and west. The toll site was known as Bradford Junction Toll Gate. The road ran from Bradford Hill west to Pine Grove and then to the Ben Baker Hotel in South Park, Park County. The road provided a reasonably direct route between Denver and Leadville. Not much later, a road was built west into Summit County via Loveland Pass, and other roads were built into northwest Colorado via Berthoud Pass. These long-distance roads were seen by many as temporary measures to alleviate the transportation situation. The desire to improve transportation systems has been nearly a constant in Colorado history since these early days (Scott 1999).

Residents of Colorado in the 1860s saw rail connections as the foremost solution to their transportation problems by 1865. On the national scene during the Civil War, the Republican-controlled Congress feared that western American settlements were exposed to an invasion by the Confederacy or a foreign power. Concern about the safety of residents in the western territories, as well as about the wealth in gold and silver, prompted passage of the Pacific Railroad Acts (1862, 1864) to subsidize construction of transcontinental rail lines. Colorado hoped to be on one or more of the routes. The northern part of Colorado eventually gained Kansas Pacific (KP) and Union Pacific (UP) connections (Athearn 1971, Noel 1973, Mehls 1992).

Despite the failure of the transcontinental railroad to come through Denver, local boosters recognized the need for branch lines to feed into the mainline railroad and for local railroads to meet the needs of the mining industry. Golden promoters worked to establish their town as the rail hub of the mining regions to the west and north. William A.H. Loveland led a group in 1861 that hoped to link Golden with Salt Lake City. Loveland hired Edward H. Berthoud to survey the route. On this expedition, Berthoud discovered the pass that would bear his name. After first developing a wagon road, Loveland then became part of the Colorado Central group. Eventually their efforts bore fruit as the Colorado Central (CC) Railroad.

The CC Railroad eventually became an important link in the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway. Built under UP sponsorship, this narrow gauge and standard gauge railroad was built to serve the mining communities of the Clear Creek Valley. Golden's rail boosters, Berthoud and Loveland, incorporated the line in 1865 as the Colorado and Clear Creek Railroad. The name changed to Colorado Central and Pacific in 1866, and the next year it became the Colorado Central. The railroad was reorganized several times. When it was apparent that the UP would build across Wyoming, the CC Railroad was designed as a feeder to the Cheyenne line. Both CC and UP directors joyously broke ground for the CC in 1868, hoping to use the CC to bypass Denver and keep Golden as the center of Colorado railroads (Hauck 1972).

By 1870 the CC Railroad had rails up Clear Creek Canyon. Clear Creek Canyon west from Golden was a relatively easy path for construction as far as Idaho Springs and Georgetown on the south fork and Black Hawk on the north fork. The route then turned into a nightmare of steep grades and narrow defiles, challenging engineers and builders to move beyond Georgetown or Black Hawk. The topography caused the lines to suffer from flooding and various other operational problems. Beginning in 1870, the CC Railroad, at the behest of the UP, began an expansion program of standard gauge lines, one east to Denver and one north-northeast toward Longmont and beyond. The Panic of 1873 upset the teetering finances of the CC Railroad and many other western rail companies. The booming mines of Clear Creek and Gilpin counties

made the company's future look prosperous and the line remained viable under different parent companies into the twentieth century.

Despite the optimistic predictions, all of the UP lines faced political and financial problems and went into receivership in the 1890s. The majority of the CC/UP Denver and Gulf emerged as part of the Colorado and Southern (C&S), with Golden as an important point where standard gauge service ended. West of Golden was narrow gauge territory, and Denver to Golden was dual gauge. Business on Clear Creek lines began a slow downward spiral after 1910. By the 1920s, trains seldom went west of Idaho Springs, and the line to Georgetown was nearly abandoned. By the end of the decade, the Colorado and Southern was making an earnest effort to abandon the rest of the Clear Creek line, as well as the old Denver South Park and Pacific (DSP&P). By the 1930s, the fate of the Clear Creek line was tied to the fortunes of the DSP&P line, which ran south of the current I-70 Corridor via Morrison, the South Platte, and on to South Park. In 1931, the Black Hawk to Central City line was formally abandoned, and in 1937 the C&S abandoned the South Park line. In 1939, the Silver Plume to Idaho Springs line was abandoned, and in 1941 the Black Hawk/Idaho Springs to Golden line was abandoned because of declining traffic, ending the rail era for the eastern portion of the Corridor (Forrest and Albi 1982, Jones et al. 1965, and Jones and Holley 1986).

The two key rail lines into the western portion of the Corridor on the other side of the Continental Divide were the Denver & Rio Grande (D&RG) and the Colorado Midland. The Denver South Park and Pacific (later UPD&G and C&S) also entered a relatively small portion of the Corridor area serving the Breckenridge/Dillon area. These companies entered the Corridor area from the south. While the history of each company is well documented elsewhere, what is important to remember is that the companies sought out rail line locations to reach mining camps, as sources of traffic or to connect other portions of their systems with each other. The circuitous routes the companies took to reach the Corridor also reflect the extreme nature of the topography. The lines reached the western portions of the Corridor during the early 1880s and generally failed to generate enough traffic to pay the expenses of construction and operation. Of the three pioneering companies, only one survived into the years after World War II: the D&RG, by that time known as the Denver & Rio Grande Western. That company also served the greatest expanse of territory along the Corridor, entering the Corridor area at Minturn, immediately west of Vail, and continuing past the western end of the Corridor at Glenwood Springs. Another significant fact about the D&RG line in the Corridor is that at Dotsero (near Gypsum) a connector line, the Dotsero Cut-Off, linked the Moffat Tunnel line of the railroad with the original Tennessee Pass line and when the Cut-Off was opened for traffic during the 1930s, it represented the completion of the last transcontinental rail route in the US. While the Tennessee Pass line is now out of service, the Dotsero-Moffat Tunnel line remains in daily use by the D&RGW's current owner, the Union Pacific Railroad (Poor 1976, Athearn 1962, and Cafky 1965).

The spread of automobile usage and ownership during the early twentieth century altered forever the character of transportation in the Corridor. As with the development of the rail network, the presence of the auto did not lead to the end of earlier transportation modes and technologies. As early as 1910, some hearty souls were beginning to plan and take extended trips in their automobiles. These pioneer auto tourists would eventually cause dramatic changes in the way America took its vacations. Cars changed the landscape, leading to the construction of distinctly

auto-oriented building forms such as service stations, the spread of auto campgrounds and motor courts, and the development of businesses aimed at assisting the motorist.

Early auto routes were often nothing more than wagon roads linked together and denoted by published guides and small route markers. Discouraged with road conditions, motorists realized that to secure the funding and guidance needed to build good interstate auto roads would require action by Congress. In 1916, the first Federal Highway Act was signed into law, providing for federal monies to assist states in road construction. To receive funding, states established highway commissions and began to designate roads to receive the monies. One of the first US highways established in the state was US 40, which crossed the eastern portions of the Corridor as far west as Empire. Thus, from the earliest days of the auto age, the Corridor was seen as a key element of the highway planners' thinking for future highways (Thomas 1996, Anonymous 1954).

The 1920s and 1930s witnessed a comparatively rapid expansion of the highway system in the Corridor. One of the foremost projects was the construction and improvement of US 40 from Kansas to Salt Lake City. By the 1930s, the road was oiled, asphalted, and/or paved except for a short segment near Kremmling, north of the current I-70 Corridor (Thomas 1996). US 6 was designated; part of it paralleled US 40, part of it was co-terminus with US 40, and part of it extended on west, becoming the first US highway to follow the length of the current I-70 Corridor (Thomas 1996). At the same time, another US highway, US 24, was being developed. This highway used the abandoned grade of the Colorado Midland Railroad for much of its route and connected into the Corridor at Minturn after running north out of Leadville over Tennessee Pass. During the years of the Eisenhower Administration, transportation planners and others felt that a system of divided highways similar to Germany's Autobahn would be necessary for national defense in any future war. This type of talk also pleased local developers and chambers of commerce, who felt that improved highways would lead to more tourism, which would lead to more profits. As part of the interstate system, and after extensive lobbying by Coloradans, the federal government determined that an interstate west out of Denver should be built to improve upon the existing US 6 and US 40, thus creating a significant new east-west travel artery. This route was designated Interstate-70 (Hyde 1990, CDOT 2002).

Hand in hand with the progress of transportation evolution in the I-70 Corridor went the growth of tourism. As early as the 1860s, travelers were being encouraged to visit the Colorado Rockies in Clear Creek and Gilpin counties. Much of this promotion was aimed at selling the wonders of nature, a thread that persists to the present. Railroad system development in the Corridor, especially up Clear Creek Canyon, led to further attempts to encourage travelers to see the splendors of Colorado from the comfort of their train. Rail companies, seeing the tourists as a potential source of traffic, published guides, offered special fares, and did other things to get people onto the trains for vacations. One of the highly touted attractions of nineteenth century Colorado was the Georgetown Loop on the Colorado Central Railroad. After automobiles became more prevalent during the early twentieth century, tourist travel took on a different complexion, but the I-70 Corridor and its numerous attractions continued to be well visited, a pattern that has continued into the twenty-first century (Dark 1939).

3.5 Recreation

The earliest recreation uses of the Corridor can be traced to the early nineteenth century. European and eastern travelers and sportsmen came to the Rocky Mountains, often in the company of mountain men, to experience the wonders of the area. These travelers hunted, fished, and observed the world around them. They were few in number, but their zest for the outdoors and the ability of the Corridor to meet their expectations established a pattern that has continued to the present. During the late nineteenth century, dude ranches developed to meet the needs of these recreation-oriented visitors, and recreation tended to be tied to extended-length stays.

By the early twentieth century, as the middle class expanded in Denver and the nation, outdoor recreation in the area became something that could be accomplished as a day trip or weekend outing. As a result, new recreation facilities developed to cater to the needs of these users. Among the first were the Denver Mountain Parks, including Lookout Mountain Park and others that were acquired and opened in 1913 and later. Under the leadership of Mayor Robert Speer and George Kessler, the City's park and parkway planner, the mountain park system grew. Eventually Denver acquired more than 13,000 acres in 22 mountain parks. This trend was later reinforced when Jefferson County and other local governments began to acquire open space lands, many along the I-70 Corridor, especially in the Corridor's eastern reaches.

The desire for outdoor recreation in Colorado and along the Corridor was further reinforced during the early twentieth century with the highly publicized hunting trip of President Theodore Roosevelt. Even before the President's jaunt, hunting and fishing expeditions were a popular pastime for the wealthy. Later, local residents, and especially Denverites, would take to the mountains to hunt and fish and with US 6 and US 40 available, many looked to the future I-70 Corridor as a favored place for such activities. After World War II, and especially during the late 1950s and into the 1960s and beyond, more and more Americans sought the backcountry for all types of recreation, such as hiking, camping and other activities, not just hunting and fishing. Their numbers swelled the demands for recreation areas in and along the Corridor.

Another Colorado recreational activity, skiing, also can trace its roots to the late nineteenth century, but needed the increased access to the mountains offered by the highways to really take off. Numerous factors affected the growth of recreational skiing in Colorado and the Corridor. As early as the 1910s and 1920s, Denverites were heading in their cars to ski slopes on the outskirts of town, such as ones along the future I-70 Corridor near Mount Vernon Canyon. These skiers were generally day-trippers, and these small ski areas remained popular until after World War II. That war, and an area near the Corridor, would have a profound effect on not only the ski use of the Corridor, but also the overall growth of skiing into an industry.

As America inched its way toward active involvement in World War II during 1940 and 1941, military leaders, at the urging of skiers such as Bob Livermore, Roger Langely, and Charles M. "Minnie" Dole, recognized the need for the US to have troops trained for winter and mountain warfare. Out of this concern was born the 10th Mountain Division. The Division trained at Camp Hale, a newly built base that included lands that would be part of the I-70 Corridor, with the cantonment area located outside Minturn. After the end of World War II, veterans of the 10th became ski coaches, ski instructors, and recreation directors, many at resorts in Colorado. Some went on to develop the Vail ski area and build Aspen into a ski area. The presence of highways, especially I-70, helped this rapid growth of skiing and other winter sports in and near the

Corridor. The role of outdoor recreation in the growth of the I-70 Corridor area has been one of the constants of the area's history for well over 100 years.

4.0 Historic Overview and Data Collection by County

4.1 Methodology

This chapter is organized by county to provide easy accessibility to data. It is organized as follows: a brief description of the historic setting; file search summary data (including tables listing all sites and listed/eligible sites), and then windshield survey and local input data for the subject county. As a result of coordination with consulting parties within the I-70 PEIS APE in 2004, a subsection containing additional local data has been included by County. Counties are described in their order of occurrence from west to east: Garfield, Eagle, Summit, Clear Creek, and Jefferson.

4.1.1 File Search Procedure

The file search was conducted at the Colorado SHPO office, also known as the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), which is the official repository for all cultural resources site records within the state of Colorado. The file search presents a list in tabular form of the site number, site descriptive information, site location, and National and/or State Register eligibility status. As a followup step, copies of relevant site record forms and report excerpts were made for reference in the preparation of this report. Federal protection for cultural resources applies only to those resources that have been listed in or determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Review of the results of the file search indicated some discrepancies, especially in eligibility status and descriptive information. Further work will need to be completed during any Tier 2 studies to complete determinations of eligibility for those sites recorded but not officially determined “eligible,” “not eligible,” or “need data.”

Most of the historic properties (NRHP-eligible or listed) are buildings, structures, or objects. These results support current interpretations of what is known about the Corridor’s history, especially the mining heritage that dominates the eastern portions of the Corridor. Historic properties that are considered to be archaeological in nature but that are from the historic period (historic archaeology) represent about one-third of the historic properties. Most of the historic archaeological properties are associated with mining and transportation systems. The smallest group of eligible sites is of prehistoric origin. Most of the significant prehistoric sites have been found in the western portions of the Corridor (Eagle and Summit counties).

The original file search conducted in 2001 for the PEIS for a 1-mile-wide corridor produced 741 site records. The record search area followed I-70 from Glenwood Springs (milepost 116) to C-470 (milepost 260). This corridor size is commonly used in developing background data for cultural resource studies in non-urbanized areas and formed the basis for data collection, review, and analysis from existing records. The most recent file search was based on an area that varied to as wide as 3 miles on either side of I-70 (October 2003), an area subsequently identified as the APE. File search summary data are provided by county in the sections that follow. More than 1,400 sites have been recorded at the OAHP within the APE.

Note that a file search is considered a starting point for historical survey work and identification of historic properties. Data contained in the OAHP files are not considered to be complete or correct for Section 106 purposes. However, as noted above, data in OAHP’s files does provide enough information on the general range of historic places within the APE for analyzing the potential effects of the alternatives studied in the Tier 1 PEIS.

Completion of Section 106 coordination during Tier 2 will result in the clarification of or redefinition of the Tier 2 project-specific APE, initiation of a new file search and appropriate windshield survey and local input coordination, use of this report as a source of background information, and a complete inventory and evaluation of appropriate sites for Tier 2 project-specific areas.

4.1.2 Initial Local Input Procedure

The second area of data collection involved two data sources: (1) input from local, knowledgeable individuals and (2) a windshield survey. Gathering of local data was initiated by contacting local preservation groups and boards. By February 2001, all local and county governments with historic preservation ordinances or boards, including CLGs, had been contacted. These groups were contacted again in December 2001 with followups in January 2002, as shown in Table 4-1. This resulted in discussions with Clear Creek County residents in the summer of 2001 to identify areas of local concern. A GIS database of locally recognized historic resources was compiled and overlaid with the proposed APE and disturbance areas (direct/indirect impacts). Representatives from Summit County and Glenwood Springs identified various potential historic resources. The USFS later identified one of the sites of local interest.

Cindy Neely, a representative of Georgetown and a member of the Mountain Corridor Advisory Committee, worked with historical consultants to set up a meeting in April 2001 with Clear Creek County residents who had knowledge of historic and archaeological resources along the Corridor within the county. The meeting was attended by Gale Murphy and Joan Drury of Mill Creek Valley Historical Society, as well as Chee Chee Bell and Mary Jane Loevlie of the Historical Society of Idaho Springs. This meeting resulted in the identification of six areas of interest. After the meeting, a group was asked to provide a map and list of potentially eligible resources and sites of local interest in the Lawson, Downieville, and Dumont historic area. Later, in the summer of 2001, R.L. Jones of Clear Creek Watershed Association took Tim Tetherow (J.F. Sato & Associates) and Steven Mehls (WHS/WCRM) on a tour of I-70 in Clear Creek County and identified three mining and two other resources between Idaho Springs and the lands west of Silver Plume.

Table 4-1 lists the cities, towns, and counties that were contacted for information on their historic preservation concerns.

Table 4-1. Local Corridor Contacts for Historic Preservation Concerns

City/Town/County	Contact	Letter (date)	Response	Called (date)
Breckenridge	Jeff Hunt, Assistant Director of Community Development Town of Breckenridge P.O. Box 168 Breckenridge, CO 80424 970-453-3184 Fax: 970-547-3132 jeffh@ci.breckenridge.co.us	1/5/01 12/21/01	No concerns, January 2002, phone call	01/02
Denver*	Devon Buckels, Assoc. City Planner Denver Planning Office 200 W. 14th Ave. Denver, CO 80204 720-865-2931 Fax: 720-865-3056 buckedc@ci.denver.co.us	1/5/01 12/21/01	No response	2/1/02

City/Town/County	Contact	Letter (date)	Response	Called (date)
Frisco	Amy Ito Historic Preservation Board Town of Frisco P.O. Box 4100 Frisco, CO 80443 970-668-5276 Fax: 970-668-0677 frisco@colo.net	1/5/01 12/21/01	No response	2/1/02
Georgetown*	Paul McKenna, Town Administrator P.O. Box 426 Georgetown, CO 80444 303-569-2555 ext. 3 Fax: 303-569-2705 gtownadmin@cji.net	1/5/01 12/21/01	Email from C. Neely 1/31/01 and others	
Glenwood Springs*	Mike Pelletier Community Development Planner City of Glenwood Springs 806 Cooper Ave. Glenwood Springs 81601 970-928-6028 Fax: 970-945-2597 mpelletier@ci.glenwood-springs.co.us Note that original contact was Ms. Janet Buck	1/5/01 12/21/01	Letter and email 1/29/01	
Golden*	Charles L. Hearn, City Planner City of Golden 1445 10th St. Golden, CO 80401 303-384-8096 Fax: 303-384-8161 chearn@ci.golden.co.us	1/5/01 12/21/01	No interest	2/8/01
Idaho Springs*	Jack Russalesi, City Administrator 1711 Miner St., Box 907 Idaho Springs, CO 80452 303-567-4421 Fax: 303-567-4955 Denver Metro: 303-573-1510 cis@idahospringsco.com	1/5/01 12/21/01	See Georgetown meetings held spring and summer 2001	
Lakewood	Kris Anderson, Collections Curator Department of Community Resources, Heritage, Culture and the Arts Lakewood's Heritage Center 797 South Wadsworth Blvd. Lakewood, CO 80226 303-987-7850 Fax: 303-987-7851	1/5/01 12/21/01	No response	2/1/02
Silver Plume	Janine Weeds, Town Clerk Town of Silver Plume, Drawer F Silver Plume, CO 80476 303-569-2363 Fax: 303-569-2363	1/5/01 12/21/01	Requested a newsletter, 3/02 See Georgetown meeting held 7/2/02	
Summit County	Mary Ellen Gilliland Historic Preservation Commission P.O. Box 289 Breckenridge, CO 80424 970-468-6273 Fax: 970-468-2080 72467.1272@compuserve.com	1/5/01 12/21/01	Email 2/23/01	

*Indicates Certified Local Governments (CLG)

4.1.3 Windshield Survey Procedure

Western Historical Studies, Inc. (WHS), as a subcontractor to J.F. Sato & Associates and at their direction and the direction of Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), undertook a windshield survey of the Corridor and met with local experts to identify historic, architectural, and other cultural resources along the Corridor. This was conducted as part of the PEIS preparation process to fulfill FHWA responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act to identify potential historic properties that might be affected by the project alternatives under consideration. The windshield survey was completed in the summer of 2001 to identify and evaluate historic and cultural resources along the Corridor.

In addition to the meetings with local representatives, WHS staff also conducted a more inclusive windshield survey of the Corridor to identify additional resources (not locally identified) and attempted to refine the locations of the locally identified resources where possible. WHS completed this work during the summer of 2001 to determine whether possible further investigations were necessary. Subsequent investigations were determined to be outside the scope of Tier 1 data needs.

The study area for the windshield survey extended from Glenwood Springs (milepost 116) to the Clear Creek-Jefferson County line (approximately milepost 247) along I-70. (The approximate boundaries were parallel to I-70 about 500 feet out from the edges of pavement.) It was anticipated that most of the resources observed would be related to mining or community development and be generally or at least partially architectural in nature.

The windshield survey consisted of driving the Corridor, examining United States Geological Survey topographic maps, and comparing the locations identified with previously recorded resources found during the initial OAHP (SHPO) file search for the project. This initial file search was completed in October 2000. As another part of this effort, the researchers attempted to verify the locations given to WHS by local informants and found that some sites previously determined not eligible for the NRHP were still considered important by local residents. Notations were made regarding these sites and resources where possible, but no on-the-ground examinations were made of the resources.

The reconnaissance efforts (both windshield survey and local input) were successful at identifying areas of potential concern for the I-70 Corridor Tier 1 PEIS, and they indicate that additional surveys will need to be completed and/or previous surveys updated at the Tier 2 level of analysis for future I-70 improvements.

4.1.4 Additional Local Input—2004

Two additional meetings with agencies and consulting parties were held in August and September 2004. As a result of these meetings, supplemental information has been provided for inclusion in this document. Every effort has been made to acknowledge local concerns regarding data collection to the extent that it applies to the Tier 1 analysis. Errors or omissions of sites or site information will be corrected during Tier 2 analysis as appropriate.

4.2 Garfield County

4.2.1 Historic Setting

Farther west, pioneers of Garfield County, and especially Glenwood Springs, understood the value of tourism long before much of the population of the Western Slope and the Corridor. Like Eagle County, Garfield County and Glenwood Springs remained generally unavailable to settlers until after the 1881 Ute removal. However, on the heels of the Ute came settlers and land speculators. Isaac Cooper, an early promoter of Aspen, recognized the potential of the Roaring Fork and Grand (Colorado) rivers' confluence as a prime location for a town. He also felt that the

nearby hot springs could be turned into a draw for health seekers and vacationers. A town company was soon formed, and attempts to build a resort were started. The first few years were trying at best, but after the arrival of the D&RG Railway in 1887 (via Glenwood Canyon from Eagle), the town of Glenwood Springs quickly developed into a resort. Within a few years of D&RG's arrival, the line to Aspen was built down the Roaring Fork Valley; and the Colorado Midland Railroad, building from the east into Aspen and then down the Roaring Fork Valley, also reached Glenwood Springs. The town's location and transportation connections led the community to become a regional trade center. The area west of Glenwood Springs also developed during the late nineteenth century, while the region to the east remained relatively unsettled because of the rugged nature of Glenwood Canyon. This pattern of sparse settlement continued into the twentieth century; only recently has the area, especially Glenwood Springs, begun to grow significantly. This growth is due in large part to the post-World War II development of the ski industry in Aspen, as well as the increase in tourism and recreation in the region (Urquhart 1970).

The Corridor area in Garfield County experienced only limited mining activity, and most of that took place in the vicinity of Glenwood Springs. After the town was settled and rail service became available, coal mines near the town were opened for commercial exploitation. The first mines were located south of town; they opened in 1883 to supply fuel to smelters in Leadville and elsewhere. A few years later, mines were opened on the western edge of Glenwood Springs, and much of the coal produced was turned into coke at ovens along the Colorado Midland Railroad near Cardiff. The mines remained active until the end of the nineteenth century, and with their closure the "mining" phase of Glenwood Springs-area Corridor history came to an end (Mehls 1982).

4.2.2 OAHP File Search Results

The OAHP acknowledges that the data available in their files may not be complete or accurate. This is a result of mistakes on site forms, incomplete or inaccurate encoding of the information into the database, and/or missing data. Table 4-2 represents the results of the October 2003 file search for the Garfield County portion of the I-70 Corridor, including sites now considered outside the Tier 1 APE (between mileposts 116 and 139.5).

Table 4-2. Garfield County OAHP File Search Results

*If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: GF=Garfield.
Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register*

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5GF.1000	Denver & Rio Grande	H	
5GF.1000.3	Denver & Rio Grande	HA	Officially eligible Contributes to National Register district
5GF.1000.4	Denver & Rio Grande	HA	Officially eligible Contributes to National Register district
5GF.1015	O'Neil Saloon—Silver Club Building	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1016	Palace Hotel—The Watersweeper and the Dwarf	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1017	The Parkinson Building	H	Field eligible
5GF.1018	Tailor Shop	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1019		H	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **GF**=Garfield.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5GF.1020		H	Field not eligible
5GF.1021	Kamm-Dever Building—Kamm Block—Kamm Mercantile	H	Officially not eligible
5GF.1022	Citizens National Bank Building—New Citizens Building—Deacon Building	H	Listed on National Register
5GF.1023	Thorson Block Bldg	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1024	Loof Lodge Bldg	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1025	Coal Office Bldg	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1026		H	Field not eligible
5GF.1028	US Land Office Bldg	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1029	Hughes Wholesale Liquors Building—Anderson Building	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1030	J.C. Schwarz Mercantile Co./Howard and Torrey Building—Brockway Building/Fabric & Quilt Shop	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1031	Napier Building	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1032	Barber Shop Building	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1033	Telegraph & Express	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1034	Liquor Emporium	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1035	Mirror Bar—Glenwood Shoe Service/ King Barber Shop	H	Field eligible
5GF.1036	Foe Building	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1037	Blake Building	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1038	McCoy Building—Corner Store—Sunlight Sports—Stringham Photography	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1039	Good Health Grocery	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1040	Heisler's Home Bakery Building—For You Shoppe—Dobbin House	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1041	Sheridan Building—Creamery Building—Creamery Condos—Cellular Glenwood Springs	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1042	Western Hotel	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1043	Hotel Denver—Star Hotel	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1044	E.B. Everett Grocery	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1045	HJH Print Shop	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1046	Noonan Building—Noonan Block	H	Field eligible
5GF.1047	Eighth St Office	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1048	Berthod Motors	H	Field needs data
5GF.1049	Garfield County Courthouse	H	Field eligible
5GF.1050	Hot Springs Historic District	Historic District	Officially eligible
5GF.1050.2	Glenwood Hot Springs Bathhouse—Natatorium—Yampa Spring—(Glenwood Springs Hot Springs Lodge and Pool)	H	Officially eligible
5GF.1050.3	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Station (Glenwood Springs Train Station)	H	Officially eligible
5GF.1252	Hubbard Cave	H	
5GF.1258	Vapor Cave 33—Yampah Hot Springs Vapor Caves	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1259	Ice Cave	H	
5GF.1262.1	N/A Flume	HA	Field eligible
5GF.1262.9	Water Tank and Treatment Facility	HA	Field eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **GF**=Garfield.

