

Nevadaville Historic Resources Survey: Phase I

SURVEY REPORT

June 2015

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Nevadaville Historic Resources Survey: Phase I 2014-2015

Survey Report
June 2015

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Funded by:
History Colorado
Certified Local Government Grant
CO-14-018

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1. Nevadaville Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1

1.1. Introduction

The purpose of Phase 1 of Nevadaville's historic resources survey was to research, record and evaluate historic buildings and mining resources in the unincorporated Gilpin County ghost town of Nevadaville and the surrounding Nevada Gulch. Even though the development of Nevadaville was based solely on the mines that surrounded the towns, previous surveys have never evaluated the entire cultural landscape that developed as a result of its mining history. The buildings in the historic town were previously inventoried in 1986, but that survey did not include any historic research or evaluation of integrity based on original historic appearance. Some of the mining resources have been inventoried in the past, but those inventories were also incomplete. This project is the first to look at the entire cultural landscape of Nevada Gulch, and to provide historic research and evaluations in order to determine eligibility for national, state and local designation for the larger cultural mining landscape. Local landmark designation evaluation is particularly important because, in addition to offering financial incentives, it is a planning mechanism that can protect historic resources from demolition. The survey will also provide information that may assist Gilpin County in other preservation planning efforts, such as the development of educational programs and heritage tourism projects. Finally, the historic information gathered during the survey phase will add to the knowledge of the development of Nevadaville.

Funding was provided through a Certified Local Government grant from History Colorado, with matching funds from Gilpin County. The County selected Eric Twitty of Mountain States Historical to inventory the archaeological mining resources at a Class II level, and Deon Wolfenbarger of Three Gables Preservation to conduct an intensive-comprehensive survey of the extant buildings. Ray Rears, Planner and Historic Advisory Liaison, was project coordinator for Gilpin County. Elizabeth Blackwell, Historical and Architectural Survey Coordinator, served as project coordinator for History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAH))/Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Additional reviews and comments on the survey forms were provided by Thomas Carr, Staff Archaeologist, and Heather Peterson, National and State Register Historian, both of History Colorado.

Twitty and Wolfenbarger conducted field work and archival research between June 2014 and March 2015. Draft survey forms were presented to the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Commission in April 2015 for discussion and comments. The results of the survey are presented in this report, and include recommendations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and local historic designation. A brief summary of each survey project follows in Chapter 1. Chapter 1 also contains the historic contexts of Nevadaville, and combined survey results and recommendations for both the buildings and mining resources. Separate chapters cover the buildings and mining resources surveys in more detail, with Chapter 2 focusing on the results of the historic building survey, and Chapter 3 covering the historic archaeological mining resources.

Nevadaville Town site: Historical & Architectural Intensive-Comprehensive Survey

The town of Nevadaville began as a gold rush camp in 1859; grew into a full-fledged town by the 1870s; experienced short-term booms and busts in the 1880s and 1890s; and then began a decline in the twentieth century until it was virtually abandoned by the 1930s. Several buildings collapsed due to neglect and vandalism, or were torn down during the Depression for their salvage materials. Today, only a handful of residences and commercial structures remain.

The intensive-comprehensive survey of the town site of Nevadaville included all extant primary buildings, their landscape features, and any outbuildings. There were eighteen properties recorded on the OAHP's "Colorado Cultural Resource Survey – Architectural Inventory Form" inventory form. Although these properties had been previously inventoried by the National Park Service in 1986, and were included in the 1991 National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination, no historic research was contained in those documents. Furthermore, the historic appearance of the buildings was never researched; therefore, rehabilitation decisions made within the last two decades were undertaken without knowledge of a building's integrity (or lack thereof).

Of the twenty buildings noted in the 1991 NHL nomination, eighteen are still extant; two were lost through demolition or fire. All but one of the buildings listed as contributing to the NHL historic district in 1991 were evaluated as still contributing to the district. There are twelve properties that may also be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Three properties are currently listed as Gilpin County Landmarks; there are an additional thirteen that would be eligible as local landmarks. The town site and the surrounding cultural landscape are also eligible as a local landmark district (see Chapter 1.4).



Figure 1-1. Ruins of a house on Clarence Street, showing Cornish rock masonry.

Nevada Gulch: Class II Basic Archaeological Survey

Nevada Gulch encompasses one of Colorado's more significant mining landscapes. The hills on both sides of the gulch were involved in Colorado's earliest hardrock mining (1859), featured some of the state's deeper shafts, and yielded millions of dollars in gold. Hundreds of mining-related archaeological resources presently remain from what was once a celebrated industry, and they collectively form an intriguing historic mining landscape. Further, most of those remaining resources are contributing elements of the landscape, which has National Register district potential.

Gilpin County's CLG grant funded a basic inventory of twenty-five historic mining resources in the gulch. Mountain States Historical (MSH) recorded the resources according to basic inventory standards (also known as reconnaissance-level) while gathering information to describe the landscape's character and explore its district potential. Of the hundreds of resources in the area, MSH strategically selected twenty-five based on integrity, visual presence, endangered buildings and structures, access restrictions, and whether they had been previously registered with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Some mines in the gulch are obviously significant and have important associated buildings and structures. However, they had to be excluded from the project because of private property restrictions. Many of the gulch's resources were registered for mine closure projects during the late 1980s and 1990s. Although site forms generated through that closure work are very poor in quality, there is at least an existing record. MSH chose many of the twenty-five resources because they had never been documented in any way, and the new information contributes to a greater body of site records supporting the county's overall goals.

What follows is an overview of the inventory results, explained in detail in Chapter 3. The resources fall within specific types defined in the statewide archaeological mining context *The Mining Industry in Colorado.* The inventory includes twenty shaft mines, a stope mine, two prospect shafts, a residential complex (workers' housing), and a bridge for a Gilpin Tramway railroad spur. Nearly all qualify as archaeological sites because most lack buildings, structures, and equipment. In these cases, archaeological features presently convey historical surface improvements. Resources with buildings and structures were inventoried where possible, including the bridge (severely dilapidated), as well as a hoist house, hoist, ore bins, and several headframes. A few mines and the residential complex were also included for their potentially significant buried archaeological features and artifact deposits. Of the twenty-five resources, all contribute to the landscape, mostly through visually prominent waste rock dumps. Some sites also offer small-scale details such as buildings, structures, extensive rock walls, and large objects. Ten resources, almost half of the total, are potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP on an individual basis.

On a broad scale, Nevada Gulch is a good historic mining landscape with National Register district potential. Extrapolating from the project results, it can be said that most of the gulch's other resources probably also contribute through visually prominent waste rock dumps. A substantial proportion of them are also likely to be individually eligible. Few were included within the 1991 National Historic Landmark district boundaries.

1.2. Project Area

The general project area includes the historic town site of Nevadaville, as well as the mining district in Nevada Gulch, both of which are located in mid-southern portion of Gilpin County, Colorado. Nevada Gulch is a substantial drainage in the Front Range foothills, approximately thirty miles west of Denver, Colorado. It is bounded by Nevada Hill on the north, Central Hill on the east, Quartz Hill on the south, and Bald Mountain on the west. The gulch begins in a low gap in a northwest-southeast alignment of hills and descends fairly steeply east-northeast for approximately two miles. The eastern end, with its constricted mouth, joins Gregory Gulch at present-day Central City. The gulch's head is 9,600' elevation while its Central City confluence is at 8,600'. Well-defined landforms form very steep walls throughout, including Kings Flat and Nevada Hill on the north side of the gulch, and Alps and Quartz hills on the south.

The surrounding topography is comprised by a series of geomorphic benches and rounded hills heavily dissected by both permanent and intermittent streams. Steep slopes predominate; canyons are deep and their floors narrow. The streams cut into granite bedrock in the deepest canyons, leaving precipitous walls studded with rock outcrops and cornices.

In terms of political geography, the gulch was located near the center of the Nevada Mining District, initially established in 1859 around placer mines and later expanded to include surrounding hardrock gold operations. In general, the district's boundaries take in the hills surrounding the gulch, but extend no farther. The historic town of Nevadaville resides on the gulch's north floor. It was the housing, commercial, transportation and cultural center during the district's principal period of significance (1859-1918). The gulch lies in the southwestern portion of Gilpin County, established in 1861.

In cartographic location, Nevada Gulch traverses several Sections depicted on the Central City (7.5') 1972 quadrangle. According to current survey data, the gulch begins in the north half of Section 15, T. 3S, R. 73 W, and descends through the northwest quarter of adjoining Section 14. The gulch continues through the southeast quarter of Section 9 and then reaches Central City. Nevadaville straddles the boundary between Sections 14 and 9. Some of the town site lies in northwest quarter of Section 14 and the remainder in the southwest quarter of Section 9.

Like the rest of the Front Range foothills, Gilpin County's climate is dry and seasonal. Early fall is predictable with warm days usually in the 50s to 70s (Fahrenheit), and night time temperatures often dropping into the 30s. During late fall, however, the weather pattern changes as east-bound Pacific storms bring winds (hurricane-force at times) but little moisture as the storms shed their precipitation in higher mountains to the west. As fall progresses into winter and temperatures decrease, the Pacific storms finally carry snow into the county with the greatest accumulation occurring at high altitudes. During this time, temperatures range from 20° to 40°F. The middle of winter, January to February, usually sees a series of short, extremely cold but dry arctic fronts that creep south. As cold air tends to be heavy, the conditions linger longer in the hills and on the plains than at high altitudes. Spring conditions continue to usher in occasionally powerful Pacific fronts as well as warmer, wet storms from the east known as upslope fronts, and while upslope fronts deliver snow, the temperatures tend to remain in the 30s and 40s. With spring, spanning April to May, comes snowmelt and a decrease in storms. Summer lasts from June to September, and except for thunderstorms, is usually dry and consistently warm.

Nevada Gulch is around 9,000' in elevation, and because of this, it falls within the subalpine biotic zone, which technically ranges from around 8,200' to 11,600'. When undisturbed this zone offers meadow and mixed lodge pole pine, fir, and spruce forest with patches of aspens. North-facing slopes are usually blanketed with continuous forest, while south-facing slopes feature stands of evergreens and brush amid open meadow. But in Nevada Gulch, sixty years of mining heavily affected the ecology. Old-growth and

even second-growth forests were clear cut and much of the ground was overturned. Erosion then washed most of the soil away. Quartz and Alps hills, on the gulch's south side, still lack soil. Their surfaces are instead composed of dense sand, gravel, and mine waste rock. Where healthy forests had been at one time, the south side now features stands of aspens surrounded by doghair fir and spruce thickets that are nearly impenetrable in some areas. Aspen stands and unhealthy doghair forest are typical of mining district ecology, as they grow in heavily disturbed areas. As a result of the stunted vegetation and overturned ground, the sand and gravel are prone to mobilization, erosion, and re-deposition. The gulch's north side has recovered somewhat, with meadow holding down a thin soil layer. The original gulch floor has been destroyed by placer mining, storm movement of waste rock from hardrock mines, and flash flooding. In the past, the gulch floor supported a subalpine environment of arctic willows and meadow, but is now choked with sand, gravel, and waste rock with a little grass and a few evergreen trees. In general, the gulch's current biophysical state contributes to the landscape's feeling of a history of intensive mining.

In a broad sense, conditions are not favorable for buried archaeological features and deposits. Elsewhere, soil usually consists of a rich silty organic layer over yellow-brown sandy loam, with thick deposits on level areas. But heavy mining in Nevada Gulch disrupted normal soil formation. Placer mining and prospecting stripped away the organic layer throughout the gulch, exposing sand and gravel prone to erosion. Hardrock mining introduced waste rock, which storm runoff spread across the gulch's south side. Places with soil strata, stable surfaces, and gentle topography conductive to archaeological deposits are rare, occurring only in limited microenvironments. Fortunately, some sites such as Nevadaville, workers' housing complexes, and a few mines offer those environments, where potential is high.



Figure 1-2. In this southwest overview, Nevada Gulch is at center, Quartz Hill stands behind, and Nevada Hill is center-right. The Continental Divide is in the background.

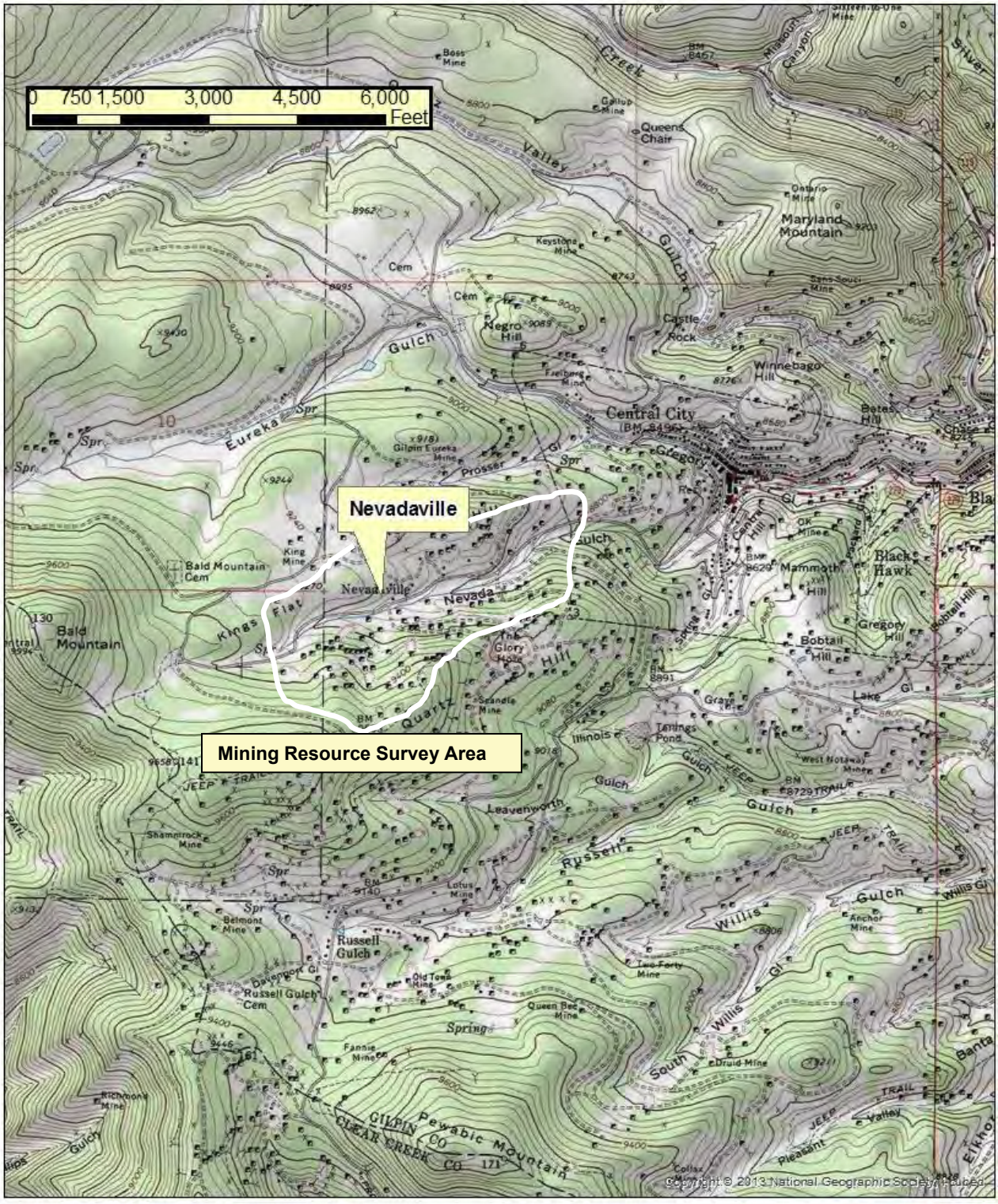


Figure 1-3. Project area map. Nevadaville is flagged at center, while the white boundary outlines Nevada Gulch, the area surveyed for mining resources. *Source:* A portion of GIS digital U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map Central City (7.5') 1972.

1.3. Historic Contexts

Historic contexts describe the broad patterns of historical development of a community that are represented by the physical development and character of the built environment. According to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning, Identification, and Evaluation, the proper evaluation of historic resources can occur only when they are referenced against broad patterns of historical development within a community. Cultural resources have long been examined from some sort of historic perspective, but by evaluating them in reference to historic contexts, important links can be made with local, state, or even national themes in history. Only then may the criteria for evaluating properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places be successfully applied.

Historic contexts are based not only on history, but also on the extant resources that remain in a community. Unfortunately, the eighteen remaining buildings and twenty-five mining resources that were surveyed for this project only provide a glimpse into Nevadaville's rich mining history. Historic photographs indicate there were well over 200 residences and commercial structures by the late 1880s. Even in the 1920s-30s (after abandonment of the town and demolition had begun), a county map from the period shows there were at least seventy to eighty residential and commercial buildings remaining in the town. Thus the following contexts are based principally on a review of primary and secondary sources. Since there are so few buildings to represent each period, the contexts are relatively brief. This outline can and should be elaborated on or altered as additional information comes to light.

Gold discovery and boom town growth in Nevada Gulch: 1859 - 1877

As is common with many mining communities in the Rocky Mountains, Nevadaville seemed to spring up overnight in 1859 after gold was discovered in the nearby Gregory diggings; in fact, it came into existence only three weeks after John Gregory discovered gold in May 1859. The camp, as well as others in the district, grew so quickly that they seemed to merge with other nearby camps – one of the reasons that the National Historic Landmark district encompasses three towns – Nevadaville, Central City and Black Hawk.

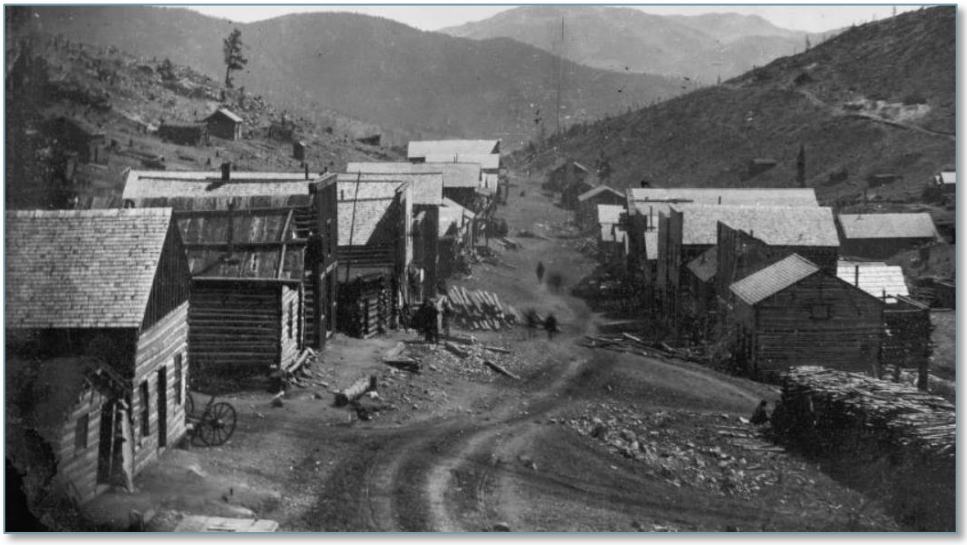


Figure 1-4. Possibly the earliest photograph of Nevada City, showing log cabins on the main street and the hills rising to the north, south and east. (*Source:* Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, X-11264, ca. 1860, photograph attributed to Henry Faul).

Nevadaville was one of the three initial camps in the area of Gilpin County that would later be called "the Little Kingdom of Gilpin." Established in 1859 near the discovery of the huge Burroughs, Kansas, and California-Hidden Treasure lodes, the mining camp settlement was originally called Nevada City or Nevada, and was located in the Kansas Territory. However, the Post Office did not approve of this name, since there was a town by the same name in California. While the residents continued to use the name Nevada, in December 1869, the name of the post office was changed to Bald Mountain.[1]

The settlement grew southwest from Central City up Nevada Gulch, with the center of town located about one mile from Central City. By 1861, residents were proud to claim that their population of 2,705 was greater than Denver's 2,603 residents. As a gold rush camp, the earliest structures were tents and lean-tos. These were quickly replaced by log cabins and slab-sided buildings (see Figures 1-4 & 1-5). However, a fire in 1861 destroyed fifty houses and many of the businesses in Nevadaville.[2] After the fire, many of the log structures were replaced by frame structures with siding as the camp continued to mature into a small town. Its early appearance still was not impressive to visitors, though, as Rev. William Crawford of Massachusetts wrote in the mid-1860s that, of the three towns, "Nevada is the least aristocratic in character and pretensions."

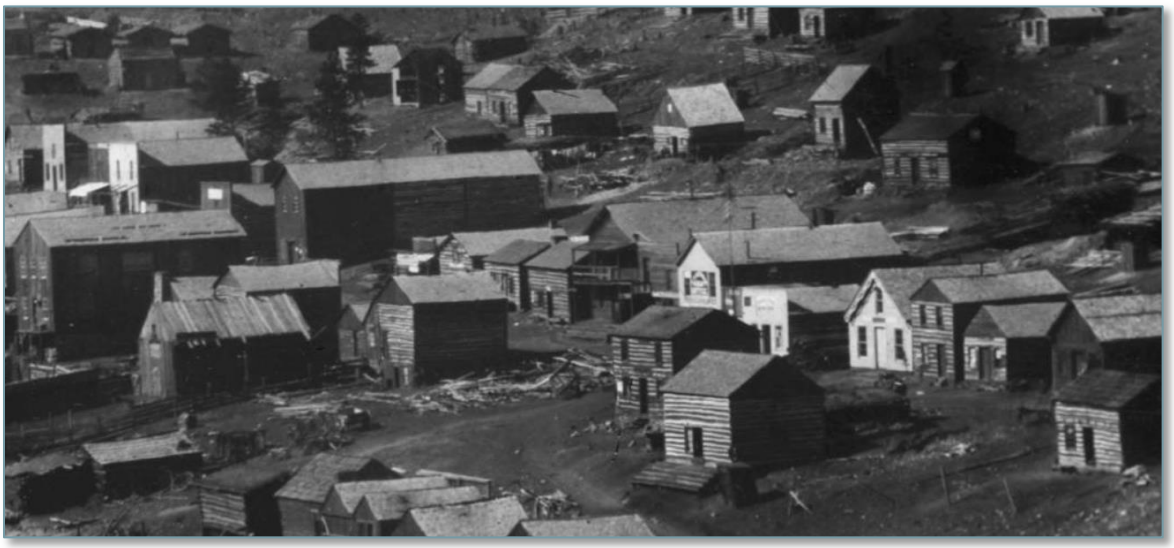


Figure 1-5. Another early view of Nevadaville shows log cabin dwellings and commercial buildings, as well as false-front businesses typical of frontier-era or boom-town settlement. (*Source:* Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, X-11275, ca. 1860-1865?).

