

MINING-RELATED PROPERTIES



**IN THE
COLORADO STATE REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

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

New Address Effective April 2010

**1560 Broadway, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202**

**MINING-RELATED
PROPERTIES**

IN THE

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Includes Colorado properties listed in the
National Register of Historic Places

Third Edition

Updated Through
December 1, 2006

Prepared by
Lisa Alder

©2006
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Colorado Historical Society
1300 Broadway
Denver Colorado 80203
www.coloradohistory-oahp.org



The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a program of the Colorado Historical Society. Founded in 1879, the Colorado Historical Society brings the unique character of Colorado's past to more than a million people each year through historical museums and highway markers, exhibitions, manuscript and photograph collections, popular and scholarly publications, historical and archaeological preservation services, and educational programs for children and adults. The Society collects, preserves, and interprets the history of Colorado for present and future generations. A nonprofit agency with its own membership, the Society is also a state institution located within Colorado's Department of Higher Education

The Colorado Historical Society operates twelve historic sites and museums at ten locations around the state, including the Colorado History Museum in Denver. Each has its own regional character and thematic focus - from the days of the fur trade along the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers to early Hispanic life and settlement in southern Colorado, the Ute Indians of the Western Slope, the Clear Creek gold rush, the Leadville silver boom, and the growth of Denver.

The Society's collections - protected, conserved, and held in trust for all of Colorado's people - contain more than 125,000 artifacts and eight million historical documents, including books, maps, photographs, diaries, and newspapers. From these historical treasures and tools of knowledge, we prepare exhibitions, publications, and educational programs - and we offer a full range of services for researchers through the Society's Stephen H. Hart Library. Historians, archaeologists, and preservationists of all kinds may also explore the vast database of Colorado's visible past - and link to other preservation resources - through the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Whether for business or pleasure, many of the Society's statewide facilities offer excellent, history-rich settings for special events.

The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S Dept. of the Interior and for the Colorado Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Dept. of the Interior or the Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Society.

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service; Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This activity was also partially funded by the State Historical Fund, a program of the Colorado Historical Society.

Mining was far and away the most significant industry in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Colorado and has remained important since that time. The Pike's Peak Gold Rush brought unprecedented numbers of people in the region and that in turn led to powerful social, economic, and political changes that brought about the creation of Colorado Territory in 1861, culminating in the admittance of Colorado to the Union in 1876. Mining in all its phases remained the great engine of the Colorado economy until the early twentieth century. The industry also contributed to significant technological advances and that, combined with the professional studies of all aspects of the industry, had powerful ramifications in the industry's global expansion in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Though sometimes derided as a "mom and pop" industry and one of quaint ruins, mineral development in the Centennial State both reflected and contributed to the dramatic industrial and technological advances of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Moreover, the powerful advance of industrial metal mining, coupled with immense coal production, contributed immeasurably to state, national, and international development.

Nobody knows who made the first discovery of gold and silver in Colorado. The earliest record dates to the 1760s, probably 1765, when the Spanish explorer Juan Maria de Rivera led a party in the San Juan Mountains searching for a non-desert route from Santa Fe to California. In the 1860s and 1870s, American miners may have found evidence of Spanish efforts, but that evidence was lost in new development. If the Spanish miners did indeed recover gold, silver, or other metals from ore, productions must have been small and inconsequential. It produced no rush or permanent settlement, but probably initiated or contributed to the rumors of gold in the Rocky Mountain region.

Fur trappers in search of beaver began pushing into the Rocky Mountains toward the end of the eighteenth century, and their work in the cold remote waters led to gold discoveries. Perhaps

the earliest evolved from the work of James Purcell, a trapper out of St. Louis. Around 1800, he found gold in what is today South Park, in central Colorado, but fled the Rockies to escape hostile Indians. The rumors and unconfirmed reports spread by trappers and traders about gold in the mountains formed part of the basis that eventually led to mining development decades later.

As the California Rush mounted in the very late 1840s and early 1850s, thousands of Argonauts hurried west of the various trail systems from the Missouri-Mississippi Valley area. Among the most important was the Santa Fe Trail. Would-be miners followed it west to around present-day Pueblo, then turned north to follow Fountain Creek to the future site of Colorado Springs. Throughout the 1850s miners bound for California made an uncounted number of gold discoveries along Cherry Creek, at its junction with the South Platte River, and over locations in the general vicinity. Findings like this added to the unconfirmed accounts the fur trappers had left behind, and so the rumors of gold at "Pike's Peak" continued to grow. In June of 1858 a small mining party found a substantial deposit of placer gold at the junction of Cherry Creek and the South Platte. With the Midwestern economy still in the throes of recession caused by the nationwide economic panic of 1857, people proclaimed what was in reality an insignificant discovery as the second coming of the California Gold Rush. The Pike's Peak Gold Rush was on!

The new Rush began to take shape in the fall of 1858. The first "boomers" – eventually known as "58ers" – had begun to stream in, often in ones and twos, and sometimes in small groups. They spread out across the High Plains searching for gold and creating the region's first mining camps, towns and townsites; among them Montana City, St. Charles, and Auraria City along the banks of Cherry Creek, Arapahoe (no longer in existence) off toward the future "Golden City" (now Golden), and "Boulder City" (now Boulder), at the site of large red boulders where Boulder Creek enters the Plains from the mountains. There were others, too, for the most part log towns and tent cities. All of these first developments, however, rested more on hope than anything else.

In the late winter and early spring of 1859, the “59ers” began arriving in “Denver City” (now Denver) and other incipient towns only to confront the reality –there was little gold at the site of these “diggings”. News of discoveries in the High Plains burst and many of the ‘59ers surged into the mountains – some bound for the site of the Gregory Diggings and others for the site of the Jackson Diggings. What this meant was that during the spring and summer, a group of new mining towns emerged at the site of these placer deposits: Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville in the hills of the Gregory Diggings (all of them located in what would become Gilpin County). As placer mining pushed its way toward the central Rockies, there was a significant change on the High Plains. The original mining camps of Auraria City and Denver City – small towns really – grew dramatically, but not as mining communities per se. These towns emerged as the transportation and distribution centers for the mines on the forks of Clear Creek and beyond.