Listing type abbreviations: *H* = Historic; *A* = Archaeological; *HA* = Historic, Archaeological; *HD* = Historic District; *NR* = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5GF.1270	Glenwood Canyon	HD	
5GF.1305		A	Field not eligible
5GF.1457	The Glenwood (Springs) Ditch	H	Officially not eligible
5GF.1515		H	Officially needs data
5GF.1549	Federal Building (Glenwood Springs)—Post Office—Glenwood Springs	H	Officially eligible
5GF.1654	Shelton-Holloway House	H	Listed on the State Register
5GF.1661	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Aspen Branch	HA	Officially eligible
5GF.1662	Atkinson Canal	H	Field not eligible
5GF.1663	Colorado Midland Railroad Grade	HA	Field eligible
5GF.2129	White River Supervisor's Warehouse	H	Officially not eligible
5GF.2306	Edinger-Shumate House—Frontier Historical Society Museum	H	Field not eligible
5GF.2438	Sam Dougan House—Osgood House	H	Field eligible
5GF.2439	Rex Hotel	H	Field eligible
5GF.2441	Glenwood Springs Hydroelectric Plant—Glenwood Light & Water Co. Hydroelectric Plant—Glenwood Center for the Arts	H	Listed on National Register Listed on the State Register
5GF.2456.5	Shosone to Hopkins Transmission Line Segment	HA H	Officially eligible
5GF.2460	First Church of Christ the Scientist—Glenwood Springs	H	Field eligible
5GF.2461	Kaiser House	H	Field not eligible
5GF.2501		HA	Field not eligible
5GF.2587	First Presbyterian Church (Glenwood Springs)	H	Field not eligible
5GF.2588	Napier House	H	Field eligible
5GF.2615	Parkison House	H	Field eligible
5GF.2616	De Remer-Korn House	H	Field not eligible
5GF.2675	Kendrick House	H	Field eligible
5GF.2693	Dr. William W. Crook House—Crook House	H	Field eligible
5GF.2694	Von Rosenberg House	H	Field not eligible
5GF.2695	Glenwood Springs Sanitarium—Glenwood Sanitarium	H	Field eligible
5GF.270	Bair Ranch	H	Officially eligible
5GF.2717	Glenwood Springs Viaduct—Milepost 0.23—CDOT No. F-07-A	H	Officially eligible
5GF.2752	Glenwood Canyon Transportation Corridor	HD	
5GF.2753.1	Grizzly Creek Trail Segment—Grizzly Creek Pack Trail Segment—Grizzly Creek Mule Trail Segment	HA H	Field needs data
5GF.2773.1		HA H	Field not eligible
5GF.2773.2	Transfer Trail	HA	Officially not eligible
5GF.2775	Red Mountain Ski Area	HA	Field eligible
5GF.2786	Furniture Crockery—Bell Cafe	H	Field not eligible
5GF.279	Brackney House	H	
5GF.2812		HA	Officially not eligible
5GF.285	Starr Manor	H	Listed on National Register

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **GF**=Garfield.
 Listing type abbreviations: *H* = Historic; *A* = Archaeological; *HA* = Historic, Archaeological; *HD* = Historic District; *NR* = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5GF.286	Edward T. Taylor House—Taylor House	H	Listed on National Register
5GF.409	Log Barn & House	HA	Officially not eligible
5GF.411		H	
5GF.413		H	
5FG.414	Shoshone Hydroelectric Power Plant	H	Officially eligible
5GF.469	Aspen and Western Railroad Colorado Midland Railroad	HA	Officially eligible
5GF.489		A	
5GF.767	Hotel Colorado	H	Listed on National Register
5GF.822		A	Field needs data
5GL.1205.1		HA	Officially not eligible
5GL.717	South Bend Placer, Lone Star Mine	HA	Officially not eligible

4.2.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search

As a result of the OAHP file search, a number of properties were identified as NRHP or SRHP listed or eligible. For Garfield County, these properties are identified in Table 4-3. Asterisks indicate sites in portions of the Garfield County corridor that are no longer within the boundaries of the final Tier 1 APE.

Garfield County historic districts and individual properties identified on Table 4-3 that are located within 500 feet on either side of I-70 are discussed on the pages following the table to give the reader a better sense of the variety, qualities, and characteristics of the historic properties in the Corridor.

Table 4-3. Garfield County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties from OAHP File Search

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5GF.1000.3	Denver & Rio Grande*	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5GF.1000.4	Denver & Rio Grande*	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5GF.1022	Citizens National Bank Building—New Citizens Building— Deacon Building	Historic	Listed on National Register
5GF.1050	Hot Springs Historic District	Historic District	Officially eligible
5GF.1050.2	Hot Springs Lodge and Pool (Glenwood Hot Springs Bathhouse; Natatorium; Yampa Spring)	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.1050.3	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Station	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.1549	Federal Building (Glenwood Springs)—Post Office— Glenwood Springs	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.1654	Shelton-Holloway House	Historic	Listed on the State Register
5GF.1661	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.2441	Glenwood Springs Hydroelectric Plant—Glenwood Light & Water Co. Hydroelectric Plant—Glenwood Center For The Arts	Historic	Listed on National Register Listed on the State Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5GF.2456.5	Shoshone to Hopkins Transmission Line Segment	Historical Archaeology-Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.270	Bair Ranch*	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.2717	Glenwood Springs Viaduct—Milepost 0.23—CDOT No. F-07-A	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.285	Starr Manor*	Historic	Listed on National Register
5GF.286	Edward T. Taylor House—Taylor House*	Historic	Listed on National Register
5GF.414	Shoshone Hydroelectric Power Plant*	Historic	Officially eligible
5GF.767	Hotel Colorado	Historic	Listed on National Register

4.2.3.1 Hot Springs Historic District (5GF.1050)

The hot springs bathhouse, natatorium, and Yampa Spring were developed between the late 1880s and early 1990s on what was at that time an island in the Colorado River by the Glenwood Hot Springs Company, a combination of local, East Coast, and English investors, led by prominent mining engineer and Glenwood developer, Walter Devereux. The Lodge (bathhouse and natatorium) were constructed between 1888 and 1890 in the Romanesque Revival style; the architect was Theodore Von Rosenberg. With the completion of the Hotel Colorado (5GF.767) to the north of the natatorium in 1893, many of the business and social elite of Colorado visited the resort. The district also includes the Glenwood Springs Train Station (Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Station, 5GF.1050.3). The Train Station was constructed in 1903 in the Romanesque Revival style. The district is considered eligible under Criteria A and C.

4.2.3.2 Hot Springs Lodge and Pool

Glenwood Hot Springs Bathhouse, Natatorium, Yampa Spring, 5GF.1050.2, in the Hot Springs Historic District

The Hot Springs Resort was developed between the late 1880s and 1890s on what was at that time an island in the Colorado River. The river was diverted to the south of the island (its current location) by the construction of a large rock wall, and the Yampa Spring was lined with stone in 1886–1887. The natatorium (swimming pool) was then excavated and finished in 1888, in what is essentially the original river bed along the north edge of the island. Finally, the bathhouse (and other small buildings no longer present) was constructed between 1888 and 1890 to complete the spa. This individual property is considered eligible under Criteria A, B and C.

4.2.3.3 Glenwood Springs Train Station

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Station, 5GF.1050.3, in the Hot Springs Historic District

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was the first to arrive in Glenwood Springs in October 1887. During its first 15 years of operation in Glenwood Springs, a simple depot was located at the north end of Pitkin Avenue. By the late 1890s, this structure was proving inadequate. Construction of the current building was completed in 1903. In addition to tourists and miners, the railroad depot was visited by troops traveling across the country during World War I and World War II when Glenwood Springs was the site of the Naval Convalescent Hospital located in the Hotel Colorado. The Railroad Station is an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival style. This individual property is considered eligible under Criteria A and C.

4.2.3.4 Glenwood Springs Viaduct F-07-A (5GF.2717)

Built in 1953 to replace one of the most important bridges in the state, the Glenwood Springs Viaduct is historically significant for its role in regional transportation. The bridge is technologically significant as a long-span example of its structural type. During the 1920s and 1930s, the Colorado Highway Department began building steel deck girder structures in lieu of trusses. Not many steel girder bridges were built, limiting their use to particular circumstances such as long-span urban crossings. The Glenwood Springs Viaduct is distinguished as a well-preserved, large-scale example of beam bridge construction in Colorado. This bridge was determined officially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C on July 8, 2002.

4.2.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results

The following briefly describes the resources identified by the local input and windshield survey efforts for the I-70 PEIS. Some of these properties have site numbers, but none have been identified at this time as listed on or officially eligible for the NRHP. During the Tier 2 process, eligibility determinations will be made for properties meeting appropriate criteria. In Garfield County, the proposed Glenwood Springs Commercial District was identified as the result of local input. This district is described below.

4.2.4.1 Glenwood Springs Commercial District

This resource is the downtown area of Glenwood Springs and is made up of commercial and residential architectural resources. The area is about four blocks long (north-south) by two to three blocks wide (east-west). The resources generally date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and exhibit some indications of modification and remodeling over the years. The area has the potential to be considered as eligible to be a National Register Historic District. Local parties identified this resource.

4.2.5 Additional Local Input—2004

Mike Pelletier, Senior Planner, City of Glenwood Springs provided a map of potential historic properties within 500 feet of I-70 for the intersection of I-70 (milepost 116) and Grand Avenue (SH 82) in Glenwood Springs (email dated September 2, 2004). Table 4-4 is a tabular presentation of that data. Data on NRHP eligibility were pulled from the OAHF database also shown in Table 4-4. Besides the Odeon Theater (5GF.3299), these sites are also on Table 4-2.

Table 4-4. Potential Additional Historic Properties Glenwood Springs

Site Number	Site Name		NRHP Eligibility Status
No Number	Historic Commercial—northwest of Grand Avenue and 6 th Street		Needs information
5GF.2441	Glenwood Springs Hydroelectric Plant		Listed on National Register
5GF.1258	Yampa Vapor Caves		Field not eligible
5GF.1050.2	Glenwood Hot Springs Bathhouse—Natatorium—Yampa Spring		Officially eligible
5GF.3299	Odeon Theater		Unknown
5GF.1050.3	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Station		Officially eligible
No Number	Historic Commercial—either side of Grand Avenue, south of 7 th Street		See section 4.2.4.1 above
5GF.1015	O'Neil Saloon—Silver Club Building		Field not eligible
5GF.1043	Hotel Denver—Star Hotel		Field not eligible

4.3 Eagle County

4.3.1 Historic Setting

The settlement of Eagle County dates to the late nineteenth century as settlers, supported by growing transportation networks, spread west across central Colorado. Despite early precious mineral discoveries along the upper Arkansas River and subsequent prospecting along the Eagle and Roaring Fork rivers, little actual settlement took place. This was due in large part to the isolation of the region stemming from a lack of ready transportation, and the presence of the Ute on the Western Slope. After the Leadville discoveries and boom of the 1870s, prospecting gained renewed interest, and miners filtered across the Continental Divide into both the Roaring Fork and Eagle River areas.

Despite successes in prospecting, the Native Americans and their reservations were perceived as a major obstacle. However, during September 1879, events unfolded that led to the removal of the Ute from the Corridor area during the early 1880s. The White River Agency Utes, under the control of Nathaniel C. Meeker, finally reached a point that they could no longer tolerate the agent's demands. The Ute attacked the agency and a detachment of US cavalry. The attacks led to US Army reprisals and, after lengthy negotiations, removal of the Ute from the region in 1881 (Emmit 1954).

Mineral discoveries made during 1878–1879 along the Eagle River by prospectors from Leadville led to the development of a mining camp at Red Cliff (Homestake Creek and Eagle River) in 1879. Soon thereafter, Eagle City, Astor City, Taylor City, Eagle River, and the Horn Silver mining districts were formed, and the Eagle Valley was alive with the sounds of mining and other activities.

In 1882, the Denver and Rio Grande (D&RG) Railway crossed Tennessee Pass and entered Red Cliff, which marked the beginning of a new era for the Eagle Valley. Eventually the Vail line would build on west across Eagle County, paralleling the current I-70 Corridor from Minturn west into Garfield County and Glenwood Springs. The railroad, the markets of the mining camps, and the broad valleys along the Eagle River led to the rapid settlement of that portion of the Corridor by ranchers and farmers during the 1880s. From then until the middle to later part of the twentieth century, ranching and farming continued to dominate the area's economy. After World War II, tourism and recreation became an increasingly important part of the life of the region (Knight and Hammock 1965, McCabe 1899).

Over Vail Pass in the Eagle River Valley, mining activity originally was for precious metals, but other minerals, especially zinc and gypsum, became important products that were mined for decades. While less glamorous than a bonanza gold mine, zinc and gypsum mines remained significant producers, adding annually to the local economy for much of the twentieth century. Mining started in the Eagle County area after the discoveries at Red Cliff, and spread from there to much of the county. Many of the early mines were silver mines, and in the wake of the Panic of 1893, most closed, never to reopen. Other mines, primarily because of the high lead and zinc content of their ores, continued to operate, and the mines at Gilman became a key zinc producer for the nation during the World Wars of the twentieth century. The mines at Gilman became the nation's leading producer for much of the first half of the twentieth century. Later in the century, the value of the gypsum deposits near Gypsum were recognized and exploited. Thus, Eagle

County, while never considered one of Colorado's leading mining areas, did prove to be a key element of Colorado's mining industry during the twentieth century (Smith 1949).

4.3.2 OAHP File Search Results

The OAHP acknowledges that the data available in their files may not be complete or accurate. This is a result of mistakes on site forms, incomplete or inaccurate encoding of the information into the database, and/or missing data. Table 4-5 represents the results of the October 2003 file search for the Eagle County portion of the I-70 Corridor, including sites now outside the Tier 1 APE (between mileposts 116 and 139.5). Note that archaeological sites listed usually do not have site names shown.

Table 4-5. Eagle County OAHP File Search Results

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: EA=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.1		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1027		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1035		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1037		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1038	Koprivnikar Ranch	H	Field not eligible
5EA.1039	O'Neill-Holland Ditch	HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1040		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1042		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1046		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1047		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1048		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1049		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1050		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1051.1	Stremme and Gates Ditch	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1051.2	Stremme and Gates Ditch	HA	
5EA.1052.1	CKP Ditch	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1053		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1054		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1055		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1056		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1057		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1058		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1059		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1060		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1061		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1062	Eagle Mine Belden, Gilman Rex Flats	H	
5EA.1063		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1064	Eagle Town Hall	H	Field needs data
5EA.1076	Calhoun's Lazy Ranch (Centennial Farm)	H	Centennial Farm

Revised Reconnaissance Survey of the I-70 Mountain Corridor

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: EA=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.1083		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1089		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1092	Meadow Mountain Line Shack	H	Officially not eligible
5EA.1095		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1096		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1171	Lottie, Raymond	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1239	Oleson Ditch	HA	
5EA.1273		A	Officially eligible
5EA.1276		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1277		A	Officially needs data
5EA.128	Dotsero Burial	A	Officially eligible
5EA.1286		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1289		A	Officially eligible
5EA.129		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.13		A	Field not eligible
5EA.130		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.131		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1329		A	Field needs data
5EA.1330		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1331		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1332		A	Field needs data
5EA.1333		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1334		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1335		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1336		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1337		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1338		A	Field eligible
5EA.1339		A	Field needs data
5EA.1340		A	Field eligible
5EA.1341		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1342		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1343		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1344		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1345		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1346		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1347		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1348		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1349		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1350		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1351		A	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **EA**=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.1352		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1353		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1354		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1355		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1356		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1365		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1366		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1367		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1370		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1371		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1372		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1373		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1374		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1375		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1377		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1378		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1452		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1453		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1454		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1455		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1456		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1457		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1458		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1463		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1464		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1465		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1466		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1467		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1470.1	Hollingsworth Ditch Segment	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1472		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1474		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1475		A	Field not eligible
5EA.153		A	Field needs data
5EA.154		A	Field needs data
5EA.155		A	Field needs data
5EA.1555	Grouse Creek Lithic Scatter	A	Officially eligible
5EA.1585	Glenwood Canyon Transportation Corridor	HD	
5EA.159		A	Field needs data
5EA.1590	Eagle River Bridge—Milepost 155.98—CDOT No. F-10-E	H	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.1	Dotsero Cutoff	HA	Officially eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **EA**=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.1595.2–5EA.1595.5	Denver & Rio Grand Railway Company Line	HA	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.6	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	HA	Field eligible
5EA.1597		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1598		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1599.1	Nottingham and Puder Ditch Segment	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.16		A	Field not eligible
5EA.160		A	Field needs data
5EA.1604	Dotsero Bridge—Milepost 133.51—CDOT No. F-08-F	H	Listed on National Register
5EA.1605	Eagle River Bridge—Milepost 142.18—CDOT No. F-09-A	H	Officially not eligible
5EA.1608	Eagle River Bridge—CDOT No. F-09-H—Milepost 150.24	H	Listed on National Register
5EA.161		A	Field needs data
5EA.1614	Wolcott Bridge—CDOT No. F-10-B	H	Listed on National Register
5EA.162		A	Field needs data
5EA.1628	Gypsum Bridge—CDOT No. Gyp-Trg	H	Field eligible
5EA.163		A	Field needs data
5EA.1633	Town of Eagle Dump	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1647		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1648		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1649		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.165		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1691.1	Fleck Ditch	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1692		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1693		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1694		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1697		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1730		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1731.1	Terrell and Ford Ditch—Segment	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1735		A	Officially eligible
5EA.1736		A	Officially eligible
5EA.1737		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1738		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1739		A	Field not eligible
5EA.174		A	Field needs data
5EA.1740		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1747		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1748		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.175		A	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **EA**=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.1799		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1800		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1801.1	Casper-Schumm Ditch	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1802		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.1803		A	Officially eligible
5EA.1804		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.1805		A	Officially needs data
5EA.1806		A	Officially needs data
5EA.1807		A	Officially needs data
5EA.1808		A	Officially eligible
5EA.1809		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.1810		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1811		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1812		A	Field not eligible
5EA.1816		A	Officially needs data
5EA.1817		A	Officially needs data
5EA.186.1	Wolcott to Steamboat Springs Stage Road	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.187		H	Field eligible
5EA.189		H	
5EA.19	Price Ranch	HA	
5EA.193	Rood Gulch Bridge	H	Officially not eligible data
5EA.195		HA	No assessment given on form
5EA.198	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad (Entire Railroad)	H	Field eligible
5EA.198.1	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad—Bridge	H	Officially eligible
5EA.198.34	D & RGW RR Shed, Signals & Phone Box—Sptc Shed, Signals & Phone Box—Denver & Rio Grande Western—Sage to Leadville—Southern Pacific Lines—Sage to Leadville—Milepost 329.2	H	Field not eligible
5EA.199		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.20	Wolcott Cabin Site, Bocco Residence	H	Delisted from National Register
5EA.200		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.202		H	
5EA.203		H	
5EA.204		H	Field eligible
5EA.232		H	No assessment given on form
5EA.233		H	No assessment given on form
5EA.234		HA	No assessment given on form
5EA.235		H	No assessment given on form
5EA.236		H	No assessment given on form
5EA.237		HA	No assessment given on form
5EA.238		H	No assessment given on form

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: EA=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.239		HA	No assessment given on form
5EA.25	Hyde Hurst Dairy	H	Field eligible
5EA.255	McCoy Ck Town	H	No assessment given on form
5EA.259		A	Field eligible
5EA.26		H	Field eligible
5EA.264		A	
5EA.265		H	
5EA.267		H	
5EA.268	Brown Palace Quarry	H	Field eligible
5EA.269	Brett Homestead, Brett Cabin	H	
5EA.271		HA	Field needs data
5EA.272		A	Officially needs data
5EA.3		A	Officially needs data
5EA.317	Shield Cave	A	Field eligible
5EA.324		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.330		A	Field not eligible
5EA.344	Grouse Creek Cabin Site	HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.347		A	Field not eligible
5EA.355		A	Field not eligible
5EA.368		A	Field not eligible
5EA.4		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.423		A	Field not eligible
5EA.424		A	Field not eligible
5EA.425		A	Field not eligible
5EA.426		A	Field not eligible
5EA.427		H	Field not eligible
5EA.428		H	Field not eligible
5EA.429		A	Field not eligible
5EA.430		A	Field not eligible
5EA.431		A	Field not eligible
5EA.432		A	Field not eligible
5EA.433	Bead 'N' Tinkle Site	A	Officially eligible
5EA.434		A	Field not eligible
5EA.435		A	Field not eligible
5EA.436		A	Field not eligible
5EA.47		H	Officially eligible Field needs data
5EA.477	Agnew Gulch Bridge	H	
5EA.48		H	Field needs data
5EA.49		H	Field needs data
5EA.5		A	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: EA=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.50		HA	Field needs data
5EA.51		HA	Officially needs data
5EA.52		H	Field eligible
5EA.520	Redcliff-Dotsero Stage Road	H	
5EA.520.1	Redcliff-Dotsero Stage Road Segment	HA	Field not eligible
5EA.521		A	Field not eligible
5EA.522		A	Field not eligible
5EA.54		HA	Field needs data
5EA.576		A	Field needs data
5EA.6		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.618		A	Field not eligible
5EA.620		A	Field not eligible
5EA.629		A	Field not eligible
5EA.63		A	Field not eligible
5EA.645		A	Field not eligible
5EA.646	Avon Ranger Station	H	Field not eligible
5EA.647	Church—First Evangelical Lutheran	H	Listed on National Register
5EA.648	Church—Community United Methodist	H	
5EA.652		H	
5EA.653	Dotsero	H	
5EA.654	Holden Ranch	H	
5EA.66		H	
5EA.667	Prater Residence	H	
5EA.668	Avon Store—Post Office	H	
5EA.669	Schlaepfer Barn, Offerson-Nottingham	H	
5EA.67		HA	Officially eligible
5EA.670	Townsend-Howard Barn, Offerson-Nottingham	H	
5EA.671	Edwards Cemetery	H	
5EA.672	Brett Ranch	H	
5EA.673	Quick Residence	H	
5EA.674	Nottingham Ranch, Offerson Ranch	H	
5EA.7		A	Officially needs data
5EA.727	Bridge F-11-AU	H	Officially eligible
5EA.728	Bridge F-11-AV	H	Officially eligible
5EA.729	F-11-AS	H	Field not eligible
5EA.730	F-11-AT	H	Field not eligible
5EA.731	F-11-AO	H	Field not eligible
5EA.732	F-11-AP	H	Field not eligible
5EA.734	Eagle River Bridge at Avon	H	
5EA.737	Bridge F-12-AS—Bridge F-12-AT	H	Officially eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: EA=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.738	F-11-AQ-AR	H	Field not eligible
5EA.739	F-10-AA/F-10-AB	HA H	Officially eligible
5EA.740	Vail Road Bridge	H	Officially eligible
5EA.741	F-9-AF-AG	H	Field not eligible
5EA.758		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.759		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.760		A	Field not eligible
5EA.761		A	Field not eligible
5EA.762		A	Field not eligible
5EA.763		HA	Field not eligible
5EA.764		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.765		A	Field not eligible
5EA.766		A	Field not eligible
5EA.767		A	Field not eligible
5EA.768		A	Field not eligible
5EA.769		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.770		A	Field not eligible
5EA.771		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.773		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.774		A	Field not eligible
5EA.786	S Fork Piney Cabin	H	Field not eligible
5EA.795	Tigiwon Community House, Tigiwon Community	H	Officially eligible
5EA.8		A	
5EA.803		A	Field not eligible
5EA.804		A	Field not eligible
5EA.805		A	Field not eligible
5EA.806		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.807		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.808		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.809		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.821		A	Field not eligible
5EA.829		A	Field not eligible
5EA.83		H	Field needs data
5EA.830		A	Field not eligible
5EA.831		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.852		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.856		A	
5EA.87		A	Field not eligible
5EA.870		A	Field not eligible
5EA.88		A	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **EA**=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.888	Camp, Temporary Shelter	H	Officially not eligible
5EA.89		A	Field needs data
5EA.894		A	
5EA.9		H	Field needs data
5EA.90		A	Field not eligible
5EA.902	Eagle Ranger Station	H	Officially eligible
5EA.903	Minturn Work Center, Minturn Ranger Station	H	Officially not eligible
5EA.91		HA	Officially needs data
5EA.910	Case Homestead	H	Officially not eligible
5EA.911	Tom High Homestead	H	Officially not eligible
5EA.913		A	Field not eligible
5EA.915	Nelson Ranch, Meadow Mountain Complex	HA	
5EA.916		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.918		A	
5EA.919		A	
5EA.92		A	
5EA.933		A	
5EA.934		HA	
5EA.956		A	Officially eligible
5EA.957		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.958		A	Field not eligible
5EA.959		A	Field not eligible
5EA.960		A	Field not eligible
5EA.961		A	Field not eligible
5EA.962		A	Field not eligible
5EA.963		A	Field not eligible
5EA.964		A	Field not eligible
5EA.965		A	Field not eligible
5EA.966		A	Field not eligible
5EA.967		A	Field not eligible
5EA.968		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.969		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.970		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.971		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.972		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.973		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.974		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.975		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.976		HA	Officially not eligible
5EA.977		A	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **EA**=Eagle.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5EA.978		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.979		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.980		A	Officially not eligible
5EA.988		HA	Officially not eligible

4.3.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search

As a result of the OAHP file search, a number of properties were identified as NRHP or SRHP listed or eligible. For Eagle County, these properties are identified in Table 4-6. Asterisks indicate sites in portions of the Eagle County corridor that are no longer within the boundaries of the final Tier 1 APE.

Individual Eagle County historic properties identified on Table 4-6 that are located within 500 feet on either side of I-70 are discussed on the pages following the table to give the reader a better sense of the variety, qualities, and characteristics of the historic properties in the Corridor. No historic districts have been identified in the Eagle County portion of the I-70 Tier 1 APE.

Table 4-6. Eagle County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties from OAHP File Search

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5EA.1273	N/A	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.128	Dotsero Burial*	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.1289	N/A	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.1555	Grouse Creek Lithic Scatter*	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.1590	Eagle River Bridge—Milepost 155.98—CDOT No. F-10-E (The bridge was removed in 1999.)	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.1	Dotsero Cutoff*	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.3	Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company Line	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.4	Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company Line	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.5	Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company Line	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5EA.1595.6	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	Historical Archaeology- Historic	Field eligible
5EA.1604	Dotsero Bridge—Milepost 133.51*—CDOT No. F-08-F	Historic	Listed on National Register
5EA.1608	Eagle River Bridge—Milepost 150.24—CDOT —No. F-09-H	Historic	Listed on National Register
5EA.1614	Wolcott Bridge—CDOT No. F-10-B	Historic	Listed on National Register
5EA.1735	N/A	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.1736	N/A	Archaeological	Officially eligible

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5EA.1803	N/A	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.1808	N/A	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.198.1	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad—Bridge	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.433	Bead 'N' Tinkle Site	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5EA.47	N/A*	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.647	Church—First Evangelical Lutheran	Historic	Listed on National Register
5EA.67	N/A*	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5EA.727	F-11-AU Vail Pass Bridge	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.728	F-11-AV Vail Pass Bridge	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.737	Bridge F-12-AS—Bridge F-1	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.739	F-10-AA/F-10-AB Bridges	Historical Archaeology- Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.740	Vail Road Bridge	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.902	Eagle Ranger Station	Historic	Officially eligible
5EA.956	No Name	Archaeological	Officially eligible

4.3.3.1 Bead 'N' Tinkle Site (5EA.433)

The Bead 'N' Tinkle site was originally recorded during monitoring of the Wolcott-Basalt Powerline Project in 1981 (Grand River Institute). The property consists of a wickiup village located on a sage/juniper-covered bench above the Eagle River Valley. Six wickiup structures with evidence of juniper matting, numerous hearths, and various artifacts (chipped and ground stone, beads, metal tinklers, and leather fragments) were present at the site. Most of the site was probably affected by the original construction of I-70. Projectile point types are Late Archaic and may have been collected for reuse by the Utes. The property was reevaluated in 1999–2000 during a survey for a proposed fiber optic line. One possible wickiup and associated debitage are located within the I-70 right-of-way. The property appears to be much larger than originally recorded. The Bead 'N' Tinkle site was officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on June 8, 2000, for its data potential (Criterion D).

4.3.3.2 Archaeological No Name (5EA.1803)

This prehistoric site is located on a broad, flat ridge above the Eagle River. The site is important for its prehistoric value and contains a large lithic scatter and camp with abundant debitage and fire-cracked rock associated with ground stone, burned bone, and several hearths. It is eligible under Criterion D for its data potential.

4.3.3.3 Archaeological No Name (5EA.1808)

This protohistoric site is located on a broad, flat ridge above the Eagle River. It consists of a lithic scatter and camp with a diverse artifact assemblage. The artifacts include the remains of several prehistoric cultural features including possible remains of three wickiups. The site has the potential to contribute significant information about a range of research topics related to

Protohistoric era use in the Eagle River Valley. It is eligible under Criterion D for its data potential.