The establishment and physical growth of Nevadaville was directly tied to the natural landscape, and was part of the organic development of a larger mining district that grew in relation to the topography and mineral lodes of Gregory and Nevada gulches. As described by the *Colorado Business Directory* of the period, Nevadaville was part of a "continuous settlement over three miles in length with arms reaching up the tributary gulches . . . literally honeycombed with mines."[3] Within this larger historic settlement were the three communities of Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville. Each town played a role in mining, ore processing, and the supporting commercial and social institutions. All three towns were functionally interrelated, and each grew in accordance with its role. Black Hawk functioned primarily as the center of ore processing; Central City was the main center of commerce and social organizations (although both

[1] Nolie Mumey, *History and Laws of Nevadaville* (Boulder, CO: Johnson Publishing Co., 1962), 3.
[2] Ibid., 7-8.
[3] *Colorado Business Directory and Annual Register* (Denver: J.A. Blake, 1877) 50.

Black Hawk and Nevadaville had their own commercial centers); and Nevadaville, located at the western terminus of the linear settlement, was the "city of mines."

The commercial center of Nevadaville town was laid out along a single linear street on the north side of Nevada Gulch. Serving as "Main Street," this road led from Central City on the east through the tightly-packed town center, then took a short turn to the south before heading back west (Figure 1-6.) While there were some residences on Main Street, most were located on the four sides of "downtown." Residences were likely scattered on the east end of town, and due to their proximity to Central City, may have been some of the oldest in Nevada Gulch. However, the Sanborn maps do not cover the east side of Nevadaville, and of the 235 historic photographs available online at the Denver Public Library's digital collection, there are no views of the eastern edge. There is one extant building on the eastern edge of Nevadaville (Figure 1-7), an area that was called "Dogtown." However, the remains of stone foundations are still visible in this area, and were surveyed as part of this project.

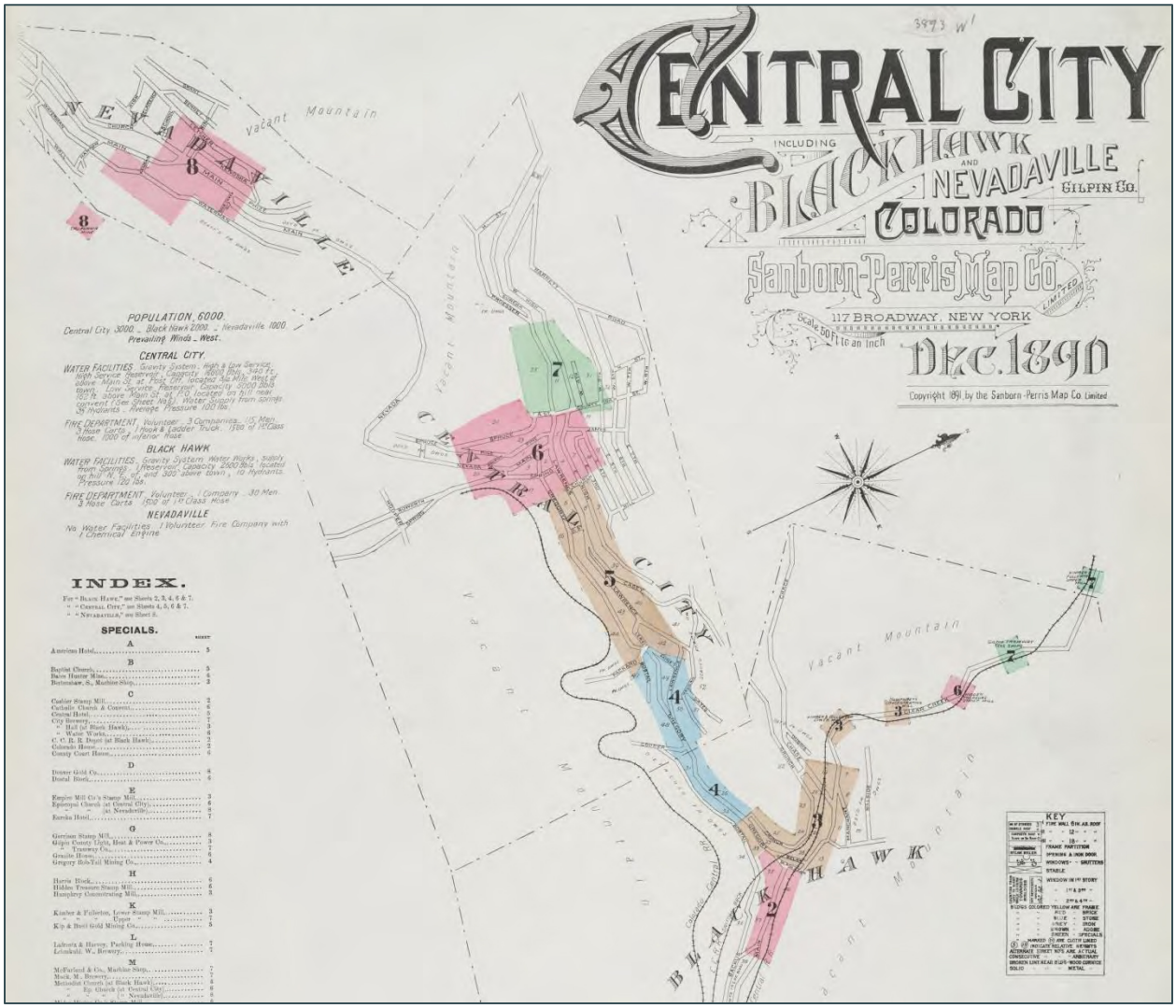


Figure 1-6. The 1890 Sanborn shows the relationship between the three principal mining towns in Gilpin County. Note: on the east side of Nevadaville, "scattered frame dwellings" are on the south side of Main Street, and "deteriorated frame dwellings are on the north.



Figure 1-7. The only building remaining in "Dogtown" or eastern Nevadaville may not have originally served as a dwelling.

There were a few residences south of Main Street (down in the gulch), although most of the buildings on the north slope of Quartz Hill were related to mining. Another group of dwellings was located on a rise west of downtown. Residential buildings continued to the west; these were also on the north side of Main Street (south side of Bald Mountain.) Finally, there were dwellings on the south side of Nevada Hill (north of Main Street). Historic photographs reveal that nearly all of the houses in Nevadaville were simple miners' cottages, with few distinguishing architectural features. The more successful mine owners and operators moved to either Central City or down to Denver. In part, their decision to move out of Nevadaville may have been due to its physical appearance. The 1870 *Colorado Business Directory* described the town of "Nevada" as "belted and crowned and paved with gold mines and placer diggings, and noisy with the unwieldly music of steam-engines the the 'fall' of the ore-crushing stamp." The mines, tailings, and associated structures were in full view of the town, which combined with the working-class character of the housing, gave Nevadaville a rough appearance. A more complimentary descripton of the town as it appeared in 1870 follows:

> Nevada is one of the mountain mining camps of Gilpin county, and adjoins Central on the west. Traversing the surrounding mountains are some of the richest and best developed gold mines in the Territory. Many of these reach the borders of the town, and shaft-houses, inclosing hoisting machinery, form a part of the structures that make up this important mining centre. Likes its neighbors, Central and Black Hawk, it was first settled in 1859, by miners and prospecters, who, with mill-men, still form the largest portion of its inhabitants.
>
> Nevada is located in a small valley nearly surrounded by mountains. The chief of these, Bald mountain, is among the highest of the foot-hill range. The valley, like those adjoining, was formerly gulch diggings, and has yielded largely in gold.

> Mills for the reduction of ores are numerous. Nevada is next to Black Hawk in importance as a milling town . . . Perhaps no town in the mountains or the Territory produces so largely in gold in proportion to its population, and still the great mineral wealth of its mines is not fully realized, nor will it be until reduction works for the treatment of low grade ores, become a success in Colorado.
>
> The society of Nevada is like that of all mining camps in the Territory, and the usual attention is paid to religious and moral observances. Altogether, this mountin town is prosperous, and its inhabitants rank amoung the first in the Territory in wealth and social position, and its surroundings are unusually beautiful and grand.[4]

The 1870 *Colorado Business Directory* revealed that only a few street names were in place at this time: Kenosha, Main, and High. Otherwise, residences were designated as being in Middle Nevada, East Nevada or simply Nevada, as well as Quartz Hill. Even though Central City's commercial district was only a mile away, Nevadaville contained businesses that met the majority of its residents' daily needs. The following enterprises were listed in the 1870 business directory: one attorney; four bakers; two barbers; seven blacksmiths; three boarding houses; five butchers; eight carpenters; one commission merchant; thirteen engineers; five general merchanges; one grocer; two hotels; one jeweler; five machinists; ten millmen; seven mining operators; one painter, one peddler; one provisions; two saloons; three shoemakers; two stonemasons; and one dealer each in tobacco and liquors.[5] No banks were located in Nevadaville, since the laws and regulations of the town in 1861 designated gold dust as the legal tender "in the Miner's Court, and in all commercial transactions in Nevada."[6]

After nearly a decade of existence, other trappings of civilization came to Nevadaville. The first general election in the town was held in April 1870, and a Board of Trustees was elected for one year. The frame Episcopal Church was built shortly after 1872, and the street running along the south side was named "Church Street." This church was built for the Cornish miners, revealing that the west side was the neighborhood for this ethnic enclave. The Irish miners, on the other hand, tended to live on the west side of town, close to the Catholic Church in Central City.

The 1870s were a time of peak production in the Nevada Mining District. A publication from 1876 noted that the Kansas, Burroughs, Missouri, Gardner, Rising Sun, Mercer County, California, Flack, Camp Grove, Indiana, American Flag, Hubert, Jones, Prize, Dyke, Suderberg mines "and scores more, are all within a quarter of a mile of the center of town. About 175 stamps are in operation, and more than this number are idle for want of a supply of water. When a full supply of water is brought into the county, as not doubt there will be at some future time, Nevada will become a great reducing as well as mining center." [7]

The earliest mining in Nevada gulch utilized simple pacer methods. Using pans, cradles and sluices, dirt containing surface gold was washed with water, leaving the heavier gold behind. Early placer mining and easily accessible shallow ore veins were played out in the first few years of the gold discovery, though. These methods were later replaced by more complex and expensive lode or subterranean hard-rock mining. The processing evolved from early Spanish *arrastras* to stamp milling in order to extract gold from the compound ores. By the mid-1806s, however, the highly enriched ores for this method of extraction also played, and there was a frenzy to discover a new extraction method from the less rich ores

[4] *The Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer for 1871* (Denver: S.S. Wallihan & Co., 1871) web.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Mumey, 59.
[7] Samuel Cushman & J.P. Waterman, *The Gold Mines of Gilpin County, Colorado: Historical, Descriptive and Statistical* (Central City, CO: Register Steam Printing House, 1876), 126

that remained. Brown University professor Nathanial P. Hill would develop the solution for a new method of ore extraction. Hill first came to Colorado in 1863, and became involved in mine speculation in Gilpin County. He returned East in 1865 and began research and experimentation with the Welsh *Swansea* smelting process. In 1867, he returned to Colorado and established the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company in nearby Black Hawk, revolutionizing the depressed gold economy in Colorado. The less rich ores, however, were not easily obtained. Hard rock mining in tunnels deep below the surface were necessary to find the ore for this next phase of mining in Gilpin County.

The shift from placer to hard-rock mining not only affected the cultural landscape of Nevada gulch, it also created a new social order among miners. In placer mining, most miners had a stake in a claim, and thus the potential for greater earnings and even wealth. Hard-rock mining, however, required a number of day laborers who merely received wages. Daily wages in 1863 were around $2.50 to $3.00 a day, even though prices for food and other necessities in the mountain towns were quite high. As a result, there was often dissatisfaction with wages at various times, resulting in a few strikes over the years. However, Gilpin County did not suffer from as many mining strikes as in other Colorado communities such as Leadville. One reason cited for the comparative lack of tension among miners the fact that the two dominant ethnic groups, the Cornish and Irish, lived in relative harmony. Ethnic immigrants were an important aspect of the early decades of Nevadaville's development. The earliest miners in Gilpin came from the California gold fields and the southeastern United States. They were quickly supplanted by Cornish miners from the Lake Superior mining region, as well as by other English, Irish, and Welsh miners. Later, German/Austrian immigrants along with a few from other European or Scandinavian countries came to Gilpin County. The reason for the influx of European immigrants was the expertise of these miners with hard-rock mining. In comparison, most Americans had little contact with hard-rock mining before the California gold rush. The economically depressed regions in the British Isles that were dependent on hard-rock mining provided the greatest number of immigrant miners to the western United States.[8] Nevadaville had some of the deepest mines in the district; as a result, Cornish and Irish miners made up almost the entire population of the town.

The Cornish miners gained their experience in hard rock mining in the tin mines of Cornwall. They first immigrated to United States to the Lake Superior region, but moved on to the Colorado Rockies in the 1860s. Called "Cousin Jacks," they made significant contributions to the field of mining and milling techniques in Gilpin County. They also were a vital link to the English mine investors, and some Cornish miners moved into mine management. Primarily, though, they were considered expert and uninhibited hard-rock miners. A natural result of this expertise in hard-rock mining was that many Cornish miners were also excellent masons. The vast majority of stone buildings and foundations in Black Hawk, Central City and Nevadaville, the Gilpin Tram walls, as well as the extensive system of dry stack stone retaining walls in the cities' terraced system of streets were constructed by Cornish masons. Today in Nevadaville, the results of their enduring talents in masonry are evident in the numerous stone foundations and retaining walls that cover the hillsides in the gulch.

In addition to the stone walls, streets, and buildings, another important historical cultural landscape feature was the town cemetery. The first cemetery in Nevadaville was originally located just west of the commercial district on a rise overlooking over the town (see the area surrounded by a fence in Figure 1-8.) This is corraborated by an 1879 deed for 5GL.7.342, that noted the property boundary started "at the North east corner of the Grave Yard in said Nevadaville . . ." Later deeds for this same property were changed to state that the property boundaries started at the northeast corner of the "old graveyard," indicating that this first cemetery was no longer used. Although histories of Nevadaville do not record

[8] Duane A. Smith, "The San Juaners: A Computerized Portrait," *Colorado Magazine,* v. 52 (Spring 1975), 137-152; Ronald C. Brown, *Hardrock Miners: The Intermountain West, 1860-1920* (College Station: Texan S&M University Press, 1979), 8-9.

when this cemetery was abandoned, it is likely that the graves located in the first cemetery were moved to Bald Mountain Cemetery. This latter cemetery was established in 1877 by the Town Board of Nevadaville, and is located west of Nevadaville on the lower north slope of Bald Mountain. As many as eighteen headstones in Bald Mountain Cemetery have dates preceeding 1877, and were likely moved from the first cemetery.

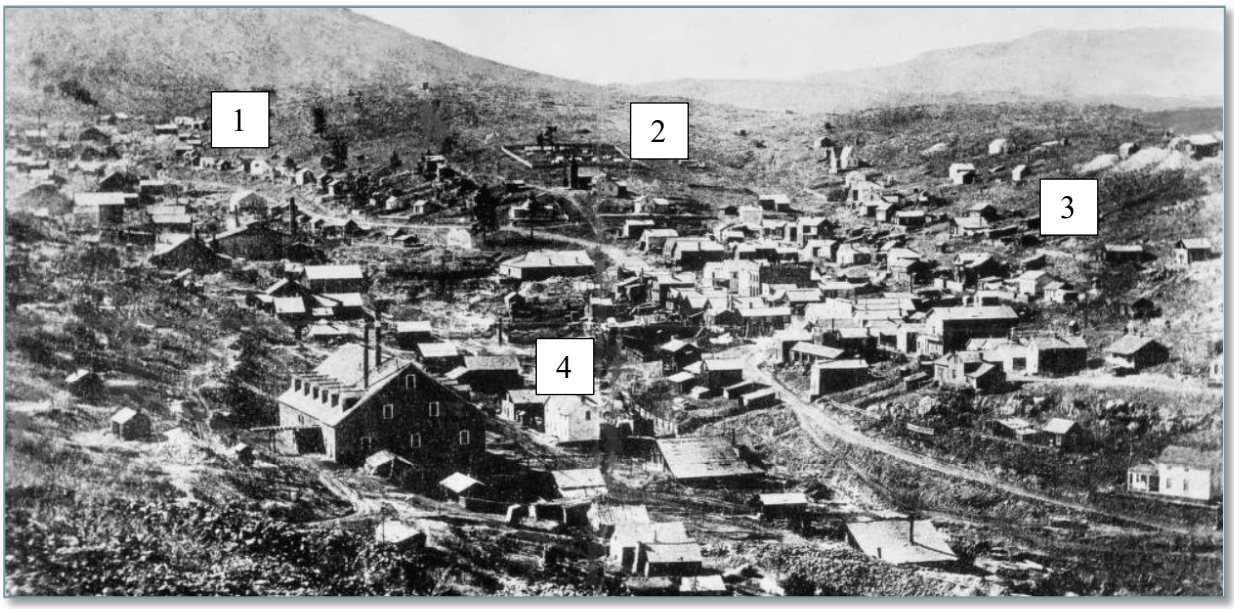


Figure 1-8. Early photograph showing: (1) the extent of development on far west Main Street; (2) a cemetery and dwellings at west end of Main Street; (3) dwellings north of Main Street/south slope of Nevada Hill; (4) mining structures & houses on the north side of Quartz Hill. The east edge of town is not visible. (*Source:* Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, X-11268, ca. 1870).

A Mature Nevadaville - Incorporation and continued prosperity: 1878 - 1899

From the late 1870s through the 1890s, Nevadaville was no longer the rough and tumble mining camp of the 1860s, but was a full-fledged mining town surrounded by the bustle and smoke of the mining industry. In the spring of 1878, Nevadaville's form of government was changed, and a mayor was elected in April. Later the town would be divided into three wards, with two aldermen for each ward. A business directory dating from the start of this period showed that Nevadaville had one baker, one barber, one billiards, two boarding houses, two boots and shoe stores, one clothing and dry goods, two druggists, three grocers, one livery, three meat markets, five saloons, and six quartz mills. This represented slightly less businesses than in 1870, but still indicated a vigorous economy. More business was likely conducted in Central City, and Nevadaville relied soley on mining.

The focus on mining is reflected in the description of the mills in the 1878 diretory. Of the six quartz mills listed in the 1878 directory, the Clayton ran thirty-seven stamps; the Eureka, twenty stamps; Sullivan & Fagin, fifty-two stamps; Waterman, twenty stamps; and the Whitcomb with twenty-five stamps.[9] The noise and pollution from these operating stamps adjacent to the mines cemented Nevadaville's reputation as the "city of mines." The principal mines in the area during this period were

[9] J. A. Blake, *Colorado State Business Directory and Annual Register* (1878), 170-171. Web. Note: the number of stamps at Tucker & Lewis was not recorded.

the Burroughs, Kansas, California, Flack, Illinois, Missouri, and the Alps. Production from Quartz Hill was over $10 million in gold coin in the 1880s. In the early 1890s, several mines were bought by British investors. Compared to the other mining districts in the National Historic Landmark district, the Nevada Mining District had the deepest mining; the Kansas lode extended down to 1,000 feet deep and 2,000 feet long. As noted previously, this accounted for the high number of Cornish residents in Nevadaville, as they were experts in the difficult hard-rock tunnels.

Due to the uncertainties of the mining economy, Nevadaville's population waxed and waned during these decades. Its population was likely higher in the off-years before and after various decennial census reports. For example, Nevadaville had about 1500 residents in 1880. Just prior to the 1880 census, though, there was an exodus from Nevadaville to the silver mines of Leadville in the late 1870s that purportedly claimed nearly half of the town's population, indicating that its population in the late 1870s may have been around 3000. Even with the sudden loss of population, the town leaders held a meeting in 1881 to finally arrange for incorporating the town site. A land survey was prepared by Hall Sayer in June 1881, and a patent was purportedly applied for. However, the documents were never properly filed and the town survey has never been found. As one Nevadaville history noted, "strange to say, up to the present writing, the patent has not been received, the matter apparently having been dropped or overlooked by the authorities."[10]

Nevadaville never recovered from the exodus of residents to other Colorado mining communities. For the remainder of the 1880s and 1890s, there was a slow but gradual economic and population decline. Miners still hoping to make their fortunes were attracted to other towns in the 1880s, and those that had struck it rich either moved to Denver and managed their mining and business interested from there, or sold out to British investors. National panics or depressions also affected the town's population. After the panic of 1893, it was purportedly "nearly deserted," but was once again prosperous in the late 1890s.[11] Thus the population grew or declined in the late nineteenth century, completely dependent on mining.



Figure 1-9. 1886 Sanborn Map.

[10] *Central City, Black Hawk, Nevadaville Colorado: A concise Social and Business Review of the Three Principal Towns in Gilpin County,* (Denver, CO: Colorado Information and Advertising Bureau, N.D. [between 1900 and 1915]), 2.
[11] John K. Aldrich, *Ghosts of Gilpin County* (Denver, CO: Columbine Ink, 2008), 34.

Although the town's population and economy were not growing, the built environment of Nevadaville changed during this period. Up through the mid-1880s, the majority of buildings along Main Street were frame (see Figure 1-9); the exception was the Masonic Block building, built in 1879. After the town suffered another fire in 1887 that destroyed most of Nevadaville's commercial district, the businesses on the north side were rebuilt with brick facades and stone foundations and sides (see Figure 1-10). The Rising Sun/Redman building was building on the west side of the Masonic building in 1887, and the one-story brick Kramer Saloon was built in the east side. The Bon Ton Saloon was also built at approximately the same time. The last extant historic commercial building was built around 1897, and housed the Rachofsky Dry Goods store.