Like the California Gold Rush a decade before, the Pike’s Peak Gold Rush focused on what was called placer mining. This was sometimes called “poor man’s mining” because anyone could get into it with minimal cost. The techniques were simple. There was panning – in which a pan, analogous to a frying pan without the handle, could be used in searching for or recovering gold. Panning was inefficient, however. It was used largely in searching for gold or gold colors in gravels, and quickly gave way to other techniques.

As the 1860s began there began a shift in the mining industry, hardrock mining began to evolve, where surface ore could readily be found. There were two problems associated with hardrock mining: the first was removing the ore from the ground; the second was recovering the gold and other materials from the ore. Both required capital investment, a steady labor force, skillful management, and new technology, all beyond the reach of most placer miners. As hardrock mining evolved, the first quarry-like openings gave way to shafts or adits, and with them surface plants evolved. They consisted of buildings to house offices and machinery, tracks and structures to move ore, and buildings to provide power. More

than anything else, shaft houses and headframes became symbolic of mining areas.

By the 1860s, the Gold Rush had largely come to an end. So as the placer era ended also, so, too, did the Rush per se—a phenomenon based largely on placering. By the early 1860s, Colorado’s mining industry was in the transition to the hardrock era. The rest was the abandonment of many of the original placers that had produced and sustained the Rush along with many of the associated camps and towns. As yields of gold plunged, the surging inflation of the conflict made many people clamor for gold or shares in gold-mining companies. The sale of stock in Colorado mining companies in 1863 produced a boom in what many investors thought were gilt-edged securities, hardly realizing that many companies had little in proven reserves or had found themselves frustrated by the failure of the mills. Mines and mills closed, miners lost their jobs, towns dried up, and people left both the mining region and Colorado itself. So the boom launched by discoveries at Cherry Creek in 1858 peaked out some six to seven years later in 1864 and 1865, then production plunged until 1867 and 1868 when output finally plateaued near the 1861 level. Colorado’s first mineral boom had gone bust in roughly ten years.

Mining began to recover slowly in the 1870s with the development of supporting infrastructure. Prospecting throughout the Mineral Belt and elsewhere led to the discovery of new mineral deposits, notably those that held silver-lead ore, and railroads began threading their way through the plains and into the mountains. This second period of mining in Colorado lasted roughly ten years, from 1868 to 1878, mostly due in part to silver production. A silver boom in the mid 1870s led thousands of miners to the California Gulch and the existing community of Oro City. By 1878 Oro City became known as Leadville. By 1880 Leadville was not only the largest silver-lead smelting center in the world, but the most technologically advanced.

The sensational rise of Leadville had a powerful impact on mining in Colorado, in the West, and globally. In terms of production, the

district's combined output in 1878 and 1879 exceeded Colorado's entire production for the previous two decades. The city also witnesses the strong production of another two metals: zinc and gold. Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, thanks to the development of new mines and the continued production of older ones, Leadville generally led Colorado's mineral production. Its technology was the best available, and it dramatically enhanced the development of both mining in the central Rockies as well as the transportation, distribution, and smelting centers on the plains.

As with the case of metal mining, no one knows who made the first discover of coal in Colorado. The Indian Peoples who inhabited the region probably knew about coal, but apparently it played no role in their cultures. The oldest known reports of coal steam from the work of trappers, traders, and military personnel in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. During the early stages of the Pike's Peak Gold Rush, reports of coal prompted a few prospecting parties to search the region. That quest led in turn to the discovery of several deposits northeast of the new "Denver City."

What initially spurred the development of the coal mines was the rise of hardrock mining in the mountains, the evolution of new towns there, and the advent of communities on the High Plains. As supplies of wood dwindled, the need for fuel created a growing demand for coal. That in turn spurred the development of what were called "wagon mines", a name that stemmed from how the coal was shipped. The cost of transportation and the distance from the primary markets of Denver and the burgeoning mining towns on the forks of Clear Creek proved prohibitive. The overarching Colorado economy also proved a problem. Given that metal mining, notably gold production, drove the Colorado economy, it was no surprise that the collapse of the gold industry in the mid-to-late 1860s seriously hampered efforts to advance coal mining. Despite its early promise, the production of coal was minimal during the decade, mostly a sign of things to come.

What spurred the advance of coal mining was the revitalization of metal mining in the late 1860s, coupled with the first railroad construction

in Colorado. The impact of the railroads came first in the Northern Coalfield. In 1871, the Boulder Valley Railroad, building off the Denver Pacific line, laid track to the new town of Erie, some 20 miles north of Denver; it stimulated renewed development of the Northern Coalfield. Production of the Boulder Valley Mine surged as it became Colorado's largest producer for a time, and overall the statewide coal industry grew strongly, based primarily on the renewed output from the field. Erie became the most important coal town in Colorado.

The U.S. financial panic of 1873 hurt coal mining in Colorado for a time, but with the railroads and metal mines expanding, the downturn was short. In the Northern Coalfield, the town of Louisville joined Erie and Marshall to comprise the three major producers in the field. William Jackson Palmer, a railroad entrepreneur merged his interests into the Colorado Coal and Iron Company (CC&I), which would use coal and coke produced in the Southern Coalfield, notably at Trinidad, El Moro, and Walsenburg, to provide fuel for a new iron and steel plant to be built in Pueblo. As production grew, the Palmer interests also developed the first fully-planned company town – Engleville near El Moro-laid out in a grid pattern and including a company store. This was the coal industry's first real company town in Colorado.

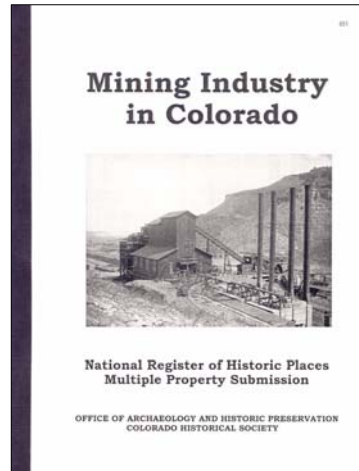
By the early 1880s, Colorado's coal industry was well established. Production from the Southern Coalfield running from Walsenburg to Trinidad led the way, followed by the Cañon City mines, and then by the lignite mines in the Northern Coalfield. CC&I and the Santa Fe railroad dominated output. At the same time, a new enterprise was coming along as well. This was the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, which began to acquire mining properties in the Northern Coalfield and elsewhere. It grew rapidly, and by 1903, its production rivaled the Northern Coal Company. Although it had interests in the Northern Coalfield, it concentrated its efforts on the Cañon City and southern Colorado areas.