4.3.3.4 F-11-AU Bridge (5EA.727)

This segmented concrete box girder is located on I-70 eastbound at Vail Pass and consists of the eastbound lane where it crosses over a county road and Gore Creek. The architect was the International Engineers Company, and the builder was the Centric Corporation. This structure is one of eight segmented concrete bridges built on the Vail Pass Highway Project between 1973 and 1978. The bridge consists of four spans, each a maximum length of 200 feet. The total length of the girder is 701 feet. This bridge and another that cross Gore Creek (5EA.728) are considered to be the most distinctive of their type. They are notable for their complex geometry and high mountain setting. Although the bridges are less than 50 years old, they were the first of their type to be constructed in Colorado. The alignment and design were selected to fit the highway to the land with the least possible disturbance to the ecological setting. As a result of the ease of precast girder construction used on the bridge, the Vail Pass Highway Project was able to construct an interstate highway compatible with the mountain environment. They even complemented the natural landscape in color, form, and placement. This girder bridge was officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on June 3, 1988, for its engineering values (Criterion C).

4.3.3.5 F-11-AV Bridge (5EA.728)

This segmented concrete box girder is located adjacent to F-11-AU Bridge, is of the same design and construction, and was officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on June 3, 1988, for its engineering values (Criterion C) described above.

4.3.3.6 F-10-AA/F-10-AB Bridge (5EA.739)

Site 5EA.739 is a seven-span composite welded girder bridge constructed in 1971. Carrying I-70 over the Eagle River, the bridge measures 1,126 feet in total length. This bridge was one of the first to preserve the environment by leaving the trees in the median. This structure is a notable long span example of the continuous and composite welded girder. A somewhat unusual design at the time of construction, this bridge and others like it in the Vail Pass area received a 1973 Award of Merit from the American Institute of Steel Construction. This property was assessed as officially eligible for the NRHP on June 3, 1988.

4.3.3.7 Wolcott Bridge CDOT F-10-B (5EA.1614)

Site 5EA.1614 is the Wolcott Bridge, constructed in 1916. The bridge is technologically significant as an intact example of proprietary concrete bridge design of the early twentieth century. Known as a “Luten arch,” this type of elliptical arch construction was heavily promoted by the Pueblo Bridge Company, the builders of this structure and the most prolific bridge builders in Colorado from the 1900s to the 1910s. This bridge is one of scores of Luten arches built by the company; however, only 16 of these structures remain in place today. The Wolcott Bridge was assessed as officially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C, and listed on the National Register on October 15, 2002. This bridge is scheduled to be removed by the end of 2005.

4.3.3.8 Denver and Rio Grande Western (D&RGW) Railroad, Multiple Segments (5EA.1595)

This portion of the D&RGW Railroad roughly parallels the Eagle River from Tennessee Pass west to Glenwood Canyon. It was built during the 1880s as the D&RGW raced to reach the

mines of central Colorado as an extension of the Arkansas Valley line to Leadville. It was originally built as a narrow gauge line and was later converted to standard gauge. The D&RGW Railroad was the first operational railroad across the central Rocky Mountains in Colorado. The line was upgraded in the 1920s with upkeep until the 1980s. The rail line is important to both local and regional history and has been recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP for its association with the development of Eagle County and the expansion of railroads across the Rocky Mountains (Criterion A). This line was officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2000.

4.3.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results

Local input and windshield survey results for Eagle County are summarized on Table 4-7. The following briefly describes the resources identified by the local input and windshield survey efforts for the I-70 PEIS. Some of these properties have site numbers, but none have been identified at this time as listed on or officially eligible for the NRHP. During the Tier 2 process, eligibility determinations will be made for properties meeting appropriate criteria.

Table 4-7. Eagle County Resources Identified by Local Input and Windshield Survey

Land Use/Function	Name	Source
Residential	Housing area at Dotsero (now outside APE)	Windshield survey
Ranch	Hoft Ranch	Windshield survey
Irrigation	Sherwood Ditch	Windshield survey
Irrigation	Holland Ditch	Windshield survey
Irrigation	O'Neill Ditch	Windshield survey
Railroad area	Wilmor	Windshield survey

4.3.4.1 Housing Area at Dotsero

This resource consists of residential structures of various ages, most appearing to date to the early to mid-twentieth century. Some may be associated with the construction and operation of the Dotsero Cutoff, which is a span of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad track from Bond to Dotsero. The resource is made up of residential architectural properties. The area has the potential to be considered as eligible to be a National Register Historic District. This area was identified in the windshield survey.

4.3.4.2 Hoft Ranch

This ranching complex consists of various architectural resources that appear to date primarily to the early to mid-twentieth century. There are some indications of later remodeling and changes to the complex. The area has the potential to be considered as a National Register Historic District and possibly a cultural landscape. This area was identified in the windshield survey.

4.3.4.3 Sherwood Ditch

This resource is an irrigation ditch system. It may date to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP. This area was identified in the windshield survey.

4.3.4.4 Holland Ditch

This resource is an irrigation ditch system. It may date to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP. This ditch may be associated with the O'Neill Ditch. This area was identified in the windshield survey. (It may be related to Site 5EA.1039.)

4.3.4.5 O'Neill Ditch

This resource is an irrigation ditch system. It may date to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP. This ditch may be associated with the Holland Ditch. This area was identified in the windshield survey. (It may be related to Site 5EA.1039.)

4.3.4.6 Wilmor

This complex of railroad-related sidings and resources dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP or as a contributing element of a larger railroad system resource (D&RGW). This area was identified in the windshield survey.

4.3.5 Additional Local Input—2004

J. Rebecca Leonard, Senior Planner for Eagle County, in a letter dated October 7, 2004, provided the following site names for possible inclusion in this study: a Dotsero cemetery, Dotsero Bridge (5EA.1604), Bair Ranch (5GF.270), and Glenwood Canyon. Some or all of these properties or areas may be outside the Tier 1 APE.

4.4 Summit County

4.4.1 Historic Setting

Summit County can trace its heritage to the gold rush era in a manner similar to that of neighboring Clear Creek County. In 1859, miners found gold at a place that became Breckenridge; and thus one of the first towns on Colorado's Western Slope was established. During the 1860s, prospectors initially discovered placer and then lode deposits. Communities were developed to support the miners; these included Dillon, Frisco, and Breckenridge. These communities were connected to the rest of Colorado first by wagon roads and, as mining continued to develop, by rail service. Of the settlements along the I-70 Corridor, the Summit County communities remained isolated from initial settlement until the mid-twentieth century. This was due in large part to transportation issues. Most of the available transportation routes were indirect and subject to frequent closures. This situation improved during the twentieth century, as the development of highways contributed to reliable and direct connections to other parts of Colorado and the nation (Gilliland 1980).

Somewhat mirroring Clear Creek County was neighboring Summit County, where mining began in 1859. By the 1860s, many of the gulches along the Blue River were being mined; estimates indicate that as many as 5,000 people may have been in the area. In the 1870s, miles of ditches were built along the Blue River to carry water for sluices and to serve hydraulic mines where high-pressure nozzles literally ate away hillsides and banks to strip the gold bearing rock from the other materials. As with Clear Creek County, the mines experienced ups and downs, and as they did so did the local economies. By the early twentieth century, mining in Summit County

began to taper off. Mining was important in the area to stimulate settlement and the spread of transportation networks to serve the mines and mills (Fiester 1973).

4.4.2 OAHP File Search Results

The OAHP acknowledges that the data available in their files may not be complete or accurate. This is a result of mistakes on site forms, incomplete or inaccurate encoding of the information into the database, and/or missing data. Table 4-8 represents the results of the October 2003 file search for the Summit County portion of the I-70 Tier 1 APE.

Table 4-8. Summit County OAHP File Search Results

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: ST=Summit.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5ST.1		HA	
5ST.10		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.102		H	
5ST.107		A	Field needs data
5ST.108	Touring Cabins	HA	
5ST.11		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.12		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.124		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.127		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.13		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.131		A	
5ST.14		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.149		H	Field needs data
5ST.15		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.150		HA	Field needs data
5ST.151		A	Field needs data
5ST.152	Wheeler Guard Station	H	Officially not eligible
5ST.16		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.17		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.174		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.18		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.19		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.2		HA	
5ST.20		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.21		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.213	Elks Lodge, Silverthorne	H	Officially not eligible
5ST.214	Straight Creek Site	H	Officially not eligible
5ST.215	Dillon Water Ditch	H	Officially not eligible
5ST.216		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.217		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.22		HA	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: *ST*=Summit.

Listing type abbreviations: *H* = Historic; *A* = Archaeological; *HA* = Historic, Archaeological; *HD* = Historic District; *NR* = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5ST.23		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.24		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.244	Buried Log Box	H	Officially not eligible
5ST.245		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.246		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.247	3 Exploration Pits	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.248		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.249		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.25		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.250		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.258	Frisco Schoolhouse	H	Listed on National Register
5ST.259	Staley House, Well	H	Field not eligible
5ST.26		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.260	Bailey House	H	Field not eligible
5ST.261	Bills Ranch House	H	Field not eligible
5ST.262	Miners Creek Cabin	H	Field needs data
5ST.263	Rock Mound	H	Field not eligible
5ST.264	Grave—Baby Miller	H	Field needs data
5ST.265	Ophir Mountain Cabin	HA	Officially needs data
5ST.27		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.270		H	Field not eligible
5ST.278	Frisco Bay	A	Field not eligible
5ST.279		A	Field not eligible
5ST.28		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.281		A	Field not eligible
5ST.282	Frisco Hotel	H	Field not eligible
5ST.29		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.3		H	
5ST.30		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.306		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.31		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.311		H	Field not eligible
5ST.318	Denver Water Board Ditch, Public Service	H	
5ST.318.1	Oro Grande No. 1 Canal	HA	
5ST.32		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.320		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.321	Frisco Siding	H	Field not eligible
5ST.322		H	Field not eligible
5ST.326	Wildhacks Grocery Store, Post Office	H	Listed on National Register
5ST.327	Curtin—Uneva Lake	H	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **ST**=Summit.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5ST.328	Officers Spur	H	Field not eligible
5ST.329	Wheeler Jct	H	Field not eligible
5ST.33		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.330	Lind Olie Homestead	H	Field not eligible
5ST.34		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.348	Filger City	H	Field not eligible
5ST.349	King Solomon Spur	H	Field not eligible
5ST.35		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.350	Frisco Siding	H	Field not eligible
5ST.351	Frisco Depot Site	H	Field not eligible
5ST.36		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.37		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.38		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.39		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.394	Denver & Rio Grande, Blue River Branch	H	
5ST.395	Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad	HA	
5ST.395.2	Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad	HA	Noncontributing to Officially eligible district
5ST.395.3	Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad	HA	Noncontributing to Officially eligible district
5ST.395.4	Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad Di	HA	Officially eligible
5ST.395.5	Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad	HA	Noncontributing to Officially eligible district
5ST.397	Loveland Pass	H	
5ST.4		H	
5ST.40		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.41		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.42		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.421	F-12-AG	H	Field not eligible
5ST.423	F-12-T	H	Officially not eligible
5ST.424	F-12-X–F-12-Y	H	Field not eligible
5ST.425	F-12-AM	H	Field not eligible
5ST.426	Bridge F-12-AK	H	Officially eligible
5ST.427	F-12-1J—Shrine Pass Bridge	H	Field not eligible
5ST.428		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.43		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.44		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.45		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.450	Masontown	HA	Officially eligible
5ST.451	J.J. Hathaway Charcoal Kilns	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.46		HA	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: *ST*=Summit.

Listing type abbreviations: *H* = Historic; *A* = Archaeological; *HA* = Historic, Archaeological; *HD* = Historic District; *NR* = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5ST.460	F-12-AN	H	Field not eligible
5ST.461	F-12-AO	H	Field not eligible
5ST.462	F-12-AI	H	Field not eligible
5ST.47		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.478		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.479		H	Officially not eligible
5ST.48		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.49		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.490	Chicago Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.491	Orocondo Mine;Tifton Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.492	Unpatented Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.493	King Solomon Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.499		A	
5ST.5		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.50		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.51		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.52		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.53		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.534	Lusher Ditch	H	HA
5ST.535		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.536	1880s Wagon Road	H	HA
5ST.537		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.538		H	HA
5ST.539		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.54		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.55		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.550	Shrine Pass Road, Holy Cross Trail	HA	
5ST.551		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.552		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.553		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.554		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.555		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.556		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.557		HA	Officially needs data
5ST.558		A	Field not eligible
5ST.56		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.562		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.563		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.564		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.565		A	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **ST**=Summit.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5ST.567		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.568		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.569		A	Officially needs data
5ST.57		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.570		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.574		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.577		A	Field not eligible
5ST.6		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.623		A	Field not eligible
5ST.633		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.634		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.639		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.640		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.641		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.647.1	Windy Point Wagon Road—Segment	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.648	Old Dillon Reservoir and Associated Structures	HA	Officially needs data
5ST.649		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.650		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.651		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.653		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.654		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.655		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.656		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.657		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.658		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.660		A	Field not eligible
5ST.661		A	Field not eligible
5ST.662		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.678.1	Buck and Rail Fence Segment	HA	Field not eligible
5ST.679.1	Buck and Rail Fence Segment	HA	Field not eligible
5ST.684	Cabin Near Dillon Reservoir	HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.696		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.7		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.716		A	Officially needs data
5ST.720		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.724.1		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.726		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.730		A	Officially needs data
5ST.731		HA	Officially needs data
5ST.735		HA	Officially needs data

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **ST**=Summit.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5ST.750		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.773		A	Officially not eligible
5ST.777.1		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.795		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.796		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.797		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.798		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.8		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.800		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.801		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.804		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.805		HA	Officially eligible
5ST.808		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.810		HA	Officially not eligible
5ST.811		HA	Officially eligible
5ST.839		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.840		HA	Field not eligible
5ST.85	Vail Pass Camp	A	Officially eligible
5ST.9		HA	Officially not eligible

4.4.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search

As a result of the OAHP file search, a number of properties were identified as NRHP or SRHP listed or eligible. For Summit County, these properties are identified in Table 4-9.

Individual Summit County historic properties identified on Table 4-9 that are located within 500 feet on either side of I-70 are discussed on the pages following the table to give the reader a better sense of the variety, qualities, and characteristics of the historic properties in the Corridor. No historic districts have been identified in the Summit County portion of the I-70 Tier 1 APE.

Table 4-9. Summit County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties from OAHP File Search

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5ST.258	Frisko Schoolhouse	Historic	Listed on National Register
5ST.326	Wildhacks Grocery Store, Post Office	Historic	Listed on National Register
5ST.395.4	Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5ST.426	Bridge F-12-AK	Historic	Officially eligible
5ST.450	Masontown	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5ST.805	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5ST.811	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5ST.85	Vail Pass Camp	Archaeological	Officially eligible

4.4.3.1 Vail Pass Camp (5ST.85)

The Vail Pass Camp is a multicomponent prehistoric campsite located at the summit of Vail Pass along I-70. The site, originally recorded in 1974, is located on a knoll above a creek bed. Testing conducted at the time it was recorded resulted in the detection of cultural material at depth, and it was also noted that there were lithic concentrations on the surface. It was excavated in 1975 by the Colorado Department of Highways to mitigate the adverse effects of the construction of the Shrine Pass Rest Area immediately adjacent to the site. In the course of excavation, 72 features (for example, hearths, stone circles, ash and charcoal concentrations, and a post remnant) were recorded. Radiocarbon dates from the site range from 7320±160 BP to 190±65.

Although the site has been extensively excavated, some portions remain intact. Components represent the Early Middle and Late Archaic periods, the Late Prehistoric period, and the Protohistoric/Historic period. Artifacts included debitage, tools, cores, and projectile points. The camp was officially determined eligible for the NRHP on August 29, 1975. It is significant under Criterion D; it has yielded and could continue to yield information important to prehistory regarding the chronology and subsistence and settlement patterns of the Vail Pass area.

4.4.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results

Local input and windshield survey results for Summit County are summarized on Table 4-10. The following briefly describes the resources identified by the local input and windshield survey. Some of these properties have site numbers, but none have been identified at this time as listed on or eligible for the NRHP. Historic property identification will be completed for these areas if they are within the APEs associated with individual Tier 2 undertakings, pursuant to the procedures established in the Tier 1 Programmatic Agreement. In Summit County, especially in the valley at Silverthorne and to the west, there are numerous mines. Most are long abandoned. These mining areas represent possible historic mining districts that extend beyond the Corridor area.

Table 4-10. Summit County Resources Identified by Local Input and Windshield Survey

Land Use/Function	Name	Source
Mining	Mines southeast of Officers Gulch	Windshield survey
Mining	Buffalo Placer Mine and other placer sites	Local input
Mining	Water flume on Chief Mountain	Local input
Mining	Excelsior Mine	Local input
Mining	Frisco area silver mines and tunnels (>6)	Local input
Transportation	Curtin railroad community	Local input

4.4.4.1 Mines Southeast of Officers Gulch

This complex of mining-related resources dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or as a contributing element of a larger Summit County historic mining district. This area was identified in the windshield survey.

4.4.4.2 Buffalo Placer and Other Placer Sites

This complex of mining-related resources dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or as a contributing element of a larger Summit County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource.

4.4.4.3 Water Flume on Chief Mountain

This water resource is related to placer mining in the region and has the potential to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP or as a contributing element of a larger Summit County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource.

4.4.4.4 Excelsior Mine

This is a mining resource and has the potential to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP or as a contributing element of a larger Summit County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource.

4.4.4.5 Frisco Silver Mines and Tunnels

This complex of mining-related resources dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or as a contributing element of a larger Summit County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource.

4.4.4.6 Curtin Railroad Community

This is a railroad community complex with a section house and cabins. It is related to the two narrow gauge railroads that operated in Tenmile Canyon. The resource dates to the 1880s. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or as a contributing element of a larger Summit County railroad system complex. Local parties identified this resource.

4.4.5 Additional Local Input—2004

No additional local input has been received from Summit County consulting parties or interested local parties.

4.5 Clear Creek County

4.5.1 Historic Setting

Settlement in the I-70 Corridor area dates to the Colorado gold rush of 1858–1859. During 1858, prospectors worked the banks of Clear Creek (Vasquez Creek), and the next year the first discoveries were made in the Corridor area on Chicago Creek, near modern Idaho Springs. These discoveries led to the eventual development of a substantial precious metal mining industry throughout much of Clear Creek County and to the west as far as Copper Mountain. Some of the towns and settlements along the Corridor in Clear Creek County that can trace their heritage to the early mining period are now ghost towns and camps. Other communities have survived to the

present, such as Dumont, Downieville, Lawson, Empire, Georgetown, Silver Plume, and others that share that heritage. The Corridor communities, especially Idaho Springs, benefited from successful mining in Gilpin and southern Boulder counties. Over the period since the gold rush and mining frontier of the late nineteenth century, these communities have experienced boom and bust cycles, most frequently tied to the vitality of the local mining industry until the early decades of the twentieth century. Since then, more and more of these communities' economic bases have been tied to tourism and recreation.

Mining developed rapidly along the Corridor during the 1860s. From rather simple beginnings with pick and pan placers, mining rapidly became industrialized. The earliest mining near the Corridor occurred on Clear Creek in and near modern Golden. Placer deposits were soon exhausted, and by 1859, prospectors were moving west along the branches of Clear Creek and other creeks along the Front Range in an attempt to find other sources of placer deposits in creek beds. After the Jackson discoveries in 1859, placer mining expanded along the south branch of Clear Creek from Valley Bar upstream for nearly 15 miles. Within a few years, most of the early placer operations, centered on various sand bars and other creek deposits, were mined out. Quartz, lode, or hardrock mining became the dominant form of mining in Clear Creek County.

The change in mining methods led to significant changes for the area. Lode mining required significantly more capital to be successful and, as a result, prospectors and placer miners soon became employees rather than independent operators. The needs of lode mining stimulated the development of towns and cities along the Corridor. New mining techniques brought many underground miners to Clear Creek County from Cornwall and Wales. Another change brought about by the transformation of mining was the growth of milling operations in and near the towns of the Corridor. Stamp mills, arrastras, smelters, and other facilities all sprang up in Clear Creek County during the 1860s.

The mining and milling led to incredible changes in the natural environment, too. The placer mines tore up the creek bottoms and bars in the creeks while the hardrock mines and mills often dumped waste materials directly into the waterways. The need for fuel led to clear-cutting many of the neighboring forests and, when combined with the mining and milling, caused severe degradation of the water supplies and soils of the Corridor. Mining continued for the rest of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century until rising production costs and decreases in mineable deposits severely curtailed mining activity. Huge mills, such as the Argo in Idaho Springs, sat idle, and the age of gold and silver gave way to the post-mining era for Clear Creek County (Fell 1979, Peterson 1977).

4.5.2 OAHP File Search

The OAHP acknowledges that the data available in their files may not be complete or accurate. This is a result of mistakes on site forms, incomplete or inaccurate encoding of the information into the database, and/or missing data. Table 4-11 represents the results of the October 2003 file search for the Clear Creek County portion of the I-70 Tier 1 APE.

Table 4-11. Clear Creek County OAHF File Search Results

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHF file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.10	Empire Tunnel Site	H	Field not eligible
5CC.1023		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1024		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1033		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1035	Gardner Placer	HA	
5CC.1036		HA	
5CC.1037		HA	
5CC.1038		HA	
5CC.1039	Standard and Standard #2	HA	
5CC.1040		HA	
5CC.1041		HA	
5CC.1042	Gardner Placer	HA	
5CC.1043	Grand View	HA	
5CC.1044		HA	
5CC.1045	Achilles	HA	
5CC.1046		HA	
5CC.1047		HA	
5CC.1048	Argo-Gardner Placer	HA	
5CC.1049		HA	
5CC.1051	Sachs or 1901	HA	
5CC.1055	Gardner Placer	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1056	Moon or Star	HA	
5CC.1057	Montague Placer	HA	
5CC.1058	York	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1059		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1060	Lord Byron, Big Si	HA	Field needs data
5CC.1061	Stanley, Cregar, York or Manhattan	HA	
5CC.1062	Pope, Metropolitan, Big Chief or Hallman	HA	
5CC.1096	Montreal—Benton	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1097	Mammoth—U.S. Coin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1098	Oneida	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.11	McClellan House	H	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.1101	Alinude #1	HA	
5CC.1127		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1128		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1129		HA	Field eligible
5CC.1130		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.1131		A	Field not eligible
5CC.1165		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1166		HA	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.1167.1		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1167.2		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1168	South Bend Placer	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1170		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1171		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.1172		HA	None
5CC.1173		HA	None
5CC.1174		HA	None
5CC.1175		HA	None
5CC.1176		HA	None
5CC.1177		HA	None
5CC.1178		HA	None
5CC.1184.3	U.S. Highway 6 Tunnel	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.1189.1	Interstate 70—Segment	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.12	Alpine Hose Company No. 2	H	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.13	Toll House, Mine Manager's House, Julius G. Pohle House	H	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.137	Sunrise Peak Aerial	H	Field eligible
5CC.15	Evans Elbert Ranch	H	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.165	Dunderberg Mine	HA	Field not eligible Contrib. to NR Dist.
5CC.172	Loveland Pass	H	HA
5CC.173	Argentine Central Railroad	H	HA
5CC.173.1	Argentine Central Railroad (Portion Within National Historic Landmark)	HA	Contributes to NR district Officially eligible
5CC.173.2	Argentine Central Railroad (Portion Outside National Historic Landmark District)	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.175	Silverdale Townsite	H	Field not eligible
5CC.176	Silverdale Cemetery	H	Field not eligible
5CC.177	Kirtley Tunnel, Mines	H	Field needs data
5CC.178	Marshall Tunnel	HA	
5CC.179	Lawson Townsite	H	Field needs data
5CC.180	Lawson Depot Site	H	Field not eligible
5CC.181	Lawson School	H	Officially eligible
5CC.182	Stone House	H	Field needs data
5CC.192	Rock Eyrie	H	
5CC.193	Highway 103 Adits	H	
5CC.194	Squaw Mountain Fire Lookout Complex	H	Listed on the State Register
5CC.196	Highway 6 Adits	H	
5CC.197	I-70 Adits	HA	
5CC.198	Georgetown Empire Road	HA H	

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.201.0	Idaho Springs Commercial District	HD	Field eligible
5CC.201.35	Colorado & Southern Building—Placer Inn	H	Within NR district Contrib. to District
5CC.228	Theobald House	H	Field eligible
5CC.229	Charlie Tayler Water Wheel	H	Listed on the State Register
5CC.231	Miner Street Bridge, Bridge Over Clear Creek	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.232		H	
5CC.233		H	
5CC.234		H	
5CC.235		H	
5CC.236		H	
5CC.237		H	
5CC.238	Cooper House	H	Field eligible
5CC.239	Idaho Springs Cemetery	H	
5CC.240		H	
5CC.241	Methodist Episcopal Church	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.242	James G. Weeks House	H	
5CC.243	Jos Ventress House	H	
5CC.244	Fred Stevens House	H	
5CC.245	William E. Renshaw House	H	
5CC.246	Henry Plummer House	H	Field eligible
5CC.247	John Owen House	H	Officially eligible
5CC.248	George McClelland House	H	
5CC.249	Huillet Jules House	H	
5CC.250	Hanchett House	H	
5CC.251	John Gunstrom House	H	
5CC.252	Chas Collom House	H	
5CC.254		H	
5CC.255		H	
5CC.256	Rohners House	H	
5CC.257	First Baptist Church (Idaho Springs)	H	Field eligible
5CC.258	Feed and Stables	H	
5CC.259	Floyd Hill Railroad Depot	H	
5CC.261	Floyd Hill Stage Station	H	
5CC.263	Josephine-Stevens	H	Field not eligible
5CC.265	Georgetown Cemetery, Georgetown Burials	H	
5CC.266	Alvarado Cemetery	H	
5CC.267	Anglo Saxon Mine	H	Field not eligible
5CC.268	Georgetown Depot	H	
5CC.272	Bellview Hudson Tunn	H	Field not eligible
5CC.273	Free America Mine	HA	
5CC.274	White Lode	HA	