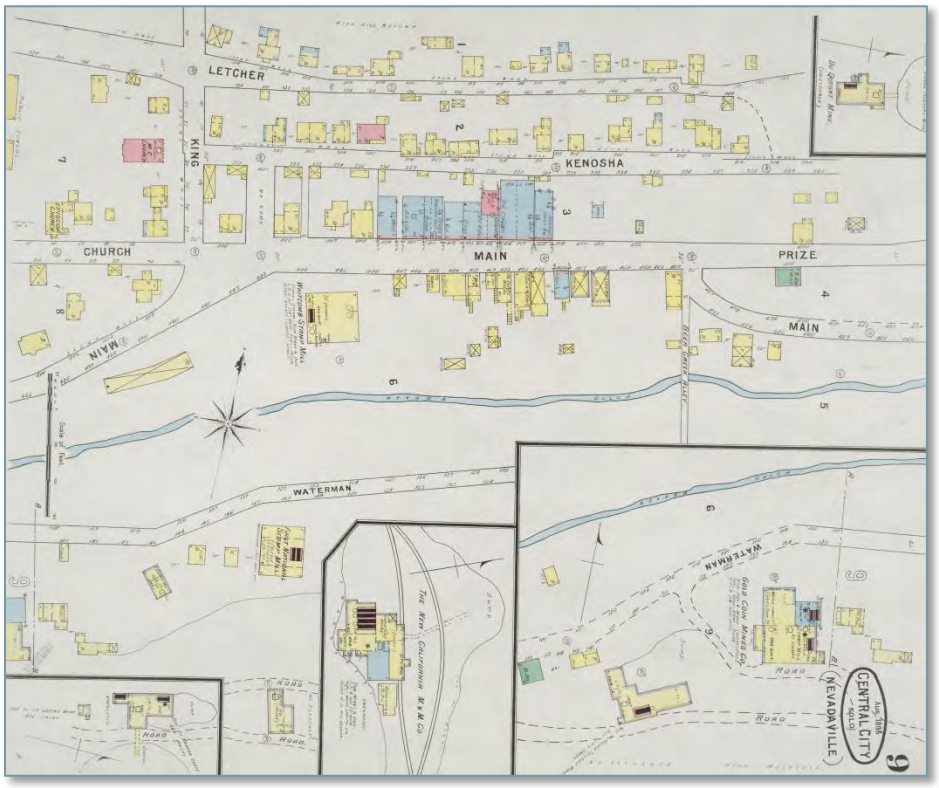


Figure 1-10. 1895 Sanborn Map

Other construction projects continued during the 1880s and 1890s. In 1886, the Town of Nevadaville granted the Gilpin Tramway a right-of-way through Main Street in "Dogtown."[12] In 1889, a tramway/funicular was built above King Street, linking the Hubert mine on the north to the mill on the south. Nevadaville's school continued to expand during the last decades of the nineteenth century. It grew to two buildings between 1890 and 1895, and by 1900, the two buildings were connected and the school building was a single large structure whose foundation remains today. Social and fraternal organizations continued to be important to Nevadaville's residents. The town had chapters of the IOOF, Independent Order of Good Templars, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Rising Sun, Daughters of Pocahontas, Knights of Golden Eagle, Ladies temple/Silver Star, Masons, and a Temperance Society.[13] A second Methodist church was built on the west side of town. Around 1885, the brick Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed on King Street, and faced east towards downtown. This church also catered to

[12] Dan Abbott & Dell A. McCoy, *The Gilpin Railroad Era: Black Hawk, Central City, Nevadaville, Russell Gulch* (Denver, Sundance Books, 2009) 21.
[13] Mumey, 5; *Concise History.*

the Cornish miners, revealing that they still maintained a strong presence in Nevadaville through this period.

Although the mining economy was the primary driving force behind the town's population, surface water for residents' use was always an issue in Nevadaville. Nolie Mumey reported that the town built a reservoir on Bald Mountain in 1896 at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, with water brought to the reservoir by a canal from Fall River.[14] The specifications of the reservoir were described in a town ordinance, but it is uncertain if this was ever built, as other histories note the lack of water remaining an issue into the twentieth century. Even after mining played out in Nevada Gulch, the dwellings that were left behind were basically uninhabitable by modern standards without water.

Although mining experienced a revival in the late 1890s, the 1880s were the high point of economic prosperity in the three communities.[15] Until 1893 when it was surpassed by Cripple Creek in Teller County, Gilpin County led the state in gold production. The 1890 Census for the larger NHL district showed a total yield of $1,750,000. From 1897 to 1899, the yield increased almost a millions dollars to $2,500,000, a peak not seen in the district since 1880. This was the third and final boom, a result of returning to the gold standard after fifteen years of silver coinage, along with reduced production expenses due to development of a new cyanide process.[16] Throughout much of this period, Gilpin County was the center of socioeconomic growth for the entire Rocky Mountain region, and within Gilpin County, Nevadaville was the center of mine production in Gilpin County.

Most of the extant commercial buildings in Nevadaville date from the last two decades of the nineteenth century, as do several of the houses. The steep decline in Gilpin County mining brought residential construction to a near halt after 1890. The last extant historic building in Nevadaville was built around 1897, representing the end of an incredible period of growth and production.

Decline of Mining: 1900 - 1918

In 1900, Nevadaville's population hovered around 1,000, much as it was in the previous two decades. However, the population began to drop swiftly after 1900 as residents abandoned the town. By 1904, there were 832 residents; in 1911, 550 residents; and in 1912, only 367 people remained in town. Although the heyday of mining was past, Nevadaville still had the largest concentration of miners as residents when compared to Black Hawk or Central City.[17] Mines were still producing, although at a much reduced rate. This period of decline also saw a reduction in the number of businesses in town. The 1910 city directory for Nevadaville listed the following establishments (not all were businesses):

Chapple, Thos, confectionery and cigars.
Clark, J J, genl mdse.
Combs, Robt, carpenter.
Davey, Thos O, postmaster and justice peace and shoemaker.
Klour, Jno C, barber.
Kramer, Matt, saloon.
Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev A M Crist, pastor.
Murphy, Patrick, hotel.
Parsons, I M, livery.
Richards, J C, opera house.

[14] Mumey, 16-17.
[15] Rickey L. Hendricks & Julie A. Corona, "Central City-Black Hawk Historic District" (National Historic Landmark nomination), Section 7, page 7.
[16] Ibid., Section 8, pp. 8-9.
[17] *Concise Social and Business Review* , 1.

Roach, E A, prin school.
Thomas, John, saloon. [18]

A year later, the 1911 *Colorado Business Directory* revealed that Nevadaville had lost its livery and one saloon were gone. This is the last business directory that was found for Nevadaville, indicating that the 1910s may represent that last decade that businesses were operating. Although the saloons were among the longest surviving businesses in Nevadaville, one myth that has been perpetuated through the years was the number of saloons in Nevadaville. While saloons were an inevitable part of mining life, there were no sources that indicated that saloons outnumbered all other businesses combined. The highest number recorded were five saloons in the 1878 directory and the 1886 Sanborn map.



Figure 1-11. The frame Silver Dollar Saloon, with the brick Bon Ton Saloon adjoining on the right, were abandoned by the 1930s. (*Source:* Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, X-12474, ca. 1934-1937?).

Ghost town: 1919 - 2015

The end of World War I resulted in a drop in prices for metals and ores; as a result, Nevadaville's population dropped to 200 residents in 1919, down almost half from 1912. Just two years later, there were only about fifty residents. Records differ on the number of residents after that; some say only a single resident remained in the 1930s, another claimed twenty-five were living there in 1940, before the next war emptied the town. The Post Office stopped operations in 1921, and the buildings were generally abandoned to weather and looters.[19] In 1930, the steeple on the frame Episcopal Church blew down, and the building was demolished shortly after. During the 1930s, the school house also collapsed.

William C. Russell, Jr. came to Nevadaville in 1937, and according to a *Denver Post* article in 1956, tried to "hold off looters ever since." Russell bought the Valentine-Devinney house in 1937 and used it for his

[18] "Nevadaville Directory," in *Colorado State Business Directory* (1910) web, transcribed by cddd.
[19] Aldrich, 34.

residence. Russell later acquired the City Hall building, as the town was no longer in operation and he owned the mining claim beneath it. Many properties, abandoned by their owners who did not pay property taxes during the Great Depression, were purchased by others who were able to buy several properties for very little money. Nevertheless, buildings continued to deteriorate and disappear. According to the 1956 *Denver Post* article, approximately two-thirds of the town's dwellings and a number of the masonry commercial buildings disappeared after 1940.[20] However, it is also likely that a number were demolished during the Depression.

A few people remained interested in Nevadaville through the mid- to late-twentieth century, though. Like Russell, some of these purchased multiple properties, such as Glenn Thorsensen and the Lehre family. In more recent decades, various Limited Liability Corporations have purchased properties.



Figure 1-12. Photograph from 1940, showing the remnants of the once-thriving town. (*Source:* Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, K-428).

The physical decline of Nevadaville was recorded by several photographers in the mid-twentieth century. These photographs, available online at the Denver Public Library, show the dramatic loss of buildings from 1900 through the 1940s and later. The brick Methodist Episcopal Church on King Street, often a favorite subject for the photographers, was demolished in 1956. Today, however, a few houses have been rehabilitated in recent years, including the Gest House, the Reseigh House, and the Rice-Andrews-Paul House. There are a few year-round residents in spite of lacking potable water, and the Nevadaville Masonic Building is still used occasionally for meetings.

[20] Charles Little, "Looted 'Ghost Town' Aspires to New Life," *Denver Post* (6 October 1956).

1.4. Results

When considered together, the architectural survey and mining inventory demonstrate that the selected resources are significant on two tiers (See Chapters 2 and 3 for enumeration). First, there are resources that are individually eligible for designation. Of the eighteen buildings surveyed in Nevadaville, twelve qualify for the NRHP. The buildings are significant because they embody the townsite's history, and are good examples of their types. Regarding mining resources, ten of the twenty-five inventoried in the greater gulch are likely eligible for the NRHP on an individual basis. Most are significant for their role in the area's history, and are good archaeological examples of their resource types. Several also will probably yield important information through analysis of buried archaeological features and artifact deposits.

The collective whole of Nevadaville is yet another tier of significance. Together, Nevadaville and the mining resources in the gulch are an important representation of a mining town surrounded by the very industrial complexes upon which the town's existence was predicated. The 1991 NHL emphasizes the built environment of Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville, but does not consider the greater landscape with its mine and mill sites. The NHL's boundaries thus closely surround the three towns while excluding the mines and mill sites on gulch and valley sides. A few mines were, however, incidentally included. Further, the NHL glosses over the architectural significance of Nevadaville's buildings, and insufficiently addresses Archaeology and Engineering as areas of significance. A new National Register District (NRD) nomination specific to Nevadaville and its landscape would fill in these missing gaps.

Nearly the entire view shed of Nevada Gulch, including Nevadaville, could qualify as a National Register historic district as a cultural historic landscape (Figure 1-13). All twenty-five mining resources inventoried for the 2015 project are contributing elements. Extrapolating from these results, a majority of the gulch's other resources, not yet inventoried, likely contribute as well. The area of Archaeology is relevant because Nevadaville itself, as well as two mine sites and the settlement of Dogtown in the landscape, have important buried archaeological features and artifact deposits. Engineering is applicable to the gulch's numerous mine sites. A new National Register historic district based on cultural landscape and archaeological potential is complex and requires guidance from OAHP staff. Potential contributing resources are listed in Table 3.1, while district boundaries, themes, and qualities are discussed in Section 3.6.

Nevadaville alone could be designated as a smaller National Register district, also based on a cultural historic landscape. The 2015 inventory accounted for the townsite's standing buildings, which represent only a fraction of its actual footprint. In fact, at least one hundred commercial and residential buildings extended in all directions. The buildings are gone, but are clearly conveyed by archaeological features including platforms, rock walls, and foundations. Figure 1-14 outlines the archaeological features confirming the footprint of the town site of Nevadaville. This footprint could serve as the basis for a National Register historic district. Further consultation with OAHP staff is essential for devising a district based on archaeological features.

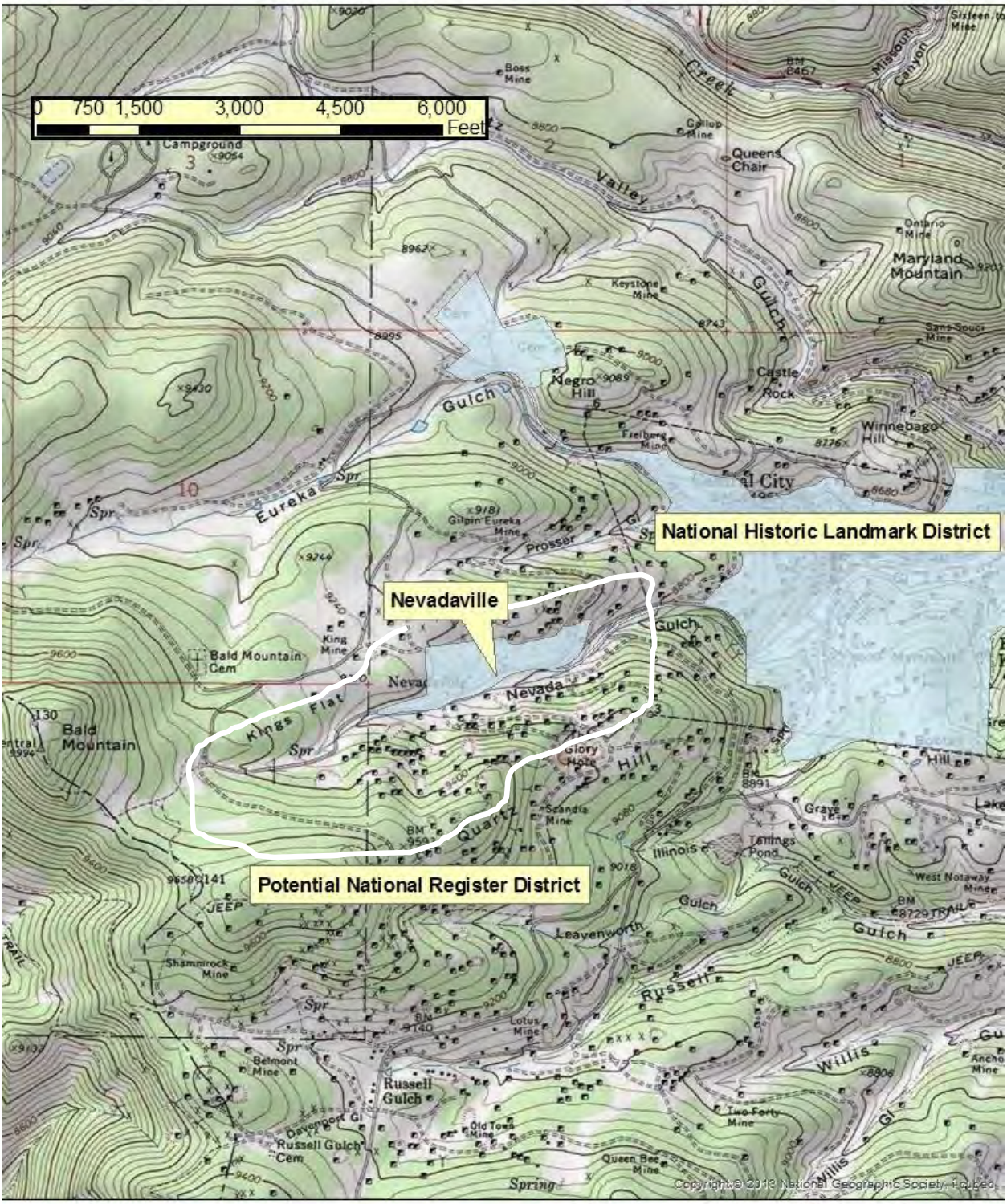


Figure 1-13. The white boundary outlines a potential, new National Register district based on Nevada Gulch as a mining landscape. The boundary encompasses a logical viewshed and assemblage of contributing resources. For comparison, the faded blue blocks are the existing NHL (5GL.7), encompassing Central City and Nevadaville, but not the greater landscape. A new National Register district would recognize Nevadaville in its greater industrial landscape.

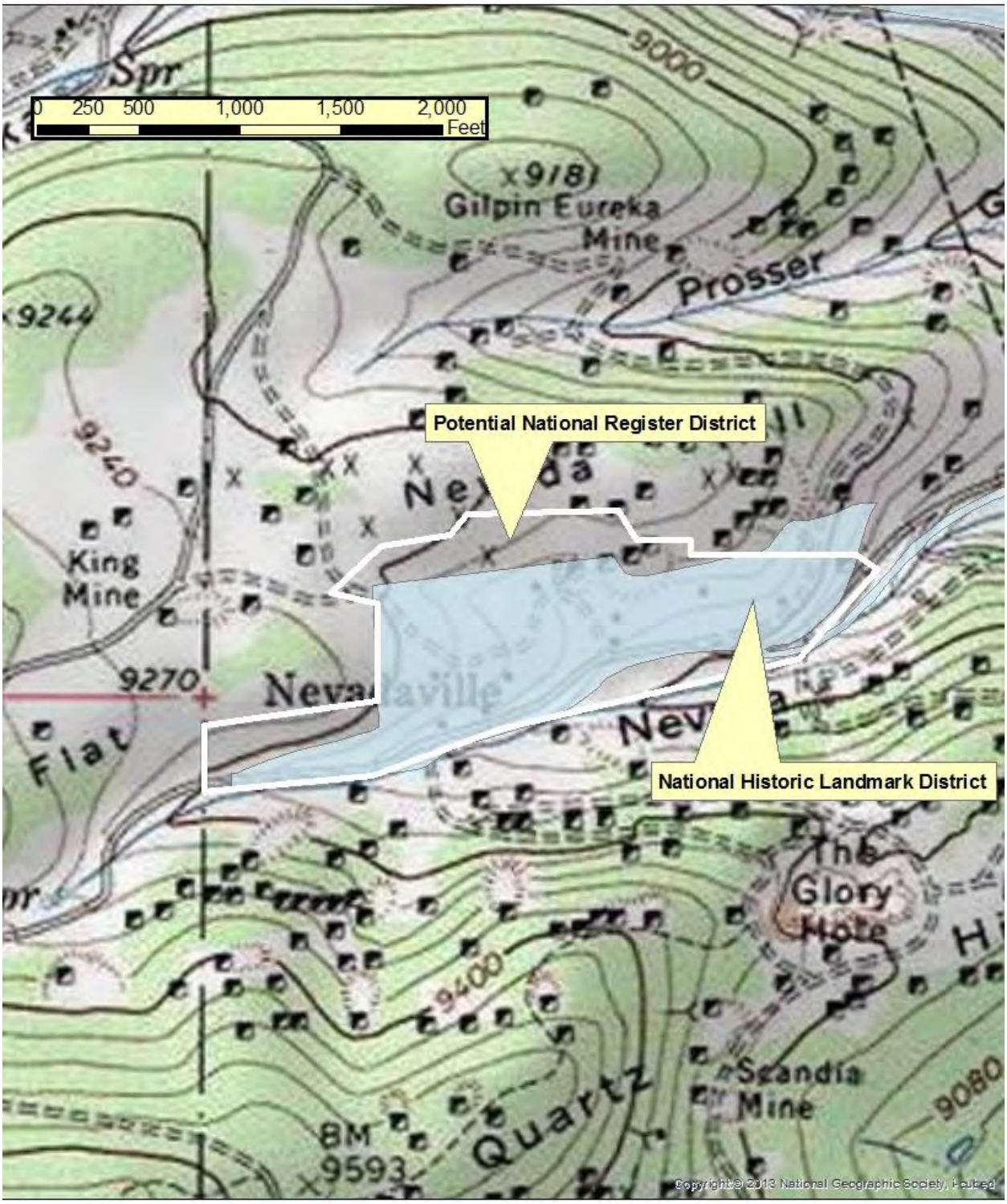


Figure 1-14. The white boundary outlines Nevadaville's actual historic footprint based on archaeological features such as building platforms and foundations. The real footprint is larger than the area recognized by the current NHL, depicted as the faded blue block. The archaeological features within the real footprint clearly convey the townsite's full size, content, and design. The outline could serve as a new National Register district boundary encompassing the full townsite. The potential new townsite National Register district would be an alternative to the landscape district above in Figure 1-13, should the landscape district be impossible to designate.

1.5. Recommendations

Recommendations fall into tiers based on preservation of individual resources, protection of the townsite and landscape, and recognition of their significance. These and more are discussed in greater detail in Chapters 2.3 and 3.7.

Preservation of Individual Resources

- Stabilize threatened buildings, structures, and large-scale archaeological features such as rock walls. Many of Nevadaville's buildings suffer deficiencies, while nearly all the mining buildings and structures are critically dilapidated. Action is timely. The current survey identifies all of Nevadaville's buildings but only a sample of those elsewhere in the gulch.
- Conduct additional survey to account for additional buildings and structures.
- Draft a comprehensive list, with buildings and structures ranked according to need, cost, and likelihood of property owner consent.
- Explore funding sources.

Protection of Nevadaville and Nevada Gulch Landscape

- Protect Nevadaville and greater Nevada Gulch from inappropriate use and development via restrictions and incentives.
- Explore restrictions such as zoning, stringent access requirements, and local landmark designation (over property owner objections, and with preservation requirements). Existing landmark program must be expanded to include archaeological resources.
- Consider incentives including preservation easements, tax reductions for preservation, and land exchanges.
- Further survey and/or National Register designation are advised to support restrictions. Nevadaville and Nevada Gulch must be proven to be significant historic resources with integrity. Further survey can include recording entire Nevadaville townsite, Bald Mountain Cemetery, and a larger reconnaissance sampling of Nevada Gulch.

Recognition and Designation

- Nevadaville is significant in history of the American West, and is an excellent resource with integrity on architectural and archaeological levels. Nevada Gulch as an outstanding mining landscape in itself, and as a setting for Nevadaville. Each should be recognized through designation as historic districts at the county, state, or National Register levels. Further survey and research will be needed in both cases.
- Twelve of Nevadaville's buildings qualify for the National Register. Some of the neighboring mines do as well. These could be individually nominated to state and national registers.



Figure 1-15. Ruins of historic buildings and mining resources are important elements of Nevadaville's cultural landscape, and should be included in future district designations.