By 1920, Colorado had 231 coal mines in operation employing some 13,655 men producing 12.5 million tons of coal. But by 1930 there were

275 mines, but they only employed 10,015 men producing 8.2 million tons of coal. The fall in output was dramatic: roughly one third. The railroads began turning away from coal to petroleum. Homes began to switch from lignite to natural gas. The 1930s were disastrous for Colorado coal, as for much of the economy. Production fell, and the number of jobs, plus the number of days worked, declined still further as mines closed or curtailed operations. The Colorado coal industry hit bottom in 1934. Then began a slow recovery, reflecting modest improvements in the economy, only to plunge again in the recession in 1938. For coal producers in Colorado, World War II proved to only be an aberration from long-term decline. The downward trend that had developed back in the 1920s resumed with the coming of peace in 1945.

The major companies led the shutdowns. CF&I continued with more mine closures immediately following the war. The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company shuttered its last two mines and in effect went out of business. Victor-American closed more mines in the late 1940s as well. This pattern continued into the 1950s. CF&I closed more mines in southern Colorado, Canon City, and Crested Butte. By 1951 Victor-American had closed the last of its mines, in Routt County and in the Southern Coalfield. The only coke-making area that held its own through the Depression was the Trinidad Field, which was closer to the CF&I Plant at Pueblo, but the decline in the use of bituminous coal for other purposes still led to the contraction of that district.

The above information was derived from the Mining Industry in Colorado, a National Register of Historic Places multiple property submission written by James E. Fell & Eric Twitty. The document is available in hard copy from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation or on the office website at <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/publications/contexts.htm>.



HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The properties featured in this directory are listed in either the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are individually listed and others are listed as part of larger historic districts.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the current and future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. The criteria for inclusion in the State Register include the following:

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

The State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the State Register. Properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the State Register. Properties may also be nominated separately to the State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

The State Register contains over 1,600 properties. These listings include residences, business buildings, schools, farms and ranches, mining sites, commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, railroad grades, and even locomotives and railroad rolling stock. At least one property in every Colorado county is included in the register. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

There are no restrictions imposed by the Colorado Historical Society as to what private property owners may or may not do with their State Register-listed property. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations and permitting procedures. Properties which lose the historical qualities that originally led to their listing are subject to removal from the State Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places 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 our 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. The National Register is administered at the national level by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In Colorado, the program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) within the Colorado Historical Society.

Included among the approximately 80,000 listings that make up the National Register are:

- All historic areas in the National Park System;
- Over 2,300 National Historical Landmarks, which have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior because of their importance to all Americans;
- Properties across the country that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals because they are significant to the nation, to a state, or to a community.

Properties may be listed in the National Register for being historically significant in one or more of the following areas:

- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Yielded or being likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

In Colorado, the National Register includes over 1,200 listings, both individual properties and historic districts containing multiple properties. All properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

HISTORIC NAME/NAMES

(Current name)

Address or location

Designation Type, Date, Site Number

Significance statement

Example:

CARDIFF COKE OVENS

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

The circa 1888 Cardiff Coke Ovens are associated with the industrial history of the Lower Roaring Fork Valley. The ovens processed coal into coke for use by area smelters, the Grand Junction sugar beet factory, and the Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The presence of an unusual venting system in three of the ovens may provide clues to the functioning of a subsurface coal ignition system.



Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the collection of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.



**PLEASE –
RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY**

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

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

Participation in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources is open to everyone. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at 303-866-3392.

MINING ICONS

PIKES PEAK

Pike National Forest, 15 miles west of Colorado Springs

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, 5EP.193

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



Pikes Peak

MINING SITES AND STRUCTURES

CRESCENT MINE

Vicksburg vicinity, Chaffee County

State Register 9/10/2003,

National Register 10/11/2003, 5CF.683

Dating to the 1930s, the Crescent Molly Mine #100 and Mining Camp are associated with the Molybdenum boom and the Climax Mine phenomenon. An excellent example of early 20th-century expedient mountain cabin construction, the Crescent Mine cabins are representative of a simple utilitarian design by economic necessity using local materials.

DERRY MINING SITE CAMP

Leadville vicinity, Lake County

National Register 7/14/2000, 5LK1341

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



Derry Mining Site Camp

EMPIRE CHIEF MINE AND MILL

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity

Hinsdale County

National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN.375

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

FOX MINE OFFICE

1226 S. Cherryvale Rd., Marshall vicinity
Boulder County
National Register 2/23/1996, 5BL.460.1

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

GOLCONDA MINE

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity
Hinsdale County
National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN.454

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

HANGING FLUME

Colo. Hwy. 141, 5.7 miles northwest of Uravan
Montrose County
National Register 5/15/1980, 5MN.1840

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



Hanging Flume

INDEPENDENCE MINE AND MILL

Junction of Rangeview Rd. and Colo. Hwy. 67
Victor, Teller County
National Register 3/4/1993, 5TL.340

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

LEBANON & EVERETT MINE TUNNELS

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

The Lebanon Tunnel was driven into Republican Mountain by the Lebanon Mining company in 1870. An exact year of construction for the Everett Tunnel is unknown, but the mine was in operation through the mid- 1880s. In recent years, portions of the tunnels have been reopened as an interpretive exhibit in conjunction with the Colorado Historical Society's operation of the Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park.

LITTLEJOHN MINE COMPLEX

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

Located in the Pine Creek mining district, structures in the complex include a cabin, a burro shed/bunk house, a forge, and several related outbuildings. All date from the 1880s and are constructed of hand hewn logs with A and V joints. Low pitch gabled roofs were made of logs, mud, dirt, and grass. Such intact examples of early log-constructed mining camps are rare, as many were quickly abandoned or replaced with wood-frame or masonry structures. Harry Littlejohn, who acquired the property in 1920 and lived and worked there until his death in 1952, is credited with maintaining the physical integrity of the complex.