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.275	Boulder Nest Mine	HA	
5CC.298	Bellevue Mine	HA	
5CC.3	Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District	HD	Listed on NRHP
5CC.3.10	Bowman-White House	H	Within NR district Contrib. to District
5CC.3.100	Pelican Mine	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.101	Dives Mines	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.102	Griffin Monument	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.103	Seven-Thirty Mine	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.104	Brownville Site	HA	Within NR district
5CC.3.105	Silver Plume Cemetery	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.106	Silver Plume Schoolhouse—George Rowe Museum	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.107	Dunderberg Mine	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.108	Burleigh Tunnel/Mine	HA	Within NR district Contrib. to district
5CC.3.109	Bailey & Nott House—Maxwell House	H	Within NR district 1. Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.110	First United Presbyterian Church (Georgetown)	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.111	Georgetown School	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.112	Log Cabin—Trapper's Cabin	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.113	Wiseman Building	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.114	Spruance House—Trelease House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.115	Monroe House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.116	Equator Mining Office—The Brass Menagerie	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.117	Old James Grafton Rogers House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.118	Blackman/Seifried House—Seifert House—Moore House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.119	Cushman-Mills House—Williams House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.12	Ames-Hunter House—Foley House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.120	International Mercantile Building—International St. Andrea—Thompson, Dewey & St. James Hotel—Georgetown Mercantile	H	Within NR district Contrib. to District
5CC.3.121	Cushman Opera House—Cushman Block—Silver Queen Building	H	Within NR district Contrib. to District
5CC.3.122	Dr. Collins' House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.123	Hume House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: CC=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.124	Star Hook & Ladder Co.—Georgetown City Hall	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.125	Sandels House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.126	Kneisel-Curtis-Seifried Building—McClellan Hall	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.127	Guard Block—Buckley Garage	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.128	Morris Saloon—Christian Science Hall— Georgetown Museum	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.129	Chapin House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.13	Pollard House—Lee House	H	Within NR district; Contrib. to District
5CC.3.130	Dunderberg Mining Co. Office—Johnson Office—Blumenthal Residence	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.131	Harat House—Harrat House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.132	Selak House—Kneisel House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.133	Spruance Building—Kneisel Building—Kneisel & Anderson Hardware	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.134	Saunders House—Bolt House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.135	John Church House—Church—Hamilton House	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district Local Landmark
5CC.3.136	Pelican Mine Office—Taos Square	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.137	Curtis House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.138	Tucker-Rutherford Cabin	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to District Local Landmark
5CC.3.139	Fish House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.14	Peedie House	H	Within NR district; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.140	Morris House—De Pew House	H	Within NR district Field eligible
5CC.3.141	Frederick Tofte House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.142	J. Monti & Brothers	H	Within NR district Field not eligible
5CC.3.143	Cushman Block No. 1—Buckskin Leathers	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.145	Schreider House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.146	Mendenhall House—Pierson House	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.147	Randall House—Hedges House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.148	Log House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.149		H	Within NR district Field not eligible
5CC.3.15	Monroe/Linscott House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.151	Grandma McClellan House	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.152	Alpine Inn—Georgetown Depot	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.153	Mahany Building—BOB (Burned Out Building)	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.154		H	Within NR district
5CC.3.155	Spruance/Chandler House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.156	Plass House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.157	Ewers House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.158	Old Railroad Building	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.159	Gunter House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.16	Nicholas Cornish House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.160	Werlin House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.161	Bryan House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.162	Bundy House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.163	Welch House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.164	Washington Mining Association—Bement Building	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.165	White House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.166	Samuel P. Allen House—First Presbyterian Manse—Kidd Center	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.167	Bullock House—Buckley House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.168	Fisher & Burr House—Ecklund House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.169	N.S. Hurd House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.17	Ellsworth Cottage—Woods-Reid House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.170	King/Copeland House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.171	Nelson House—Catholic Rectory	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.172	Percy Barbour House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.173		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.175	Cooke House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.176		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.177	McClellan-Kalbaugh House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.178	Turner & Searles House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.179	Ratcliffe House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.18	Bates Cottage	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.180	Ritter House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.181	McDonough House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.182	Weiser House li	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.183	Dunn House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.184	Bryant House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.185	Parsons House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.186	Kugler House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.187	Joseph Love Building—Antique Store	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.188	McNulty House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.189	Stavy House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.19	Garbarino House—Garbarena House—Shaklee House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.190	Osborne House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.191	Fair House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.192	Best House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.193	Drain House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.194	McCrimmon House—Hardy House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.195	Swanson-Place House Restaurant—The Place	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.196	Hamill Block	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.199		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.20	Butterick House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.200	Spruance-Love House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.201	L.E. Yates House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.202	Stowell House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.203	Ryan House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.204	Hunter House—Satterfield House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.205	Roe House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.206	F.P. Dewey House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.207	Pilz House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.208	Johnson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible
5CC.3.209	Davis House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.21	L.E. Tayler House—Gilchrist House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.210	Liese House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.211	L.E. Taylor House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.212	Repoff House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.214	Pollack House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.215	Pollack House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.216	The Barn	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.217	Mendota Mine	H	Within NR district; Contrib. to District
5CC.3.218	Clear Creek Co. Sampling Works Site	HA	Noncontributing to NR district
5CC.3.219	Georgetown Water Works	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.22	Taylor-Buechner-Griffin House—Taylor-Spruance-Buechner-Griffin House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.220	Chicago Lake Wagon Road	HA	Contributes to NR district
5CC.3.221	Colorado Central Railroad	H	HA
5CC.3.222	Haskins House	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.223	Blumenthal House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.224		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.226		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.227	Carey House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.228	Skeen House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: CC=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.229		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.23	Bates House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.230	Grace L. Ferguson Cottage	H	Within NR district Contrib. to District
5CC.3.231		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.232	Abrahamson House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.233		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.234		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.235		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.237	Bambrick House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.238		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.239		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.24	Randall-Cohen-Anderson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.240		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.241	Mills Brothers House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.242		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.243	Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.244		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.245	McCann Property	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.246		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.247		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.248		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.249		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.25	Baker Silver Mining Co. House—Elliot House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.250		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.251	Bailey House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.252		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.253		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.254		H	Within NR district; Field not eligible
5CC.3.255	Tong House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.256		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.257		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.258		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.259		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.26	Criley House—Carmen House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.260	Brown House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.261		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.262		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.263		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.264		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.265		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.266		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.267		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.268		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.269		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.27	Burleigh House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.270		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.271		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.272		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.273		H	Within NR district
5CC.3.274		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.275	St. Peter House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.276		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.277		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.278		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.279	Sober House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.28	J.F. Marshall House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.280		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.281		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.282	Jail (Georgetown)	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.283		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.284		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.285		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.286		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.287		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.288		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.289		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.29	Clark House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.290		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.291		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.292		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.293		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.294		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.295		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.296	The Happy Cooker	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.297	U.S. West	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.298		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.299		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.30	Thomas Cornish House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.300	Raven's Eye	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.301	Clear Creek County Courthouse	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.302		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.303	Antique Emporium	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.304	Clear Creek-Gilpin Abstract Title Corporation	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.305	Buckley House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.306	Curran House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.307	Morse House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.308		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.309	Ramsey House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.31	Colgate & Bailey Co.—Colgate & Trexor House—Doug Marshall House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.310	Lawler House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.311	Vigilant No. 5 Fire House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.312		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.313		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.314	Georgetown School	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.315		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.316	Bryant House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.317		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.318		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.319		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.32	Delamar House—White's House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.320		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.321	Losacco Building	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.322		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.323		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.324		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.325	Capital Prize Mine Building	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.326		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.327		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.328		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.329	Lehrer House—The Cricket	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.33	Skeahan & Bailey Office—Bailey House— John's House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.330	Carbone House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.331		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.332		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.333	Centennial Mill—Centennial Reduction Works	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.334		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.335		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.336		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.337		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.338		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.339	Wilkins House—Buckley House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.34	Tuthill-Morrison House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.340		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.341		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.342		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.343		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.344		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.345		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.346		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.347	Georgetown Post Office	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.348		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.349		H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.35	Eldridge House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.350		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.351		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.352	Maag House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.353	Gusterman Bank Building—Gusterman Building	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.354		H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.355		H	Within NR district
5CC.3.356	Mine Site #7, South of Loop Valley	HA	Within NR district
5CC.3.357	Major Mine	HA	Within NR district
5CC.3.358	Wide West Mine	HA	Within NR district
5CC.3.359	Encampment	HA	Within NR district
5CC.3.36	Reilly Cottage—Reilley Cottage—Diehl House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.360	Mine 8	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.361	Notch Mine	HA	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.362	Mine 1, Shaft House	HA	
5CC.3.363	The Moline	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.364		HA	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.365	Kettle Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.366		HA	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.367	Jonesville	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.368	Grandview Mine	H	HA
5CC.3.369	Hill Fill Mine	HA	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.37	Reilly House—Reilley House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.370		HA	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.371	Little Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.372	Cook Stove Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.373		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.374	Alpine View Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.375	Gated Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.376		HA	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.377	Joes Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.378	Boarding House	HA	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.379		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.38	Albert Johnson House—Evans House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.380	Mine 5	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.381	Mine 4	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.3.382	Bobby Trap Mine	H	HA
5CC.3.383	Welch Mine, Youngs Cabin	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.384	Stone Cabin	HA	Within NR district
5CC.3.39	Coulter House—Heller House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.40	Clear Creek Company Office	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.41	McMurdy-Snetzer Building—Jacob Snetzer's Tailor Shop	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.42	What Cheer Mine Building—Reid House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.43	Barnes & Jones Billiard Hall—Sheldrake Building	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.44	Teal Building	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.45	Simmons House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.46	Layden House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.47	Glaze House—Leighton House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.48	Blackwood House—Sheriff's House—District Attorney Office	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.49	Clear Creek County Courthouse—Ohio Bakery—Georgetown Community Center & Visitor Information	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.50	John Tomay Memorial Library	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.51	Tucker Brothers Store—Tucker Store—Silver Queen Apothecary	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.52	Garbarino-Reichwein House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.53	Barber/Callery Building—Trading Post Building	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.54	Fish Block—Red Ram	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.55	Masonic Hall	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.56	Q.D. Lodge	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.57	Wright House—Pulliam House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.58	Miller House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.59	Ward House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.60	Bendle House—O'Barnes House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.61	Streeter-Rutledge House	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.62	Dulaney House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.63	Weiser House—Weisser House—Richardson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.64	Bement House—Ecklund House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.65	Morrell-Catren House—Clark House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.66	McClellan House II—Brenneman House—Way House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.67	Jones House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.68	Josephine Guanella House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.69	Nevin/Centennial House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.70	Robeson House—Bolander House	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.71	Seifried House—Sites/Seifried House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.72	Robertson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.73	Moore House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.3.74	Beighley House—Zaks House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.75	Griffith-Reynolds & Wilson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.76	Old Missouri Fire House	H	Within NR district Field eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.77	Rock Jail	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.78	McCann House—Hudson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.79	McCuniff-Koepp House—Thomas McCuniff House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.80	Dunkle House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.81	Stable Building—Miner's Office	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.82	J.T. & R.P. Reynolds House—Miner's Office—Goat House	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.83	John & Sarah McCuniff House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.84	Fisher House—T. Anderson House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.85	Candee House—Ulmer House	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.86	Sherry House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.87	Price-Abbott House	H	Within NR district Field not eligible; Contrib. to district
5CC.3.88	Mundy's Store—Neuman & Sprankle Building	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.89	Silver Plume Methodist Church	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.90	Morganthau Store—Stevens & Rowe Building—Stone Building	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.91	Silver Plume Hose Co. and City Hall	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.92	Silver Plume Jail	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.93	Buckley House	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.94	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.95	Clair Hall—Silver Plume Large Town Hall	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.96	Silver Plume Bandstand	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.97	Knights of Pythias Hall	H	Within NR district
5CC.3.98	McClellan Opera House Site	H	Within NR district, Field not eligible
5CC.3.99	Diamond Tunnel	H	Within NR district
5CC.324	Idaho Springs Depot	H	
5CC.325	Ruth Mill	H	Field not eligible
5CC.326	Stanley Mines Mill	HA	
5CC.328	Big Five Mine	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.329	Idaho Springs Sampler	H	
5CC.330	Freeland Cabin, Cookie House	H	
5CC.332	Lincoln Alma Mine	H	
5CC.334	Waltham Mine-Mill	H	

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.337	Hukill Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.339	Maude Munroe Mine, Dona Juanita	H	
5CC.340	Crockett Mine, Little Ella	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.342	Indian Springs Resort	H	Field not eligible
5CC.343	Lone Tree Mine	H	
5CC.344	Phoenix Mine	H	
5CC.347	Lord Wellington, Lord Byron	HA	
5CC.348	Fraction, October, Manchester or Carlin	HA	
5CC.349	Kitty Clyde Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.351	Empress Mine, Sunny Side Mine	H	
5CC.352	Bullion Smelter	H	
5CC.356	Van Eden Guest Ranch	H	Officially not eligible
5CC.364	Wild Rose	H	Officially not eligible
5CC.365	Newton, General Thomas	H	Officially not eligible
5CC.366	Kazel	H	Officially not eligible
5CC.368	Black Eagle	H	Officially not eligible
5CC.389		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.397	Lamartine, Oneida	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.4	Silver Plume Depot	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.405	Harrison	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.418		H	Officially not eligible
5CC.421		H	Field not eligible
5CC.422		H	Officially not eligible
5CC.424		A	
5CC.425		H	Officially not eligible
5CC.426		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.427.1	Colorado Central Railroad Grade	H	HA
5CC.427.3	Colorado Central Railroad	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.427.4	Colorado Central Railroad Grade Segment	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.429		H	Field not eligible
5CC.430		H	Field not eligible
5CC.431		H	Field not eligible
5CC.432	Dunkirk	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.433	Peralto	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.434	E.K.Baxter	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.435		HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.436	Aunt Jack	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.437	Kirklington	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.438		HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.439	Loranzie	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.440	Diamond Millsite	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.454		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.457		A	Field not eligible
5CC.459	West Chicago Creek Campground	HA	
5CC.461	Georgetown Hydroelectric National Register Eligible District	HD	Officially eligible
5CC.461.1	Georgetown Hydroelectric Plant and Penstock	H	Contrib. to District
5CC.461.2	Georgetown Hydroelectric Substation	H	Noncontributing to Officially Eligible District
5CC.461.3	Georgetown Forebay Dam and Reservoir	HA	Contrib. to Officially Eligible District
5CC.470	Centennial Mine	HA	
5CC.471	Fairmount, Fairmout and Shafter, Gold Dust	HA	
5CC.472	New Century, Little Mack	HA	
5CC.473	Summit	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.474	Unpatented Mine (Blm)	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.475	East Stanley	HA	
5CC.476	East Hukill	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.485	Ninnan	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.486	Loeber or Lost Atlantic	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.487	East Stanley or Last Atlantic	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.499	King Solomon and Grace M.	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.5	Grace Episcopal Church	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.512	Eunice, Calvin Camp Placer or Heddensbur	HA	
5CC.513	Rio Grande	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.514	Michigan, Rochester or Idaho View	HA	
5CC.515	York?	HA	
5CC.517	Liberator, Golden Hammer, Cerre K. or Me	HA	
5CC.518	James	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.519		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.520	Guy Irving or Lone Star, Little Mattie M	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.521	No.4 or Great Republican	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.523	Ben Dare or Little Annie	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.524	Silver Glance and Old Abe	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.525		HA	
5CC.526	Edna	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.527	Lexington	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.528	Little Richard	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.534	Little Cub	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.535	Big Chief	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.536	Swan	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.539	Preacher	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.545	Anne Evans Mountain Home, Evans-Mayer Mountain Home	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.546		HA H	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.554	Buckhorn Cabin, Buckhorn House	H	
5CC.559		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.560		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.561		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.562		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.563		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.570		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.571		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.572		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.573		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.574		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.575		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.576.1	Old Idaho Springs Water Line	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.585	Camp Wilaha	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.586	James Residence	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.587		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.588		A	Field not eligible
5CC.589	Seldom Inn	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.590		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.593		A	Field not eligible
5CC.597		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.598		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.599		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.6	Empire Station Colorado Central Railroad	H	Field not eligible
5CC.601		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.624	Burrell	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.625	Quartermaster	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.626	Quito	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.633	Turntable Bridge	H	Officially eligible
5CC.636		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.638		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.639	Joseph Taylor	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.64	Hamill House	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.640	Ocean Queen	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.641		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.643		A	Field not eligible
5CC.65		A	Field needs data
5CC.653	Idaho Springs Ranger Station Historic District	H	Officially eligible
5CC.654	Dumont School	H	Officially eligible
5CC.67	Ptarmigan Site	A	Officially eligible
5CC.68	Ore Processing Mill, Lebanon Mill	H	Listed on National Register

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.69		A	Field not eligible
5CC.698	Idaho Springs Work Center	H	Officially not eligible
5CC.7	Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnels	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.701	King Solomon	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.703	Buley	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.704	Little Richard	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.705	West Gold	HA	Officially needs data
5CC.711	Molly Fisher	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.713	Grizzly	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.715		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.720	Lower Barbour	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.721	Beaver	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.722	Sapphira	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.723.1	Lake Edith Road	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.746		A	Officially eligible
5CC.747		A	Officially eligible
5CC.749		A	Officially not eligible
5CC.751		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.752		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.753		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.754		A	Officially not eligible
5CC.755		A	Officially not eligible
5CC.76	Argo Tunnel and Mill, Newhouse Tunnel	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.760		A	Officially not eligible
5CC.761		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.762		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.788		A	Field not eligible
5CC.790		A	Officially not eligible
5CC.791.1	Highline Wagon Road	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.792	Kearney Gulch Saw Mill and Access Road	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.794			Field not eligible
5CC.795	Old Rackensack Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.8	Hotel De Paris	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.813	Midnight	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.817	Golden Leaf	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.818	Golden Dust Man	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.819	Cliff Mine	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.820	James Bell	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.821	Gardner Placer	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.824	Ontario and Hummingbird	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.825	Esperanza	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.826		HA	Officially not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.827	Stump	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.828	Unidentified Mine Claim	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.830	Unidentified Mine Site	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.832	Phoenix	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.833	Florence, Golden Gate	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.835	Lucky Boy Group	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.836		HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.849		A	Field not eligible
5CC.850		A	Field not eligible
5CC.859	B.P.O.Elks Lodge #607	H	Listed on the State Register
5CC.861.4	Georgetown, Argentine & Snake River	HA	
5CC.861.5	Georgetown, Argentine & Snake River	HA	
5CC.861.6	Georgetown, Argentine & Snake River	HA	
5CC.861.7	Georgetown, Argentine & Snake River	HA	
5CC.863		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.864		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.87	Masonic Hall	H	Within NR district
5CC.871	Stone Cabin		
5CC.884		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.889		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.890	Colorado Central Mill	HA	Field eligible
5CC.891	Equator Mine Portal	HA	Field eligible
5CC.892	Marshall Ore Chute	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.893	Mine Site 26	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.894	Meadow Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.895	Aqueduct to Marshall Tunnel	HA	Field eligible
5CC.896		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.899	Sporting Times Mine	HA	Field eligible
5CC.9	Georgetown Loop Railroad	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.9.1	Colorado & Southern Engine No. 9 & Tender (rolling stock)	H	Listed on State Register
5CC.9.2	Colorado & Southern Business Car No. 911 (rolling stock)	H	Listed on State Register
5CC.9.3	Colorado & Southern Baggage—Mail Car No. 13 (rolling stock)	H	Listed on State Register
5CC.9.4	Colorado & Southern Passenger Coach No. 76 (rolling stock)	H	Listed on State Register
5CC.900	Hidden House Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.908	Comet Shaft	HA	Field eligible
5CC.909	Log Timbered Shaft House	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.910	Large Log Building	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.911		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.912	Sagging Shaft House	HA	Field not eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **CC**=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.913	Magnet Mine Complex	HA	Field eligible
5CC.914	Orange Waste Pile	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.915	White Russian	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.916	Big Timber Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.917	Double Portal Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.918	Aspen Saddle Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.919	Number 33 Modern Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.920	Lone Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.921	30/30 Log Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.922	Saxon City	HA	Field eligible
5CC.923	Ore Cart Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.924	Magnet Ravine Cabin A	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.925	Magnet Ravine Cabin B	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.926	Joe Schlaks Cabin	H	Field not eligible
5CC.927	Lower Beaver Creek Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.928	Upper Beaver Creek Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.929	Old Shaft House	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.930	Powerline Log Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.931	Nc.7 Mine & Cabin	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.932	Square Cabin With Adit	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.933	L-Shaped Cabin and Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.934	Rocky Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.935	Drafty Cabin	H	HA
5CC.936	The White Boot Mine, The Comet Mine	HA	Field eligible
5CC.937	Spring Shed	H	HA
5CC.938	Broken Ore Cart Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.939	Vista Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.940	2 Mile Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.941	Highway Mine, Maud S. Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.942	Edgar Tunnel	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.943	Junction Mine	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.944	Willow Gulch Gated Adit	HA	Field not eligible
5CC.945	Gable Cabin, Shed Cabin	H	HA
5CC.947		HA	Field not eligible
5CC.948	Sceptre Mine Complex	HA	Field eligible
5CC.949	Queen Cabins	HA	Field eligible
5CC.950	Cabins to the South of Magnet Mine—Mar	HA	Field eligible
5CC.966	Bryan Hose House, Sunny Side Hose House	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.967	Hose House No. 2, West End Hose House, 6 th	H	Listed on National Register
5CC.985	Darragh Placer	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.988	Kirtley Mine Tailing Pile	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.989		HA	Officially eligible

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: CC=Clear Creek.

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
5CC.990		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.991		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.992		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.993		HA	Officially eligible
5CC.994	Farwell Reduction Works, Smelter	HA	Officially eligible
5CC.995	Guanella Pass Road	HA	Officially not eligible
5CC.996		HA	Officially not eligible

4.5.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search

As a result of the OAHP file search, a number of properties were identified as NRHP or SRHP listed or eligible. For Clear Creek County, these properties are identified in Table 4-12.

Sites containing blue shading have point numbers directly tied to the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3). Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004

Clear Creek County historic districts and individual properties identified on Table 4-12 that are located within 500 feet on either side of I-70 are discussed on the pages following the table to give the reader a better sense of the variety, qualities, and characteristics of the historic properties in the Corridor.

The currently identified historic districts in the Clear Creek County portion of the Corridor are from the historic period, representing mining and mining-related settlement and the development of tourism and outdoor recreation. These historic districts are Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (NHL District) (5CC.3) and Idaho Springs Commercial District (5CC.201).

Due to the complexity of historic districts and properties within Clear Creek County, this section is divided into three geographic areas: properties located within the boundaries of the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District, properties located within the town of Idaho Springs, and properties located in the remainder of the Corridor within Clear Creek County (see Figure 4-1).

Table 4-12. Clear Creek County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties from OAHP File Search

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5CC.11	McClellan House	Historic	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.12	Alpine Hose Company No. 2	Historic	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.13	Toll House, Mine Managers House, Julius G. Pohle House	Historic	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.15	Evans Elbert Ranch	Historic	Listed on National Register Within NR district
5CC.165	Dunderberg Mine	Historical Archaeology	Field not eligible Contrib. to NR Dist.
5CC.173.1	Argentine Central Railroad (Portion Within NHL District)	Historical Archaeology-Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.173.2	Argentine Central Railroad (Portion Outside of NHL District)	Historical Archaeology-Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.181	Lawson School	Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.194	Squaw Mountain Fire Lookout Complex	Historic	Listed on the State Register
5CC.201.0	Idaho Springs Commercial District	Historic District	Field eligible
5CC.201.35	Colorado & Southern Build	Historic	?
5CC.229	Charlie Tayler Water Wheel	Historic	Listed on the State Register
5CC.231	Miner Street Bridge, Bridge Over Clear Creek	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.241	Methodist Episcopal Church	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.247	John Owen House	Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.3	Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District	Historic District	Listed on National Register as NHL district
5CC.3.10	Bowman-White House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.100	Pelican Mine	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.101	Dives Mines	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.102	Griffin Monument	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.103	Seven-Thirty Mine	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.105	Silver Plume Cemetery	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.106	Silver Plume Schoolhouse	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.107	Dunderberg Mine	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.108	Burleigh Tunnel Mine	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.109	Bailey & Nott House—Maxwell House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.110	First United Presbyterian	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.111	Georgetown School	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5CC.3.113	Wiseman Building	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.120	International Mercantile	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.121	Cushman Opera House—Cushman Block—Silver Queen Building	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.13	Pollard House—Lee House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.135	John Church House—Church—Hamilton House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.14	Peedie House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.140	Morris House—De Pew House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.146	Mendenhall House—Pierson House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.151	Grandma McClellan House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.152	Alpine Inn—Georgetown Depot	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.153	Mahany Building—BOB (Burned out Building)	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.154	N/A	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.216	The Barn	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.217	Mendota Mine	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.219	Georgetown Water Works	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.220	Chicago Lake Wagon Road	Historical Archaeology	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.221	Colorado Central Railroad Grade	Historical Archaeology-Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.222	Haskins House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.230	Grace L. Ferguson Cottage	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.273	N/A	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.30	Thomas Cornish House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.355	N/A	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.356	Mine Site #7, South of Loop Valley	Historical Archaeology	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.357	Major Mine	Historical Archaeology	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.358	Wide West Mine	Historical Archaeology	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.359	Encampment	Historical Archaeology	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5CC.3.383	Welch Mine, Youngs Cabin	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.384	Stone Cabin	Historical Archaeology	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.55	Masonic Hall	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.61	Streeter-Rutledge House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.70	Robeson House—Bolander House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.76	Old Missouri Fire House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.81	Stable Building—Miner's Office	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.82	J.T. & R.P. Reynolds House—Miner's Office—Goat House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.88	Mundy's Store—Neuman & Sprinkle Building	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.89	Silver Plume Methodist Church	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.90	Morganthau Store—Stevens & Rowe Building—Stone Building	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.91	Silver Plume Hose Co. and City Hall	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.92	Silver Plume Jail	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.93	Buckley House	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.94	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.95	Clair Hall — Silver Plume Large Town Hall	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.96	Silver Plume Bandstand	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.97	Knights of Pythias Hall	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.3.99	Diamond Tunnel	Historic	Within Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District
5CC.328	Big Five Mines	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.389	Multicomponent Site	Archaeological historic	Officially eligible
5CC.4	Silver Plume Depot	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.427.1	Colorado Central Railroad Grade	Historical Archaeology-Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.432	Dunkirk	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.433	Peralto	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.434	E.K. Baxter	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.435	N/A	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5CC.436	Aunt Jack	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.437	Kirkclinton	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.438	N/A	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.439	Loranzie	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.440	Diamond Millsite	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.461	Georgetown Hydroelectric	Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.461.1	Georgetown Hydroelectric Plant and Penstock	Historic	Contrib. to Officially elig. dist.
5CC.461.3	Georgetown Forebay Dam and Reservoir	Historical Archaeology	Contrib. to Officially eligible district
5CC.5	Grace Episcopal Church	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.545	Anne Evans Mountain Home, Evans-Mayer Mountain Home	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.571	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.585	Camp Wilaha	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.597	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.633	Turntable Bridge	Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.64	Hamill House	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.653	Idaho Springs Ranger Station Historic District	Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.654	Dumont School	Historic	Officially eligible
5CC.67	Ptarmigan Site	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5CC.68	Ore Processing Mill, Lebanon Mill	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.7	Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnels	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.746	No Name	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5CC.747	No Name	Archaeological	Officially eligible
5CC.76	Argo Tunnel and Mill, Newhouse Tunnel	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.791.1	Highline Wagon Road	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.8	Hotel De Paris	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.859	B.P.O.Elks Lodge #607	Historic	Listed on the State Register
5CC.87	Masonic Hall	Historic	Within NR district
5CC.9	Georgetown Loop Railroad	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.966	Bryan Hose House, Sunny Side Hose House	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.967	Hose House No. 2, West End Hose House, 6th	Historic	Listed on National Register
5CC.985	Darragh Placer	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.988	Kirtley Mine Tailing Pile	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.989	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.990	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.991	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5CC.992	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.993	No Name	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible
5CC.994	Farwell Reduction Works, Smelter	Historical Archaeology	Officially eligible

4.5.3.1 Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District (5CC.3)

The Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District represents one of the most scenic and historic of all of Colorado's mining districts. Figure 4-2 provides historic photographs for Georgetown in 1901 and in 1999. Gold was first discovered along Clear Creek in 1859 and resulted in Georgetown's first boom. Prospectors moved into the area establishing satellite villages such as Silver Plume. The area also became the center of the silver craze of 1867. The district was listed on the NRHP as a National Landmark on November 13, 1966, under all four criteria:

- It is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its associations to the early mining history of Colorado.
- Some of the elements within the NHL District are also considered significant for the associations with persons of note (Criterion B).
- There are architectural values in the Landmark (Criterion C).
- Information contained in other features of the Landmark is important to history (Criterion D).

The Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District includes many contributing and noncontributing resources. To date, 452 individual properties have been recorded within the district boundaries. Most of these, however, have not been formally evaluated regarding their individual eligibility or contributing status within the NHL District. The file search results identified 58 listed or eligible resources that carry associated point numbers connected to the NHL District and 28 additional sites with separate numbers located within the NHL District.

The Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District includes the entire commercial and residential areas of both the Georgetown and Silver Plume communities, as well as the Georgetown Loop Railroad grade between them. The Victorian homes and buildings represent the peak of the silver mining industry from 1885 to 1905. The Georgetown Loop Railroad was an engineering marvel of the late nineteenth century when it was built. After the line was abandoned and the tracks removed before World War II, it sat derelict until the 1970s when the historic rail line was rebuilt as a tourist attraction.

The following properties are contributing elements and individually eligible properties within the boundaries of the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District.

The Bowman-White House (5CC.3.10). The Bowman-White House is an example of the architectural styles of the late nineteenth century, particularly Gothic Revival and Italianate. The Bowman-White House is also considered important for its associations with the Bowman family. It is currently used as museum. The house is located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District but has not been officially determined to be either individually eligible or a contributing

element of the landmark. The field recorder indicated that the property contributes to the significance of the NHL district and is eligible. If the property is considered to be eligible, that eligibility would be under Criteria B and C.

Dunderberg Mine (5CC.3.107). The Dunderberg Mine was one of the largest producing silver mines within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District. It is located on the south slope of Republican Mountain in the Brown Gulch area above and northwest of Silver Plume. It was patented in 1868, and by 1914 it was operated as part of the Terrible Mine. In 1990, the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Division of the Inactive Mine Program sealed one adit (horizontal entrance to a mine) and two stopes (excavations from which ore has been removed in a series of steps) on the Dunderberg claim. As a result of a subsequent reevaluation of this property, it was officially determined on June 5, 2000, that it is not individually eligible for the NRHP; however, it was officially determined to be a contributing element to the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District on June 13, 1990.