2. Nevadaville Historical & Architectural Intensive Survey

2.1. Research Design and Methods

Phase 1 of the Nevadaville Historic Resources Survey began in June 2014 and was completed in June 2015. The project was divided into two sections: an intensive-level survey of eighteen properties in the Nevadaville town site and a reconnaissance-level survey of twenty-five mining resources in the historic Nevada Mining District. The research design and methods for the intensive-level survey is described here in Chapter 2, and for the mining resources in Chapter 3.

Survey Objectives, Scope of Work

The objectives for the historical and architectural intensive-level survey was to conduct a comprehensive inventory of all standing buildings in the historic town site of Nevadaville; ruins comprising only of foundations were not included. Any associated outbuildings and site features, such as Cornish-built dry stack stone walls, were also included. The properties were described, photographed, mapped, researched, and evaluated in order to determine their historic or architectural significance. This was accomplished by assessing the individual merit of each property for possible National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Colorado Register of Historic Places (SRHP), and/or Gilpin County's local landmark designation for both individual designation, and contributing status to a potential historic district. Finally, since these properties were already included as part of a larger district in the "Black Hawk – Central City Historic District" as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), their contributing status to the NHL district was also evaluated.

Colorado Historical Society Architectural Inventory forms were completed for each of the eighteen properties. The project also includes this *Survey Report* presenting the project findings, including evaluations of the surveyed properties. A survey map identifying the project area is also included. Finally, the report provides preservation planning recommendations for these properties.

OAHP File Search & Previous Work

In June 2014, a file search of History Colorado's COMPASS database was conducted on Nevadaville. This search found that all of the extant buildings in the historic town site of Nevadaville had been previously surveyed in 1986 by the National Park Service. The 1986 survey did not include a survey report; therefore the purpose and scope of that project is unknown. Furthermore, historic research to establish construction date, the building's historic use or owners, and historic appearance in order to evaluate integrity was not conducted, which in at least one instance, caused an incorrect assessment of contributing status in the 1991 National Historic Landmark district nomination. Due to the sparse information on these older forms (see Appendix 1) and the lack of integrity evaluation, it was determined in concurrence with the Colorado SHPO that new survey forms were warranted.

National Historic Landmark District, 1991

In 1991, the Central City National Historic Landmark was revised and expanded to include Black Hawk, Nevadaville, and six cemeteries located in Gilpin County (see Figure 2-1). This expanded and amended nomination – the "Central City-Black Hawk Historic District" – was listed under the NHL theme of "X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898; E. The Mining Frontier; The Rockies: Colorado and Wyoming." It was nationally significance under Criterion A for its association with events critical in the settlement of the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain West. "As the site of the first and most productive gold mines in the vast, arid intermountain region of the western United States . . . it was the scene of the first large population movement to the area." Although the nomination notes that the primary period of development was from 1859 through 1893, the period of

significance is listed as 1859 through 1918. While Central City and Black Hawk were also nationally significant under Criterion C for their representation of the "boom town" era of frontier expansion, the twenty buildings in Nevadaville were noted as giving "but a glimpse of the historic town." Nevertheless, the three towns taken together physically illustrated the social and economic interrelationship between the three principal settlements, "forming an irregular, linear community."

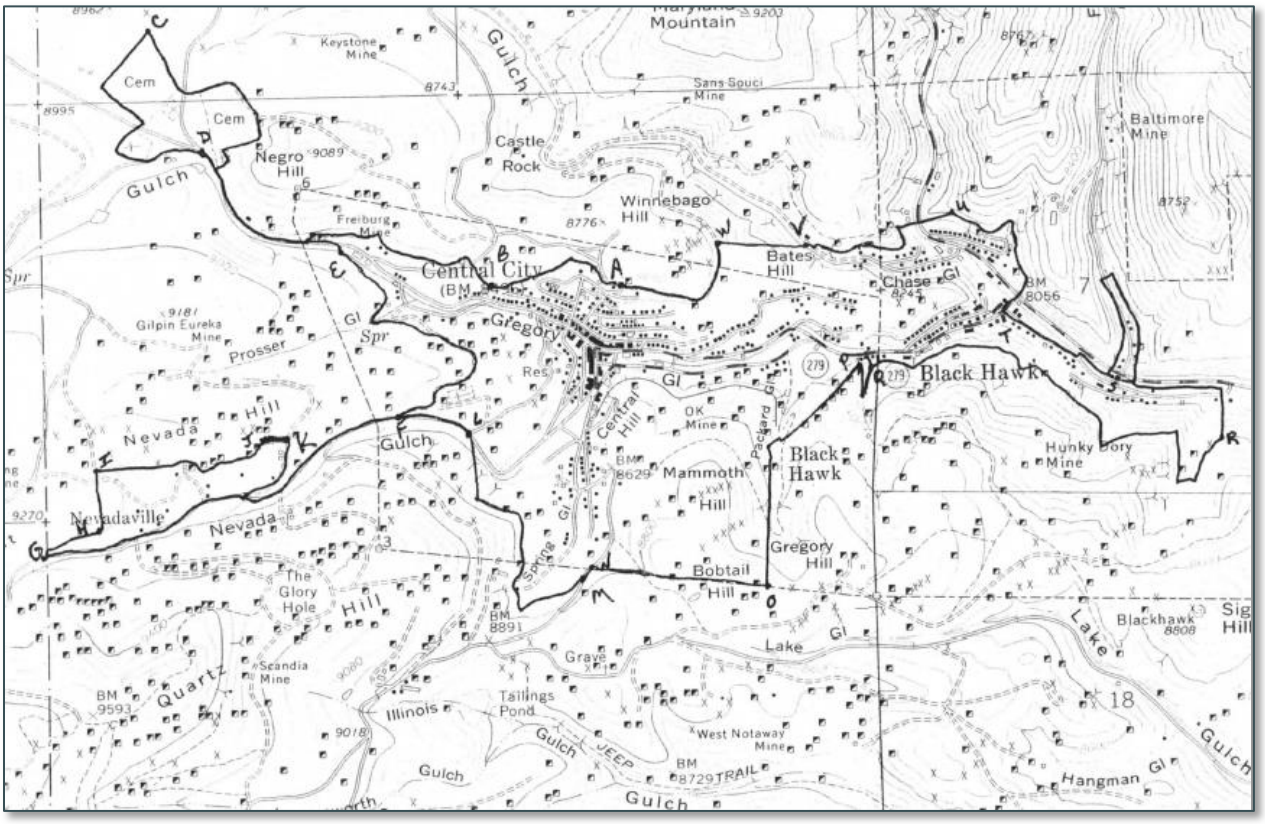


Figure 2-1. Boundary Map of Central City-Black Hawk National Historic Landmark District as submitted to the National Park Service with the amended nomination.

The NHL nomination did not include updated photographs or architectural descriptions for the Nevadaville properties. However, construction dates in the NHL were updated from the 1986 survey forms, although no documentation was included as the basis for the new construction dates. Finally, the method for evaluating a property's contributing status was not discussed.

Buildings in the NHL nomination were assigned a number unique to this district; buildings in Black Hawk and Central City were assigned a prefix of either "B" or "C," followed by a number that indicated city block and building number. Since a plat for Nevadaville had never been filed, the NPS instead used the number assigned the buildings by Gilpin County (see pg. 25 for additional discussion of this numbering system). Thus the buildings were listed as "N-1" or "N-34" even though there were only twenty buildings in Nevadaville.

Three commercial buildings in Nevadaville were listed in the NHL as contributing:

Rachofsky Dry Goods Store (5GL7.346, N-6)
Kramer's Saloon (5GL.7.347, N-10)
Bon Ton Saloon (5GL.7.348, N-16)

Under "Social, Educational, Religious, and Government" buildings, two buildings were listed as contributing:

Nevadaville City Hall, (5GL.7.350, N-18)
Nevadaville Masonic Block Building (5GL.7.351, N-11)

Of the residences that were extant in 1991, fourteen were listed as contributing:

Kevelin-Quackenbush house (5GL7.332, N-1)
Gest House (5GL.7.335, N-14)
Rice-Andrews-Paul House (5GL.7.336, N-27)
Richards-James House (5GL.337, N-35)
Devinney-Mansur-Prouse-Russell House (5GL.7.338, N-34)
Duncan Cabin (5GL.7.339, N-38)
Nannie Reseigh House (5GL.7.340, N-50)
Hicks-Boone House (5GL.7.341, N-52)
Church-Williams House (5GL.7.342, N-66)
Nevadaville Building #72 (5GL.7.343, N-72)
Bennetts-Davey House (5GL.7.344, N-75)
Ellis-Quick-Furze-James House (5GL.7.345, N-93)[21]
Nevadaville Building #2 (5GL.7. N-2)
Nevadaville Building #3 (5GL.7. N-3)

Only one property in Nevadaville was listed as non-contributing: the Norman Palo House (5GL.7.349, N-40-N).[22] No mining resources, sites, or objects were listed as either contributing or non-contributing in Nevadaville, although there were several either within the district's boundaries or immediately outside of the boundaries. In the larger surrounding district, Quartz hill, Corydon Mine, Newfoundland Mine, Coeur d'Alene Mine are examples of mining resources that were considered *non-contributing* at the time of the 1991 designation.[23] Six cemeteries associated with Central City, and outside of that city's boundaries, were listed as contributing to the district. However, the Bald Mountain Cemetery that was historically associated with Nevadaville was not included. Although the Gilpin Tramway was counted as a contributing resource, only a small portion of the track in Black Hawk was actually included within the district, even though portions of the tramway in Central City and Nevadaville were within the boundaries.

Methodology

Field work. The field work for the selective intensive-comprehensive field survey was conducted from June 2014 through March 2015. An on-site examination of each property assessed the building's architectural style and features, building materials, condition, integrity, approximate construction dates, and any obvious alterations or additions. Also, the property's landscape features and outbuildings were recorded. For a few properties, however, access to the site was only possible from public right-of-ways; a thorough examination of these buildings was not possible.

Photography. Color digital images (both <.tiff> and <.jpg> format) of each primary building and associated outbuildings were taken by Deon Wolfenbarger. Digital images were selected to illustrate all four elevations of the primary building when access to the property was granted or if visible from the public right-of-way. The digital images were included within the survey forms, as were scans of any available historic photographs. The selected digital images were also printed in black and white on 4 x 6"

[21] Note: there was an error in transcribing numbers. This house is contributing, but it should have been assigned N-40, to correspond with the county's numbering system. Instead, the NPS switched the numbers of N-40 and N-93.
[22] Error in transcribing building numbers. The Norman Palo House is indeed non-contributing, but it should have been assigned N-93, to correspond with the county's numbering system.
[23] NHL nomination, Section 7, pp. 38-39.

Fuji Crystal Archive paper. Photographs were labeled indicating the site number, street address and town, date, and CLG project number. Gilpin County and the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado in Denver each received one set of prints; Gilpin County retains the <.tiff> and <.jpg> digital images.

Archival Research. The following repositories and sources were utilized in the course of this project:

- *Gilpin County Assessor's Office:* Legal description, property boundaries, and property owners' names.
- *Gilpin County clerk's office:* deed research for all properties.
- *Denver Public Library:* Online digital Sanborn maps, Western History/Genealogy Digital Collections (photographs).
- *Prospector (unified libraries in Colorado and Wyoming):* Nevadaville and Gilpin County history publications.
- *University of Colorado at Boulder:* Online digital color Sanborn maps.
- *History Colorado, Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society:* Files on previously inventoried sites.
- *Oral interviews:* Interviews were conducted with willing property owners.
- *Ancestry.com:* U.S. and Colorado Census records.

The amount and quality of historic data on the properties varied from property to property, although there were some common issues with all. For example, the historic Sanborn maps only covered a few blocks and selected mining complexes. Most of the houses fell outside of the area covered by Sanborns. Due to the small size of Nevadaville, other primary sources were not available. City directories were sparse and did not contain specific site address. U.S. Census reports also did not include building numbers, although some years did annotate the street.

Deed searches were therefore conducted on all properties. Although time-consuming and usually not performed for surveys, these were necessary in order to glean any information about past owners and possible construction dates. However, Nevadaville property descriptions provided a never-ending source of frustration. An official plat of the town was never filed with the county; therefore lot and block numbers do not exist. A variety of inventive methods were used over the years in attempts to describe Nevadaville properties. The earliest houses were likely built above mining claims; sometimes the house would be sold, but not the mining claim. Therefore it was necessary to invent a description of the lot. This would often take the form of:

> Certain tract and town lot situated in Town of Nevadaville, described as two building lots of 50 by 100 feet together with frame house an all improvements. Said house and lot being on east side of and adjoining house and lot of Cyprus Lugg, in said town of Nevadaville and same property formerly occupied by P.B. Hicks and formerly owned by Edwin Edwards, and conveyed by Foster Nichols, trustee to said grantors by deed dated Nov. 27, 1882, recorded in Book 82, page 141.[24]

The above deed description did not even include a street – an example of the difficult if not almost impossible task of tracing the historic ownership records in some cases. In 1883, the town of Nevadaville attempted to rectify the lack of property descriptions and deeds by issuing "Mayor's Deeds." However, in the Mayor's Deed book, lots were merely described as being on the north or south side of a street, and on the west side of Owner A, and the east side of Owner B.

[24] Gilpin County Clerk's office, deed book 86, page 283. The description incorrectly listed the previous deed as book 83, pg. *141;* the correct page was 414.

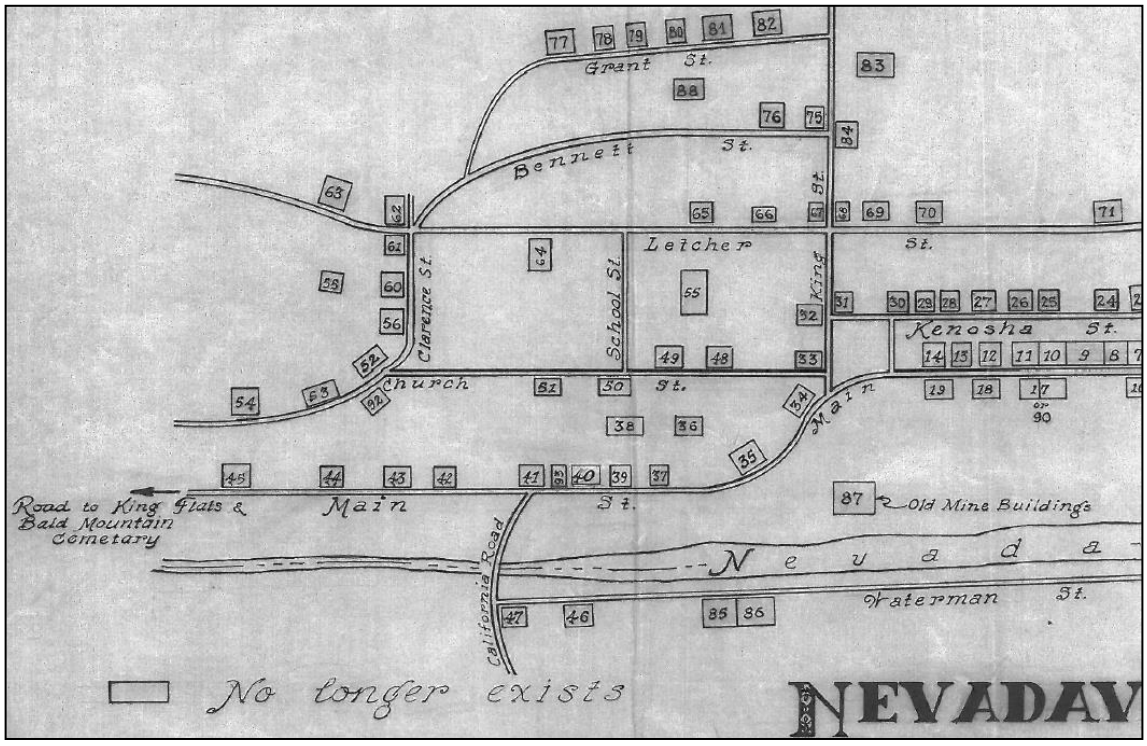


Figure 2-2. A portion of the historic numbering map of Nevadaville, copied in 1975 (date of original map unknown). The streets and buildings are not drawn to scale and are not in accurate locations.

In the early twentieth century, Gilpin County attempted to rectify the lack of clear property descriptions, and assigned each extant building standing a number from "0" to "95." Although the exact date of the map in Figure 2-2 is unknown, deed research for this project indicated that it was in use at least from the 1930s. However, not all of the numbered buildings were in existence in the 1930s. The map continued to be used throughout the years, and Gilpin County added to the map. This is evidenced by the house built by Norman Palo; it was assigned Nevadaville Building #93 when it was built in 1974.

The Denver Public Library's Western History Digital Collections, available online, proved to be one of the most helpful sources for dating buildings, although the dates assigned to the photographs were often incorrect. For this project, a historic photography dating tool was compiled, using known construction or demolition dates as markers; seen in Appendix 2, it is included to aid future researchers. The historic photographs were not only used to help narrow the estimated period of construction, but also as a basis for evaluating the present level of integrity of the buildings.

Mapping & locational data. Maps were derived from the GIS software utilizing aerial photographs at the Gilpin County website, and were inserted into the survey forms. UTM coordinates were derived from Google Earth©. Nearly all buildings in Nevadaville have been assigned a numeric address on Nevadaville Road (formerly Main Street), even though the buildings are not necessarily located on that road. The boundaries utilized the Gilpin County assessor's description for the taxable parcel; however, this sometimes differed from the legal description in earlier deeds. Furthermore, sometimes outbuildings, or even the primary building, appeared outside of the lot boundaries according to the county's GIS maps. Therefore, additional research may be necessary if individual National or local nominations are proposed. For example, a few properties were described in the taxable parcel as "building only, no land" when past deeds shows that a land *was* included with the building.

Documentation/Survey Forms. The data resulting from this project was recorded on the OAHP's "Colorado Cultural Resource Survey – Architectural Inventory Form." Each form includes information on property location, ownership, date of construction, building materials, architectural description, style, alterations, associated buildings, historical background, construction history, statement of significance, and sources of information. The OAHP previously assigned a unique Smithsonian identification number for each property, with numbers ranging from 5GL.7.332 through 5GL.7.351. The numbers are referenced on the survey forms, photographs and this report. Added to the forms were two fields: the Gilpin County Parcel ID number, and the contributing status of the building in the National Historic Landmark district. The former was added in an attempt to assign a permanent locational number due to the confusion over the years in building numbers and property descriptions. Hard copies of the inventory forms, as well as Word and PDF versions, were submitted to both the OAHP and Gilpin County.

Eligibility for federal designation was evaluated according to National Register of Historic Places guidelines found in NRHP bulletins 15 and 16A, and any other applicable bulletins (e.g. bulletin 18 for historic landscapes). To be considered significant, cultural resources must be over 50 years old, possess sufficient integrity, and meet one or more of the NRHP evaluation criteria. The criteria which are listed below describe how properties are significant for their association with important events or persons, for importance in design or construction, or their information potential:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in the past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a work of a master, or that possesses high artistic value; or

D. That yield or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The historic properties were also evaluated for eligibility for listing in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. The criteria for consideration of listing in the state register includes the following:

A. The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution history;

B. The connection of the property with persons significant in history;

C. The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;

D. The geographic importance of the property;

E. The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

Finally, each property was evaluated for eligibility for local historic designation. Ordinance #05-04 (as amended by Ordinance #06-04) established the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission. Currently, the ordinance only allows for designation of structures built prior to 1950 *if* a demolition or alteration is proposed. This ordinance allows for designation of local historic structures, sites, and districts. Section 4 of this ordinance contains the criteria for local designation.

Section 4. Criteria for Landmark Designation

A. In determining whether a structure, site, or district may be appropriate for designation as a historic landmark, following enactment of this resolution, the Board shall consider whether the landmark proposed for designation meets one of more of the following criteria:

i. The character, interest, or value of the proposed landmark as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the county;

ii. The proposed landmark is a location of a significant local, county, state, or national event;

iii The identification of the proposed landmark with a person or persons significantly contributing to local, county, state, or national history;

iv. The proposed landmark as an embodiment of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, of the use of indigenous materials;
v. The proposed landmark's archaeological significance;
vi. The proposed landmark is an example of either architectural or structural innovation;
vii. The relationship of the proposed landmark to other distinctive structures, districts, or sites which would also be determined to be historic significance;

Public meetings/outreach

The kick-off meeting for the grant-funded project was held at the Denver offices of History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation on February 12, 2014. Participants were OAHP staff Elizabeth Blackwell, Historical and Architectural Survey Coordinator; and Dan Corson, Intergovernmental Services Director. Attending for Gilpin County project was project coordinator and county planner Ray Rears, and project consultants Eric Twitty and Deon Wolfenbarger. Twitty and Wolfenbarger provided an overview of the scope and answered questions about the project at a public meeting held in conjunction with the Gilpin County Preservation Commission's meeting on July 15, 2014. Draft survey forms were presented at the Commission's April 21, 2015 meeting, and Wolfenbarger was present to answer questions

Expected Results

Due to the nature of the previous survey from 1986, it was expected that the new historical information would provide a more complete basis for evaluating the properties' significance and integrity. Local designation eligibility was predicted for several properties. Finally, the potential for a new National or state register historic district that encompassed a larger cultural landscape (including historic mining resources) was anticipated, as these resources have been overlooked in previous eligibility assessments.



Figure 2-3. The Pozo mine, one of the best known and most photographed structures in Nevadaville, was not included within the boundaries of the 1991 National Historic Landmark District.

2.2. Building Survey: Results

The Historical & Architectural Survey portion of Nevadaville Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1 documented eighteen historic properties. Of these, five properties were found eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as well as the state register; three eligible to the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties; and three eligible for Nevadaville local landmark designation only [note: all NRHP properties are also eligible for state and local listing, and all state properties are eligible for local listing]. The following pages list the properties with their eligibility assessments. An evaluation of a potential historic district was presented in Chapter 1.4. Eligibility evaluations were based on the property's physical integrity (condition and any alterations) as well as its historic or architectural significance. The relatively high proportion of individually eligible resources was surprising, in part because previous surveys and designations had neglected to provide any historical background. However, although all of the properties in this survey phase possess historic significance, not every resource retained physical integrity from its period of significance to qualify for individual designation. Later alterations or additions diminished the ability of the property to convey its historic associations.