Littlejohn Mine Complex

MARTIN MINING COMPLEX

6350 County Rd.2, Silverton, San Juan County
National Register 5/13/2004, 5SA.1056

The Martin Mining Complex is a 42.6-acre parcel straddling the Animas River. The only standing building is a 2½-story boardinghouse with full basement situated near a shallow rocky ledge above a steep river gorge in the narrow upper Animas River Valley. The Martin Boardinghouse is 106-feet long with an additional 8 feet added on to the south end for an entry porch. The building is a simple rectangular-linear floor plan constructed of rough, native stone masonry laid in an irregular fashion.



Martin Mining Complex

RALSTON GOLD DISCOVERY SITE

56th Ave. & Fenton St., Arvada, Jefferson County
State Register 12/13/1995, 5JF.419

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

SMUGGLER MINE

Smuggler Mountain, Aspen vicinity, Pitkin County
National Register 5/18/1987, 5PT.479

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

SNOWBOUND MINE

Boulder County Rd. 52, Gold Hill vicinity
Boulder County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.448

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



Snowbound Mine

STAR MINE

Taylor Park vicinity, Gunnison County
State Register 3/12/2003, 5GN.3900

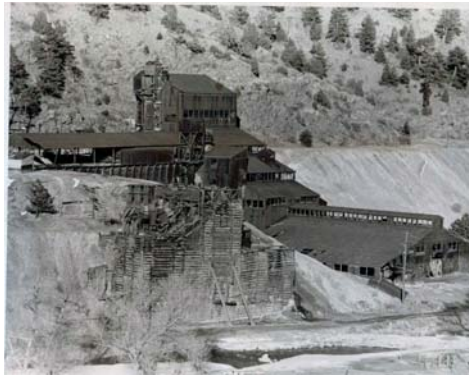
The Italian Mountain region was active from 1879 through World War II. By 1905, the Star was the leading silver and lead mine in the area. In fact, the mine operated almost continuously from 1890 to 1971, one of the longest runs of any mine in the county. The Star Mine is also notable for its intact mining buildings. The buildings and mine works are noted as one of the best in the county at the turn of the 20th century. These are the same workings active in 1905, when the Star was at its peak.

PROCESSING FACILITIES

ARGO TUNNEL AND MILL

Idaho Springs to Central City, Clear Creek County
National Register 1/31/1978, 5CC.76

Begun in 1893, the Argo Tunnel extends approximately five miles toward Central City at an average depth of 1,800 feet. Local mining entrepreneur Sam Newhouse designed the tunnel to transport ores from area gold mines. The Argo Mill dates from 1913. The hillside location of the sprawling complex's interconnected structures is clearly visible from Interstate 70. Primarily constructed of corrugated iron panels on a steel frame, portions of the mill rise to a height of nearly seven stories. The operation closed after a mine disaster in 1943, and the mill has been operated as a museum/tourist attraction since the late 1970s.



Argo Tunnel and Mill

BROMIDE CHARCOAL KILNS

Greystone vicinity, Moffat County
National Register 6/30/2000, 5MF.4616

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

CAPITOL CITY CHARCOAL KILNS

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity
Hinsdale County
National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN594

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

CARDIFF COKE OVENS

South of Glenwood Springs, Garfield County
National Register 11/15/1996, 5GF.461

The circa 1888 Cardiff Coke Ovens are associated with the industrial history of the Lower Roaring Fork Valley. The ovens processed coal into coke for use by area smelters, the Grand Junction sugar beet factory, and the Pueblo steel mills of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The presence of an unusual venting system in three of the ovens may provide clues to the functioning of a subsurface coal ignition system.

CRYSTAL MILL

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

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



Crystal Mill

DENVER MINT

W. Colfax & Delaware St., Denver
National Register 2/1/1972, 5DV164

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



Denver Mint

FRISCO-BAGLEY MILL

820 County Rd. 9, Silverton vicinity
State Register 5/18/2006, 5SA.165

Constructed in 1912, the Frisco Mill is important for its distinctive architecture. The 150-ton ore concentration mill with its massive post and beam construction is an unusual example of a prefabricated industrial building. Its pieces were pre-cut, pre-fit, and coded with numbers and letters before being shipped to the site for assembly. This speeded and simplified the construction process on site. The Bagley Tunnel, excavated between 1904 and 1911, runs for nearly one and one-half miles and was one of the first examples of cross-cut tunneling in the area. Such a tunnel allowed different veins to be mined simultaneously or individually to meet the needs of the mill. The tunnel is notable for its size, symmetry and straight northwesterly course through Houghton Mountain. The mill and tunnel were associated with hard rock mining in the upper Animas River drainage system of the San Juan Mining District. Although the project accessed the mineral veins near the town of Mineral Point, the community of Animas Forks ultimately benefited from the construction and operation of the tunnel and mill building.

HOLDEN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY

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

From 1891 to 1893, this smelting facility, also

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

MINNEQUA STEEL WORKS OFFICE BUILDING AND DISPENSARY

215 and 225 Canal St., Pueblo, Pueblo County
State Register 8/8/2001

National Register 6/6/2002, 5PE.4179

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



Minnequa Steel Works Office Building & Dispensary

MODOC MILL

Adjacent to Duck Lake, 4 miles north of Ward
Boulder County

National Register 12/27/1978, 5BL.359

The circa 1890 Modoc Mill is a good example of industrial architecture associated with Boulder County's mining history. This concentration mill of wood and metal reaches four stories in height. The uppermost story of hewn logs received the ore. Here gravity bins held the ore until fed into a

crusher and the stamping apparatus below. The 18-foot high stamping apparatus, manufactured by Griffen and Wedge of Zanesville, Ohio, consists of 30 stamps each weighing 950 pounds that are arranged in three banks of ten. Both the mill and nearby mine closed for the last time in 1920.