Burleigh Tunnel and Mine (5CC.3.108). The property is located at the west end of Silver Plume on Main Street. It is one of dozens of mines that made a substantial contribution to the growth and development of the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District. Starting in 1868, the claim was mined by the Burleigh Mining Company of Massachusetts with the purpose of recovering ore and promoting steam and air drills invented by Charles H. Burleigh. The Burleigh drill was significant for its contribution to the mining industry of the day and greatly facilitated the excavation of the Burleigh Tunnel. Because of its close proximity to the town of Idaho Springs, the tunnel and adit continue to attract numerous visitors. In 1990, the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Division of the Inactive Mine Program placed a locking gate over the adit openings. This property is considered eligible as a contributing element to the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District.

Mendota Mine (5CC.3.217). The Mendota Mine is located west of Silver Plume and the Burleigh Tunnel and Mine. It is one of the mines that contributed to the growth and development of the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District. The Mendota veins (101 to 112) were all fissures 3 to 5 feet wide with an 8-inch pay vein. The claims producing gold, silver, lead, and zinc were patented by 1865. A mill on the site was torn down and rebuilt in 1922. A reevaluation of the veins in 2000 indicated that all the veins would be backfilled except 101, 102, 104, and 112; these would be closed with grates. In addition, the boiler on 105 was to be stabilized by construction. The Mendota Mine is considered eligible as a contributing element to the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District.

Georgetown Loop Railroad (5CC.9). The Georgetown Loop Railroad is located between Georgetown and Silver Plume. It is 2.75 miles in length and was built in 1884 by the Colorado Central to connect the towns of Georgetown and Silver Plume. The Union Pacific's chief engineer, Jacob B. Blikensderfer, Jr., designed the loop. He solved the problem of the impossible increase in grade between Georgetown and Silver Plume by "forming two hairpin turns and then looping the track over itself before continuing out of the tight confines of Devil's Gate" (Colorado Historical Society). The high bridge over Devil's Gate was dismantled in 1939. The concept of the Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park was developed by James Grafton Rogers and made possible after the donation of substantial mining properties by Stanley T. Wallbank. The Colorado Historical Society from 1983 to 1984 restored the Loop, and it is

currently in use during the summer months as a tourist attraction. It is within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District created in 1966. The railroad is considered significant under Criteria A and C.

Argentine Central Railroad Bed (5CC.173.1). Edmond Wilcox built the Argentine Central Railroad in 1905. It was planned to serve mines in the Waldron and Sidney area and, because of its incredible views of the Continental Divide, it soon became a favorite with tourists to the region. After the line was abandoned and the tracks removed, it was used by the US Forest Service (USFS) as a backcountry road, its current use. The portion with the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District is considered to be a contributing part of the landmark, and the property is considered eligible under Criteria A and C.

Silver Plume Depot (5CC.4). The Silver Plume Depot was constructed in 1884 and is within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District. It is a frame structure consisting of the depot area, living quarters, and freight house. A freight platform was attached. Iron columns support the associated wood water tank and the tank is spring fed. The Silver Plume wye track connection¹ with the Argentine Central was located three-tenths of a mile west of the depot.

With the construction of I-70 during the 1960s, the depot was relocated. As a result of the Colorado Historical Society's restoration of the Georgetown Loop Railroad, the depot was restored in 1984. Improvements included the addition of parking and landscaping, as well as a permanent maintenance facility for the railroad. The depot has been officially listed in the NRHP, under Criterion A, for its associations with the development of the Clear Creek transportation network during the late nineteenth century.

Turntable Bridge (5CC.633). The Turntable Bridge was built in 1882 by the Passaic Rolling Mill Company from Patterson, New Jersey. It was a replacement bridge installed in 1905. The OAHF files do not indicate where it was originally installed. It is a single-span steel truss bridge with wooden transverse members. It is located on stone abutments with concrete infill. In 1970 it was installed over Clear Creek about one-quarter of a mile east of Silver Plume as part of the restoration of the Georgetown Loop. It was officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on September 20, 1993, under Criterion C for its architectural and engineering values.

Lebanon Mill (5CC.68). The Lebanon Mill (Ore Processing Mill and Dam) is located adjacent to I-70, about 1 mile southwest of Georgetown. The mill, patented in 1872, is a two-story wooden structure built on a wood frame and measuring 30 by 60 feet. The lower level contains a receiving room from which ore was carried by elevator to the second floor where it was crushed by a jaw crusher, sampled, and sacked. The mill employed an automatic sampling system, considered innovative at the time that it was installed. Machinery was driven by a horizontal water wheel, which is buried beneath earth and water. The structure of the mill has deteriorated over the years, but the basic framework is sound. None of the original mill equipment remains onsite. The milldam spanned Clear Creek; although it is gone, evidence of its foundation is visible. Archaeological investigations on the site in 1970 exposed foundations of a blacksmith shop and two small buildings believed to be miner's cottages. Few mills of this size survived

¹ NOTE: A wye is a three-pronged turning track arrangement where a train or locomotive moves through the wye out onto one leg, the switch is thrown, the locomotive moves backwards on one leg through another switch, and then pulls forward down the opposite side through the final switch and it is turned and facing the opposite direction.

after 1880, and it is unknown when the mill ceased operation. The mill has been operated in recent years and is one of the few remaining structures of its type and size in Colorado. According to the nomination form on file at the OAHF and dated 1971, the ore processing mill and dam were to be restored as one element of the Georgetown Loop Railroad restoration. A reevaluation form was not available in the OAHF files. It is within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District and as such is eligible as a contributing element to the district. In addition, it has been listed on the NRHP as individually eligible under Criterion A.

Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnels (5CC.7). The Lebanon and Everett Mine Tunnels are located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District and are located on Republican Mountain, 1 mile south of Georgetown. The Lebanon claim was located and patented in 1865; the Lebanon Tunnel was started in 1870. The vein was from a fissure about 6 to 10 feet wide. The Everett Lode was from a fissure 4 to 8 feet in width; neither the Lebanon nor Everett tunnels ever encounter this lode. The Lebanon group of lodes is a network of branching and crossing lodes running in an east-northeast direction. This set of properties is considered eligible as a contributing element to the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District, under NRHP Criterion A.

Toll House, Mine Manager's House, Julius G. Pohle House (5CC.13). Site 5CC.13 consists of two structures: the main house and an outbuilding. This set of structures is located outside Georgetown along I-70. An unknown builder built both structures in 1878. The main house is a one and one-half story cottage with Gothic Revival elements. The exterior was made of brick with some decorative woodwork. The cottage has an intersecting gabled roof with scalloped wood shingles. The outbuilding is also made of stone and brick.

The land on which the Toll House and outbuilding are located has no integrity of setting or location. Early records, based on a legal description for the parcel of land that Henry Crow acquired from the Town of Georgetown in 1874, indicate an irregularly shaped, 5-acre parcel. The NRHP inventory nomination form locates the Toll House with a single intersection on a 1:24000 scale USGS map subsequent to CDOT's purchase of the property for the original I-70 right-of-way. CDOT has an occupancy and use agreement with the Colorado Historical Society from 1984 that describes a 0.5-acre parcel, "tract D" as a site for the "restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance of the old 'TOLL HOUSE'." This set of structures is located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District and as such is eligible as a contributing element to the District. In addition, it has been listed on the NRHP as individually eligible under Criterion C for its architectural values.

Farwell Reduction Works Smelter (5CC.994). The Farwell Reduction Works Smelter is located at the base of Leavenworth Mountain directly above Clear Creek on the southwestern outskirts of Georgetown. It was recorded by SWCA Inc. Environmental Consultants in 1998. Five features onsite include the main building (Feature 1), the assay house (Feature 2), two privies/depressions (Features 3 and 4), and a retaining wall (Feature 5). Feature 1 appears to have been associated with water-related mining reduction of ore, and it follows the contour of the mountainside. Numerous other walls are also present. There are also some remains of large industrial equipment. Fragments of glass, ceramics, and nails were also found in association with the features. There does appear to be potential for buried deposits within the privy features and below the structure. Although some spray paint was found on the walls and bricks have been

removed to make fire rings, the integrity of the property is still intact. It has been officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A.

4.5.3.2 Town of Idaho Springs

Idaho Springs Commercial District (5CC.201). Thirty-six properties are included in the Idaho Springs Commercial District. Many of the recorded properties have not been evaluated for NRHP status or have been identified as needing more data. The currently defined Idaho Springs district is located north of and overlooks I-70. The district contains various late nineteenth century commercial buildings focused on Main Street. Today many of the businesses are service- and tourist-oriented and rely on both local and visitor traffic. Figure 4-3 provides historic photographs for Idaho Springs in the 1880s and in 1999.

Big Five Mines (5CC.328). These mines are dispersed in various locations along the north and south sides of Clear Creek, south of Idaho Springs, between Chicago Creek on the east and a concrete tunnel under I-70. It consists of mine waste piles on both sides of Clear Creek Canyon on a slope above an alluvial terrace. The mine portal is located at the base of the hill on the north side of the creek. It encompassed several miles and had been operating since the 1880s. The Big Five Tunnel, Ore Reduction and Transportation Company was organized in 1900. The historic mine operation constructed a tramway tunnel to haul ore east from the mine portal to the mills near the mouth of Chicago Creek. Gordon Tucker of Golder and Associates reevaluated a portion of the site in 1998. The western edge of the property had been affected by highway construction and portions of the tramway have collapsed into Clear Creek. Remnants of an iron bridge that may have carried the tramway over Clear Creek have been piled next to a chain-link fence at the east end of the north waste pile. The mine was officially determined NRHP-eligible on August 6, 1998, under Criteria A and C. The intrinsic value of this site is in the history, not in the physical remnants. Site cleanup was conducted under the Superfund program, which included construction of retaining walls for the tailing piles and capping of toxic waste material.

Darragh Placer (5CC.985). The Darragh Placer is located along the south side of Clear Creek at the west end of Idaho Springs and about 1,500 feet west of the Clear Creek Ranger Station. Gordon Tucker with Golder and Associates, Inc. originally recorded it in 1998. The property consists of a placer mine with associated mining tailings. It most likely dates to between 1860 and 1900 and predates the Big Five Mine South Waste Pile (5CC.328) located to the south and overlying the Darragh tailings. A steep cut bank and large depressions onsite are the result of scooping out gravel on the south side of Clear Creek. The property was officially determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A on August 6, 1998. The property is significant because it is in relatively good condition and illustrates late nineteenth century placer mining techniques.

Hose House No. 2, West End Hose House, 6th and Colorado Hose House (5CC.967). Hose House No. 2 is located at 600 Colorado Boulevard in Idaho Springs. The house was built as one of three small hose houses constructed to support the larger Central Hose House located in the downtown commercial area. Architecturally, it is an example of the Late Victorian style and has a stone foundation and brick wall exterior. It was built in 1882 to house the fire hose cart associated with early volunteer fire fighting efforts at the west end of Idaho Springs. It is a one-story structure with a flat roof and a concrete interior floor. It ceased to function as a working hose house in 1929 and has since been used as a storage facility for antique fire fighting equipment. The hose house was listed on the NRHP on March 19, 1998. It is significant under

Criterion C for its architectural values; it is a building type associated with a period of construction. It is also significant for its association with early efforts of Idaho Springs residents to provide basic community services and infrastructure (Criterion A).

Miner Street Bridge (5CC.231). The Miner Street Bridge is located on the east side of Idaho Springs over Clear Creek. Kuyes and Work built it in 1901–1902. It features a wide roadway with cantilevered sidewalks. It is technologically notable for its skewed design; its unequally sloped end posts present a peculiar asymmetrical profile. It is one of the oldest pony trusses left in Colorado and is unusual because of its wide roadway, tapered builtup floor beams and cantilevered sidewalks with decorative cast iron newel posts. It is significant as an early small-span roadway bridge and is still maintained and in use today. The bridge has been officially listed on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Charlie Tayler Water Wheel (5CC.229). The Charlie Tayler Water Wheel is located along Clear Creek below Bridal Veil Falls on the south side of I-70. It measures 30 feet in diameter and weighs about 3 tons. It was originally part of Charlie Tayler's series of five-stamp Ute Creek mills that were used in the processing of ores from the late 1800s until 1940. Tayler owned a gold claim about 2 miles up Ute Creek, a tributary to Chicago Creek south of Idaho Springs. It was built in pieces and hauled to the site on Ute Creek where it was assembled. Water from Ute Creek was diverted to drive the wheel. It was moved from its original location to its current location in 1948 as a community project when it was given to the city of Idaho Springs. In 1973 and 1974, the city of Idaho Springs and AMAX, Inc. rebuilt the wheel. It was again repaired in the 1970s and 1980s when volunteers rehabilitated the water wheel. This property has been listed on the Colorado State Register of Historic Places.

Colorado & Southern Railroad (5CC.9.1–5CC.9.4). These CRHP site numbers represent a set of rolling stock of the Colorado & Southern Railroad (5CC.9.1–5CC.9.4). These Colorado Historical Society owned train cars are currently located at the Silver Plume Depot (5CC.4) and can be moved outside any area of potential impact.

4.5.3.3 Remainder of Clear Creek County

Lawson School (5CC.181). Site 5CC.181 is the Lawson School, a wood-frame schoolhouse constructed in 1878. The structure is of a vernacular style, combining elements of simple Gothic construction with more ornate segmental pedimentation. A small shed addition was later added to the west side of the structure. When this school was recorded in November 1982, a wooden sign reading, "Public School Dist. No. 10 1878" hung over the main entrance. The Lawson School was assessed as officially eligible for the NRHP on October 24, 1989.

Dumont School (5CC.654). The local community built the Dumont School in 1909, and it served the educational needs of the area until 1959. The impressive structure is an interesting local expression of the Italian Renaissance style. This facility is listed under Rural School Buildings in Colorado Multiple Property Submission (Criterion C).

Multicomponent Site (5CC.389). This site contains both prehistoric and historic components and is located on a terrace remnant between Clear Creek and a high ridge. The Colorado Department of Highways recorded it during the survey of Highway Project IR-70-3(154) Twin Tunnels East. The prehistoric component is located on the southwest end of the site, while two

historic stone foundations are located on the northeast end of the site. The prehistoric component consists of a campsite with intact Middle and/or Late Archaic Period (5000–2000 BP) and Late Prehistoric (1900–1000 BP) components. Test excavations found that the soil is rich in ash and charcoal. One test unit yielded a corner-notched projectile point and a cord-marked ceramic sherd at 50 centimeters (cm) below the ground surface. Bone and fragmented corner-notched projectile points were also found in a second test unit at a depth of 70 cm below ground surface. The historic component consists of at least one and possibly two stone foundations or enclosures. The walls are of dry laid stone built into the terminus of the ridge. Wooden planks, possibly from roof fall, are present on the interior of the structure. Although the historic component of the site does not appear to be significant, the prehistoric component was officially determined eligible under Criterion D on October 12, 1990. Testing indicated that there are intact deposits that may yield information regarding subsistence and settlement information, as well as chronological data. A reevaluation of the site in 1999 during the survey for the Adesta Communications Fiber Optic System found no changes in the condition of the site.

4.5.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results

Local input and windshield survey results for Clear Creek County are summarized on Table 4-13. The following briefly describes the resources identified by the local input and windshield survey efforts for the I-70 PEIS. Some of these properties have site numbers, but none have been identified at this time as listed on or officially eligible for the NRHP. During the Tier 2 process, eligibility determinations will be made for properties meeting appropriate criteria.

In much of Clear Creek County, abandoned and nearly abandoned mines dot the mountainsides above I-70. These mines generally date to the early period of Colorado's mining heritage, but some remained active through the Great Depression of the 1930s. A few have been operated after World War II and into the recent past. These mining areas represent possible historic mining districts that extend beyond the Corridor area.

Table 4-13. Clear County Resources Identified by Local Input and Windshield Survey

Land Use/Function	Name	Source
Recreation	Loveland Ski Resort Lease	Local input
Mining	Silver Mining Heritage Area (quasi-official status from Governor Romer)	Local input
Recreation and education	Scout Camp	Local input
Residential	Graymount	Local input
Mining	Jonny Bull Mine (5CC.1350)	Local input
Mining	Mining area above/north of Silver Plume	Local input
Mining	Bethel Hudson Mine	Local input
Ethnic	Gypsie Camp	Local input
Mining/residential	Lawson, Downieville, and Dumont historic area (see Table 4-14 for additional details on 38 site components)	Local input
Mining	Lincoln Mine	Local input
Mining	Hukill Mine	Local input
Mining	Stanley Mine Complex	Local input
Mining/residential/recreation	Idaho Springs historic area	Local input
Mining/ethnic	Chinese Mines	Local input

Land Use/Function	Name	Source
Transportation	Old US 6 and US 40, multiple segments	Windshield survey
Prehistory	Twin Tunnels Archaeological Area	Local input

4.5.4.1 Loveland Ski Resort Lease

This complex of skiing and outdoor recreation features dates to the early to mid-twentieth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.2 Silver Mining Heritage Area

This complex of mining and residential-related resources dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or as a contributing element of a larger Clear Creek County historic mining district or a mining-related cultural landscape. This resource was identified by local parties and was said to have been established by Governor Roy Romer.

4.5.4.3 Scout Camp

This complex of educational and outdoor recreation features dates to the early to mid-twentieth century. The resource was affected by the initial construction of I-70. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.4 Graymount

This complex of domestic and residential features dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP and has apparent historic archaeological potential. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.5 Jonny Bull Mine (5CC.1350)

R.L. Jones discovered this small mining complex west of Silver Plume and south of I-70. The resource may be a contributing element of a larger Clear Creek County historic mining district or a mining-related cultural landscape; however, the site is “officially not eligible” as of September 2004. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.6 Bethel Hudson Mine

This complex of mining sites and features dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP or a contributing element of a Clear Creek County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.7 Mines North of Silver Plume

This is an area of intensive mining north and northwest of Silver Plume. Much of this area is within the boundary of Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL. These mines are primarily archaeological in nature.

4.5.4.8 Gypsie Camp

This site is identified as being used by migrant gypsies during the early twentieth century. The site has an archaeological potential to address research issues about the ethnic groups present in central Colorado during the twentieth century. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.9 Lawson, Downieville, and Dumont Historic Area

This complex of domestic, residential, and commercial architectural sites and features dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic area. Local parties identified the 38 individual components of this resource. Those resources are described in more detail in Table 4-14.

4.5.4.10 Lincoln Mine

This complex of mining buildings and features dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or a contributing element of a Clear Creek County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource. (It may be related to site 5CC.332, Lincoln Alma Mine.)

4.5.4.11 Hukill Mine (5CC.337)

This complex of mining sites and features dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource was determined to be officially not eligible for the NRHP. Local parties identified this resource. Reevaluation is possible.

4.5.4.12 Stanley Mine Complex

This complex of highly visible and recognizable mining buildings and features dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or a contributing element of a Clear Creek County historic mining district. Local parties identified this resource. (This may include site 5CC.326, the Stanley Mines Mill.)

4.5.4.13 Idaho Springs Historic Area

The area that encompasses the town of Idaho Springs, including the surrounding ridges of Clear Creek Canyon and Chicago Creek, represents an area that is considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic area. The mining history and architectural significance of the historic properties of the area date to the late nineteenth century and include the Idaho Springs Commercial District and sites that are listed or eligible for the NRHP.

Since 1964, the Historical Society of Idaho Springs, Inc. has been a steward of historic preservation in the town of Idaho Springs and its surroundings. They offer the following:

“Idaho Springs is the visitor's first introduction to the Colorado Rockies and our unique history. George Jackson made the first major gold discovery in Colorado here in 1859....Hundreds of eligible sites and structures dating from the late 1800s have yet to be surveyed....Prior to Jackson's discovery, the Hot Springs was a sacred meeting ground for the Ute and Arapaho Indians, and Spaniards carved their marks through this corridor while looking for the “lost cities of gold.”

4.5.4.14 Chinese Mines

This complex of mining-related resources dates to the late nineteenth century. The resource has the potential to be considered eligible for the NRHP as a historic place or as a contributing element of a larger Clear Creek County historic mining district. The site has an archaeological potential to address concerns about the ethnic groups present in central Colorado. Local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.15 Old US 6 and US 40

This resource is made up of segments of US 6 and US 40 that were the main auto thoroughfare through Clear Creek County and much of Colorado before the construction of I-70. These resources may be found to be individually eligible for their engineering qualities or their contributions to the twentieth century development of the region; or they may be found to be eligible as part of a complex of auto transportation-related resources. The windshield survey and local parties identified this resource.

4.5.4.16 Twin Tunnels Archaeological Area

This resource has been described as a large prehistoric site that includes locations on both sides of Clear Creek. The site may be related to, or may be noncontiguous portions of, the multicomponent site (5CC.389), an NRHP eligible property. Local parties identified this resource.

**Table 4-14. Lawson, Downieville, and Dumont Historic Area Resources
(Identified by Local Input During Reconnaissance Survey Along the Corridor)**

Address	Owner	Date	Description
38 County Road 308	Hanscom, Troy Astran, Cathy	1909	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. Residence has an irregular plan. There is a substantial addition off the east elevation.
107 County Road 308	Stanley, Margaret Lynn	1909	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. Residence has an L-shaped plan. No visible additions.
143 County Road 308	Vicari, Carol Lee	1885	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. Residence has an L-shaped plan. There are no visible additions. There is a detached garage with upstairs living space northeast of the residence.
151 County Road 308	Randall, Lori	1875	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. Residence has a rectangular plan. There is a small shed roof addition off the north elevation (rear) of the house.
159 County Road 308	Randall, Lori	1875	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. Residence has an irregular plan. There are several apparent additions, both shed and flat-roofed.
185 County Road 308	Allman, Richard Kent Allman, Katherine	1870	Rustic timber constructed residence with front and side gable roof. Residence has an L-shaped plan. There is a small shed roof addition on the east elevation.
209 County Road 308	Kelly, Charles W. Jr.	1870	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front gable roof. There are no visible additions, but exterior wall covering appears to be new horizontal siding (unable to determine if it is wood or synthetic).
247 County Road 308	Mill Creek Hist. Society	Unknown	Rustic timber structure with front and side gable roof. Building has a T-shaped plan. Structure could possibly be two separate buildings that are attached. Character/style/construction is identical on both.
327 County Road 308	Taylor, Betty M.	1890	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front gable roof. The residence is of rustic construction and has a shed roof addition off the west elevation.
25 Dumont Lane	Moody, John S.	1890	Vernacular bungalow residence with a saltbox roof. The building has a rectangular plan, and there are no visible additions.
85 Dumont Lane	Whitmore, W.C. et al.	1892	Vernacular bungalow residence with side gable roof and covered porch. The building has a rectangular plan, and there appears to be a substantial shed roof addition off the north elevation.
95 Dumont Lane	Whitmore, W.C. et al.	1892	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front and side gable roof. The building has an L-shaped plan. There is a possible addition off the north elevation.
150 Dumont Lane	Mill Creek Hist. Society	1909	Schoolhouse with some Renaissance Revival elements. The building is constructed of brick, has an irregular plan, and has a hipped roof. There are decorative brick arches above the windows and lugsills below. No obvious additions.
150 Dumont Lane	Mill Creek Hist. Society	Unknown	Coburn Cabin—small rustic log cabin with a gabled roof. The building has a rectangular plan, and there are no visible additions.

Address	Owner	Date	Description
150 Dumont Lane	Mill Creek Hist. Society	1800s	Log/stone barn—rustic construction with a front gable roof. Main portion of structure is constructed of stone; there appears to be an addition that is coming off the west elevation that is constructed with timber, and it has a shed roof.
1615 County Road 308	Drury, Joan	1935	Both residences are vernacular bungalows. One has a clipped gable and side gable roof, is irregular in plan, and has no obvious additions. The second has both saltbox and gable roofed sections, and an irregular plan. It is possible that the original structure was the saltbox portion, and the gabled portion of the structure coming off the south elevation is an addition.
1838 County Road 308	Larsen, Phillip N. Larsen, Patricia J.	1890	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. The building has an L-shaped plan. There is an enclosed porch on the north elevation that appears to be an addition, and there is a substantial addition coming off the south elevation.
1845 County Road 308	Barrentine, Lola	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. There appears to be a shed roof addition to the north elevation that gives the building a saltbox look. There is an enclosed porch and a bay window addition on the south elevation.
1852 County Road 308	Tofflemire, Brent R. Tofflemire, Maxine K.	1893	1 ½ story vernacular bungalow residence with an L-shaped plan. 1 ½ story portion of the structure has a front gable roof. The single story portion of the residence has a saltbox roof. The saltbox portion of the structure could be an addition.
1853 County Road 308	Dougherty, Richard R.	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front and side gable roof. The building has an irregular plan and multiple additions.
1871 County Road 308	Garcia, Tommy I. Garcia, Emma	1870	Vernacular bungalow residence with a saltbox roof. The building has a rectangular plan, and there is a shed addition attached to the north elevation.
1878 County Road 308	Anker, William T.	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with a side gable roof. The building has an irregular plan, and there is a large addition off the south elevation.
1890 County Road 308	Schleicher, Raymond J.	1890	Rustic stone residence with a clipped hip roof. There is a very large 2-story addition off the south elevation that has a gabled roof and horizontal siding on the exterior walls.
1924 County Road 308	Harmon, Charles R. Harmon, Diane	1938	Vernacular bungalow residence with a side gable roof. The building has a rectangular plan. There is a small bay window addition on the east elevation.
1925 County Road 308	Weaver, Berten R.	1910	Vernacular bungalow schoolhouse with a front and side gable roof. The building has an L-shaped plan, and it is possible that the enclosed entry is an addition.
1953 County Road 308	Williams, Merinel	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. The building has an irregular plan. There are possible additions off both the east and north elevations. There are two rustic log barn structures on the lot.
1954 County Road 308	Broughton, Marilyn M. Broughton, John G. III	1893	Vernacular bungalow with a front gable roof. The building has a rectangular plan, and there are no visible additions.
1967 County Road 308	Aldrich, Gladys J.	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with a saltbox roof. The building has a rectangular plan, and there are no visible additions.
1967 County Road 308	Aldrich, Gladys J.	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with a side gable roof. The building has a rectangular plan. There is a small addition off the west elevation. There are at least two rustic log barn structures on the lot.
1972 County Road 308	Bartlett, Robert J.	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with front and side gable roof. The building has an irregular plan and multiple additions, including an attached garage with a shed roof off the east elevation.
1976 County Road 308	Pullam, Danny L.	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with some Jacobean/Elizabethan elements. There is a very steep pitched, ornate hood over the entry. The original structure has a saltbox roof. There is a 1 ½ story addition with a gable roof off the west elevation.
1977 County Road 308	Small, Carl G. Small, Diane M.	1880	1 ½ story modified A-frame residence. The original structure appears to have been rectangular in plan but is now irregular because of the numerous additions.
1998 County Road 308	Bartlett, Mark C.	1893	Vernacular bungalow with a front and side gable roof. The building has an irregular plan. There appear to be multiple additions on the south and north elevations.
1999 County Road 308	Kinney, Anne McGraw, Terrence	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front and side gable roof. The building has an irregular plan and multiple additions.

Address	Owner	Date	Description
2038 County Road 308	Unknown	Unknown	Anderson Store—vernacular twentieth century commercial structure. The original structure has a front gable roof that is covered by a false parapet. The apparent addition on the east elevation looks to be a second storefront and has a flat roof.
2061 County Road 308	Bordoni, Alex Bordoni, Juanita	1893	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front and side gable roof. The building has a rectangular plan. There is an enclosed shed roof addition on the south elevation. Original structure may have had a saltbox roof. There is a front gable roof addition on the south elevation, and there appears to be an enclosed porch added onto that.
2077 County Road 308	Unknown	Unknown	Vernacular bungalow residence with a front gable roof. The building has a rectangular plan. The building appears to be constructed of corrugated metal. There are no additions.
20 West Dumont Rd.	Unknown	Unknown	Dumont Train Depot—vernacular classic cottage building. The structure has a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. The building has a rectangular plan, and there are no visible additions.