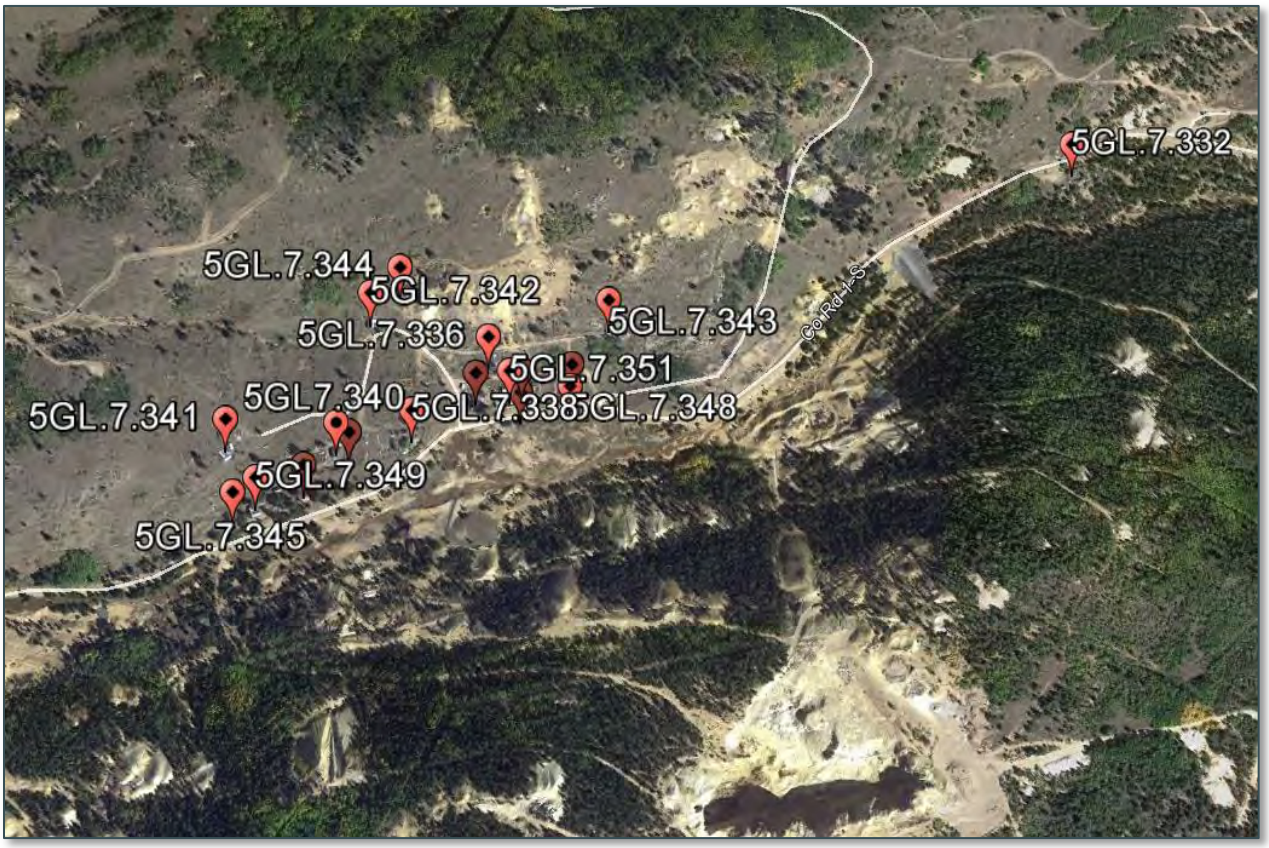


Figure 2-4. Map showing general location of surveyed buildings. See Figures 2-5 and 2-6 for closer views. *Source:* GoogleEarth©.

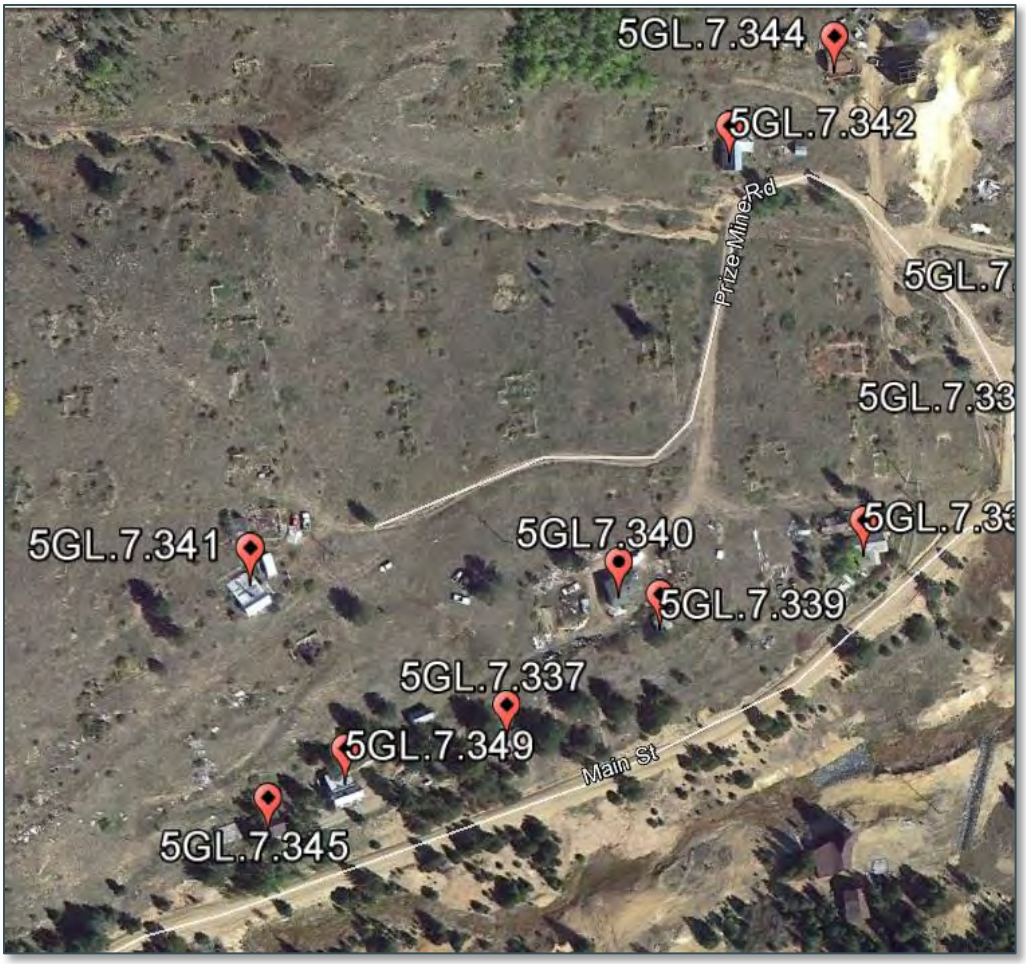


Figure 2-5. West residential section of Nevadaville. *Source:* GoogleEarth©.



Figure 2-5. Central portion of Nevadaville. *Source:* GoogleEarth©.

Construction dates

Nearly all of the construction dates were estimates, based on a combination of deed research, historic photographs, and Sanborn Maps. The latter proved to be of little use for the residential buildings, and most of them were not recorded on the maps. Thus some of the estimates may be later than the actual construction date. From the research on the twelve properties that were built as residences, three were from the 1860s, three from the 1870s, and five from the 1880s.[25] The non-contributing Norman Palo house was built between 1974 and 1988. The earliest commercial-governmental building is the frame City Hall building (1872); the last commercial building to be constructed was the Rachofsky Dry Goods Store (c. 1897). Thus all but one were constructed within the NHL district's period of significance.

Original function

Single-family residences were the largest category of historic use with fourteen examples, followed by commercial. There was one government/public works building – the frame Nevadaville City Hall building (5GL.7.350, N-18). In addition to housing the city offices/courtroom, it also contained the fire department equipment on the lower level. The Masonic Block building had dual duty, with commercial offices on the lower level, and meeting rooms for the fraternal organization on the second story. The original use of the Kevelin-Quackenbush house (5GL7.332, N-1) is unknown.



Figure 2-6. The Kevelin-Quackenbush house on the left (5GL7.332, N-1) and the Central City Opera house on the right many share similar masonry details, including stone size, finish, and beaded mortar. The Opera House was built in 1878 by Cornish miners, and the Kevelin-Quackenbush house was likely built at the same time according to deed research. It is the closest extant building to Central City on Nevadaville Road.

Materials

The primary wall material for each main building on the property was also recorded on the survey forms. All but one of the residences was constructed of wood. For a few of the oldest dwellings, on site investigation may reveal the existence of a small log cabin in the oldest section of the house. Although the Kevelin-Quackenbush house (5GL7.332, N-1) is currently listed as a residence, the meticulous stone

[25] The Kevelin-quackenbush House ws built c. 1876, but its original function is unknown.

work and its design indicate that its original function was likely non-residential (see Figure 2-3.). The facades of the commercial buildings were faced with brick, and the sides were native stone. The City Hall building, however, is frame construction. This is indicative of its early construction date, as most of the wood buildings on Main Street destroyed in various fires through the years.

Outbuildings and landscape features

Several properties included outbuildings, such as privies, sheds and barns. Some of these were historic, although estimating construction dates for these was more difficult than for the primary building, as deed transactions rarely mentioned secondary structures, and historic photographs often did not show the rear of the property. However, these outbuildings should be counted in any future district or individual nomination.

A notable character-defining feature of Nevadaville's cultural landscape is the dry stack stone retaining walls. These mortarless stone walls are excellent representations of masonry skills of the Cornish miners. The rugged and steep topography in Nevada Gulch, as well as the remainder of the NHL district, required terraces in order to enable building construction in the crowded and compact spaces of the gulches and hillsides. The masonry skills are also evident in the numerous stone foundations scattered throughout the former town site. In fact, due to lack of platted maps, historic photographs on the far east and west ends, and historical documentation, the stone foundations are the only evidence of the extent of Nevadaville's historic development.



Figure 2-7. These stone retaining walls at the east end of Nevadaville show the tiered arrangement of Prize, Kenosha and Letcher Streets.



Figure 2-6. Numerous stone foundations dot the hillside on the northwest end of Nevadaville, on Letcher, Bennett and unnamed streets.

Eligibility

The table on the page 33 summarizes the eligibility for historic designation for each property. The first column gives the Smithsonian side identification numbers on the top row, with the numbers assigned by the National Park Service in the 1991 National Historic Landmark nomination below. The second column is the property's address as provided by the Gilpin County Assessor's office. The third column contains the building's historic name, generally a combination of past owners or residents. The fourth column lists the original contributing status of the building to the NHL district, followed by the recommendation for contributing status based on this project (with "yes" indicating that the building is contributing to the district.). The NHL contributing status of only building changed. In this instance, the recommendation to change the building from contributing to non-contributing was not due to any alterations that occurred, but due to an error in the NHL nomination. Rachofsky Dry Goods Store (5GL.346, N-6) had partly collapsed in the latter half of the twentieth century. A part of the building was reconstructed near the end of the twentieth century, and the storefront infilled with wood instead of brick. It was determined that the building had lost sufficient integrity, and as a result, was non-contributing to the district.

The final column notes whether or not the building is individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, followed by the criterion. For any of the properties that have extant privies or have privy pits within the property's boundaries, they may also be eligible under Criterion D for nonaboriginal historical archaeology. If historic photos or the site form indicates the presence of a privy, Criterion D has been added to the comments below for those properties considered individually eligible. However, there may be others that do not have visible remains of privies, or where historic documentation did not verify privies. Additional research may reveal the existence of privies, affording the potential of additional significance for those properties.

Table 1. List of Surveyed Buildings in Nevadaville

Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Nevadaville Building #	NHL District contrib	NR Individ eligible
5GL.7.332 N-1	400 Nevadaville Rd.	Kevelin-Quackenbush House Nevadaville Building #1	Yes/Yes	Yes B, C
5GL.7.335 N-14	1069 Nevadaville Rd.	Gest House Nevadaville Building #14	Yes/Yes	Yes A, B, C
5GL.7.336 N-27	1071 Nevadaville Rd.	Rice-Andrews-Paul House Nevadaville Building #27	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C
5GL.337 N-35	1189 Nevadaville Rd.	Henry Richards House Nevadaville Building #35	Yes/Yes	Yes C, D
5GL.7.338 N-34	1109 Nevadaville Rd.	Devinney-Mansur-Prouse-Russell House Nevadaville Building #34	Yes/Yes	Yes
5GL.7.339 N-38	[no address]	Davis Duncan Cabin Nevadaville Building #38	Yes/Yes	No
5GL.7.340 N-50	1091 Nevadaville Rd.	Nannie Reseigh House Nevadaville Building #50	Yes/Yes	Yes C
5GL.7.341 N-52	1099 Nevadaville Rd.	Hicks-Boone House Nevadaville Building #52	Yes/Yes	
5GL.7.342 N-66	1087 Nevadaville	Church-Williams House Nevadaville Building #66	Yes/Yes	Yes C, D
5GL.343 N-72	1072 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Building #72	Yes/Yes	Needs data
5GL.7.344 N-75	1081 Nevadaville Rd.	Bennetts House; John Davey House Nevadaville Building #75	Yes/Yes	No
5GL.7.345 N-93[26]	1263 Nevadaville Rd.	Ellis-Quick-Furze-James House Nevadaville Building #40	Yes/Yes	No
5GL.7.346 N-6	999 Nevadaville Rd.	Rachofsky Dry Goods Store Nevadaville Building #6	Yes/No	No
5GL.7.347[27] N-10	1039 Nevadaville Rd.	Kramer's Saloon Nevadaville Building #10	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C
5GL.7.348 N-16	[no address] Main St.	Bon Ton Saloon Nevadaville Building #16	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C
5GL.7.349 N-40-N[28]	1263 Nevadaville Rd.	Norman Palo House Nevadaville Building #93	No/No	No
5GL.7.350 N-18	1040 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville City Hall Nevadaville Building #18	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C
5GL.7.351 N-11	1043 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Masonic Block Building Nevadaville Building #11	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C

[26] Incorrect building numbers were assigned in 1986 by the National Park Service. The "Nevadaville Building" number shown in the "Historic Name" column is correct.
[27] This property was assigned a duplicate number, 5GL.7.536.
[28] Incorrect building numbers were assigned in 1986 by the National Park Service. The "Nevadaville Building" number shown in the "Historic Name" column is correct.

Architectural styles and Property Types

All of the residential buildings, with the exception of the Kevelin-Quackenbush house, were simple frame miner's cottages. As a result, they are more distinguished by their form rather than by any architectural styles or features. As categorized in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses,* the forms found in Nevadaville were the "gable-front-and-wing," "side gable," "gable-front," and "hipped roof box." Although the extant house are a very small percentage of the original number of dwellings in Nevadaville, a review of historic photographs reveals that they are representative of the historic housing stock.

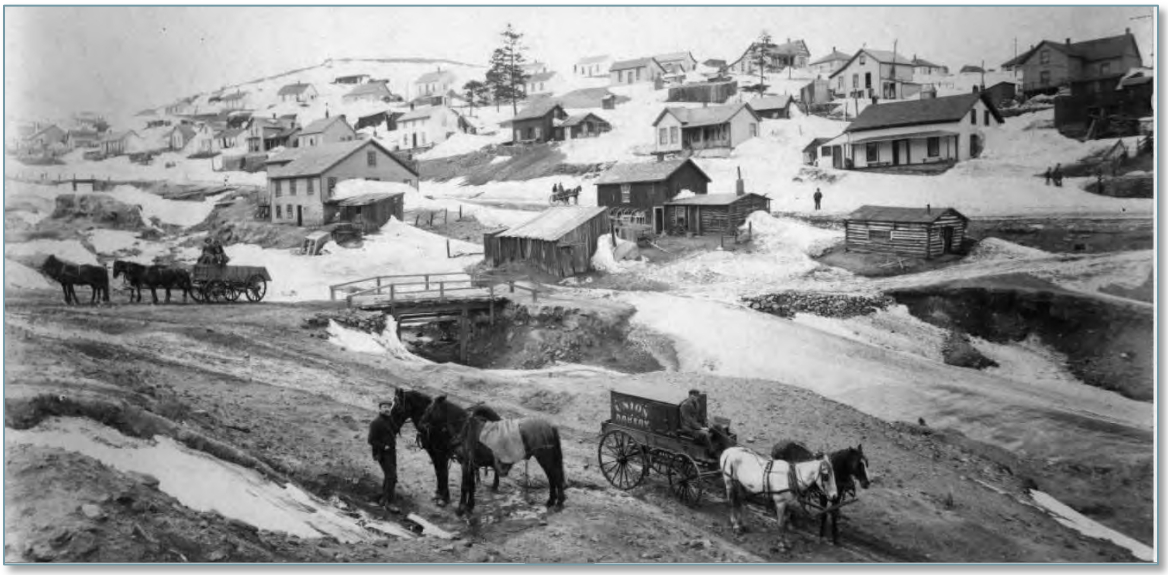


Figure 2-8. This view from 1889 of the west end of Nevadaville shows that the houses were primarily side gable, gable-front and wing, or gable-front vernacular dwellings. (*Source:* Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, X-11253, A.M. Thomas photographer).

The commercial buildings are also vernacular, in that they have few high-style architectural features. The two extant saloons share similar arched window and door openings on the façade, with projecting rows of bricks on the cornice. The most elaborate extant commercial building is the Masonic Block Building (5GL.7.351, N-11). Its cast iron storefront features Corinthian columns, and the second-story windows have segmental arches with keystones. A summary of the surveyed buildings' architectural style or form, as well as estimated construction dates, is in Table 2.



Figure 2-9. Masonic Building.

Table 2. Construction dates and style/form for surveyed buildings in Nevadaville

Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Nevadaville Building #	Date	Style or form
5GL.7.332 N-1	400 Nevadaville Rd.	Kevelin-Quackenbush House Nevadaville Building #1	c. 1876	Late Victorian/ Romanesque
5GL.7.335 N-14	1069 Nevadaville Rd.	Gest House Nevadaville Building #14	c. 1862	Hipped-roof box
5GL.7.336 N-27	1071 Nevadaville Rd.	Rice-Andrews-Paul House Nevadaville Building #27	c. 1870	Gable-front-and-wing
5GL.337 N-35	1189 Nevadaville Rd.	Henry Richards House Nevadaville Building #35	c. 1880s	Gable-front-and-wing
5GL.7.338 N-34	1109 Nevadaville Rd.	Devinney-Mansur-Prouse-Russell House Nevadaville Building #34	c. 1862	Gable-front (original portion)
5GL.7.339 N-38	[no address]	Davis Duncan Cabin Nevadaville Building #38	c. 1880s	Gable-front-and-wing (original)
5GL.7.340 N-50	1091 Nevadaville Rd.	Nannie Reseigh House Nevadaville Building #50	c. 1880s	Hipped roof box
5GL.7.341 N-52	1099 Nevadaville Rd.	Hicks-Boone House Nevadaville Building #52	c. 1870s	Side Gable
5GL.7.342 N-66	1087 Nevadaville	Church-Williams House Nevadaville Building #66	c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing
5GL.343 N-72	1072 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Building #72	c. 1860s	Gable-front
5GL.7.344 N-75	1081 Nevadaville Rd.	Bennetts House; John Davey House Nevadaville Building #75	c. 1880s	Side Gable
5GL.7.345 N-93	1263 Nevadaville Rd.	Ellis-Quick-Furze-James House Nevadaville Building #40	c. 1872 -1879	Side Gable
5GL.7.346 N-6	999 Nevadaville Rd.	Rachofsky Dry Goods Store Nevadaville Building #6	c. 1897	19th Century Commercial
5GL.7.347 N-10	1039 Nevadaville Rd.	Kramer's Saloon Nevadaville Building #10	1887	19th Century Commercial
5GL.7.348 N-16	[no address] Main St.	Bon Ton Saloon Nevadaville Building #16	1887	19th Century Commercial
5GL.7.349 N-40-N	1263 Nevadaville Rd.	Norman Palo House Nevadaville Building #93	1974-1988	Dutch Colonial Revival
5GL.7.350 N-18	1040 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville City Hall Nevadaville Building #18	c. 1872	Gable-front
5GL.7.351 N-11	1043 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Masonic Block Building Nevadaville Building #11	1879	19th cent. commercial

Demolished buildings or missing site forms

Based on the records search, there are three properties that are either no longer extant, or for which no information currently exists. Two buildings on Prize Street (east and north of downtown Nevadaville) were demolished sometime after they were inventoried in 1986: 5GL.7.334 and 5GL.7.523.[29] The site form for 5GL.7.333 (also on Prize Street) was missing; therefore, its status could not be determined, although all other Nevadaville buildings listed in the 1991 NHL nomination were accounted for.

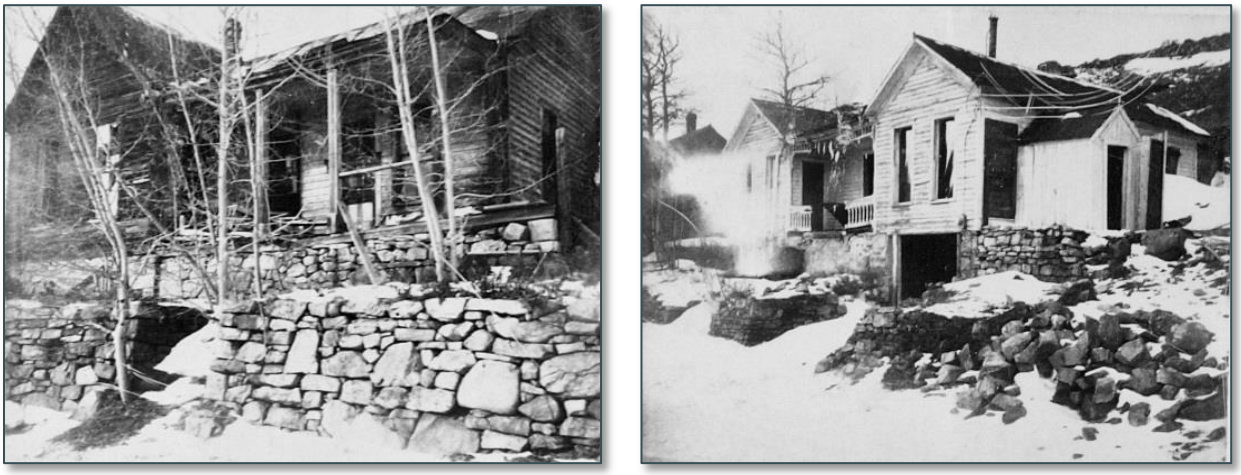


Figure 2-10. Residences on Prize Street. Left: 5GL.7.334, Right: 5GL.7.523.