Modoc Mill

OHIO-COLORADO SMELTING & REFINING CO. SMOKESTACK / SMELTERTOWN

1401 J St., Salida vicinity, Chaffee County
National Register 1/11/1976, 5CF.143

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

ORE PROCESSING MILL AND DAM / LEBANON MILL

Off I-70, 1 mile southwest of Georgetown
Clear Creek County
National Register 5/2006/1971, 5CC.68
Located on Republican Mountain, midway between Georgetown and Silver Plume, the facility was a key component in the early development and prosperity of Georgetown. Julius G. Pohle, Superintendent of the Lebanon Mining Company
Julius G. Pohle, superintendent of the Lebanon Mining Company, patented the mill in 1872. Few mills of its size survived past 1880 due to the influx of eastern capital and the rise of large corporate mining complexes. The two-story wood-frame structure contained machinery driven by a horizontal water wheel, and the mill dam spanned Clear Creek.

REDSTONE COKE OVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 133 & Chair Mountain Stables Rd.

Redstone vicinity, Pitkin County

National Register 2/7/1990, 5PT451

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



Redstone Coke Oven Historic District

ROSE LIME KILN

County Rd. 20, southwest of Lake City

Hinsdale County

State Register 12/9/1992,

National Register 4/08/1993, 5HN.287

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



Rose Lime Kiln

MINING CAMPS AND TOWNS

Individually listed properties within historic districts are not included here.

ARGENTUM MINING CAMP

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity
Hinsdale County
National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN.300

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

ASHCROFT

Castle Creek Rd., White River National Forest,
south of Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 5/12/1975, 5PT.37

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

BRECKENRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Breckenridge, Summit County
National Register 4/09/1980, 5ST.130

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

CENTRAL CITY-BLACK HAWK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

Gilpin County

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, boundary increase 9/17/1991, 5GL.7

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



Central City – Black Hawk Historic District

COKEDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Church, Maple, Pine, Elm, and Spruce Sts.
Las Animas County
National Register 1/18/1985, 5LA.5782

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



Cokedale Historic District

CRESTED BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Crested Butte, Gunnison County
National Register 5/29/1974, 5GN.271

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



Crested Butte Historic District

CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 67, includes the entire commercial and residential area, Teller County
National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961,
National Register 10/15/1966, 5TL.2

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

DURANGO MAIN AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

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

DUTCHTOWN

Ditch Rd., Rocky Mountain National Park
Grand County
National Register 1/29/1988, 5GA.807

The site consists of the recognizable ruins of four cabins built starting in approximately 1879 in answer to a promising silver strike. Racial differences subsequently caused some of the miners to leave Dutchtown and move to Lulu City. The property is associated with the *Rocky Mountain National Park* Multiple Resource Area.

ELDORA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Huron, Washington, Klondyke, Eldora Sts., Eldora
Boulder County
National Register 10/4/1989, 5BL.758

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



Eldora Historic District

FORT PEABODY

Uncompahgre National Forest, Ouray vicinity,
Ouray and San Miguel counties
National Register, 3/30/2005, 5OR.1377/5SM.3805

Straddling the Ouray & San Miguel County lines near Telluride at an elevation of over 13,000 feet, Fort Peabody is associated with Colorado's hard-rock labor strikes of 1903-04. A local Colorado National Guard unit constructed this redoubt in early 1904. Consisting of a small guardhouse, a flag mount, and what some characterized as a sniper's nest, troops occupied the defensive fortification until martial law was revoked in June of that year. Built for a single purpose—to prevent members of the Western Federation of Miners, union sympathizers, and previously deported men from entering San Miguel County by way of Imogene Pass—the site illustrates how quickly, and sometimes illegally, mine owner management gained control of local government and the Colorado National Guard in opposition to the rights of union members. The fort was named for then Governor James H. Peabody, who used the National Guard in support of the anti-union objectives of the mine owners. The site tells the story of conquest, class, and the role of state government. It epitomizes the conflict between mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners, the questionable use of the National Guard, and the discrimination faced by union members.

GEORGETOWN-SILVER PLUME HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

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

GOLD HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Main, Pine, College, Horsfal Sts., Gold Hill
Boulder County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.769

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



Gold Hill Historic District

GOLDFIELD CITY HALL & FIRE STATION

Victor Ave. & 9th St., Goldfield, Teller County
National Register 5/17/1984, 5TL.119

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



Goldfield City Hall & Fire Station

**IDAHO SPRINGS DOWNTOWN
COMMERCIAL DISTRICT**

Bounded by Center Alley, Riverside Dr., Idaho St., Idaho Springs, Clear Creek County
National Register 1/5/1984, 5CC.201

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

INDEPENDENCE & INDEPENDENCE MILL SITE

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

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

JOE JR. MILL AND CAMP

206, 207, 209 Main St., Uravan, Montrose County
State Register 11/9/1994, 5MN.4497

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



Joe Jr. Mill and Camp

LAKE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 149, Hinsdale County
National Register 12/1/1978, 5HN68

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



Lake City Historic District

LEADVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by Hazel St., W. Second St., James St., and Tenth St., Leadville, Lake County
National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961,
National Register 10/15/1966, 5LK40

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



Leadville Historic District

LITTLE ROME

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

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

LULU CITY SITE

Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand County
National Register 9/14/1977, 5GA.302

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



Lulu City Site

OURAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

US Hwy. 550, Ouray County
National Register 10/6/1983, 5OR.585

Located in the San Juan Mountains, the district encompasses almost the entire historic townsite and reflects Ouray's importance as a supply center for the nearby mining regions from 1886 to 1915. The buildings within the district represent a variety of styles, with brick Italianate structures predominating in the commercial area. Primarily frame residential structures are found on the hillsides overlooking the town.