4.5.5 Additional Local Input—2004

4.5.5.1 Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District

Christine Bradley, Clear Creek County Archivist (September 20, 2004), provided the following information for inclusion in this report:

1. Highlighting sites located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District that do not contain point numbers (see Table 4-11 and Table 4-12) was recommended. The following notation has been added: “Sites containing green shading are believed to be located within the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District based on information provided by the Clear Creek County Archivist on September 20, 2004.”
2. Table 4-15 includes a list of properties in the Town of Silver Plume that are of sufficient age to be historic. This list is based on a printout from the Clear Creek County Assessor’s Office of privately owned parcels. Additional National Register evaluations would be necessary for these individual properties. This list serves as an illustration of the potential of a significant number of additional properties that may be eligible to the NRHP or determined to be contributing elements to the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District. (This list may partially overlap the list presented in Table 4-11.) It is important to note that the lack of a completed survey for Silver Plume or Georgetown and the lack of determinations of eligibility for potential historic properties do not in any way lessen significance of these communities or their potential contribution to the NHL District.
3. Table 4-16 lists publicly owned structures in Silver Plume that may not have been considered for study. The sites that have numbers are also found in Table 4-11.
4. Table 4-17 lists sites that are within the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District but are not included in Table 4-11 or Table 4-12. These sites, believed to be in the APE, were identified as a part of a Historic District Public Lands Commission’s 1996 survey.

Table 4-15. Potential Historic Properties in Silver Plume Based on Age

Name	Year	Description
Romito	1942	Blk 13 Lot N2 3 & Lot N2 4
Wegrich	1880	Blk 13 Lot 1 Pt
Rizzarda	1870	Blk 14 Lot 6

Name	Year	Description
McNeal	1885	Blk 14 Lot 5
Klassen	1900	Blk 15 Lot 7 & Lot 8
Fritz	1885	Blk 16 Lot 1 Pt

Name	Year	Description
Fox	1880	Blk 16 Lot 2
Boeding	1884	Blk 16 Lot 1 Pt
Pease	1936	Blk 16 Lot 5
Hamilton	1889	Blk 17 Lot 4
Haskins	1880	Blk 17 Lot 5
Holmes	1880	Blk 17 Lot 6
Williams	1875	Blk 18 Lot 2
Kotoske	1880	Blk 18 Lot 4 Pt–Lot 6 Pt
Ballard	1880	Blk 18 Lot 7
FS Investments	1875	Blk 18 Lot 9 & Lot Ept 8
Rowe	1880	Blk 18 Lot 1 Pt
Heine	1900	Blk 19
Bowers	1880	Blk 19 Lot 3
Heine	1875	Blk 19 Lot 4
Lyssy	1889	Blk 19 Lot 5
Flecksing	1915	Blk 19 Lot 6
Campbell	1896	Blk 19
MacDonald	1916	Blk 19 Lot Pt 7
Cannon	1885	Blk 20 Lot 7 & Lot 8
Rush	1885	Blk 20 Lot 9
Bowman	1890	Blk 20 Lot 10 Pt
Caldwell	1880	Lot 1
Berenato	1889	Blk E Lot 2
Golemgeske	1885	Lot 3
Tacha	1885	Blk E Lot 13
Waddington	1884	Blk E Lot 16
Darrington	1885	Blk E Lot 17 Pt
Shakocius	1880	Blk E Lot 17 Pt
Burge	1902	Blk E Lot 18–Lot 20
Walen	1890	Lot E2 5
Zimmerman	1885	Blk 23
Downing	1885	Blk B23
Kenney	1890	Blk 23
Jedele	1884	Blk 23
Berger	1884	Blk 23
GMS Denver Inc	1889	Blk 23 Lot Pt A
Conley	1889	Blk 24 Lot 1 Pt
Goodridge	1895	B 24 & Lot B & Imp
Hickey	1889	Blk 24 Lot 1 Pt
Mootz	1889	B27 & Lot A & Imp
Sponsel	1884	Blk 27 Lot 4 & Lot 7
Jeffers	1885	Blk 27 Lot 9 Pt & Lot 10 Pt
Shenk	1888	B27 & Lot D & Imp

Name	Year	Description
Osborne	1885	Blk 28 Lot 3
Capik	1884	Blk 28 Lot 5
Bradley	1885	Blk 28
Klocker	1889	Blk 28 Lot 6 Pt
Frey	1884	Blk 28 Lot 7
Mygdal Trust	1889	Blk 28 Lot 8 Pt
Schwab	1884	Blk 28 Lot 9–Lot 11
Maulis	1926	
Woodard	1889	Blk 25
Weeds	1895	Blk 29
Bower	1895	Blk 29 Lot 1
Bower	1900	
Gallo	1884	Blk 26 Lot 2 Pt & Lot 3
Drexler	1889	Blk 26 Lot 4
Stone	1890	Blk 26 Lot 5
Heilmann	1955	Blk 26 Lot 6
Jacoby	1884	Blk 26 Lot 7
Cowan	1880	Blk 26 Lot 8
Rae	1884	Blk 26 Lot 1 & Lot 2 Pt
Franklin	1880	Blk 4 Lot 3–Lot 5
Hamid	1870	Blk 4 Lot 7
Kotoske	1870	Blk 4 Lot 8 Pt & Lot 9 Pt
McClanahan	1880	Blk 1 Lot 1
Skinner	1885	Blk 0 Lot 2–Lot 5
Culp	1890	Blk 5 Lot 1–Lot 3
Anderson	1890	Blk 6 Lot 1
Buggel	1890	Blk 6 Lot 2 Pt & Lot 3 Pt
Weeds	1889	Blk 11 Lot 2
Termaat	1889	Blk 11 Lot 3 & Lot 6
Abel	1884	Blk 11 Lot 4 Pt
Palmer	1900	Blk 11 Lot 4 Pt
Haskins	1889	Blk 9
Heyse	1890	Blk 8 Lot 3
Rizzardi	1889	Blk 8 Lot 4
Kidder	1890	Blk 8 Lot 5 & Lot 6 Pt
Kidder	1890	Blk 8 Lot 7 & Lot 6 Pt
Wehnes	1890	Blk 8 Lot 8 & Lot 9
Gallagher	1885	Blk 8 Lot 10 & Lot 11
Fletcher Properties	1889	Blk 8 Lot 13 & Lot Pt 12
Simonds	1892	Blk 7 Lot 20–Lot 25
Mattingley	1899	Blk 7 Lot 5 & Lot 6

Source: This list is based on a printout from the Clear Creek County Assessor's Office of privately owned parcels. Additional evaluations would be necessary for any of these individual properties to be determined eligible for the NRHP.

Table 4-16. Publicly Owned Structures in Silver Plume

Site Number	Description
5CC.3.95	Large Town Hall, Main Street
5CC.3.91	Small Town Hall, Main Street
5CC.3.96	Bandstand, Main Street
No Number	Caboose in Park, Corner Main & Woodward Streets
5CC.3.106	Silver Plume Schoolhouse
No Number	Hose House by School
No Number	Hose House on Hill above Depot
5CC.3.105	Silver Plume Cemetery
5CC.3.92	Silver Plume Jail

Table 4-17. Additional Sites in the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District

Site Number	Description
5CC.869	Mine site
5CC.879	Welch's Mine
5CC.872	Mine adit
5CC.874	Cabin structure
5CC.875	Mine site
5CC.876	Mine site
5CC.877	Mine site
5CC.878	Boarding house site
5CC.879	Major mine
5CC.880	Granite quarry

Site Number	Description
5CC.881	Gated mine
5CC.882	Stone foundation
5CC.883	Mine site
5CC.901	Mine site
5CC.902	Mine site
5CC.903	Mine site
5CC.904	Mine site
5CC.905	Mine site
5CC.907	Granite quarry site
5CC.946	Mine site

4.5.5.2 Town of Idaho Springs

Representatives from the city of Idaho Springs, the Historical Society of Idaho Springs (ISHS), CDOT, and J.F. Sato and Associates met in November 2004 to review site information for the city of Idaho Springs. The Historical Society provided a hand-colored map of the city illustrating building locations using a color key for:

1. Properties already surveyed for NRHP eligibility
2. Potentially eligible historic properties that have not been surveyed
3. Properties needing further research and that have not been surveyed
4. Nonconforming sites (not eligible due to age, modern commercial properties, apartments, mobile homes)

J.F. Sato and Associates has digitized this information and provided it in this report as Figure 4-4. Also noted on this map are a series of sites of local interest in Idaho Springs. Each of these has been given a letter or number name and is described in a key on the figure. Figure 4-4 also includes an early 1900's USGS representation of Idaho Springs before I-70.

Other than the eligible commercial historic district (5CC.201), most of the structures in the city of Idaho Springs have not been surveyed. Recently, the city has received grant money to survey

the west end of town. Additional grant applications have also been submitted. The number of structures that are potentially eligible to the NRHP based on age alone is in the hundreds. It is important to note that the lack of a completed survey for Idaho Springs or completed eligibility evaluations does not in any way lessen the historical significance of this community. Figure 4-4 is intended to provide a visual reminder of the significance of this community and its potential to contain many more historic properties, including additional historic districts.

Figure 4-5 and Figure 4-6 illustrate the current I-70 footprint layered onto 1957 photography. Buildings lost to the interstate construction are shown.

A historic photograph was also submitted for project use by the community and ISHS. This photograph illustrates a series of buildings that were in Idaho Springs at the turn of the century, well before the initial construction of I-70. Table 4-18 lists structures that are in the foreground of the photograph. Some may have been destroyed by the construction of I-70 or removed for municipal projects and other purposes. The representatives of the town and historic society felt that the photograph served as a strong reminder of the damage that had been done to Idaho Springs by the original construction of the interstate; however, evidence of interstate construction being the cause of all of the losses was not substantiated. The original clearing of right-of-way and construction of I-70 occurred before the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was implemented, so properties were not subject to protection under this law. This photograph has been reproduced as Figure 4-7.

Table 4-18. Structures Shown in Early 1900s Photo of Idaho Springs

1. Mixell Dam	9. Hardware Storage
2. Mixell Mill	10. Carriage Works
3. State Mill or Bonietta Mill	11. Livery Hay and Feed
4. Newton Mill	12. Transfer and Storage (Straub?)
5. Newton Annex	13. Ore Hauling, Coal, Feed, Livery
6. Jackson Mill	14. Chamberlain Dillingham Mill
7. Steam Generation Plant	15. Bridge to Zig Zag Trail
8. Idaho Springs Reduction Works	16. Big Five Powerhouse

Eight properties were specially identified at the November meeting as being important to the city and ISHS. Some of these sites no longer exist, but information on these properties is important in terms of providing a historical context for evaluating, during Tier 2, properties that remain. These sites have all been keyed into Figure 4-4 and are also summarized on Table 4-19.

Table 4-19. Important Idaho Springs Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Description
No number	Blue Ribbon Tunnel	This tunnel is still present.
No number	Zig Zag Trail	Removed by original I-70 (was near Charlie Tayler Water Wheel).
No number	Silver Spruce Mill	Removed by Town of Idaho Springs.
No number	Chinese Mine, Tunnels & Adits	These are still present.

Site Number	Site Name	Description
5CC.698	Idaho Springs Forest Service Work Center	This site is noted as "officially not eligible" on Table 4-11.
No number	C&S RR Grade	Cornish dry layed walls remain.
No number	Jackson Diggings Site	This site is gone but was at the confluence of Chicago and Clear creeks and is the location of the first gold strike in Clear Creek County.
5CC.342	Indian Springs Hot Springs Resort	This site is noted as "field not eligible" on Table 4-11.

There is a potential for historic archaeological resources associated with the sites destroyed during the original I-70 construction. This potential will be fully evaluated through additional archival research and possibly archaeological investigations during Tier 2 once more detailed information on alternative design and construction is available.

4.5.5.3 Remainder of Clear Creek County

Local input from the Clear Creek County Archivist, Christine Bradley, included the following sites, some of which have previously been identified as sites of local interest (see section 4.5.4):

1. Terrible Mine & Union Tunnel (also see Dunderberg Mine (5CC.3.107))
2. Baltimore Mine
3. Andy Riebel's Cabin
4. Timber chute from Bakerville to Silver Plume
5. L.E. Lemen Boy Scout Camp
6. Bakerville townsite
7. Graymont townsite
8. Graymont tourist cabins

Local input for the city of Idaho Springs and the ISHS included recommendation to include the Fall River area in future studies. This area is west of Idaho Springs, but east of Dumont. The Stanley Mine (also see local interest section 4.5.4.12 and possibly the Stanley Mines Mill 5CC.326) is located in this area. Undocumented information includes local knowledge regarding a series of Spanish trail markers that are found between Idaho Springs and Fall River and the early name, Spanish Bar, for the western end of Idaho Springs (before incorporation as a part of Idaho Springs in 1873) (Lovelie 2005).

4.6 Jefferson County

4.6.1 Historic Setting

Mount Vernon, another early town near the east end of the Corridor, was one of the first to be platted in the short-lived Territory of Jefferson. The town sat at the mouth of Mount Vernon Canyon on a travel route to Clear Creek County. By 1860, Mount Vernon had four finished and inhabited houses and another 20 houses under construction. Among the first settlers in the spring of 1859 was Robert Steele, the first Provisional Governor of the Territory of Jefferson. A

clergyman named Dr. Castro (also known as Casto) was another prominent resident (Crofutt 1885). The town failed to prosper as a result of the railroads bypassing Mount Vernon in favor of Golden and Morrison. Even though the original town of Mount Vernon died out, the name remained; the name was reborn in the 1920s when the advent of the automobile, along with the growth of leisure time and expendable income, prompted a growth in country clubs in the Denver metropolitan area. The Mount Vernon Country Club, overlooking the Clear Creek Valley, was built in 1922. Soon after that, cabins and small houses appeared, and a community of commuters and weekenders developed (Mehls and Haber 2001). This marked the beginning of a new use pattern of the Corridor, the second or vacation home phenomenon, which continues today.

As the mines of Clear Creek County experienced early phases of development, mining in Jefferson County was in its infancy, too. Mining in that area has been primarily for nonmetallic minerals. The exploited minerals (including alum, lime, clays for brick and firebricks, lime/limestone, crushed rock, sand and gravel, and building stone) all have been produced in and near the eastern end of the Corridor. The mining led to the development of many brick and other factories, such as Coors Ceramics, in and around Golden. The earliest mining, aside from the very short-lived placer operations in Clear Creek during 1858–60, began during the late 1860s and has continued to the present. During the nineteenth century, lands north of the Corridor also were mined for coal. Early pioneers noticed exposed coal beds, and by 1861 coal from the Golden area was being offered in the Denver market. The coal mining continued until the early twentieth century. After World War II, limited uranium mining also took place in Jefferson County near the Corridor, but the most productive mine, the Schwartzwalder operations, was located well north of Golden, outside the Corridor (Mehls and Haber 2001).

4.6.2 OAHP File Search

The OAHP acknowledges that the data available in their files may not be complete or accurate. This is a result of mistakes on site forms, incomplete or inaccurate encoding of the information into the database, and/or missing data. Table 4-20 represents the results of the October 2003 file search for the Jefferson County portion of the I-70 Tier 1 APE.

Table 4-20. Jefferson County OAHP File Search Results

*If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **JF**=Jefferson.*

Listing type abbreviations: H = Historic; A = Archaeological; HA = Historic, Archaeological; HD = Historic District; NR = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status	Notes
5JF.1003		A	Field eligible	
5JF.1040		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1104		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1114		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1115		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1116		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.116		A		
5JF.118		A		
5JF.1193		A HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1767		HA	Field not eligible	

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **JF**=Jefferson.

Listing type abbreviations: *H* = Historic; *A* = Archaeological; *HA* = Historic, Archaeological; *HD* = Historic District; *NR* = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status	Notes
5JF.1768		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1769		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1770		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1774		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1775		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1776		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.1778		HA		
5JF.1779		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.184	Humphrey House, Kinnikinnik Ranch	H	Listed on National Register	
5JF.185	Mount Vernon House—Robert W. Steele House	H	Listed on National Register	
5JF.2114		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2115		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2116		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2117		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2118		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2119		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2120		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2122		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2123		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2124		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2125		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2126		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2127		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2128		HA	Field needs data	
5JF.2133		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2134		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2135		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2136		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2137		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2138		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2139		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2180		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2184		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2185		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2186	Mt. Vernon Cemetery	HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2187		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2212	Queen of Heaven Orphanage Summer Camp—Mother Cabrini Orphanage Summer Camp	H	Listed on National Register	
5JF.257		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.2576	Charles Deaton Sculptured House; Huggins-Deaton Sculptured House; Sleeper House; Flying Saucer House; Clamshell House	H	Rejected by Washington DC for National Register listing	
5JF.2600		HA	Field not eligible	

If the eligibility column is blank, it means that the OAHP file search listed no recommendations or official status for the resource. Site number contains an abbreviation indicating the county: **JF**=Jefferson.

Listing type abbreviations: **H** = Historic; **A** = Archaeological; **HA** = Historic, Archaeological; **HD** = Historic District; **NR** = National Register

Site Number	Site Name	Type	NRHP Eligibility Status	Notes
5JF.2601		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2602		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2603		HA	Field not eligible	
5JF.2733	State Highway 74	HA	Field eligible	
5JF.285	Hay Barns and Corral	H	Officially not eligible	
5JF.286	Blackmer House	H	Officially not eligible	
5JF.287		H	Officially not eligible	
5JF.288	Octagonal Barn	H	Officially not eligible	
5JF.289	Bergens Second House	H	Officially not eligible	
5JF.290	Bergen Park, Bergen Park and Shelter House	HD	Listed on NRHP	
5JF.291	Fillius Shlter House	H	Officially eligible	
5JF.292	Gate to Avery Acres	H	Officially not eligible	
5JF.296		A	Field not eligible	
5JF.323	Lorraine Lodge, Charles Boettcher Summer	H	Listed on National Register	
5JF.366	F-15-CF East Evergreen Interchange	H	Field not eligible	
5JF.389	Bergen House	H	Field not eligible	
5JF.395	Church—Rockland Community	H	Field not eligible	
5JF.396	Cody Park Cemetery, Rockland Cemetery	H		
5JF.398	Genesee Park Bridge	H	Officially eligible	
5JF.439	Mother Cabrini Orphanage	H		
5JF.441	Beaver Brook Trail	H		
5JF.590	Genesee Park	in HD	Listed on National Register	Multiple Resource Component
5JF.943	Avery Acres Mink Farm	H	Field not eligible	
5JF.976	Filius Park	in HD	Listed on National Register	Multiple Resource Component
5JF.977	Little Park, Denver Mountain Parks	in HD	Listed on National Register	
5JF.979	Katherine Craig Park	in HD	Listed on National Register	Multiple Resource Component
5JF.991	Forks Creek	HA	Officially not eligible	
5JF.995	Thiede Ranch—Gifford Ranch	H	Listed on National Register	

4.6.3 NRHP Listed or Eligible Properties Identified from File Search

As a result of the OAHP file search, a number of properties were identified as NRHP or SRHP listed or eligible. For Jefferson County, these properties are called out in Table 4-21.

Jefferson County individual historic properties identified on Table 4-21 that are located within 500 feet on either side of I-70 are discussed on the pages following the table to give the reader a better sense of the variety, qualities, and characteristics of the historic properties in the Corridor. No historic districts have been identified in the Jefferson County portion of the I-70 Tier 1 APE.

Included in the Jefferson County portion of the Corridor is a National Register multiple property submission, “Denver Mountain Parks Multiple Property Submission.” This includes Genesee Park (5JF.590) and Katherine Craig Park (5JF.979). These parks are on the NRHP.

Table 4-21. Jefferson County NRHP and State Listed or Eligible Properties from OAHP File Search

Site Number	Site Name	Type	Eligibility Status
5JF.184	Humphrey House, Kinnikinnik Ranch	Historic	Listed on National Register
5JF.185	Mount Vernon House—Robert W. Steele House	Historic	Listed on National Register
5JF.2212	Queen of Heaven Orphanage Summer Camp—Mother Cabrini Orphanage Summer Camp	Historic	Listed on National Register
5JF.290	Bergen Park, Bergen Park and Shelter House	Historic District	Listed on National Register
5JF.291	Fillius Shltr House	Historic	Officially eligible
5JF.323	Lorraine Lodge, Charles Boettcher Summer	Historic	Listed on National Register
5JF.398	Genesee Park Bridge	Historic	Officially eligible
5JF.590	Genesee Park	Historic District	Listed on National Register Multiple Resource Component
5JF.976	Filius Park, Denver Mountain Parks	Historic District	Listed on National Register
5JF.977	Little Park, Denver Mountain Parks	Historic District	Listed on National Register
5JF.979	Katherine Craig Park, Denver Mountain Parks	Historic District	Listed on National Register

4.6.3.1 Mount Vernon House, Robert W. Steele House (5JF.185)

Site 5JF.185 is the Mount Vernon House, located on Mount Vernon Canyon Road in the vicinity of Golden. Originally constructed in 1860 of plastered freestone, the house had several room additions and modifications in 1896, 1899, and the 1920s. This house was built by George Morrison (later a founder of the town of Morrison) and operated as an inn until the house became a private residence in the early twentieth century. Mount Vernon was platted as a town site in Jefferson County in 1859; by 1869 the town had 9 houses, 2 hotels, 1 store, 2 blacksmith shops, 5 barns, and about 50 inhabitants. This house is one of two remaining buildings from the town of Mount Vernon. The Mount Vernon House was listed on the National Register on November 20, 1970 (Criteria A and C).

4.6.3.2 Genesee Park (5JF.590)

Genesee Park is a 2,400-acre park that dates from 1913 to 1914. It contains numerous man-made features, such as Chief Hosa Lodge, the Genesee Mountain Road (1914), and a picnic shelter designed by the prominent Denver architect J.J.B. Benedict. Another important man-made feature of the park is the Civilian Conservation Corps-constructed Genesee Shelter House. The park system was begun during the second decade of the twentieth century as Mayor Speer and others worked with well-known landscape architects, such as Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and Saco R. DeBoer, to develop a system of parks for the city. The park is part of the Denver Mountain Parks Multiple Property Submission (along with Katherine Craig Park and other parks and properties) and would be considered eligible under Criteria A and C. The park was listed on the National Register on November 15, 1990.

4.6.3.3 Genesee Park Bridge (5JF.398)

The Genesee Park Bridge (Structure F-15-CI) was listed on the NRHP in 1985. It is a cement, single-span steel box girder bridge located at Exit 57 on I-70 just west of Mount Vernon. Its total length is 218 feet, and it is in good condition. It allows traffic to flow from a county road over I-70. It is significant because it was the first steel box girder bridge built in Colorado. The bridge was praised as “a simple and straightforward design with graceful, slender lines and the omission of a center pier to allow for a spectacular view of the mountains.” It was recognized as one of the Prize Bridges in 1971 by the American Institute of Steel Construction, the first time the award had been given to a Colorado bridge since the competition began in 1928. It has been officially determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP for its engineering values (Criterion C).

4.6.3.4 Katherine Craig Park (5JF.979)

The Katherine Craig Park is an isolated park consisting of gentle rolling mountain grasslands surrounded by spruce and ponderosa pine forests. It was to be part of the Mountain Park System Plan envisioned by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. The boundary begins at the head of Mount Vernon Canyon and follows the road to the top of the ridge. The area was chosen as a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in 1937. Buildings, structures, and foundations that remain on the park grounds are from this period. Structures include a restroom; the south barracks have been removed. It was listed on the NRHP on June 30, 1995. Although the Katherine Craig Park was never used as a public park, the city of Denver chose to lease it to the Denver Councils of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. It maintains a high recreational use with these two organizations. It is listed under Criterion A for its historic significance to Community Planning and Development, Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation. The Denver Mountain Parks served as an extension of the Denver Parks, a system that was created in response to the City Beautiful Movement. The Mountain Parks are significant nationally for their association with this country’s conservation movement. The park is eligible under Criterion A.

4.6.4 Local Input and Windshield Survey Results

No local input or windshield survey results were obtained for Jefferson County.

4.6.5 Additional Local Input—2004

No additional local input has been received from Jefferson County consulting parties or interested local parties.