[29] Since the 1991 NHL nomination was prepared without a site visit, it is uncertain whether these buildings were extant at the time of designation.

2.3. Building Survey: Recommendations

Historic Designation: National and State Register

The survey identified twelve properties that are individually eligible to the National and State Register. All of these are already listed as contributing to the National Historic Landmark district; as a result, there are currently no additional benefits or protections that would be afforded through an individual designation. However, since the National Park Service has listed the status of "Black Hawk-Central City Historic District" as *"threatened,"* the individual eligibility evaluations were provided here in case there would be changes to the district nomination in the future. Furthermore, property owners are likely more interested in the individual assessments rather than the district-wide evaluations. Thus for the buildings alone, there are no recommendations for new federal or state designations at this time. However, when viewed within the context of the larger cultural mining landscape, an overlay National Register district *is* recommended (see Chapter 1.5.)

There are often misconceptions among the public that these designations place restrictions on what the owners may do with their properties, but this is not the case. There are some benefits to federal and state listings, however. Federally designated properties that are income-production may receive federal tax credits for approved rehabilitation projects, and all state listed properties are eligible for similar state tax credits. Furthermore, the State Historical Fund grants are available for rehabilitation of government or non-profit projects.

Historic Designation: Gilpin County landmark designation

All but two of the buildings properties surveyed in Phase 1 are eligible for local landmark designation; three of these have already been designated. The Gilpin County program for local designation acknowledges the local architectural or historic significance of properties that may otherwise not be eligible for listing in the federal or state registers. In Colorado, local designation also provides some financial benefits similar to a state designation, such as the state tax credits or State Historic Fund grants. Local designation has the benefit of a comparatively easier and quicker designation process. More importantly, local designation provides a level of protection for historic buildings that is not available with the National or State registers. Any building permits for a local landmark building must first be reviewed by the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Commission. This will hopefully prevent the demolition of Nevadaville's significant historic resources. To encourage local designation, Gilpin County provides a historic plaque for each building. However, the current ordinance does not provide an easy mechanism for local designation. It can only be instigated with an application for a building or demolition permit. It is recommended that the historic preservation ordinance be revised so local designation can be initiated at either the request of the homeowner or the Historic Preservation Commission. Designation of a historic district should be carefully considered in a new ordinance. Requirements such as one hundred percent owner consent would likely result in no districts ever being designated in Gilpin County. Careful though should also be given to how archaeological and mining resources would be designated and protected.

Additional Survey and Research

This survey documented all of the extant commercial and residential buildings in Nevadaville, as well as the site features associated with the buildings. The numerous historic foundations and stone retaining walls not associated with these properties were *not* included. However, the field work for both this and the mining survey portions of the Phase I survey revealed the extent of Nevadaville's development during its historic period (see Figure 1-13). As these are important historic resources that add to the historic sense of time and place, it is recommended that the Gilpin County Historic Preservation committee organize a volunteer "windshield" level survey of these features in order to come up with a resource

count, location, and rough description. This survey could be a combination of field work as well as a review of aerial and historic photographs.

Bald Mountain Cemetery, located west of Nevadaville, is another important historic resource that should be surveyed. It was closely associated with the development and history of Nevadaville, and should have been included in the National Historic Landmark district. This could also be a volunteer survey led by the HPC, or a consultant survey. Finally, the extant features of the Gilpin Tram that are within the jurisdiction of Gilpin County should be surveyed. As this was historically an extensive system, the first step should be mapping and recordation of the tram that are adjacent or with the potential Nevadaville cultural landscape district.

Educational Activities

The owners of properties included in this survey should be given a copy of the survey form. At the same time, an information sheet describing the benefits of federal, state and/or local historic designation can be provided. A display of the surveyed buildings could be prepared for the Historic Preservation Commission offices or the Gilpin County Library. The information could also be compiled for an online or printed informational booklet. Finally, copies of the survey forms and report should be placed in repositories such as the local library.

Planning Activities

The survey forms that resulted from this project should be incorporated into the county's GIS system, tagging properties with a note that a historic survey has been completed. This will enable planners or permit technicians to notify owners or future developers that there is potential for historic resources on these properties. As previously noted, it is also recommended that the county's historic preservation ordinance be amended or rewritten. Although the current ordinance provides a mechanism for historic designations, they can only occur if an application for a building or demolition permit is submitted. Furthermore, while the ordinance provides a definition for a historic "district," the current system of requiring the submission of a permit is not feasible for a district.

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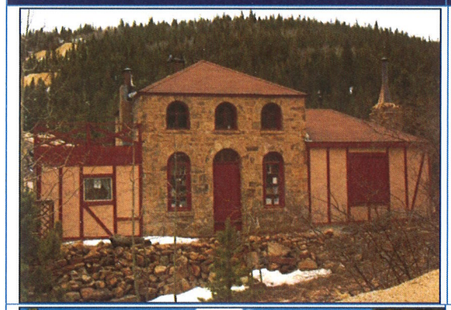
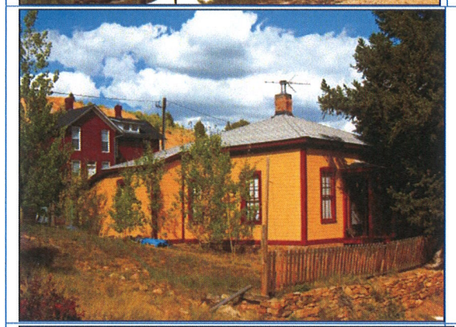
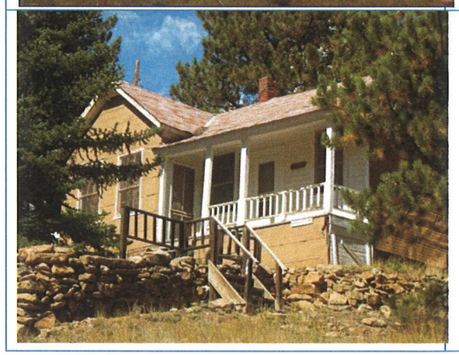
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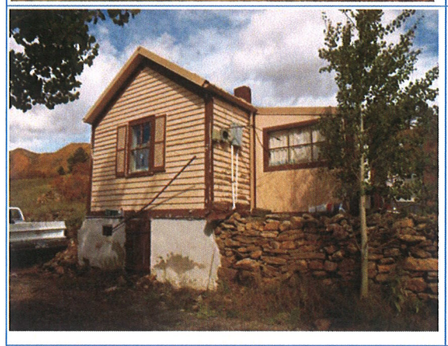
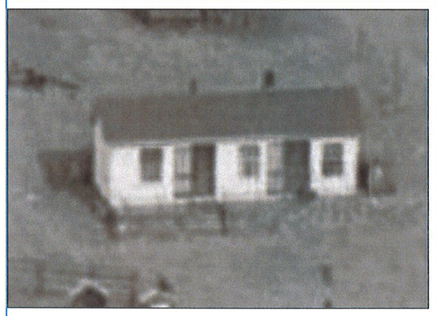
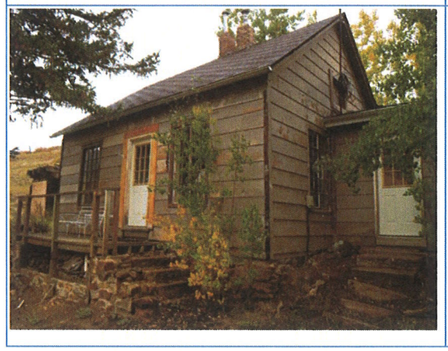
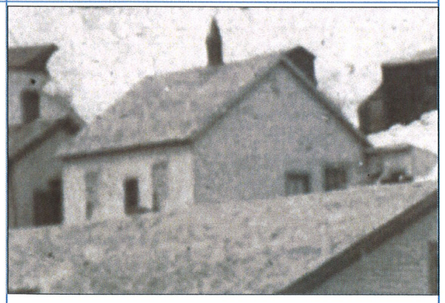
2.5. Survey Log

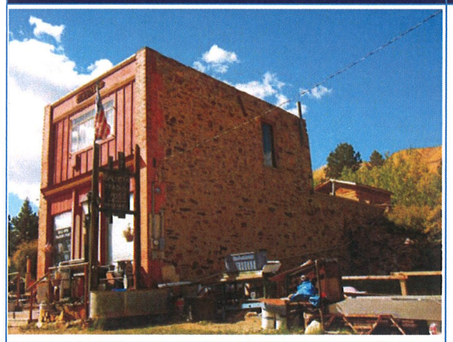
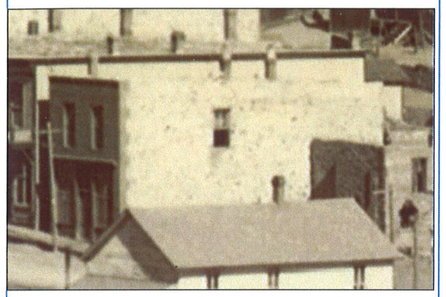
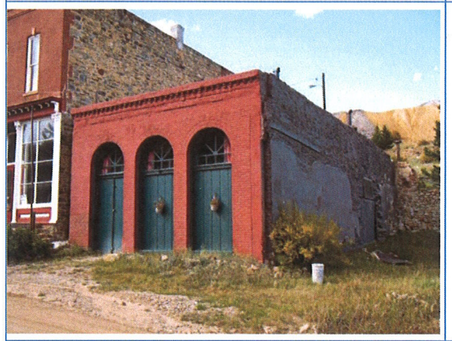
Table 3 on the following page contains all the buildings properties surveyed in Phase I, listed by the state identification number. The three columns on the right of the historic name indicate the properties' original and new evaluation for contributing status to the National Historic Landmark district; individual eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NR); and its individual eligibility to the Gilpin County landmark program. Comments on integrity for each property are also provided as it affects eligibility.

Table 3. Historic Resources Survey Phase 1, Nevadaville, Colorado

Photograph	Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Est. construction date	NHL District contrib	NR eligible	Local eligible	Integrity Existing Conditions Comments	Historic photograph
	5GL.7.332 N-1	400 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Building #1	Yes/Yes	Yes B, C	Yes	Date of side additions are unknown, but the large, central stone portion retains a high degree of integrity	
	5GL.7.335 N-14	1069 Nevadaville Rd.	Gest House Nevadaville Building #14	Yes/Yes	Yes A, B	Yes Listed	New siding is similar to the historic siding, and does not negatively impact this building's integrity.	
	5GL.7.336 N-27	1071 Nevadaville Rd.	Rice-Andrews-Paul House Nevadaville Building #27	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C	Yes	Alterations include a shed roof dormer, new doors and windows, and a small frame addition on the side. These do not detract from the building's overall integrity.	
	5GL.7.337 N-35	1189 Nevadaville Rd.	Richards-James House Nevadaville Building #35	Yes/Yes	Yes C	Yes	The wood clapboard siding is likely still extant beneath the rolled asphalt covering, which was likely added in the latter half of the 20th century. The building retains enough integrity for individual listing.	

Photograph	Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Est. construction date	NHL District contrib	NR eligible	Local eligible	Integrity Existing Conditions Comments	Historic photograph
	5GL.7.338 N-34	1109 Nevadaville Rd.	Valentine Devinney House Devinney-Mansur-Prouse House Mary Nicholas House William Russell, Jr. House Nevadaville Building #34	Yes/Yes	Yes C	Yes	Changes to the small north shed addition do not detract from the building's overall historic appearance.	
	5GL.7.339 N-38	[no address]	Davis Duncan Cabin Nevadaville Building #38	Yes/Yes	No	Yes	The loss of the east wing (now replaced with a metal shed wing) impacts this building's individual eligibility status.	
	5GL.7.340 N-50	1091 Nevadaville Rd.	Nannie Reseigh House Nevadaville Building #50	Yes/Yes	Yes C	Yes Listed	This house retains a very high degree of integrity, and would be individually eligible.	
	5GL.7.341 N-52	1099 Nevadaville Rd.	Phillip B. Hicks House Maddern-Johns House Bill Boone House Nevadaville Building #52	Yes/Yes	Yes C	Yes	Although in deteriorated condition in the rear, this building still retains enough integrity for individual listing.	

Photograph	Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Est. construction date	NHL District contrib	NR eligible	Local eligible	Integrity Existing Conditions Comments	Historic photograph
	5GL.7.342 N-66	1087 Nevadaville	Alvin Church House Jane Williams House Nevadaville Building #66	Yes/Yes	Yes C	Yes	Despite siding and door changes, this building still retains its historic appearance.	
	5GL.7.343 N-72	1072 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Building #72	Yes/Yes	Needs Data	Yes	This building has been altered multiple times over the years. More data (additional historic photographs) may be needed to determine individual eligibility to the N.R.	
	5GL.7.344 N-75	1081 Nevadaville Rd.	Bennetts House John Davey House Nevadaville Building #75	Yes/Yes	No	Yes	This building has gained and lost several additions over the years. Siding, window and door changes also impact its individual eligibility.	
	5GL.7.345 N-93	1263 Nevadaville Rd.	Ellis House Quick House Furze House Edith James House Nevadaville Building #40	Yes/Yes	No	Yes	Siding and door changes impact this building's individual eligibility, although it still contributes to the NHL district.	

Photograph	Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Est. construction date	NHL District contrib	NR eligible	Local eligible	Integrity Existing Conditions Comments	Historic photograph
	5GL.7.346 N-6	999 Nevadaville Rd.	Rachofsky Dry Goods Store Nevadaville Building #6	Yes/No	No	Needs data	1970s storefront and 2nd story façade infill, and loss of 2nd store on the rear, negatively impacts integrity and thus its eligibility as a contributing building to either the N.R. or N.H.L. district	
	5GL.7.347 N-10	1039 Nevadaville Rd.	Kramer's Saloon Nevadaville Building #10	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C	Yes	This commercial building retains a high degree of integrity and would be individually eligible for the N.R.	
	5GL.7.348 N-16	Main Street [no building #]	Bon Ton Saloon Nevadaville Building #16	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C	Yes	This brick saloon retains a high degree of integrity and would be individually eligible for the N.R.	
	5GL.7.349 N-40-N	1263 Nevadaville Rd.	Norman Palo House Pinky's Palace Nevadaville Building #93	No/No	No	No	This building was not constructed during the historic period, and would not be eligible either as a contributing building or individually.	

Photograph	Site ID # NHL ID #	Address	Historic Name Est. construction date	NHL District contrib	NR eligible	Local eligible	Integrity Existing Conditions Comments	Historic photograph
	5GL.7.350 N-18	1040 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville City Hall Nevadaville Building #18	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C	Yes	Despite loss of the bell tower and asphalt siding over the historic clapboard siding, this building still retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for the N.R.	
	5GL.7.351 N-11	1043 Nevadaville Rd.	Nevadaville Masonic Block Building; Nevada Lodge No. 4 A.F. & A.M. Nevadaville Building #11	Yes/Yes	Yes A, C	Yes Listed	This building retains a high degree of integrity both on the interior and exterior, although the windows were replaced after vandals destroyed the historic windows.	

Note: As all of the extant properties in Nevadaville had a privy at one time, they may also be eligible under Criterion D for non-aboriginal historical archaeology if the remains of a privy are found. Any site work or excavations should take into account this possibility.

2.6. Appendices

Appendix 1. Sample 1986 survey form of 5GL.7.335

Appendix 2. Historic photograph dating tool

Appendix 1. Sample 1986 survey form of 5GL.7.335

CENTRAL CITY - BLACK HAWK HISTORIC DISTRICT
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO 5GL.7.335 SAB

BUILDING NAME	BLOCK NUMBER	LOT NUMBER	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
	No. 14	Nevadaville	1889 (Estimated)

ADDRESS
Main Street
Nevadaville, Colorado

STYLE
Vernacular, Residential

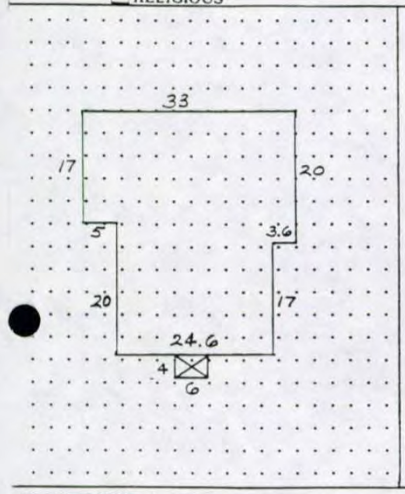
PRESENT USE
Residential

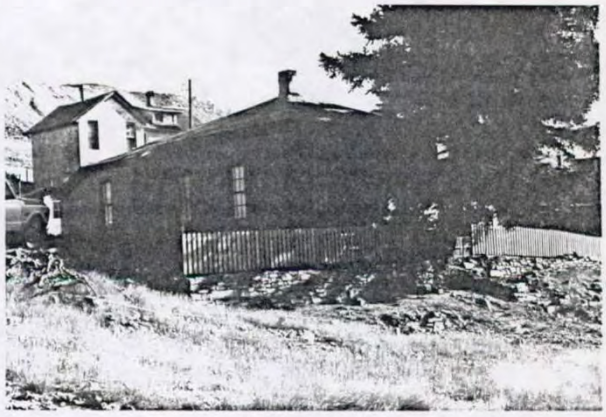
PROPERTY TYPE:
☒ RESIDENTIAL ☐ ACADEMIC
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ OTHER
☐ RELIGIOUS

ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS
Wood or vinyl siding; non-historic

CONDITION
Excellent





ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

This residential structure is a small, one-story, T-shaped plan building with a low-pitched, hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. The original horizontal wood sided walls appear to be covered with wood or vinyl siding and the low foundation is stone with a wooden watertable. Windows generally are 6 over 6 light wood, double-hung sash with true muntins and plain wood surrounds with slip sills. The primary door is single, wood panelled with a small pediment. There is one central brick chimney with a corbelled cap.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SITE DESCRIPTION

The house is situated just to the west of the central business district on Main Street. The site has a slight rise and two large trees on the south side of the house.

Appendix 2. Historic photograph dating tool:
Key dates to aid in dating historic photographs

1861	Fire destroyed most log homes & businesses
1872	Frame Episcopal Church built (on Church Street, sometime soon after 1872)
1879-1880	Masonic building
1887	Fire destroyed most of the frame buildings on Main Street Later, the majority were rebuilt w/brick
1887	Rising Sun/Redman building constructed
1885-1889	Brick Methodist Episcopal Church on King Street built
1886	Bon Ton Saloon built
1887	Kramer Saloon built
1889	Bucket tramway/funicular built, linking Hubert mine & mill This was a frame, raised tram running along King Street
1890-1895	School building constructed (?) It was not shown in 1890 Sanborn (although possible error, as there was a school building prior to 1890). Appears as two separate buildings in 1895 Sanborn.
1900	School buildings connected, now one long building
1897-1900	Rachofsky Dry Goods built
1909	Funicular along King Street no longer exists
1930	Steeple on frame Episcopal Church blew down; then building demolished
1930s	School house collapsed
1953	City Hall bell tower is gone by this date
1956-1968	Rachofsky Dry Goods has partially collapsed (from at least 1956 to after 1968)
1950s?	Russell reconstructs log cabin on his property prior to 1956
After 1956	Demolition of brick Methodist Episcopal church (on King Street)

3. Nevada Gulch's Mining Resources: Class II Basic Archaeological Survey

3.1. Abstract

During 2014, Colorado's Certified Local Government (CLG) grant program awarded Gilpin County planning department funding for a combination survey project in Nevadaville townsite and Nevada Gulch, Gilpin County. The project includes an intensive-level architectural survey of buildings within Nevadaville townsite, and a Class II Basic Inventory of 25 historic mining resources in Nevada Gulch, surrounding the townsite. The county commissioned the survey for preservation planning, exploring the potential for a National Register district and land use zoning, and to support expansion of the existing county landmarking program to archaeological sites. Deon Wolfenbarger with Three Gables Preservation conducted the architectural survey, as discussed in Chapter 2. Eric Twitty with Mountain States Historical completed the survey of mining resources, discussed in the pages below.

Nevada Gulch encompasses one of Colorado's more significant mining landscapes. The hills on both sides of the gulch were involved in Colorado's earliest hardrock mining (1859), featured some of the state's deeper shafts, and yielded millions of dollars in gold. Hundreds of mining-related archaeological resources presently remain from what was once a celebrated industry, and they collectively form an intriguing historic mining landscape. Further, most of those remaining resources are contributing elements of the landscape, which has National Register district potential.

Gilpin County's CLG grant funded a basic inventory of 25 historic mining resources in the gulch. Mountain States Historical (MSH) recorded the resources according to basic inventory standards (also known as reconnaissance-level) while gathering information to describe the landscape's character and explore its district potential. Of the hundreds of resources in the area, MSH strategically selected 25 based on integrity, visual presence, endangered buildings and structures, access restrictions, and whether they had been previously registered with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The survey includes 20 shaft mines, a stope mine, 2 prospect shafts, a residential complex (workers' housing), and a bridge for a Gilpin Tramway railroad spur. Nearly all qualify as archaeological sites because most lack buildings, structures, and equipment. Resources with buildings and structures were inventoried where possible, and they include the bridge (severely dilapidated), as well as a hoist house, hoist, ore bins, and several headframes. A few mines and the residential complex were included for their potentially significant buried archaeological features and artifact deposits. Of the 25 resources, all contribute to the landscape, mostly through visually prominent waste rock dumps. Some sites also offer small-scale details such as buildings, structures, extensive rock walls, and large objects. Ten resources, almost half of the total, are potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP on an individual basis.
On a broad scale, Nevada Gulch is a good historic mining landscape with National Register district potential. Extrapolating from the project results, it can be said that most of the gulch's other resources probably also contribute through visually prominent waste rock dumps. A substantial proportion of them are also likely to be individually eligible.