Beaumont Hotel, Ouray Historic District

REDSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Along Crystal River, Hawk Creek to 226 Redstone Blvd., Pitkin County
National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT.24

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

SILVERTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

US Hwy. 550, includes the entire city boundaries, San Juan County
National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961;
National Register 10/15/1966, boundary increase 4/3/1997, 5SA.59

The town is situated at the center of the San Juan mining district. Prospecting began in the 1860s, but it was not until 1871 that the first profitable silver vein was discovered in nearby Arrastra Gulch. The late 19th- and early 20th-century residential and institutional buildings within the district reflect the prosperity brought about by one of Colorado's richest mineral producing regions. The boundaries of the district were expanded in 1997 to include the Shenandoah-Dives (Mayflower) Mill complex, an intact example of a selective flotation mill and its aerial tram; the office/assay building of Crooke's Polar Star Mill that reflects Silverton's early mining history; the Animas Power and Water Company that diverted electrical power to the mining and milling operations in the Silverton area; and the Hillside Cemetery that illustrates the impact of the mining industry on the town's working class community.



Silverton Historic District

ST. ELMO HISTORIC DISTRICT / FOREST CITY
 Pitkin, Gunnison, 1st, Main & Poplar Sts., St. Elmo
 Chaffee County

National Register 9/17/1979, 5CF.139

St. Elmo owes its existence to the development of silver mining, which began in the Chalk Creek area in the 1870s. Originally platted as Forest City, its brief era of prosperity occurred during the 1880s with the coming of the Denver, South Park & Pacific and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads. The district consists of a group of primarily wood-frame commercial buildings and several clusters of residences dating from the 1880s and 1890s. The small vernacular buildings are representative of the type of construction found in early mining camps. The district is flanked by groves of pine and aspen growing on the mountain slopes rising sharply above the townsite.



St. Elmo's Historic District / Forest City

TELLURIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961

National Register 10/15/1966, 5SM.752

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

TELLURIUM / WHITE CROSS MINING CAMP

Gunnison Resource Area, Lake City vicinity
 Hinsdale County

National Register 9/28/1999, 5HN.302

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

VICKSBURG MINING CAMP

Pike & San Isabel National Forest, Chaffee County
 National Register 3/8/1977, 5CF.136

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

VICTOR DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by Diamond Ave., 2nd, Portland & 5th Sts., Victor, Teller County

National Register 7/3/1985, 5TL.134

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



Victor Downtown Historic District

WINFIELD MINING CAMP

County Rd. 390, 15 miles north of Buena Vista
Chaffee County
National Register 3/10/1980, 5CF.137

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

HOUSING

(WORKERS, MANAGERS AND OWNERS)

CF&I SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

721 Maroon Ave., Crested Butte, Gunnison
State Register 5/16/2001, 5GN.3210

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



CF&I Superintendent's House

DEXTER CABIN

912 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Lake County
National Register 8/25/1970, 5LK.43

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

DOYLE-BENTON HOUSE

1301 Lafayette St., Denver
National Register 1/18/2006, 5DV.9200

The 1896 house is associated with James Doyle, an important mining figure in early 20th-century Colorado. Doyle was a prospector and an original partner in the Portland Mining Company in Cripple Creek, Colorado's most prolific and longest producing gold mine. Doyle purchased the house in 1898 and lived there with his family until 1904. The house is also associated with Frank Benton, founder of the 60,000 acre Frank Benton Land and Livestock firm nears Burns, Colorado, which remained in business until the 1990s. He was active in the rancher movement opposed to fencing and he favored the leasing of public domain lands to cattle ranchers. The house is an early example of the American Foursquare residential form whose interior exhibits elements of the Art Nouveau style.

EAST THIRD AVENUE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

E. Third Ave. between 5th and 15th Sts., Durango
La Plata County

National Register 10/11/1984, 5LP.1411

Employees of General William Jackson Palmer's Denver & Rio Grande Railroad platted Durango in 1881. East Third Avenue, known prior to 1893 as the "Boulevard," remains a prestigious residential area located along the bluffs overlooking the downtown commercial district. The quality of design and the variety of styles establish the district as the best local collection of late 19th- and early 20th-century residential architecture.



East Third Avenue Historical Residential District

GRANT-HUMPHREYS MANSION

770 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Denver County
National Register 9/30/1974, 5DV.194

This stately mansion was built in 1902 by James Benton Grant, who after schooling in his native Iowa, came to Leadville to mine. Grant went on become the second governor of the state of Colorado (1882-1886), settling in Denver with his

wife. The architectural style of this large residence is a rather flamboyant depiction of both Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance elements. The house itself is symmetrical; but links with a large garage, the servants quarters, and a sun deck. The property is owned and managed by the Colorado Historical Society



Grant-Humphreys Mansion

HEALY HOUSE

912 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Lake County
National Register 8/25/1970, 5LK.44

August Meyer, a mining engineer, originally built a two-story residence in 1878. A third floor was added in 1898. This architecturally significant Greek Revival style, wood-frame house was donated to the Leadville Historical Association in the 1930s by Nellie Healy. The Colorado Historical Society operates the restored building as one of its regional museums.

KULLGREN HOUSE

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

Nearly square in plan, with a steeply pitched hip roof, the house was built with enough rooms to accommodate coal miners as boarders, a common practice which helped supplement the owner's income.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE

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

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

LEWIS HOUSE (Lafayette Miner's Museum)

108 E. Simpson St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.819

One of the original miner's homes constructed in the 1890s at the Gladstone Mine near Lafayette, it was moved to its present site after the start of the major miners' strike in 1910. William E. Lewis, a miner at the Gatfield Mine and a leader among the miners, purchased the house for his family in 1913. Many miners' meetings were held at the house during the 1913-14 period of tense labor-management relations. Following her husband's death in 1914 from work-related illness, Hannah Lewis, assisted by the wages earned by her children, managed to pay off the home's mortgage and support her family by washing and ironing neighbors' clothes. She lived in the house until 1975, when following her death, the City of Lafayette purchased the property.

MILLER HOUSE

409 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.818

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

LOUVIERS VILLAGE

Louviers Blvd., Hillcrest Dr., Triangle Dr., Main St., Valley View St., 1st, 2nd 3rd, and 4th Sts., Louviers
National Register 7/2/1999, 5DA.1391

The community, begun by the Du Pont Company in 1906, and occupied starting in 1908, provided employee housing and support facilities for the adjacent Louviers Works dynamite plant. Du Pont carefully planned, built, and managed the village. In addition to housing for workers and management, the community included a school, church, hotel, parks and a ball field, and a large community club. The community remained under Du Pont ownership until 1962, when the company sold both the village and the dynamite plant.