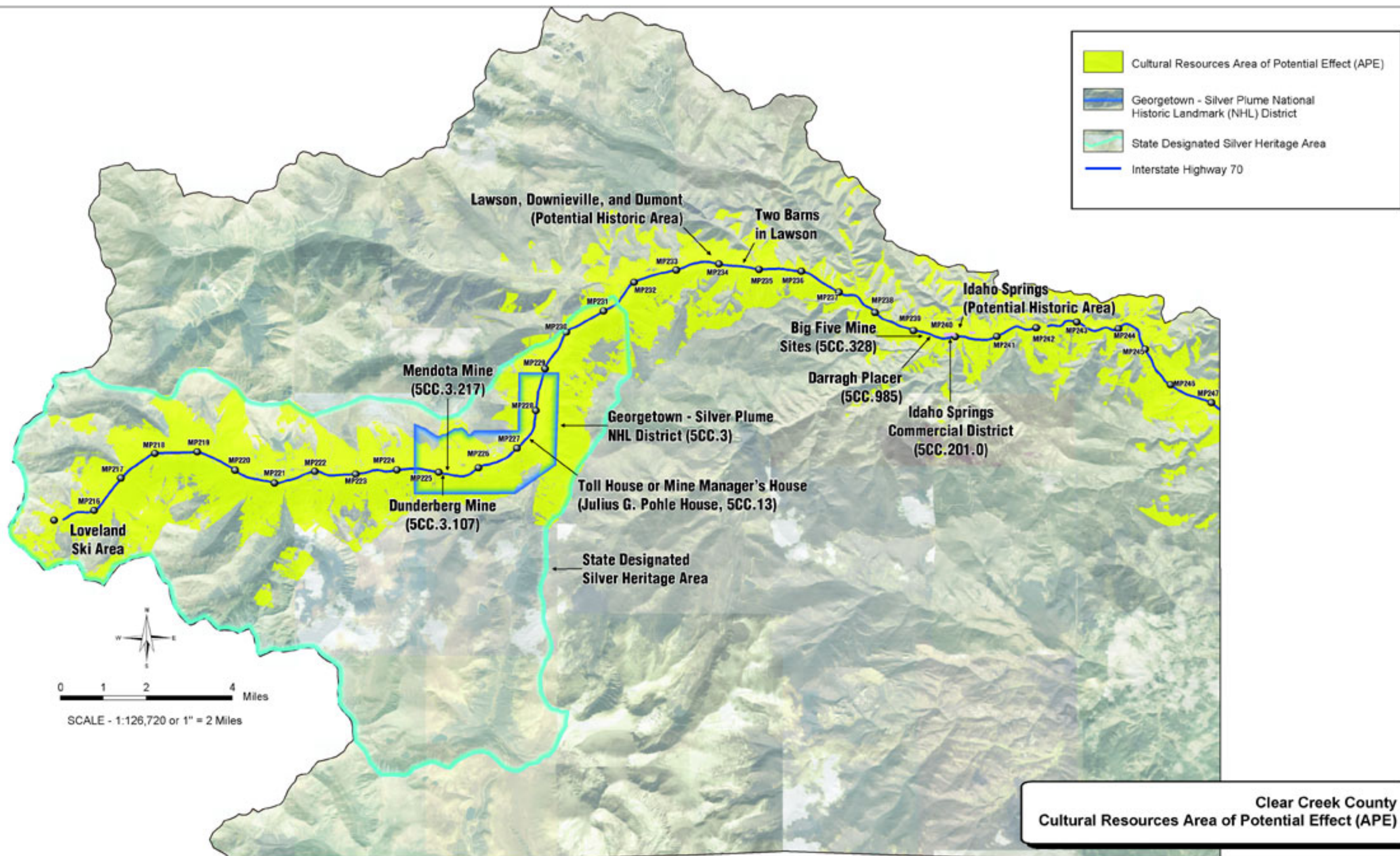
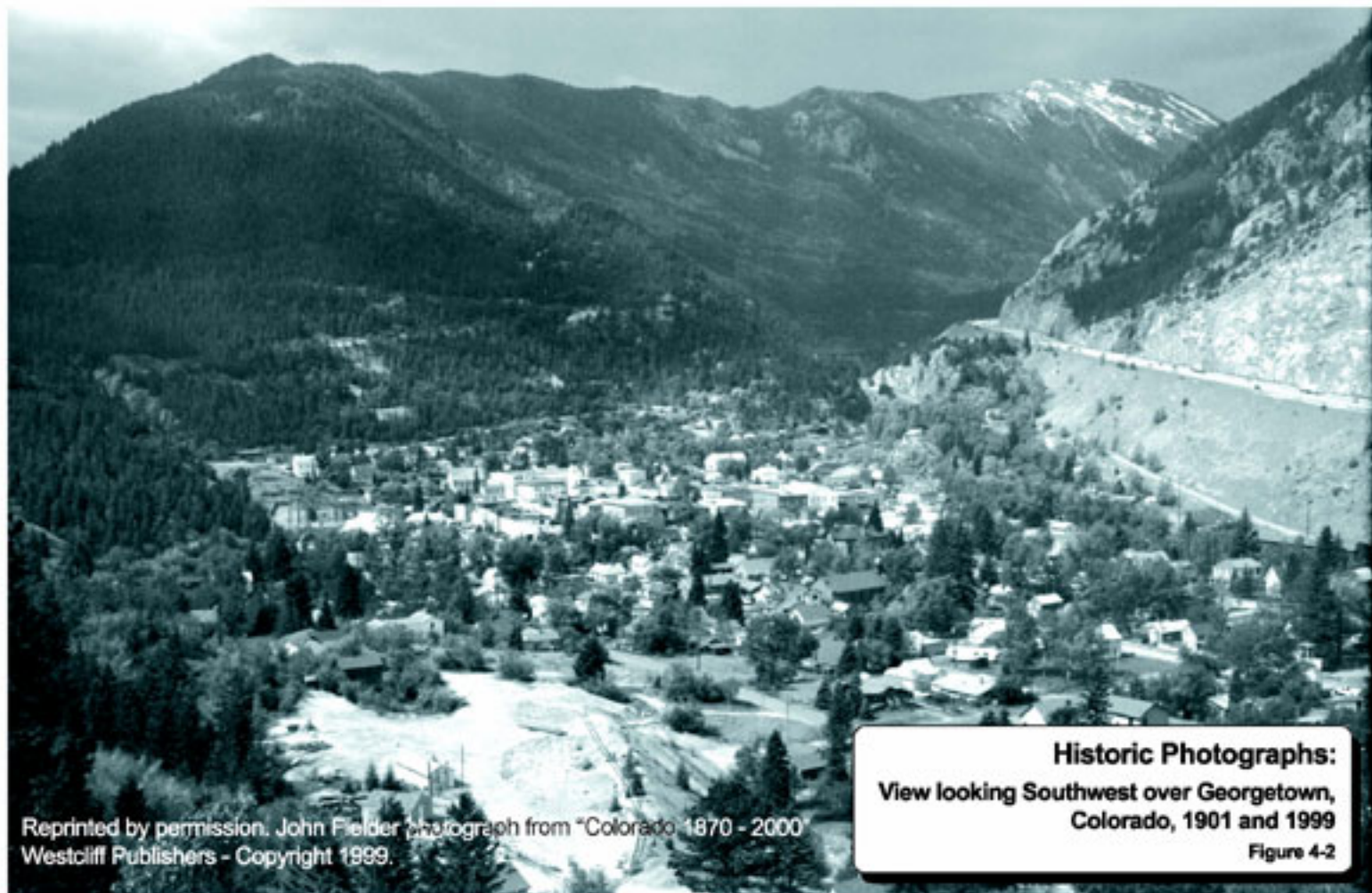


Figure 4-1



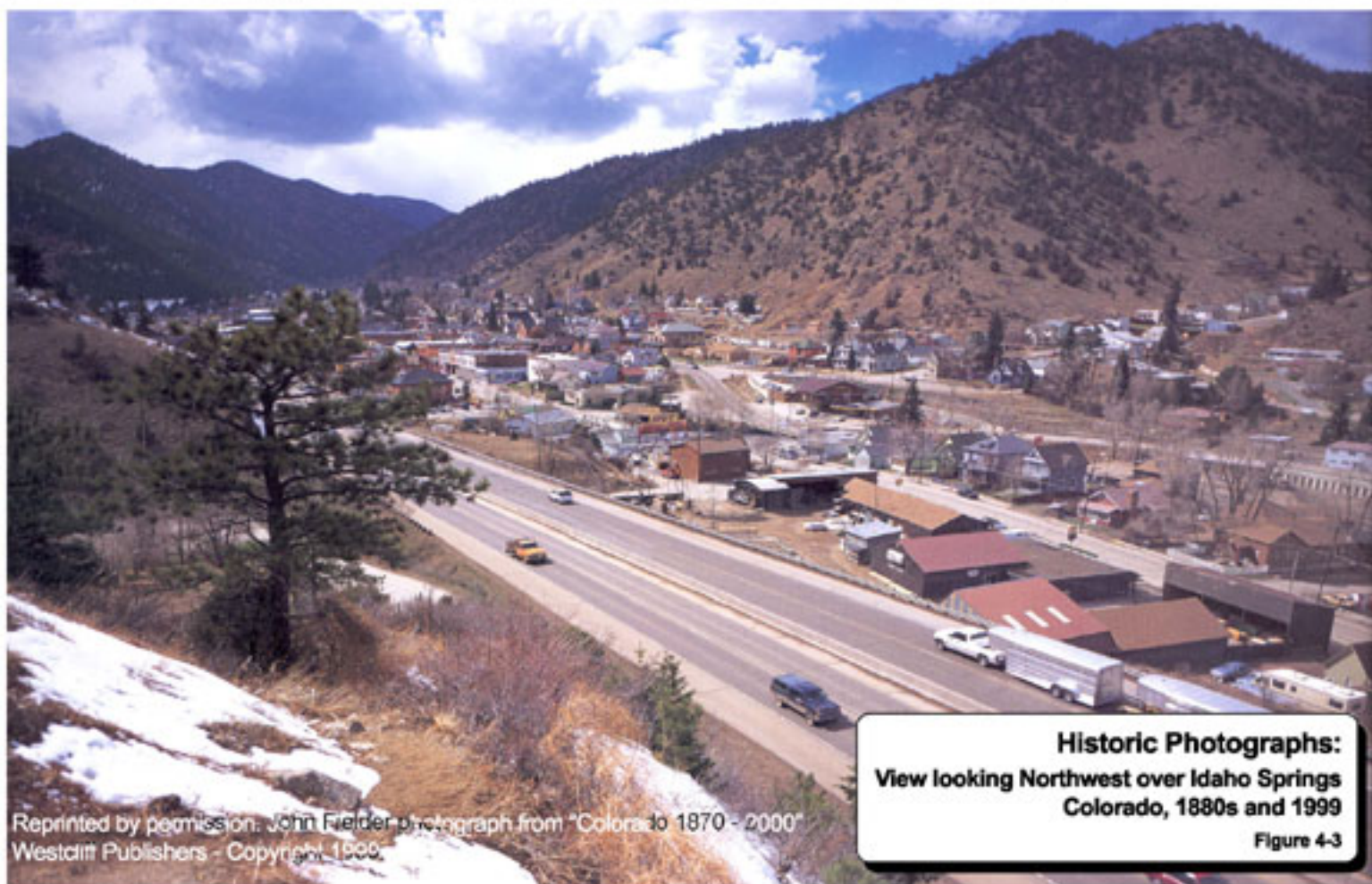
William Henry Jackson photograph Negative WHJ 146
Reprinted by permission Copyright Colorado Historical Society

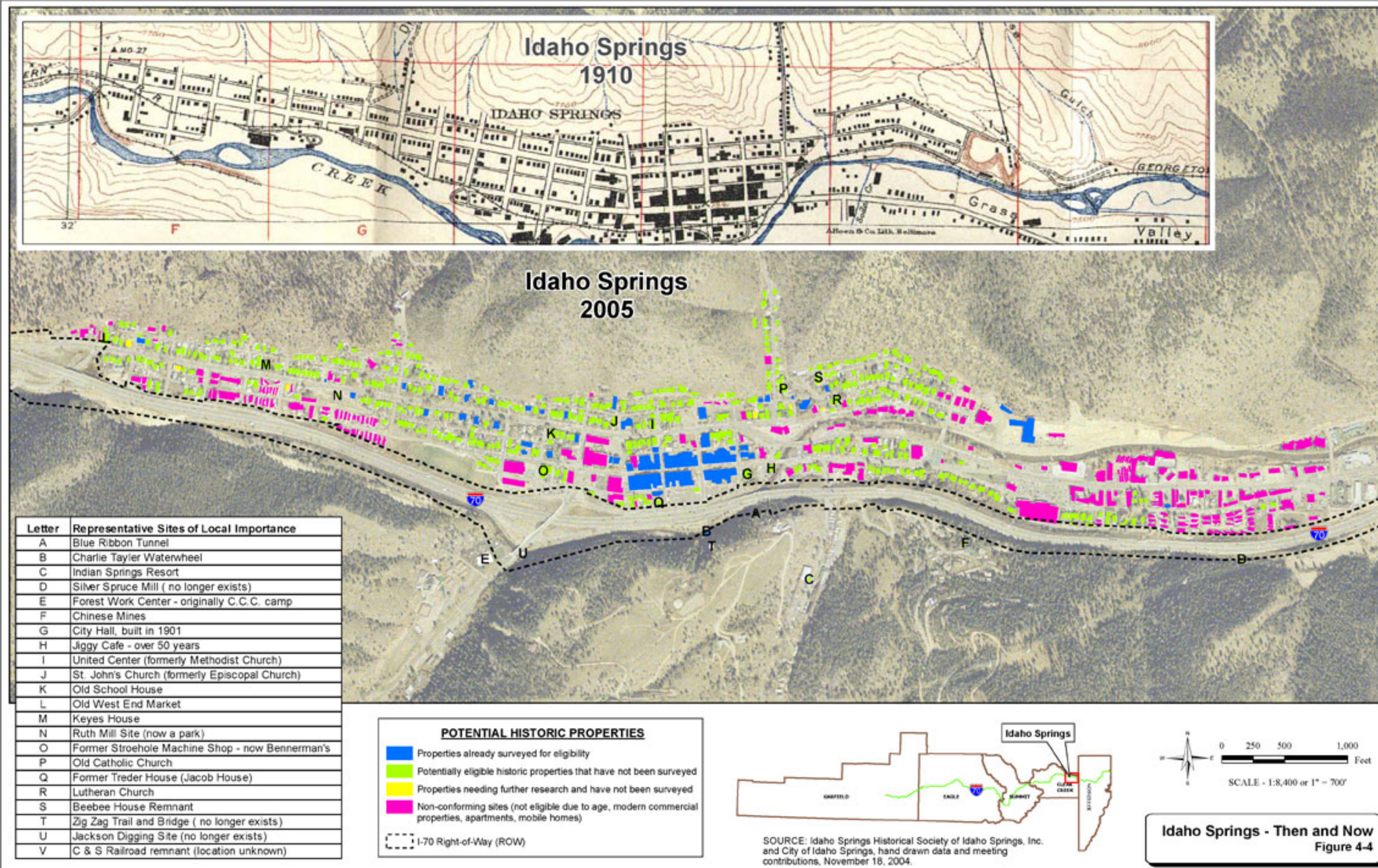


Reprinted by permission. John Fielder photograph from "Colorado 1870 - 2000"
Westcliff Publishers - Copyright 1999.

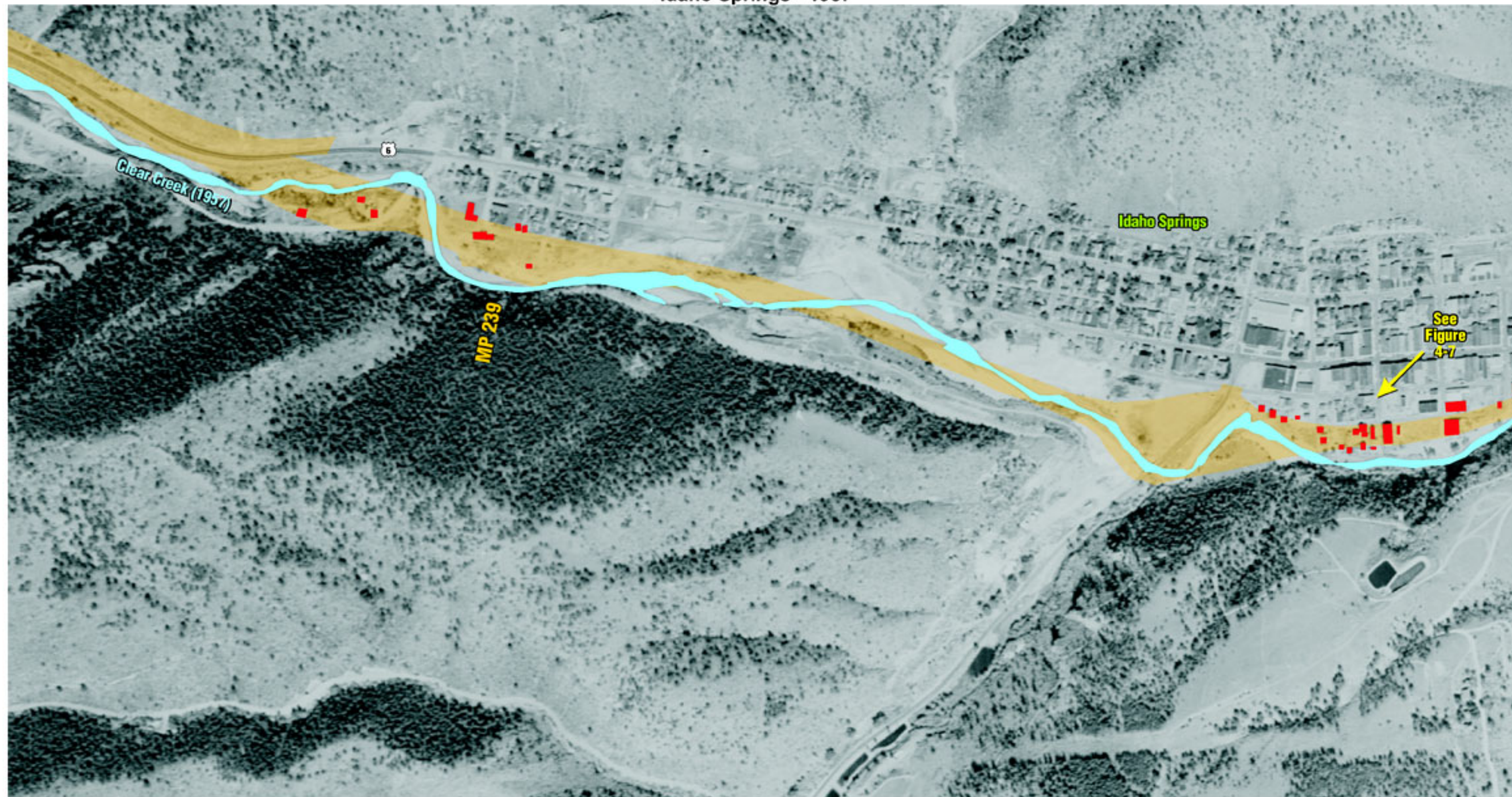
Historic Photographs:
View looking Southwest over Georgetown,
Colorado, 1901 and 1999

Figure 4-2





Idaho Springs - 1957



- Structures Lost Within or Adjacent to I-70 Footprint
- Approximate Location of Existing I-70 Disturbance

Stream Alignment and Development Pre-I-70, West Idaho Springs
Figure 4-5

Idaho Springs - 1957



- Structures Lost Within or Adjacent to I-70 Footprint
- Approximate Location of Existing I-70 Disturbance

Stream Alignment and Development Pre-I-70, East Idaho Springs
Figure 4-6



Visual Simulation:

Turn of the Century View over Idaho Springs
Showing Direct Impact of Construction of I-70
Figure 4-7

Idaho Springs Colo. C. & S. R.R. H.T. Marlan Photo. Colorado.

5.0 Additional Cultural Resource Studies

Table 5-1 lists more than 200 cultural resource studies pertinent to the Corridor. A survey of the Corridor was conducted in 1999 for the proposed Adesta Communications fiber optic system (Centennial Archaeology, published March 2000). This survey included the existing right-of-way of the entire Corridor.

Eight newly recorded NRHP eligible properties were identified in the Corridor and added to the OAHF database as a result of this survey. Seven of these properties were linear, railroad segments. The eighth property is a historic homestead (5EA.1596) at milepost 135.6 in Garfield County where no project activities are proposed. Four previously identified sties were also noted: 5EA.128 (Dotsero Burial), 5EA.433 (Bead 'N' Tinkle), 5ST.536 (Wagon Road), and 5CC.389 (Multicomponent Site). The consultant did not include the Georgetown-Silver Plume NHL District in this report.

Table 5-1. Additional Cultural Resource Studies Pertinent to the I-70 Corridor

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Lawson-Idaho Springs, Project IR 70-3(153)	7/3/85
Colorado Department of Highways	Unspecified	A Pedestrian Walkway over Clear Creek in Idaho Springs	11/13/91
Colorado Department of Highways	Jepson, Dan	Interstate 70 Near the Easter Seal Handicamp	4/27/92
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Unspecified	Interstate 70 Near Silver Plume, Silver Plume Noise Wall (NH(CX) 070-3(194))	7/30/93
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Interstate 70 Near Empire Junction, Clear Creek County, Colorado (BR 0403-025, Empire Junction)	12/1/98
SWCA, Inc.—Denver Metro Office	Reynolds, David H.	Cultural Resource Investigations for Link 5B of the Adesta/CDOT I-70 West Fiber Optic Project	1/4/00
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Clear Creek County Three Projects: E. of Idaho Springs, Lawson, and Floyd Hill	6/10/86
Colorado Department of Highways	Johnson, Renee; Larson, Dorothy L., Baugh, Susan Thomas	Archaeological Survey of SH 70 Along Clear Creek in Twin Tunnels Area	11/5/87
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Bridge Along Clear Creek—CX BRF 51-006-03 0.5 Mile West of State Highway 119	9/27/89
Colorado Department of Highways	Hand, O.D.; Pearce, Sally	SH 70 Along Clear Creek in Twin Tunnels Area IR 70-3(154) (Original and Addendum)	9/30/90
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory Along US Highway 40 Between Interstate 70 & Berthoud Falls, Clear Creek County, Colorado (NH 0403-0454)	7/16/01, 12/19/01
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Tate, Marcia J.; Simmons, Thomas H. and R. Laurie	Georgetown Hydroelectric Project Area	12/12/90
Medicine Bow Arapaho Roosevelt Routt National Forests	Allison, Robert, Jr	Herman Gulch Toad Pond in Clear Creek County (WI-98-CC-068-PP)	7/22/98
Paragon Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Grant, Marcus P.	Three Trail Development Projects (PO 43-82-FT-2-1890)	8/24/92
Tate and Associates Inc.	Tate, Marcia J.	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lucas Small Tracts Case, Clear Creek County, Colorado	6/03, 8/21/03

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Native Cultural Services	Gleichman, Carol L.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Number 8 Chair Lift and Access Road at Loveland Basin Ski Area	7/11/90, 10/3/03
BLM Royal Gorge Resource Area	Bargielski-Weimer, Monica M.	Cultural Resources Inventory of Dana Sale Project Area Clear Creek County, Colorado (CR-050-RG-92-7 (N))	4/15/92, 10/10/02
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Tucker, Gordon C.	Cellular One Graymont Cellular Site and Access Road	6/17/92, 10/10/02
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Tucker, Gordon C.	Saxon Mountain Transmission Line	7/23/92
BLM Royal Gorge Resource Area	Bargielski-Weimer, Monica M.	Virginia Canyon Trespass Houses Project Area	2/4/92
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Harrison, Cheryl A.	Walter Group Bellevue Mountain Cellular One Access Road	4/14/92
BLM Royal Gorge Resource Area	Bargielski-Weimer, Monica M.	Gross Road ROW Project Area CR-050-RG-93-4 (P)	5/5/93
National Park Service, Historic Sites Survey		Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District Reconnaissance Survey	11/1/80
Cultural Resource Consultants	Daniels, Donna	Mill Creek Electrical Distribution Line, First Filing	5/26/82
Historic Georgetown Inc.	Unspecified	Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic Lands Cooperative Management Plan: in Quest of Stewardship	96
Colorado Department of Highways		Main Vail Road Interchange: Project CC 44-0070-20, I-70	5/11/87
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Angulski, Debra	Cultural Resources Survey of a Brush Clearing Project and Minor Access Widening West of Gypsum, Eagle County, Colorado (S#1178)	09/5/03
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Unspecified	Wolcott Maintenance Site, East of US Highway 6 (P 44-0003(63))	8/24/93
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Eagle River Bridge Replacement on US Highway 6 in Gypsum, Eagle County, Colorado (BR006A-022)	7/25/97
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey for the Eagle River Bridge Replacement on US Highway 6 East of Eagle, Eagle County, Colorado (BR 006A-028)	6/30/99
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Archaeological Resource Survey of the Edwards Bicycle/Pedestrian Trail Improvements, Eagle County, Colorado (Ste C440-003)	9/30/99
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Slaughter, S.	ECO Trails Honeywagon Bike Trail, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle County, Colorado	6/8/01, 8/3/01
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Pennefather-O'Brien, Elizabeth	ECO Trails—Town of Gypsum Proposed Bike Path, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle County, Colorado	8/18/01, 11/28/01
Colorado Department of Highways	Rhodes, Lori E.; Larson, Dorothy L.	Main Vail Interchange	5/11/87
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Archaeological Survey of Areas Along State Highway 6 East of Avon	4/25/88
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Archaeological Survey Two Slide Areas Along I-70	9/20/88
Colorado Department of Highways	Wallace, Steven M.	Dowd Junction (Survey of State Highway 24 Between Mileposts 143.3 and 145.12) North of Minturn	2/6/90

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Rockslide at Gypsum	11/20/90
Colorado Department of Highways	Angulski, Debra	Archaeological Survey Eagle Vail to Vail	6/16/88
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Sally J.	Walsh Environmental—Village at Avon, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle County, Colorado	5/24/01, 12/28/01
Colorado Department of Highways	Casey, Anne	Gypsum to Glenwood Canyon Project I-70 2 76 Cultural Resource Report for Historical Resources	9/5/03
Colorado Department of Highways	Gilmore, Kevin P.; Pearce, Sarah J.	Cultural Resource Investigations at Two Sites Near Dowd Junction, Eagle County, Colorado	10/2/89
Colorado Department of Highways	Peterson, Eric	Maintenance Yard Near Wolcott and in a Culvert East of Dotsero	8/13/91
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Arrowhead-Town of Avon Interconnect Recreational Path	5/15/01, 7/17/01
Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc.	Metcalf, Michael D.; Black, Kevin D.	Buck Creek Parcel for Western Land Exchange	9/1/84
White River National Forest	Metcalf, Michael D.; Zier, Christian J.	Vail Village West Water and Sanitation Plan	11/29/81
White River National Forest	Patterson, Floyd	Minturn Meter Station Site	11/9/81
Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc.	Metcalf, Michael D.	Avon Wildwood Subdivision	4/1/81
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	A.L. Shapiro West Vail Property	92
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Barclay, Dulaney	Hydrosphere—West Vail to Dowds Junction Utility Line and Water Pipeline (CRR 15-07-17-93)	7/8/93
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Tucker, Gordon C.	Public Service Company of Colorado—Expansion of the Vail Substation	9/27/94
White River National Forest	Hardy, Kathy	North Vail Trail: Construction of 10.2 Miles of Trail Eagle County, Colorado (CRIR No. 15-07-12-96)	5/10/96, 6/20/02
White River National Forest	Hardy, Kathy	Eagle River Trail Construction of 7000 Feet of Trail Along Railroad Grade, Eagle County, Colorado (CRIR No. 15-07-13-96)	5/13/96, 06/19/02
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants		Kvmt Access Road and Right of Way	7/7/84
White River National Forest	Hardy, Kathy	Trappers Run/Town of Vail Land Exchange, Eagle County (#15-07-14-96)	10/31/96
White River National Forest	Worthington, Andele	Cascade Driveway/Skier Tunnel	6/17/98
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McKibbin, Anne	Johnson & Kunkel Edwards Overlook Road Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Eagle County, Colorado (CRR #15-04-15-02)	6/20/01, 4/29/02
White River National Forest	Lucido, Jim	Meadow Mountain Road Relocation, Eagle County, Colorado (CRIR No. 15-07-25-92)	5/26/92, 6/18/02
White River National Forest	Lucido, Jim	Underground Power Line to New Hx District Office, Eagle County, Colorado (CRIR No. 15-07-22-91, Case File No. HC-2360-44)	10/6/90, 6/19/02
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Vail Ski Area Final Report	10/11/89
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Holy Cross Electric Power Line (Avon-Vail)	1/10/88
White River National Forest	Gustafson, Alice	The Cultural Resource Inventory of the Meadow Mountain Bugs Timber Sale Project, Eagle County (Retitled "Back Door" Timber Sale)	9/97

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Red Feather Archaeology	Redmond, Louis A.	A Level III Archeological Survey for the Piney River Timber Treatment Project in Eagle County, Colorado on the White River National Forest	7/30/98
White River National Forest	Gustafson, Alice	The Cultural Resources Inventory of the Vail Mountain Pine Beetle Suppression Project, Eagle County	7/16/01, 12/10/01
BRAL Environmental Services	Francis, Ike; Brogan, Andrea M.	Level III Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Fourteen Previously Surveyed Sites Within the Vail Valley Forest Health (EIS) Areas in the White River National Forest, Eagle County, Colorado and Addendum	9/02, 8/28/03
Centennial Archaeology	Anderson, Jane L.	The Avon Tap Portion of Holy Cross Electric Association's Avon-Vail 115 Kv Transmission Line	6/2/88
Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (OAHP)	McFadden, Doug; Comer, Doug	Vail Extension of White River National Forest	9/30/75
Nickens and Associates	Petrie, John Gaunt; Nickens, Paul R.	Wolcott Beaver Creek Transmission Line Project	9/1/83
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Metcalf, Michael D.	Town of Eagle: Park on the North Bank of the Eagle River	6/9/79
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Lions Trucking Lot Development	10/15/92
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Spath, Carl	Eagle Springs Golf Club Development	5/12/93
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Pennefather-O'Brien, Elizabeth	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report of the Hardscrabble/Tenderfoot Travel Inventory in Eagle County, Colorado	10/2/02, 5/28/03
Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Wells, Douglas B.	Vail Municipal Storage Building	10/1/77
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Crouch, John	Proposed Right of Way for Holy Cross Electric (S#630)	5/5/80, 5/16/2003
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Mountain Top Management Eagle East Communications Proposed Powerline Reroute, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Eagle County, Colorado (BLM GSRA #5499-3b, NEPA CO-078-98-085EA)	8/24/98, 5/16/03
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Bambrey, Lucy Hackett	Public Service Company of Colorado Wolcott-Basalt 230 Kv Transmission Line Access Roads, Eagle County Colorado: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory (98-CO-9 NEPA #CO-078-7-049)	9/22/98, 5/16/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Coleman, Leonrd A.	Wolcott Recreation Site Maintenance and Improvement Project, Eagle County, Colorado (CRIR No. 9401)	6/12/92, 8/26/02
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	McGuire, Mike	20 Eagle County Livestock Reservoirs and 2200 Foot Pipeline, Eagle County, Colorado (S#1121)	9/1/90, 8/27/02
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Seacat, Todd B.	Catamount and Red Canyon River Access Improvements, Eagle County, Colorado (BLM-GSRA S#1098-19)	6/24/98, 5/22/03
TR Boss Environmental and Biological Consulting	Scott, John M.	East Eagle Project, BLM Trail Rehabilitation in Eagle County, Colorado	7/8/03, 8/28/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Anderson, Jane L.	Telephone Cable Right of Way West of Vail (S#978)	8/14/79, 7/11/03