3.2: INTRODUCTION AND PREVIOUS WORK

Introduction

The Nevada Mining District, Gilpin County, Colorado, figures prominently in the state's history. During the Gregory gold rush of 1859, Nevada Gulch became a center of placer mining rivaling the rich diggings around Central City and Black Hawk. At the same time, the gulch became one of Colorado's cradles of hardrock mining when knowledgeable prospectors found a number of gold veins along the gulch's walls. As placer mining quickly gave way to a hardrock industry, activists organized the mining district, established the townsite of Nevadaville, and constructed a local transportation network. From 1865 through 1895, the district became a nationally-known industrial center featuring some of Colorado's deeper and more profitable mines. The district was not the only source of gold ore in Gilpin County, but it was the most productive. Nevadaville had a greater concentration of paying mines than Central City, Black Hawk, and Russellville, the county's other principal areas. The wealth they generated had a measurable effect on the state's economy and contributed heavily to the formation of elite classes both locally and in Denver. The industry would not have functioned without a skilled workforce, many of whom were Cornish laborers recruited from Cornwall's tin mines and Michigan's copper region. The Cornish and other ethnicities formed the population of Nevadaville, a gritty working-class community that rose and declined with the industry. From the 1910s through the 1940s, most of the district's buildings, structures, and machinery were gradually dismantled, leaving abandoned mines and the skeletal remnants of Nevadaville.

Presently, Nevada Gulch is an intriguing historic mining landscape with the ruins of Nevadaville near its center. Several hundred archaeological resources evoke a feeling of the industry and its significance, and they form a good setting for the townsite. With its ruins, rock-lined building platforms, and handful of standing architecture features, the townsite complements the mining landscape. The two are in some senses inseparable.

Aware of the landscape's and townsite's significance, the Gilpin County planning department became concerned about their well-being several years ago. The landscape faces pressure from low-density residential development, neglect, mine closures, and even new mining ventures. Similarly, Nevadaville is threatened with inappropriate use and development, loss of buildings and masonry ruins, and damage to important archaeological features. To foster preservation, the planning department began exploring zoning, a landmarking program recognizing archaeological resources, nomination of a National Register district, and other means of protection.

In 2014, the planning department was awarded a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant for a combination survey project in support of preservation. The project included an intensive-level architectural survey of buildings within Nevadaville townsite, and a Class II Basic Inventory of 25 historic mining resources in Nevada Gulch.

Eric Twitty with Mountain States Historical (MSH) conducted the basic inventory of 25 historic mining resources in Nevada Gulch. MSH recorded the resources according to basic inventory standards, also known as "reconnaissance-level," while gathering enough information to informally generalize the landscape's character and district potential. Of the hundreds of resources, MSH strategically selected 25 based on integrity, visual presence, endangered buildings and structures, access restrictions, and whether they had been previously registered with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP).

Some mines in the gulch are obviously significant with important buildings and structures, but had to be left out of the project because of private property restrictions. Many of the gulch's resources were registered for mine closure projects during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Although site forms generated through the closure process are very poor in quality, at least some sort of record exists. MSH chose many of the 25 resources because they had never been documented in any way, and the new information contributes to a greater body of site records supporting the county's overall goals.

What follows is an overview of the inventory's findings. The resources fall neatly within types defined in the statewide archaeological mining context *The Mining Industry in Colorado.* The inventory includes 20 shaft mines, a stope mine, 2 prospect shafts, a residential complex (workers' housing), and a bridge for the Gilpin Tramway railroad's Nevadaville spur. Nearly all qualify as archaeological sites because their buildings, structures, and equipment are long gone, with archaeological features presently conveying period surface improvements. The inventory sought resources with standing buildings and structures where possible. Among them are the railroad bridge (severely dilapidated), and a hoist house, hoist, ore bins, and two headframes scattered among several mines. An effort was made to include sites likely to harbor buried archaeological features and artifact deposits. The residential complex offers important domestic assemblages while a few mines feature workplace privy pits and buried industrial features.

On a broad scale, Nevada Gulch is a good historic mining landscape with National Register district potential. The landscape is based primarily on the theme of mining, boldly conveyed by the gulch's numerous and densely packed mines represented by waste rock dumps large and small. Mining-related transportation is another key theme, with wagon roads and Gilpin Tramway railroad spurs connecting the principal mines. Of the 25 inventoried resources, all contribute to the landscape, mostly through visually prominent dumps. Some sites also offer small-scale details such as buildings, structures, extensive rock walls, and large objects. Ten resources are potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP on an individual basis. Extrapolating from these findings, it can be said that most of the gulch's other resources are probably contributing through prominent waste rock dumps, with a substantial proportion also individually eligible. However, the overall proportion of individually eligible sites is likely to be lower than the CLG basic inventory because the inventory focused on resources with integrity.

Previous Cultural Resource Work

Nevada Gulch has been the subject of considerable cultural resource work over the last 30 years. A search of OAHP's Compass database revealed that at least half of the principal mining resources have been registered with OAHP. Figures 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 depict previously registered resources, identified by light-yellow circles. Although the resources were registered, most were not actually recorded. From the mid-1980s through circa 2000, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) conducted a number of mine closure projects in the gulch. For those projects, DRMS obtained Smithsonian numbers for open shafts and tunnels, noted a few general facts about them, and then closed them either by bulldozing or installing concrete panels. Missing from the registration were site maps, feature descriptions, artifact inventories, histories, site descriptions, and significance statements. With only a few exceptions, all were recommended ineligible, and OAHP concurred despite the lack of supporting information. Closure-related site forms for all but the largest mines with buildings and structures tend to lack qualitative information, and their eligibility determinations require re-evaluation.

The Colorado Preservation Office (presently OAHP) selectively inventoried representative mining resources in 1982. The inventory was done in consideration of including portions of the landscape in a National Historic Landmark District nomination. The work was performed at Class II level and skewed toward standing buildings at the expense of resources with archaeological integrity. Thus, many resources that would qualify as eligible today on an archaeological level were officially determined ineligible. Ultimately, the nomination never included the landscape.

3.3. OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

Gilpin County planning department commissioned the intensive Nevadaville architectural survey and Basic Inventory of mining resources to provide information critical for historic preservation. The county will use the results to evaluate the need for preservation, as well as considering protection through land use zoning, National Register district designation, and expansion of the county landmarking program to include resource types beyond the built environment.

In addition, the Nevada Gulch resources were inventoried to meet narrower goals, including:

- Contribute new information (inventoried resources) to the existing body of records for Nevada Gulch.
- Identify and record potentially significant resources.
- Identify buildings and structures in need of emergency stabilization and general preservation.
- Evaluate historic landscape and National Register District potential.
- Provide recommendations for further actions.

Research Design

The Nevada Gulch inventory had its challenges, and they influenced how Mountain States Historical (MSH) designed the inventory. Access and ownership was an important consideration. The gulch is a quiltwork of overlapping patented mining claims interspersed with minor tracts owned by the Bureau of Land Management and Gilpin County. Title in many areas is confusing at best, where any one piece of ground may be simultaneously owned by multiple parties. Access is possible in these areas because no single individual holds clear title over all other interests, nor over egress to public land in-holdings. Thus, areas of overlap are open for inventory. However, in some cases single owners control large blocks of mining claims, and they may object to access. Therefore the large claim blocks are best excluded.

Protective residents were another consideration. Many local residents do not understand the complexity of ownership and instead erroneously believe that only several individuals control the gulch. Concerned about trespass and private property rights, some residents can become confrontational and even turn to law enforcement. Although an inventory is legally defensible, confrontation and interaction with law enforcement are, of course, undesirable. The best approach under these conditions is to complete fieldwork as quickly and efficiently as possible in order to avoid detection. In spite of the fact that reasonable access for the survey is defensible, MSH's policy was to make every effort to avoid confrontation.

Limitations in project budget were a third consideration. The budget was not sufficient to support a sweeping inventory of the hundreds of resources in the gulch, nor was it sufficient for intensive-level recording. Even so, MSH was committed to a contributing a substantial amount of new information, presented as this report.

Expanding the existing body of site records was important. As noted in Chapter 1, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) registered approximately half the gulch's principal mines for closure projects from the late 1980s through 2000. OAHP documented a few other sites during the early 1980s in consideration of district designation (though that was ultimately never pursued). The use of the term "registered" instead of "recorded" conveys the level of effort made during this period. DRMS obtained Smithsonian numbers for the mines it closed, but completed little actual site documentation beyond a few photographs and notes on the openings and waste rock dumps. That said, at least some

information exists for those resources, however thin. For the 2014 Nevada Gulch inventory, it seemed best to add new, unrecorded resources to the existing body rather than revisit registered sites. Mines with buildings and structures were an exception; they were included again in the present study since their documentation and preservation are an important objective.

Given the above considerations, MSH determined that pursuing a Class II Basic Inventory was the most appropriate strategy. In triangulating between access, budget, adding new information, and prioritizing buildings and structures, the Basic Inventory had to be selective. MSH chose 25 resources that were potentially significant in themselves, likely to contribute to the landscape or a district, and widely distributed to provide for a broad sampling. MSH also chose some sites that had been previously registered specifically because they offered buildings and structures.

MSH felt that Basic Inventory standards alone were insufficient, and instead captured enough detail to characterize surface features, archaeological potential, artifact assemblage, integrity, and potential significance. The latter was subdivided into whether a resource contributes to the landscape, a potential National Register District, or an expanded Gilpin County landmarking program, and whether a resource is individually eligible for the NRHP and the SRHP.

The information was compiled in Basic Inventory forms adapted specifically for mining resources in cooperation with OAHP. The forms were designed to fulfill project goals, capturing the essence of each resource and its contributing/noncontributing status. In particular, the forms condense geographic information, resource type, timeframe, content, condition, historical significance, and integrity. Plan views and photographs provide critical support.

To be eligible for NRHP or the SRHP a resource must meet at least one of their criteria and possess physical integrity. A sound assemblage of archaeological features and artifacts can constitute integrity, provided that they clearly represent a resource's history and permit the virtual reconstruction of the mining operation. Dateable artifacts or other attributes are also necessary because establishing timeframe is vital for determining significance.

In terms of the criteria, resources may be eligible under NRHP and SRHP Criterion A when associated with events and trends important on national, state, or local levels. Association can only be determined when a resource's timeframe is known. Resources could be eligible under NRHP and SRHP Criterion B if important individuals directly participated in mining operations, or spent appreciable time on the properties. Mere investment in a mining operation or belonging to a company is too indirect an association for eligibility under Criterion B. Resources can be eligible under NRHP and SRHP Criterion C when soundly representing an important type or possessing significant attributes. Resources eligible under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion E must offer information important to the understanding of prospecting, mining, life on the mining frontier, or the history of Colorado. Sources of information can include surface materials, intact underground mine workings, and buried archaeological deposits and features. For eligibility, the researcher must explain why the potential information is important and the arenas of research it can address.

Resources defined as contributing to the landscape or a potential National Register District must meet several criteria as follows:

- Period of Significance. The resource must date to the area's Period of Significance. A logical Period could mirror that for the existing NHL encompassing the gulch floor (1859-1918).
- Visual presence. The resource must be a visible component of the mining landscape. Mines and prospects usually contribute through waste rock dumps, and residential complexes through clearly defined building platforms and rock walls.

- Buildings and Structures. Even when not visually prominent, buildings and structures dating to a Period of Significance are contributing. They add small-scale, localized detail to the landscape, as well as conveying period design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.
- Small-Scale Features. Resources with rock walls, cribbing, platforms, artifact concentrations, pieces of machinery, and other small-scale attributes characteristic of period mining can be contributing. The attributes add localized detail and enhance integrity of feeling and association.
- Archaeological Features. Most mining resources are archaeological in nature, their buildings, structures, and equipment having been removed long ago. Archaeological features such as platforms, foundations, depressions, and walls can convey the content, design, and operation of a mine's surface facilities. When a resource's assemblage of archaeological features and artifacts is sufficiently preserved, the resource can contribute as an archaeological example of its type. In such a case, the resource must possess integrity of design, feeling, association, and setting.
- Buried Archaeological Deposits. A resource is contributing if it possesses significant buried archaeological features or artifact deposits. Buried materials are significant if they are likely to address research questions about the mining industry and its people.

3.4. RESEARCH METHODS

Nevada Gulch Basic Inventory Archival Research

MSH conducted cursory archival research to identify the names and general timeframes of the Nevada Gulch resources. In-depth research for site histories and proper significance evaluation was beyond the project scope and budget. MSH examined claim maps, U.S. Geological reports, and Colorado mining directories for historical information.

MSH also conducted a search on OAHP's Compass database and consulted with Bureau of Land Management to determine whether any resources in Nevada Gulch have been previously recorded. As discussed elsewhere in this report, approximately half the principal mines were registered within the last 30 years. Figures 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 in Chapter 3.5 plot the previously registered resources.

Nevada Gulch Basic Inventory Field Methods

MSH recorded the selected resources in a manner surpassing Basic Inventory Class II standards as defined by OAHP. The purpose was to document site attributes in some detail, characterize integrity, and estimate significance. All the resources qualify as archaeological sites, where multiple archaeological features represent or convey surface facilities and other improvements long since dismantled. A few sites also offer buildings and engineered structures. A building is defined as three or more walls and a roof, while an engineered structure is a designed construct. Very simple mining resources consisting of an opening, a small waste rock dump, and few, if any, artifacts qualify as Isolated Finds.

The first step of fieldwork involves defining the resource boundaries. All features and artifacts directly attributed to a single milling, mining, or prospecting operation are considered to be one site. The perimeter around the features and artifacts becomes the site boundary. In the second step, all small-scale features and important physical aspects are mapped with a pocket transit, while large features are mapped with a GPS. Each feature is assigned a number, described with text, and photographed when possible. In Nevada Gulch, vegetation prevented clear photography in some cases. Next, the site's general artifact assemblage is summarized and dateable items are specifically noted. Artifacts are necessary for determining feature dates, function, changes in use over time, and in the case of residential complexes, characteristics of their occupants. Potential for buried archaeological features and artifacts is an important consideration, and is accordingly documented. The resources were also examined for prehistoric features and artifacts, with nothing found.

3.5. NEVADA GULCH INVENTORY RESULTS

Mountain States Historical recorded twenty-five mining resources scattered throughout Nevada Gulch. See Table 3.1 for a list by Smithsonian number, and Figures 3.1 and 3.2 for locations. Of the twenty-five resources, eleven were located on Nevada Hill's south side, which forms the gulch's north wall. Seven more were on the northeast flank of Alps Hill, on the gulch's south wall, and a final seven were on Quartz Hill's north flank, again on the gulch's south wall.

Regarding resource significance, all twenty-five are contributing elements of the landscape which is a potential National Register District. The mines contribute at a local level through visually prominent waste rock dumps and, in a few cases, buildings, structures, and small-scale features. In addition, Dogtown, a residential complex (5GL.2135), contributes small-scale detail via its flattened building platforms and rock walls. The Gilpin Tramway railroad bridge (5GL.2146) contributes locally as a prominent wooden structure crossing the gulch floor. Ten of the resources could be individually eligible for the NRHP, SRHP, and county landmarking program (if expanded). Nearly all the potentially eligible mines are locally significant under Criteria A and C for their historical importance, and because they are good archaeological examples of their resource type (shaft mines). A few of the mines as well as Dogtown would also be eligible under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion E for buried archaeological features and deposits.

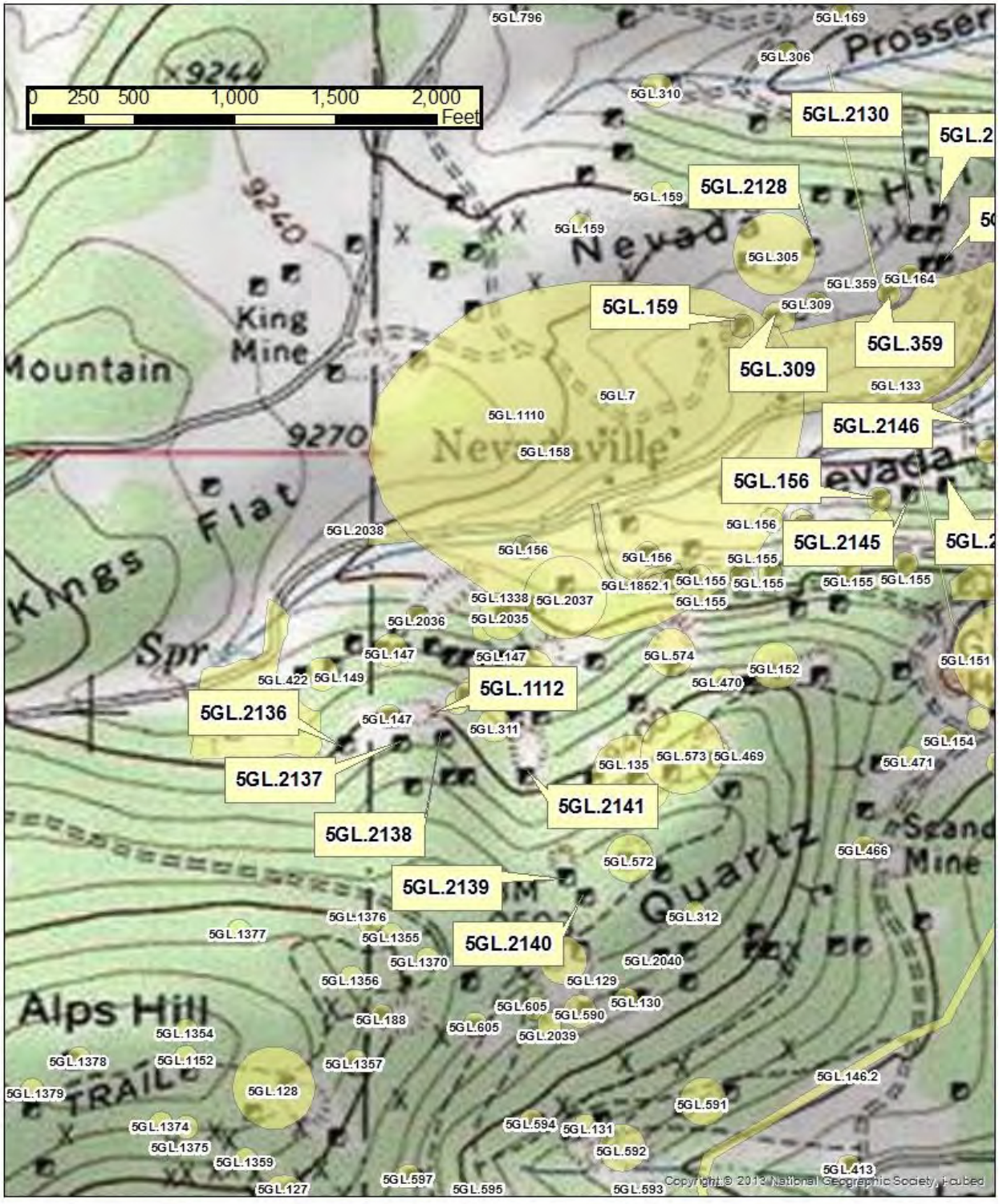


Figure 3.1: The index map, an enlarged, digital version of Central City (7.5') 1972, depicts resources inventoried in Nevada Gulch's western end. Inventoried resources are boldly flagged. Light-yellow circles with small numbers are all the previously recorded sites, a GIS overlay provided by OAHP. The map continues below as Figure 3.2.

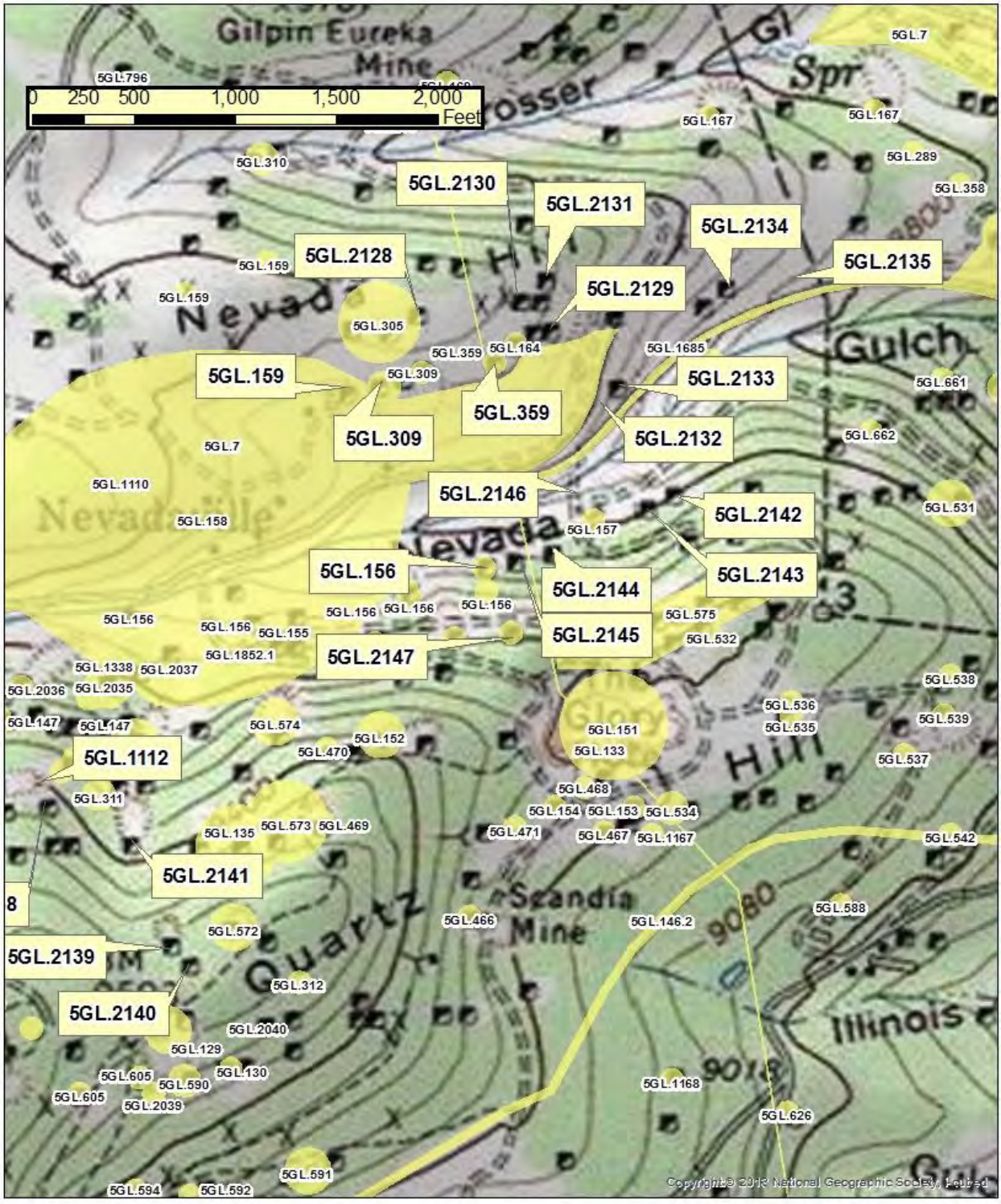


Figure 3.2: The index map, continued from Figure 3.1, depicts resources inventoried in Nevada Gulch's eastern half.