Louviers Village Club in Louviers

LUDLOW TENT COLONY SITE

Del Aqua Canyon Rd., south of Aguilar
Las Animas County
National Register 6/19/1985, 5LA.1829

The 40-acre parcel comprises the site of the Ludlow tent colony and represents the event known as the Ludlow Massacre. On April 20, 1914, after shots were fired between the striking mine workers at the Ludlow colony and the Colorado militia, fires destroyed the entire tent colony. Two women and eleven children suffocated in a cellar under one of the tents. The Ludlow Massacre is considered a major event in American labor history. The site also includes a monument erected in 1918 by the United Mine Workers of America, who own and maintain the property.

OLD HUNDRED MINE BOARDING HOUSE AND TRAMHOUSE

721 County Rd. 4A, Howardsville vicinity
San Juan County
State Register 3/11/1998, 5SA.32

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



Old Hundred Mine Boarding House and Tramhouse

OSGOOD CASTLE / CLEVEHOLM

Redstone vicinity, Pitkin County
National Register 6/28/1971, 5PT.30

The sprawling forty-two room mansion is located approximately one mile south of Redstone. Designed for John Cleveland Osgood, under the direction of the New York architectural firm of Boal & Harnois, the residence was completed in 1903. Reminiscent of a 16th century Tudor manor house in its overall appearance, towers, turrets, and oriel windows are among the most interesting architectural details. First and second story walls are of cut and coursed red sandstone, while the third story and gable ends are covered with wood

shingles. Osgood first traveled west in 1882 and found his riches in Colorado coal fields. He founded the Colorado Fuel Company, which he later merged with Colorado Coal and Iron Company to form the powerful Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, commonly referred to as CF&I.

OSGOOD GAMEKEEPER'S LODGE

18679 Colo. Hwy. 133, Redstone, Pitkin County
National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT.556

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



Osgood Gamekeeper's Lodge

OSGOOD-KUHNHAUSEN HOUSE

0642 Redstone Blvd., Redstone, Pitkin County
National Register 8/18/1983, 5PT.443

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



Osgood-Kuhnhausen House

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

Adjacent to I-70, south side of Georgetown
Clear Creek County
National Register 12/18/1970, 5CC.13

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



Julius G. Pohle House/ Mine Manager's House / Toll House

REDSTONE INN

0082 Redstone Blvd., Redstone, Pitkin
National Register 3/27/1980, 5PT.31

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

RIO GRANDE HOTEL

209 W. 2nd St., Creede, Mineral County
State Register 6/14/1995, 5ML.283

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



Rio Grande Hotel

FRANK SILENCE CABIN

Hinsdale County Rd. 20
State Register 7/13/1994, 5HN.82.1

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



Frank Silence Cabin

SHEEDY MANSION (Grant Street Mansion)

1115 Grant St., Denver, Denver County
National Register 11/4/2004, 5DV.740

The 1892 home, with its associated carriage house, is a good example of Late Victorian era eclecticism, combining the massing and roof forms typical of Queen Anne residential architecture with Richardsonian Romanesque detailing, specifically in its window treatments. The Sheedy Mansion is one of the best surviving examples of its type and period of construction. Two recognized masters in the field of architecture, Erasmus Theodore Carr and William Pratt Feth, designed the residence. Having achieved prominence for their work in Kansas, the Sheedy Mansion is the only known Colorado commission for either architect. The building conveys a sense of the residential lifestyle associated with Denver's most prosperous families. Its original owner, Dennis Sheedy, was one of Denver's most successful business leaders

through his management of the Denver Dry Goods department store and his positions in the city's banking, mining and smelting enterprises.



Sheedy Mansion – Grant Street Mansion

SMITH HOUSE

1801 York St., Denver, Denver County
National Register 9/26/85, 5DV.907

Eben Smith constructed the large symmetrical three-story house in 1905 for his son Frank. Eben Smith established Colorado's first stamp mill, was an organizer of the First National Bank of Denver, and built a railroad between Florence and Cripple Creek. The Smith House is an example of one of the fine Neo-Classical homes built bordering City Park.



Smith House

THOMAS HOUSE

700 Lincoln St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.4

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

COMMERCIAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

BELL MERCANTILE

101-111 Moffat Ave., Oak Creek, Routt County
National Register 6/7/1990, 5RT364

Constructed in 1910 by brothers Samuel and Edward Bell on a portion of their ranch property, the two-story wood-frame building once housed a company store, a bank, and a doctor's office in its

first-floor retail space. The second floor served as a small hotel/boarding house. The Bell Mercantile remains a mainstay business in Oak Creek and continues to stock general merchandise.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BUILDING

1441 18th St., Denver, Denver County
National Register 8/25/1983, 5DV.47.63

The Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company constructed the circa 1906 three-story brick building. The company supplied rock drills and other mining and milling machinery to enterprises across the Rocky Mountain region. General Electric later used the building as its primary distribution center for electrical supplies. The building is typical of combination office and warehouse structures built in lower downtown at the beginning of the 20th century.



General Electric Building

HENDRIE AND BOLTHOFF WAREHOUSE BUILDING

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

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



Hendrie & Bolthoff Warehouse

SMUGGLER-UNION HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT / BRIDAL VEIL POWERHOUSE

East of Telluride, San Miguel
National Register 12/27/1979, 5SM.751

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



Smuggler-Union Hydroelectric Power Plant/Bridal Veil Powerhouse

WALL STREET ASSAY OFFICE

6352 Four Mile Canyon Dr., Salina Star Route
Wall Street, Boulder County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.2674

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

TRANSPORTATION

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

OTHER MINING-RELATED RESOURCES

MINE RESCUE CAR NO.1

Victoria and B Streets, Pueblo, Pueblo County
National Register 12/9/1998, 5PE.2937

Built in 1882 as a Wagner Palace Sleeping Car equipped with 12 upper berths and a drawing room, the Pullman Company rebuilt the car in 1906. The U.S. Government sold the car to CF&I. The company renovated and re-equipped the car for use at mine disasters before putting into service August 1923.