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
BLM Royal Gorge Resource Area	Kight, William H.	A Cultural Resource Report on a Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Inventory of the Cottonwood Creek Portion of the Division of Wildlife and Bureau of Land Management Exchange Garfield County, Colorado (S#922)	6/2/87, 7/2/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Rupp, Frank	A Negative Cultural Resource Report for the Dotsero Weather Station in Eagle County, Colorado (S#997)	11/20/86, 5/12/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Sokal, Daniel	Amendment to Right of Way C-1129 French Drain at I-70	8/17/88, 5/12/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Kight, Bill	A Negative Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Small Parcels Near Wolcott, Colorado (S#1028).	8/17/88, 5/12/03
	Kight, Bill	Paintball Gaming Area	4/4/89
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McKibbin, Anne	Electronics Cabinet Location—PTI Communications	4/12/93
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Byers, Jim	Red Canyon #2 Fuelwood Sale, Eagle County, Colorado (S#1232)	4/20/93, 8/28/02
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Spath, Carl	Cellular One Proposed Communications Facility Near Wolcott, Eagle County, Colorado	9/13/94, 5/13/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Eagle Powerline Firewood Sale (S#820)	6/25/82, 5/15/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Gypsum Campground Power Pole, Holy Cross Electric (S#738)	2/6/81, 5/15/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Born, Philip	Post Facto Survey of Construction on the Dotsero-Burns Road (S#536)	9/20/79, 5/15/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Midcontinent Limestone Claims Proposed Drill Pad and Access Road (S#718)	8/22/80, 5/15/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	O'Brien, Patrick K.	Proposed Eagle County Regional Airport Interchange: Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle County, Colorado	1/10/02, 4/29/02
James Enterprises, Inc.	Reust, Thomas P.; Brechtel, James M.	Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the East Eagle Unit, Eagle County, Colorado	6/5/02, 10/7/02
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Rupp, Frank	A Cultural Resource Survey for Land Tenure Adjustment 109 in Eagle County, Colorado (S#940)	5/6/86, 7/24/03
Escondida Research Group, LLC	Walker-Buchanan, Patricia; Dello-Russo, Robert D.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Limited Site Testing for the Red Hill OHV Travel Management Area, BLM-Glenwood Springs Field Office, Eagle County, Colorado	9/21/02, 5/20/03
Elizabeth Kae McDonald, Consulting Archaeologist	McDonald, Kae	Bureau of Land Management EBY Creek WUI Fuel Reduction Project, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle County, Colorado	10/27/02, 5/21/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Pennefather-O'Brien, Elizabeth	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report of the Gypsum Hills Travel Inventory in Eagle County, Colorado	10/2/02, 5/21/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Harrison, Cheryl	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Wolcott Campground and Monitor of a Buried Powerline, Eagle County, Colorado (GSFO 1003-6)	8/19/02, 5/23/03
BLM Grand Junction District Office	Williams, Robert A.; Guthrie, Mark R.	A Cultural Resource Survey of a Portion of the Berry Creek Ranch Project, Eagle County, Colorado (S#569)	11/16/79, 7/7/03
Grand River Institute	Conner, Carl E.; Wignall, Clifton M.	Final Report on the Cultural Resources Surveys of Three Proposed Access Roads and the Monitoring of Construction Near Archaeological Sites 5EA433 and 5EA439 in Eagle County, Colorado for Colorado Ute Electric Association's Wolcott-Basalt 230 Kv Transmission Line (S#784)	9/22/81, 7/7/03

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
University of Northern Colorado	Lutz, Bruce J., Hunt, William J.; Muceus, Cheryl	A Cultural Resource Management Survey Within the Eagle Planning Unit, Colorado (S#444)	1/1/79, 7/9/2003
Grand River Institute	Conner, Carl E.; Crum, Sally M.	Cultural Resources Inventory Wolcott-Eagle-Basalt 230 Kv Transmission Line (S#668)	2/1/81, 7/9/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Harrison, Cheryl	Class II Cultural Resource Inventory of the Red Canyon Boat Ramp, Eagle County, Colorado (GSFO No. 1003-24)	6/5/03, 8/27/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Rupp, Frank	A Cultural Resource Inventory Land Tenure Adjustment Number 105 in Eagle County, Colorado (S#939)	12/1/88, 7/22/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Cultural Resources Inventory Eagle-Gypsum Ltd Eagle County, Colorado (S#1084)	7/28/89, 7/22/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Kight, Bill Jr	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Exchange Parcel #111 in Eagle County, Colorado (S#1034)	11/29/90, 7/22/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Walker-Buchanan, Patricia	A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed North Bellyache Sagebrush Treatment in Eagle County, Colorado (S#1249)	6/93, 7/22/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Shields, William Lane	A Class III Resources Inventory of an Access Road in Eagle County, Colorado (S#9460)	7/13/94, 7/22/03
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	O'Neil, Brian P.	Grant-Norpac: Egeria Creek Seismic Line 6 Eagle County, Colorado (S#940D)	9/27/85, 9/5/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	American Gypsum Core Holes Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Eagle County, Colorado (S#5498-11)	5/30/98, 7/25/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Graham, Carole; Metcalf, Sally J.	Diamond S Ranch Land Exchange, Cultural Resource Inventory of a 160 Acre Block Plus Two Linear Tracts in Eagle County, Colorado (S#5498-14)	6/19/98, 7/25/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Red Canyon Firewood Sale (S#814)	9/16/82, 7/11/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Born, Philip	Cultural Resources Examination for Holy Cross Electric Association Power Line Right-of-Way Clearance (S#501)	8/3/79, 7/11/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Mountain Top Management Eagle East Communications Site, Access Road & Powerline Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Eagle County, Colorado (BLM GSRA # 5499-3A) (NEPA # CO-078-98-085EA)	6/29/98, 7/10/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Rood, Ronald J.	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Eagle Golf Course, Eagle County, Colorado (S#967)	4/1/86, 7/25/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Buchanan, Patty Walker	Cursory Inspection of the Skim Milk Basin and Fitzpatrick/Brewster Prescribed Burns (BLM GSRA #9409)	11/30/94, 6/23/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Seacat, Todd B.	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Bocco Mountain Travel Management Plan, Eagle County, Colorado (BLM-GSRA S#1098-21)	8/98, 6/23/03
Uncompahgre Archaeological Consultants	Piontkowski, Michael	Report on the Cultural Resources Inventory of the Bocco Mountain Recreation Area, Eagle County, Colorado (S#855)	11/99, 7/24/03
Grand River Institute	Conner, Carl E.; Davenport, Barbara J.	Report of the Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Portions of the Castle Peak Travel Management Plan Within the Bocco Mountain & Gypsum Hills Special Recreation Management Areas in Eagle County, Colorado (BLM 1197-9)	7/31/97, 7/24/03

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Vroom, Jeff; McDonald, Kae	Holy Cross Electric, Wolcott Substation Feeders Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Eagle County, Colorado (Original and Addendum) (BLM GSRA 5498-17)	8/3/98, 6/29/01
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Mountain Top Management Eagle East Communications Site Road Improvement, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Eagle County, Colorado (BLM GSFO # 5400-2) (NEPA #CO-078-99-101 CER)	9/30/99, 8/31/01
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Brogan, John M.	American Gypsum Future Mining Areas Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle County	9/27/01, 12/28/01
Paleontological Investigations, Inc.	Olsen, Frederik S.	Paleontological Survey of the Village (at Avon) in Eagle County, Colorado	6/01, 7/31/02
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Vail Valley Consolidated Water District	6/1/89
Native Cultural Services	Gleichman, Peter	Archaeological Inventory of the Vernon Property (S#1314)	10/25/92, 8/28/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Red Canyon Estates Subdivision Pond No. 18	8/19/93
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Town of Eagle Water Wells	11/8/93
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Rood, Ronald J.	Eagle-Gypsum Drywall Plant	11/89
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McKibbin, Anne	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of a Portion of Tract 48 Section 15 T4S R83W Wolcott, Eagle County, Colorado (S#1317)	5/1/91, 8/28/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Red Canyon Estates Subdivision Pond No. 17, Eagle County (S#845)	8/19/93, 8/28/03
Native Cultural Services	Gleichman, Peter	Vernon Property—Bureau of Reclamation	10/25/92
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Rood, Ronald J.	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Cordillera Planned Unit Development Eagle County, Colorado (S#1387)	4/89, 9/4/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Slaughter, Stephanie	Two Rivers Village Development: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Eagle County, Colorado	3/23/00
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Michael D.	Canyonwood Homeowners Association Green Mountain Water Augmentation	4/01, 7/17/01
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	O'Brian, Patrick K.; Pennefather-O'Brien, Elizabeth	Cottonwood Development	9/9/91
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	O'Brien, Patrick K.	Highland Meadows Estates, Lot 1 Class III Cultural Resource Survey, Eagle County, Colorado (S#1233)	4/28/93, 9/4/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McKibbin, Anne	Daniels Well Application: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of a Small Tract, Section 3, T5S R85W, Eagle Count, Colorado (S#94108)	4/14/94, 9/4/03
Colorado Department of Highways	Gambrill, Kenneth M.	Shoshone Hydroelectric Plant Complex—Haer CO-5	1/1/83
Colorado Department of Highways	Gooding, John D.	Glenwood Spgs 7th St Bridge	8/13/85
Colorado Department of Highways	Gooding, John D.	Glenwood Canyon Archeology	12/13/79
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae; McKibbin, Anne	Glenwood Springs Alternative Transportation Route (Original and Addendum)	8/2/93

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Cultural Resource Consultants	Patterson, Floyd A.; Michael, Craig	Glenwood Spgs Interceptor Sewer	5/19/78
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Brogan, John; McKibbin, Anne	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Glenwood Springs 201 Facility Plan, City of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County, Colorado	4/17/02, 1/3/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Grizzly Creek Diversion Dam and Pipeline Repair: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Garfield County, CO	5/13/99
White River National Forest	Gustafson, Alice	2002 Coal Seam Fire Emergency Rehabilitation and Fire Suppression Cultural Resource Inventory, Garfield County, Colorado	02, 9/10/03
Colorado Department of Highways	Gambrill, Kenneth M.	Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Doe	2/28/80
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Unknown	Twin Tunnels Hydroelectric Proj	3/26/85
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Kight, William	A Negative Cultural Resource Inventory for the Horseshoe Bend Site Improvement Plan in Garfield County, Colorado	10/3/91, 6/23/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Proposed Stock Pond Burnt Tree Ridge (S#702)	6/30/80, 7/1/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Stock Ponds Improvement, 4 Ponds on Burnt Tree Ridge (S#700)	6/30/80, 7/1/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Sokal, Dan	Top Soil Common Use Area and Trail Head, Garfield County, Colorado (S#1172)	11/13/91, 8/29/02
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Chatfield Ranch Right of Way, a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Garfield County, Colorado S#5400-8	5/30/00, 6/30/03
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	McDonald, Kae	Glenwood Caverns Tram, a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Garfield County, Colorado	10/24/00, 4/19/01
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Sally J.; Byers, Jim	Bureau of Land Management, Transfer Trail Snowmobile Project, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Garfield County, Colorado (GSFO 5499-12) (EA CO-078-99-028) and Addendum (GSFO 1002-16a)	5/14/02, 9/7/01, 1/3/03
University of Colorado Boulder	Kane, Allen E.	Report of the 1973 Inventory of Archaeological Remains on Naval Oil Shale Reserve Lands in Garfield County, Colorado	12/1/73, 6/25/02
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Byers, Jim	Transfer Trail Snowmobile Trailhead and Related Road Improvements (GSFO 1002-16)	4/25/02, 1/6/03
BLM Glenwood Springs Resource Area	Williams, Paul R.	Archaeological Survey of the Burnt Tree Ridge Firewood Sale (S#754)	7/9/03
Tatanka Historical Associates	Sladek, Ron D.	Glenwood Springs Survey and Inventory of Historic Sites	2/1/99
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Tucker, Gordon C.	Black Hawk Feeder Lateral Along County Road 6 (92-WY-52)	4/23/93
Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.	Hoefer, Ted III	Chase Gulch Wetland Mitigation Class III Cultural Resource Inventory	4/22/97
Colorado Department of Highways	Unknown	El Rancho Interchange IR 70-3(169)	9/8/88
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Owings, Annette R.	Hogback Multi-Modal Transfer Center	10/22/93

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of the Soda Creek Bridge Replacement on US Highway 40 Northwest of El Rancho, Jefferson County, Colorado (XXX 043-034, SH 40 at Soda Creek)	7/16/98
Colorado Department of Highways	Pearce, Sally	El Rancho IR 070-3(169)	2/9/90
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of the Interstate 70, Hogback Park & Rides, Jefferson County, Colorado (IM 0703-244)	5/31/00
Colorado Department of Highways	Gambrill, Kenneth M.; Rottman, Vicki	Bergen Park North and South	8/1/81
Paragon Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Sara, Timothy R.; Velasquez, Stephanie G.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Rooney Hogback Open Space Park, Jefferson County, Colorado	7/22/97
Paragon Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Velasquez, Stephanie G.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Clear Creek Canyon Open Space Park, Jefferson County, Colorado	7/31/98
SWCA, Inc.—Denver Metro Office	Sawyer, Andrew H.	A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Matthews/ Winters Open Space Park, Jefferson County, Colorado	7/16/99
SWCA, Inc.—Denver Metro Office	Martin, William	Cultural Resource Investigations at the Humphrey Memorial Park and Museum, Evergreen, Jefferson County, Colorado (00-P2-013)	11/2001, 12/12/01
Colorado Department of Highways	Wallace, Steven M.	Highway Dept Cr Neg Repts Jan to Dec 84	1/12/84
Balloffet and Associates, Inc.	Marmor, Jason D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Black Hawk Tunnel Clear Creek & Gilpin Counties, Colorado	7/21/00
URS Corporation (Consultants)	Barclay, Dulaney; Vickers, Rebecca D.	Gaming Area Access EIS: Results of Intensive Cultural Resource Inventories in Jefferson, Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado (No. 22233015.00007) (Addendum), Addendum Report/ Determination of Eligibility and Effects, Colorado Department of Transportation Project STA 119A-044, Gaming Area EIS; Floyd Hill Depot Site (5CC259), Clear Creek County	7/17/02, 4/4/03
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Six Proposed Fence Replacement Locations in Chaffee, Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison and Lake Counties, Colorado (C R300-034)	8/15/96, 1/2/03
Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. (WCRM)	Chambellan, Collette C.; Mehls, Steven F.	A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Roaring Fork Railroad Authority Environmental Impact Statement Glenwood Springs to Brush Creek Transportation Corridor Eagle, Garfield & Pitkin Counties, Colorado	10/29/98
SWCA, Inc.—Denver Metro Office	Sawyer, Andrew H.	Cultural Resource Investigations for Link 5A of the Adesta/CDOT I-70 West Fiber Optic Project (SWCA 00-167)	3/29/00
Centennial Archaeology	Sherman, Stephen A.; Metcalf, Tania R.; Painter, Mary W.; Jones, D. Chadwick; Zier, Christian J.	A Cultural Resource Survey of Interstates 25, 70, 225 & 270, US Highways 34 & 160 & State Highways 13 & 470 for the Proposed Adesta Communications Fiber Optic System, Colorado (C SW00-102)	3/11/99– 4/19/99 and 6/1/99– 6/7/99

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Centennial Archaeology	Painter, Mary W.; Vickers, Rebecca D.	A Class III Archaeological Survey of Twelve Region Wide Fencing Upgrade Locations in Eagle, Grand, Gunnison, Jackson, Moffat Pitkin & Routt Counties, Colorado (C R300-071) (Original and Addendum)	5/4/00, 4/12/02
Laboratory of Public Archaeology-CSU (LOPA)	Jennings, Calvin H.	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Wolcott-Malta Electric Transmission Line (BLM - GSRA # 670)	77
USFS Clear Creek Ranger District	Noisat, Brad	The 1995 Level III (Class III) Cultural Resources Inventory of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail & Addendums A & B	9/25/96
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Sally J.	Western Land Group's Vassar Meadows Lex, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Eagle & Pitkin Counties, Colorado (CRR#15-06-15-00)	6/1/00, 4/9/01
Henry Walt	Walt, Henry; Hallisy, Stephen J.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey Along the Guanella Pass Road, Colorado Forest Road 80, Park and Clear Creek Counties, Co. A Second Addendum to an Intensive Cultural Resource Survey Along the Guanella Pass Road, Colorado Forest Highway 80, Park and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado	11/01, 9/17/02
Nickens and Associates	Chandler, Susan M.; Smith, Shelley J.	Known Cultural Resource Evaluation and Sample Oriented Inventory for the Glenwood-Dotsero Springs Unit Salinity Control Investigation Eagle, Garfield and Mesa Counties, Colorado	4/1/81, 8/15/02
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Pennefeather-O'Brien, Elizabeth; O'Brien, Patrick K.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Centurytel's Proposed Wolcott-McCoy Fiber Optic Line, Eagle and Routt Counties, Colorado	8/26/02, 4/4/03
Laboratory of Public Archaeology-CSU (LOPA)	Arthur, Christopher; Holmes, Gregory M.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the West East Natural Gas Pipeline Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Grand, and Summit Counties, Colorado	8/26/02, 4/4/03
Grand River Institute	Conner, Carl E.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the BLM Portions of the Proposed Rifle-to-Avon Pipeline in Garfield and Eagle Counties, Colorado	3/1/79, 4/4/03
Colorado Department of Highways	Anonymous	Archaeological Survey of a Roadway Under I-70 in Silverthorne, Summit County (CC61-0070-26)	10/93, 7/2/02
Colorado Department of Highways	Gooding, John D.	Tenmile Canyon—I-70	7/18/88, 10/20/03
University of Southern Colorado-Anthropology	Buckles, William G.	Investigations of Historic Communities in Tenmile Canyon	8/1/76, 8/25/03
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory of the Blue River Trail Connection in Silverthorne, Summit County, Colorado (STE M205-001)	7/24/02, 4/2/03
Colorado Department of Highways	Anonymous	Cultural Resource Survey of I-70 Between Silverthorne and Frisco at the SH 91 Interchange, Summit County, IR 70-2(176)	10/4/90, 10/23/03
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Jepson, Daniel A.	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Straight Creek Erosion Control Project Along Interstate 70, Summit County (CX 61-0070-34/STE(CX) 070-3(197)	7/14/92, 10/24/03
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Anonymous	A Cultural Resource Survey of State Highway 9 Between Breckenridge and Frisco, Summit County (STA(CX) 009-1(8))	6/30/93, 10/24/03
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Jepson, Daniel A.	Archaeological Inventory of the Frisco Lakefront Trail, and a Materials Waste Site Along US Highway 6, Summit County (STE C610-003)	6/13/95, 10/27/03

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)	Hand, O.D.	An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of US Highway 6 Between Dillon & Keystone, Summit County (STA 006A-029)	7/15/99, 10/27/03
Hermesen Consultants	Anonymous	Historic Resources Survey Report, State Highway 9, Frisco to Breckenridge	10/99, 10/27/03
Western Area Power Administration	Barger, Mary	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Removal of Four Wood Pole Transmission Line Structures on the Blue River-Summit Transmission Line, Summit County, Colorado	10/24/01,4 /9/02
TRC Mariah Associates, Inc.	Kainer, Ronald E.	Copper Mt Expn Areas	9/1/84
White River National Forest	Ryon, Debra Egan	Barrett Rd Shrine Pass	12/1/86
White River National Forest	Leadabrand, Paul L.	Lily Pad Trail	6/15/87
Powers Elevation Co., Inc.	Harrison, Cheryl A.	Frisco Area Buried Powerline (Project #92-CO-33)	8/10/92
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Sally J.	US West Wireless, Officers Gulch Cellular Site, Class III Cultural Resource Investigation, Summit County, Colorado	9/5/98
White River National Forest	Semmer, Paul	Old Dillon Reservoir Trail, Summit County, Colorado (CRIR No. 15-10-27-91)	6/1/89, 6/17/02
White River National Forest	Semmer, Paul	Frisco/Dillon Recreation Trail, Summit County, Colorado (CRIR No. 15-10-26-91)	6/7/90, 6/17/02
Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests	Wood, Robert B.	Peninsula Rec Area Salvage Sales	7/8/82
White River National Forest	Kight, William	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Inventory of Six Parcels of the Homestake Land Exchange, Summit County, CO	2/28/91
White River National Forest	Gustafson, Alice	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Dillon Reservoir Vegetative Management Project on the White River National Forest, Summit County, CO (CRR#15-10-07-97)	96
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Metcalf, Sally J.	Slate Creek Land Exchange, Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Summit County, CO	97
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Barclay, Dulaney	Western Land Group Summit Land Exchange Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Summit County, Colorado	7/16/99
White River National Forest	Gustafson, Alice	The Cultural Resource Inventory of the Upper Blue Stewardship Project: Survey II, Summit County White River National Forest	99
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Barclay, Dulaney	Carter-Burgess, Inc. PSCO Silverthorne Substation Access Road, Powerline Corridor and Lynx Mitigation Area, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Summit County, Colorado (CRR#15-10-02-02)	6/19/01, 4/9/02
Science Applications International Corp. (SAIC)	Ziemke, Laura	Cultural Resources Survey of Old Dillon Reservoir and Dillon Ditch, Summit County, Colorado (CRN3717)	7/11/01, 6/6/03
White River National Forest	Gustafson, Alice; Denardo, Rodney; Rehusch, Tom; Potvin, Chris	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Frisco Nordic Center Trails and Facilities Project, Summit County, Colorado White River National Forest	8/22/02, 8/6/02
Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forests	McCaig, Denise	Dillon Valley Water Intake Supply Pipeline	6/14/82, 10/20/03
Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc.	Anonymous	Cultural Resource Inventory for Western Land Exchange Frisco Bay Area, Summit County, Colorado	10/22/83, 10/21/03
TRC Mariah Associates, Inc.	Smith, Craig; Reust, Thomas P.	Copper Mountain Inc	9/1/89
Flatirons Surveying, Inc.	Born, Philip L.	Straight Ck Rectifier Site	10/5/83

Agency/Contractor	Author(s)	Report Title	Date
Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (OAHP)	Halasi, Judith Ann	Blue River Trail Acquisition Cultural Resource Survey Silverthorne, Summit County	9/1/80, 10/21/03
BLM Kremmling Field Office	Rupp, Frank	Shepard and Associates Land Exchange	11/89
University of Northern Colorado	Lutz, Bruce J.	Report of an Archaeological Survey Conducted in Summit County, Colorado Relating to the Henderson Phase 3 and the Keystone Reroute of the Denver—Shoshone 115 kV Transmission Line	8/1/75, 10/22/03

6.0 References

- Anonymous. 1954. *Paths of progress*. Colorado Department of Highways. Denver, Colorado.
- Athearn, R.G. 1962. *Rebel of the Rockies, a history of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad*. Yale University Press. New Haven, Connecticut.
- Billington, R.A. 1974. *Westward expansion: a history of the American frontier*. MacMillan Publishing Company, Inc. New York, New York. Pages 379–80.
- Bradley, C. 2004. Memo from Bradley, Clear Creek County Archivist, to Joanna Morsicato, J.F. Sato and Associates. September 20.
- Cafky, M. 1965. *Colorado midland*. Rocky Mountain Railroad Club. Denver, Colorado.
- CDOT: Associated Cultural Resource Experts. 2002. *Highways to the sky: a context and history of Colorado's highway system*. Denver, Colorado. Pages 11-71–11-80.
- City of Idaho Springs and Historical Society of Idaho Springs, Inc. 2004. Meeting with CDOT and J.F. Sato and Associates. November 18.
- Dark, E. 1939. *History of Jefferson County, Colorado*. Master's thesis, Colorado State College of Education. Greeley, Colorado.
- Emmit, R. 1954. *The last war trail; the Utes and the settlement of Colorado*. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman Oklahoma.
- Fiester, M. 1973. *Blasted, beloved Breckenridge*. Pruett Press. Boulder, Colorado.
- Fell, J.E. 1979. *Ores to metals: the Rocky Mountain smelting industry*. University of Nebraska Press. Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Forrest, K., and C. Albi. 1982. *Denver's railroads, the story of Union Station and the railroads of Denver*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, Colorado.
- Gilliland, M.E. c 1980. *Summit: a gold rush history of Summit County, Colorado*. Alpenrose Press. Silverthorne, Colorado.
- Gilmore, K.P., M. Tate, M.L. Chenault, B. Clark, T. McBride, and M. Wood. 1999. *Colorado prehistory: a context for the Platte River basin*. Council of Professional Archaeologists. Denver, Colorado.
- Goetzmann, W.H. 1974. *Exploration and empire: the explorer and the scientist in the winning of the American west*. Knopf. New York, New York.
- Hafen, L.R. 1945. *Colorado: the story of the state and its people*. The Old West Publishing Co. Denver, Colorado. Pages 103–106.
- Hauck, C.W. 1972. *Narrow gauge to central and Silver Plume, Colorado rail annual number 10*. Colorado Railroad Museum. Golden, Colorado. Pages 10–20, 47–73, 154–195.
- Henderson, C.W. 1926. *Mining in Colorado: a history of discovery, development and production*. USGS professional paper 138.

- Historical Society of Idaho Springs. 2004. Meeting presentation, November 18.
- Hollister, O.J. 1867. *The mines of Colorado*. Samuel Bowles and Company. Springfield, Massachusetts.
- Hyde, A.F. 1990. *An American vision: far western landscape and national culture, 1820–1920*. New York University Press. New York, New York and London. Page 205.
- Jones, W.C., G.C. McKeever, F. Wagner, H. Wagner, Jr., and K. Forrest. 1965. *Mile-high trolleys*. Pruett Publishing Company. Boulder, Colorado.
- Jones, W.C., and N.T. Holley. 1986. *The kite route, story of the Denver and interurban railroad*. Pruett Publishing Company. Boulder, Colorado.
- Knight, M., and L.A. Hammock. 1965. *Early days on the Eagle*. Eagle, Colorado.
- Leonard, J.R. 2004. Letter from Leonard, AICP, Senior Planner, Eagle County, to Lisa Schoch, CDOT Historian. October 7.
- Long, M. 1943. *The Smoky Hill Trail*. W.H. Kistler. Denver, Colorado.
- Lovelie, M.J. 2005. Personal communication with J. Morsicato, JFSA. January 10.
- McCabe, W.A. 1899. *Descriptive history of Eagle County, Colorado relating to mining, agriculture, stock and scenery*. Red Cliff, Colorado.
- Mehls, S.F. 1982. *The valley of opportunity, a history of west-central Colorado*. BLM, Colorado State Office.
- Mehls, S.F. 1984. Colorado mountains historic context, history of west-central Colorado. BLM, Colorado State Office.
- Mehls, S.F. 1992. *David H. Moffat: early Colorado business leader*. Garland Publishing Company. New York, New York.
- Mehls, S.F., and F. Haber. 2001. *Golden legacy project 'B' document, Golden vicinity, Jefferson County, Colorado*. Prepared for the city of Golden, Historic Preservation Board. September.
- Nelson, S.N., K.L. Berry, R.F. Carrillo, B.J. Clark, L.E. Rhodes, and D. Saitta. 2001. *Denver: an archaeological history*. University of Pennsylvania Press. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Noel, T.J. 1973. *All hail the Denver Pacific: Denver's first railroad*. The Colorado Magazine 50. Spring issue.
- Pelletier, M. 2004. Email from Pelletier, Senior Planner, City of Glenwood Springs, to Lisa Schoch, CDOT Historian. September 1.
- Peterson, R.H. 1977. *The bonanza kings*. University of Nebraska Press. Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Pike, Z.M. 1966. Sources of the Mississippi and the western Louisiana Territory. University of Michigan microfilm. Ann Arbor, Michigan. Pages 107–110.
- Poor, M.C. 1976. *Denver, South Park and Pacific*. Rocky Mountain Railroad Club. Denver, Colorado.

Scott, G.R. 1999. *Historic roads, trails and railroads of the Denver*. Colorado 1 x 2 map. USGS and Denver Public Library, Western History Department.

Smith, J.H. 1949. *The economic impact of the development of the upper Colorado River basin in Colorado*. University of Colorado master's thesis. Boulder, Colorado.

Thomas, T.A. 1996. *Roads to a troubled future: transportation and transformation in Colorado's interstate highway corridors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries*. University of Colorado doctoral dissertation. Boulder, Colorado.

Urquhart, L.M. 1970. *Glenwood Springs: spa in the Rockies*. Pruett Press. Boulder, Colorado.