Mine Rescue Car No.1

UTE CEMETERY

Ute Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 4/1/2002, 5PT.122

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



Ute Cemetery

OTHER EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

CALHAN PAINT MINES ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Calhan vicinity, El Paso County
National Register 7/14/2000, 5EP3258

The district provides an opportunity to understand how prehistoric peoples processed and transported clays for ceramic production. Predominantly open plains with some areas of colorful clay deposits capped by white sandstone, this archaeological landscape also has the potential to provide a better understanding of subsistence practices, specifically addressing questions of faunal procurement and processing over a span of 10,000 years, from at least 8100 BC through AD 1750.



Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District

MARBLE MILL SITE / COLORADO YULE MARBLE COMPANY

Park and West 3rd, Marble, Gunnison County
National Register 2/7/1979, 5GN.270

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

MCKENZIE WELL

Colo. Hwy. 119 near Independence Rd.
Boulder County
National Register 1/26/2005, 5BL.418

The McKenzie Well was the site of the 1901 discovery of the Boulder Oil Field, the first discovery of oil in the multi-state Denver Basin.

The field reached its peak production in 1909 with an annual output of 85,000 barrels of oil. The Boulder Oil Field is one of the oldest producing fields in the West and the second-oldest oil field in the state of Colorado. The McKenzie Well, also called the McKenzie #1, was drilled in February 1902. This single remaining well was one of the two earliest commercial producers in the field. It was drilled on the site of the McKenzie #1 discovery after that well suffered a mechanical failure prior to its completion a few months earlier.

OIL SPRING

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

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

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

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

National Register Multiple Property Submission

A series of individual and/or district listings of thematically-related historic properties.

(Example: Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County)

National Register Multiple Resource Area

A series of individual and/or district listings from a single geographic area which encompasses a series of resources linked by place rather than by historic association.

(Example: Manitou Springs Multiple Resource Area)

National Register Thematic Resource

A series of individual and/or district listings of thematically-related historic properties.

(Example: Vehicular Bridges in Colorado Thematic Resource)

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

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF ASPEN MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

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

BOAT TOW

700 So. Aspen St. (Willoughby Park)
Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 6/22/1990, 5PT.560

BOWLES-COOLEY HOUSE

201 W. Francis St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.525

MATTHEW CALLAHAN LOG CABIN

205 S. Third St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.149

COLLINS BLOCK-ASPEN LUMBER & SUPPLY

204 S. Mill, Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.113.40

DIXON-MARKLE HOUSE

135 E. Cooper Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.162

D.E. FRANZ HOUSE

333 W. Bleeker St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.251

SAMUEL L. HALLETT HOUSE

432 W. Francis St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.262

HOLDEN MINING AND SMELTING CO.

1000 Block W. Hwy. 82, Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 6/22/1990, 5PT.539

THOMAS HYNES HOUSE

303 E. Main St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.113.15

LA FAVE BLOCK

405 S. Hunter St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.113.7

NEW BRICK/THE BRICK SALOON/RED ONION

420 E. Cooper Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.113.5

NEWBERRY HOUSE/JUDGE SHAW HOUSE

206 Lake Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.116.20

RIEDE'S CITY BAKERY

413 E. Hyman Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.528.12

RIEDE'S CITY BAKERY

413 E. Hyman Ave., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.528.12

SHILLING-LAMB HOUSE

525 N. Second St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.116.6

SMITH-ELISHA HOUSE

320 W. Main St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 1/19/1989, 5PT.114.19

SMUGGLER MINE

Smuggler Mountain, Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 5/18/1987, 5PT.479

DAVIS WAITE HOUSE

234 W. Francis St., Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.528.7

HENRY WEBBER HOUSE/PIONEER PARK

442 W. Bleeker, Aspen, Pitkin County
National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.115.10

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF MARBLE AND VICINITY, COLORADO MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

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

HAXBY HOUSE

101 W. Silver, Marble, Gunnison County
National Register 4/4/1996, 5GN.2557

MARBLE HIGH SCHOOL

412 Main St., Marble, Gunnison County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN.2041

MARBLE TOWN HALL

407 Main St., Marble, Gunnison County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN.2042

WILLIAM D. PARRY HOUSE

115 Main St., Marble, Gunnison County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN.2043

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

123 State St., Marble, Gunnison County
National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN.1355

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF REDSTONE, COLORADO MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

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

OSGOOD GAMEKEEPER'S LODGE

18679 Colo. Hwy. 133, Redstone, Pitkin County
National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT.556

REDSTONE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Along Crystal River, Hawk Creek to 226 Redstone Blvd., Redstone, Pitkin County
National Register 7/19/1989, 5PT.24 (5PT.553)

REDSTONE COKE OVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 133 and Chair Mountain Stables Rd.,
Redstone vicinity, Pitkin County
National Register 2/7/1990, 5PT.451

LAFAYETTE COAL MINING ERA BUILDINGS THEMATIC RESOURCE

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

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

300 E. Simpson St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.821

LEWIS HOUSE

108 E. Simpson St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.819

KULLGREN HOUSE

209 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.817

MILLER HOUSE

409 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.818

LAFAYETTE HOUSE

600 E. Simpson St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.823

THE TERRACE

207 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.659

LOUISVILLE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA

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

DENVER ELEVATOR / GRAIN ELEVATOR

Colo. Hwy. 42, near Tract 712, Louisville,
Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.11

GINACCI HOUSE

1116 LaFarge St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986,
5BL.830 (5BL.961.3)

JACOE STORE

1001 Main St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.7

LA SALLA HOUSE/WILSON HOUSE

1124 Main St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 1/14/1986, 5BL.961.9

LACKNER'S TAVERN

1006 Pine St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.10

NATIONAL FUEL COMPANY STORE

801 Main St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 1/14/1986, 5BL.961.6

PETRELLI-DEL PIZZO HOUSE

1016 Main St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.8

RHOADES HOUSE

1024 Grant St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.2

ROBINSON HOUSE

301 Spruce St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.12

STOLMES HOUSE

616 Front St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.1

TEGO BROTHERS DRUGSTORE

700 Main St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.5

THOMAS HOUSE

700 Lincoln St., Louisville, Boulder County
National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.961.4