Table 3.1: Overview of Nevada Gulch Basic Inventory

Resource #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Address/UTM Coordinates	Geographic Location	Significance		
			(NAD 83)		NR District Potential	NRHP	SRHP
5GL.156	Kansas Mine	Shaft Mine	454767 mE 4405082 mN	Quartz Hill, north base	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.159	Hubert Mine	Shaft Mine	454579 mE 4405357 mN	Nevada Hill's south shoulder, north edge Nevadaville	C	A, C, D	A, C, E
5GL.309	Jones Mine	Shaft Mine	454635 mE; 4405574 mN	Nevada Hill's south shoulder, north edge Nevadaville	C	None	None
5GL.359	Senderberg Mine	Shaft Mine	454781 mE; 4405400 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast shoulder	C	None	None
5GL.1112	Flack Mine	Shaft Mine	454103 mE 4404762 mN	Alps Hill's northeast flank	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.2128	Shaft Mine	Shaft Mine	454662 mE 4405467 mN	Nevada Hill's south crest	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.2129	Senderberg Mine: East Shaft	Shaft Mine	454851 mE 4405457 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast shoulder	C	None	None
5GL.2130	Mine, Name Unknown	Shaft Mine	454831 mE 4405488 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast shoulder	C	None	None
5GL.2131	Golden Treasure Mine	Shaft Mine	454860 mE; 4405535 mN	Nevada Hill's northeast shoulder	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.2132	Dyke Prospect Shaft	Prospect Shaft	454910 mE; 4405310 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast flank	C	None	None
5GL.2133	Dyke Mine	Shaft Mine	454965 mE; 4405356 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast flank	C	None	None
5GL.2134	Ashtabula Mine	Shaft Mine	455125 mE; 4405507 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast end	C	None	None
5GL.2135	Dogtown	Residential Complex	455235 mE; 4405520 mN	Nevada Hill's southeast end, north side County Road 1-S	C	D	E
5GL.2136	Barker Mine	Shaft Mine	453962 mE; 4404731 mN	Alps Hill's northeast flank	C	None	None
5GL.2137	Barker Prospect Shaft	Prospect Shaft	454050 mE; 4404730 mN	Alps Hill's northeast flank	C	None	None

Resource #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Address/UTM Coordinates	Geographic Location	Significance		
			(NAD 83)		NR District Potential	NRHP	SRHP
5GL.2138	Barker Mine	Shaft Mine	454105 mE; 4404735 mN	Alps Hill's northeast flank	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.2139	Belcher Mine	Shaft Mine	454300 mE; 4404541 mN	West end of Quartz Hill's crest	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.2140	Mine, Name Unknown	Stope Mine	454315 mE; 4404503 mN	West end of Quartz Hill's crest	C	None	None
5GL.2141	Kent County Mine	Shaft Mine	454239 mE; 4404682 mN	Drainage between Alps Hill and Quartz Hill	C	A, C, D	A, C, E
5GL.2142	Pease-Kansas Mine: East Shaft	Shaft Mine	455068 mE 4405196 mN	Quartz Hill's north flank	C	None	None
5GL.2143	Pease-Kansas Mine: Main Shaft	Shaft Mine	455014 mE; 4406180 mN	Quartz Hill's north flank	C	None	None
5GL.2144	Kansas Mine	Shaft Mine	454858 mE; 4405117 mN	Quartz Hill's north flank	C	None	None
5GL.2145	Kansas Mine	Shaft Mine	454823 mE; 4405113 mN	Quartz Hill's north flank	C	None	None
5GL.2146	Gilpin Tramway Bridge	Bridge	454881 mE 4405218 mN	Nevada Gulch floor, east of Nevadaville	C	A and C	A and C
5GL.2147	Ophir-Burroughs Mine	Shaft Mine	454700 mE 4405030 mN	Quartz Hill's north flank	C	None	None
Total	**25**				**25**	**10**	**10**

Table 3.2 characterizes the resources according to their physical content. The table notes the state of surface archaeological features, as well as the presence of buried archaeological materials, intact buildings, structures, and large objects. Good feature assemblages equate to integrity on an archaeological level because they convey surface plant design and content, even though most facilities and improvements were dismantled long ago.

Each site listed in the table is described in its own section below. The narrative corresponds to that of the site forms generated for this project. Several sites warrant special mention. The Kansas Mine (5GL.156) is among those offering intact structures and objects, in this case a shaft collar, ore bins, and a blacksmith forge. The collar is a timbered structure with plank box and catchment specifically designed to receive and drain a baling bucket used to unwater the shaft. Mining companies often kept shafts dry by lowering a baling bucket into the sump (bottom), where it collected water through a one-way valve. At the Kansas, the bucket was hoisted to the surface and gently lowered into the box, where the water was released and drained away. Intact shaft collars are extremely rare, and intact examples are significant. The Kansas ore bins and forge are good examples of their types and they are especially important because Nevada Gulch has relatively few intact structures and objects.

The Hubert Mine (5GL.159) is significant for three reasons. First, its archaeological features convey in detail the design, content, and specific facilities of the mine's surface plant, which at one time was among Nevadaville's better-equipped. Second, the site features a standing headframe and ore bin, both of which are rare in the area and good examples of their structure types. Further, the mine is prominent and the structures are icons lending a feeling of mining and industry to Nevadaville. Third, the site offers a privy pit which probably contains important buried archaeological deposits. The materials within could reflect miners' behavior in the workplace. Some artifacts, accidentally dropped by workers, may represent the types of personal articles carried and used by miners in the workplace. Privies also provided a secluded environment for secretive behavior such drinking and drug use, and certain artifacts might reflect these practices, as well.

The Flack Mine (5GL.1112) features an intact hoisting system including a headframe and gasoline hoist inside a hoist house. The assemblage clearly conveys the general design, content, and operation of mechanized hoisting systems, and their individual components. At one time, hoisting systems were found by the dozens in Nevada Gulch. The Flack, as well as several other mines excluded from the inventory, have the only surviving examples. Significance is local.

Dogtown (5GL.2135) was a residential complex in the gulch located approximately 2,500' east of Nevadaville. The site is on the north side of County Road 1-S, while an intact stone house (5GL.7.332) is opposite, on the south side. Archival research for the house, discussed above in the intensive architectural survey, suggests ethnic ties. The settlement may have been an ethnic enclave of Northern European and possibly Italian households. The residential complex offers buried archaeological deposits that could very well contribute information important to the understanding of ethnicity, families, socio-economic status, and lifestyle among the mining district's inhabitants. In general, little work has been done in this significant area of study. Significance is local, and possibly statewide given that ethnicity in mining was a movement important to Colorado's evolution.

The Kent County Mine (5GL.2141) had one of Nevadaville's deeper shafts, and it was equipped with a Cornish pump to lift water from the underground workings. When Cornish miners came to Gilpin County during the 1860s and 1870s, they brought with them their ethnic traditions in the form of mining technology, including Cornish pumps. The technology was a curious hold-over from the height of tin mining in Cornwall early in the Industrial Revolution, replaced by steam pumps during the 1870s. At the Kent County, partial foundations represent the pump, with key elements being buried by earth and slumped rubble. Archaeological investigations will probably reveal more information about this important

ethnic technology. The mine also had one of Nevadaville's better surface plants, and further investigations will add detail to the information currently available from the site's exposed features. The mine was locally significant, and the ethnic technology could be significant on statewide and, possibly, even national levels. Cornish were nationally significant by revolutionizing deep copper mining in Michigan, and precious metals mining in California, Nevada, and Colorado during the 1860s and 1870s. They taught American miners and companies in these regions how to formally develop, equip, and work underground mines. With little experience, Americans dearly needed guidance from the Cornish for industry to be successful.

The Gilpin Tramway railroad bridge (5GL.2146) is the last resource of special note. The Gilpin Tramway was a miniature-gauge railroad built specifically to collect ore from mines throughout Gilpin County and funnel it down to the mills at Black Hawk. Several spurs served mines on Quartz Hill, with one line crossing the gulch floor below Nevadaville. The bridge discussed here carried the line, and it may be the only surviving example left on the entire railroad system (further inventory is necessary to confirm this). Mostly intact but dilapidated, the bridge conveys the design, materials, and workmanship typical of the railroad, including cribbing abutments, heavy timbers, and mortise-and-tenon assembly. The bridge is also visually prominent.

Table 3.2: Character of Nevada Gulch Mining Resources

Smith. #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Resource Characterization				
			Surface Archaeological Features	Buried Archaeological Potential	Buildings	Engineered Structures	Objects (Machinery)
5GL.156	Kansas Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	No	No	Shaft collar Ore bins	Blacksmith forge
5GL.159	Hubert Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	Privy pit with workplace deposits	Hoist house ruin	Headframe Ore bin	No
5GL.309	Jones Mine	Shaft Mine	Incomplete and poorly preserved	No	No	No	No
5GL.359	Senderberg Mine	Shaft Mine	Incomplete assemblage conveys some facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.1112	Flack Mine	Shaft Mine	Outstanding group conveys facilities	No	Hoist house	Headframe	Hoist
5GL.2128	Shaft Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.2129	Senderberg Mine: East Shaft	Shaft Mine	No features	No	No	No	No
5GL.2130	Mine, Name Unknown	Shaft Mine	Heavy disturbance	No	No	No	No
5GL.2131	Golden Treasure Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.2132	Dyke Prospect Shaft	Prospect Shaft	Incomplete assemblage conveys some facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.2133	Dyke Mine	Shaft Mine	Heavy disturbance	No	No	No	No
5GL.2134	Ashtabula Mine	Shaft Mine	No features	No	No	No	No
5GL.2135	Dogtown	Residential Complex	Good assemblage conveys complex	High potential for domestic deposits	No	No	No
5GL.2136	Barker Mine	Shaft Mine	Incomplete assemblage conveys some facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.2137	Barker Prospect Shaft	Prospect Shaft	Incomplete assemblage conveys some facilities	No	No	No	No

Smith. #	Resource Name	Resource Type	Resource Characterization				
			Surface Archaeological Features	**Buried Archaeological Potential**	**Buildings**	**Engineered Structures**	**Objects (Machinery)**
5GL.2138	Barker Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.2139	Belcher Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	No	No	No	Hoist drum
5GL.2140	Mine, Name Unknown	Stope Mine	No features	No	No	No	No
5GL.2141	Kent County Mine	Shaft Mine	Good assemblage conveys facilities	Buried engineered features.	No	Extensive rock walls	No
5GL.2142	Pease-Kansas Mine: East Shaft	Shaft Mine	No features	No	No	No	No
5GL.2143	Pease-Kansas Mine: Main Shaft	Shaft Mine	Incomplete and poorly preserved	No	No	No	No
5GL.2144	Kansas Mine	Shaft Mine	Incomplete assemblage conveys some facilities	No	No	No	No
5GL.2145	Kansas Mine	Shaft Mine	No features	No	No	No	No
5GL.2146	Gilpin Tramway Bridge	Bridge	Rail bed segment	No	No	Bridge (dilapidated)	No
5GL.2147	Ophir-Burroughs Mine	Shaft Mine	Heavy disturbance	No	No	No	No
Total				**2**	**2**	**5**	**3**

Site 5GL.156 Kansas Mine

The Kansas Vein was among the richest gold producers in Gilpin County, and well-known in the mining industry for this reason. The vein was discovered in 1859, a product of the Gregory gold rush, and staked with a series of claims around 50'x200' in area. The unusual claim size was norm in the Nevadaville district until bylaws were revised during the 1870s, allowing for the statewide standard of 300'x1,500' in area. The Kansas series trended roughly 2,000' east-west across Quartz Hill's north flank. A number of independent outfits extracted the vein's richest ore through a series of shafts during the 1860s, helping to keep the mining industry alive following its 1865 collapse. The Denver Gold Company consolidated most claims during the late 1870s and developed the vein through a main shaft 1,350' deep. The consolidated Kansas property yielded intermittently into the 1910s. Various lessees also worked smaller shafts spaced along the vein. Although collectively recognized as the Kansas, each individual shaft had its own name and operating history, which can probably be pieced together from archival research.



Figure 3.3 View southeast at the Kansas Mine's (5GL.156) ore bin (F4) and its expertly constructed rock walls.



Figure 3.4 East detail of the Kansas Mine's (5GL.156) blacksmith shop remnant. A forge is at right, and an anvil block at left.

Kansas Mine Description

The site discussed here was one of the Kansas property's lesser shafts, near the series' center. At one time, the shaft was equipped with a steam-powered hoisting system and large ore bin within a substantial frame shaft house. All buildings, structures, and equipment except for the bins and a blacksmith forge were removed long ago, leaving an easily interpreted assemblage of archaeological features and good artifact assemblage.

The site has thrice been documented and evaluated as a historic resource. In 1982, the Colorado Preservation Office (today's OAHP) documented the site at a basic level and determined it ineligible. DRMS examined the records for a closure project during the late 1980s, offered no changes, and sealed the shaft while maintaining the site's integrity. RMC Consultants reevaluated the site in 2008, and understanding its significance as an archaeological resource, successfully reversed the status to eligible. In 2014, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) closed a new subsidence hole by backfilling it with waste rock, completing no documentation.

The shaft (F1) was sunk directly on the Kansas Vein; miners installed closed-type timber cribbing to retain its upper reaches. During the late 1980s, DRMS closed the shaft by installing a polyurethane foam plug in the collar, which is largely intact with original cribbing 4'x9' in area. The interior was divided into two compartments, each 3½'x3½' in-the-clear. The eastern one was for hoisting and the western a utility compartment. Hinges for a trapdoor are still bolted to the collar. A sump for emptying baling buckets used to unwater the shaft adjoins the north side,

and is a plank box 4'x5' in plan.

A frame shaft house enclosed the hoisting system, steam boiler, shop, and ore bins. The building was 27'x64' in plan, with the hoist and boiler in the west half, ore bins in the northeast quarter, and shop in the southeast quarter. A well-made platform (F3) graded with cut-and-fill methods and remnants of a floor presently remain. Workers erected a dry-laid rock wall around 6' high to retain the platform's fill-bank and a similar wall 4' high for the cut-bank. The platform's west half had a plank floor, but this gone and its surface now hummocky and becoming overgrown with aspens and lodgepole pines. A 15'x16' section of the plank floor in the east end remains, as does the blacksmith forge, assembled from a salvaged boiler smokestack section and sheet iron flashing.

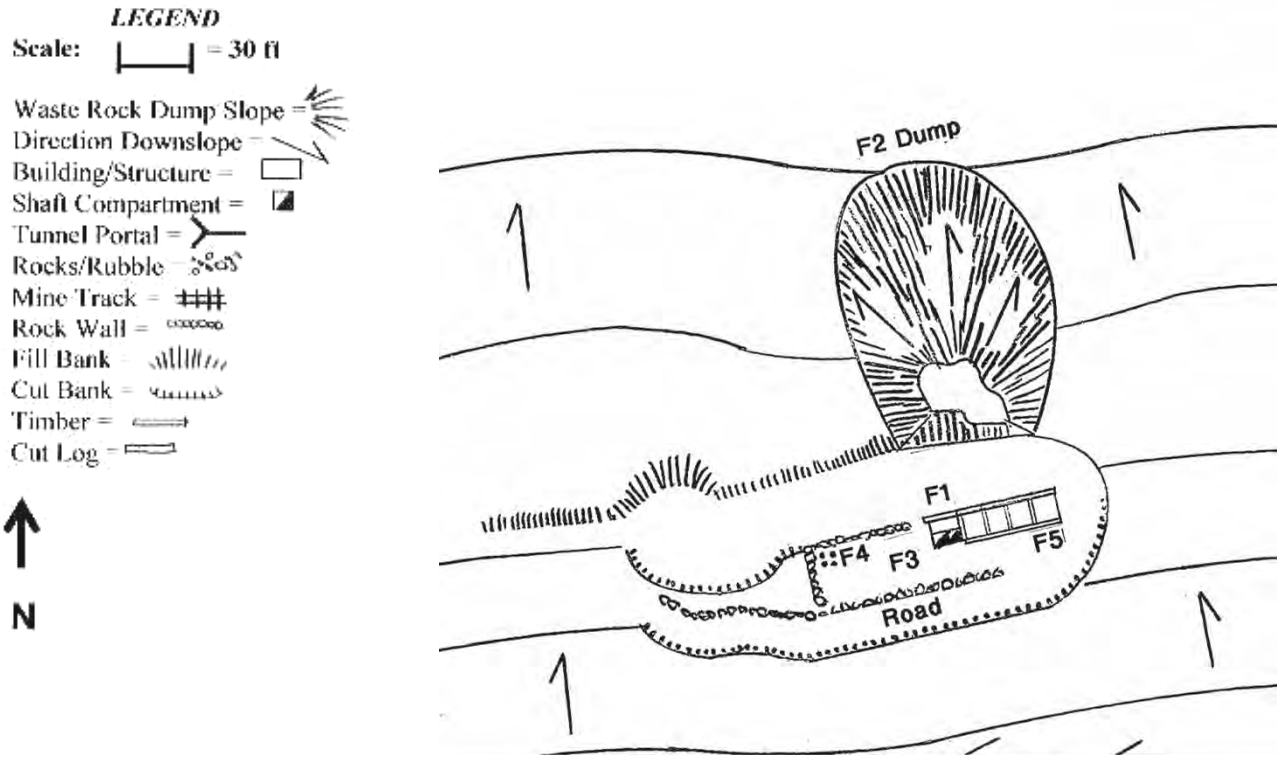


Figure 3.5 Site map of 5GL.156.

A foundation (F4) remains from the hoist, a single-drum steam unit 4'x7' in plan. The foundation features four anchor bolts in a brick pad, whose upper courses are gone.

The ore bin (F5) is largely intact and 12'x35' in plan on a dry-laid rock foundation. The structure is a sloped-floor type divided into four cells with gates stopped by louvered planks. Decking at one time covered the top, but this is mostly gone.

The waste rock dump was, at one time, a massive lobe of material 85'x126' in area and 12' thick extending north. The lobe is fairly well preserved, although within the year, DRMS used a bulldozer to scrape waste rock off the dump's east end and push it into recent underground subsidence. A thick deposit of shop refuse and boiler clinker lies on the east crest.

The site possesses a fairly complete artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse. Most structural materials are incorporated into the ore bins and shaft house debris, and scattered around the area to the north. Industrial artifacts, primarily shop refuse,

deteriorated pipes, and a few machine parts are mostly concentrated on and around the shaft house platform. In combination, wire nails, hand-finished bottle pieces, aqua window glass, and cans with inner-rolled and soldered side-seams reflect an age range spanning the 1890s-1910s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Kansas Mine Condition and Integrity

The resource is well preserved on an archaeological level, despite invasive mine closure with heavy equipment. The site's individual features clearly convey the surface facilities and their details. The shaft structure, catchment box for emptying a baling bucket, and the ore bins are intact but deteriorated. The shaft house platform is preserved and clearly defined, if slightly overgrown. The hoist foundation is easily identifiable. With original footprint, profile, and surfaces, the waste rock dump is a bold and distinct element of the area's historic landscape. Fir saplings are overtaking level surfaces, making photography difficult.

The resource possesses good integrity on an archaeological level. The individual features clearly convey the overall design of the surface plant. Being mostly intact, the shaft structure and ore bins have integrity of individual design, materials, and workmanship. The site possesses historical association and feeling, and is in a setting evocative of mining.

Kansas Mine Significance

The Kansas Mine is significant at a local level both as a prominent landscape element and as potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. The resource is a landmark because it is one of the larger and more visible mines on Nevada Gulch’s south wall, helping to define the series of mines on the formerly rich Kansas Vein.

Regarding potential eligibility, the resource can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering. The Kansas was among the more productive operations in Nevada Gulch, and the site is a good archaeological example its resource type, a shaft mine. In addition, the site offers important engineering features in the form of an intact shaft collar, baling bucket catchment box, blacksmith forge, and ore bins. All are good examples of their structure types and generally rare in the gulch.

Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.
- Thin vegetation on dump and around shaft house platform. Use caution to minimize disturbance.
- Stabilize the shaft collar, catchment box, and ore bins.

Site 5GL.159 Hubert Mine

Located on Nevadaville's northern edge, the Hubert Mine was a shaft operation worked during four time periods spanning 1862-circa 1942. Mentioned below, the timeframes are estimated from the site's archaeological and engineering features, and could be better defined with in-depth archival research, which is beyond the scope of this reconnaissance effort.

The State Historic Preservation Office registered the site as 5GL.159 in 1982 and recommended it as Need Data. The DRMS (now Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety) re-evaluated the site in 1987 for a closure project, completed no documentation of content, and then recommended the site ineligible. SHPO concurred despite lack of supporting information.



Figure 3.6 Southeast overview of the Hubbert Mine (5GL.159), its standing headframe, and collapsed hoist house.

Hubert Mine Description

In overview, the Hubert was small, shallow, and worked by hand with no machinery during the first period (1860s). The site was undoubtedly very simple at the time. Major improvements during the second period (1880s-1890s) erased all prior evidence, also leaving today's iconic waste rock dump and a good assemblage of archaeological features and representing a substantial surface plant. During the third period (1910s), a mining outfit installed new surface facilities to replace the old, and two engineered structures and a building ruin remain. During the last period (1930s), miners reused and adapted then-existing facilities, completing modifications to the structures and buildings but little else.

The mine's second period can be deciphered from archaeological features on-site. During the 1880s, the Hubert had a substantial, mechanized surface plant enclosed in a frame shaft

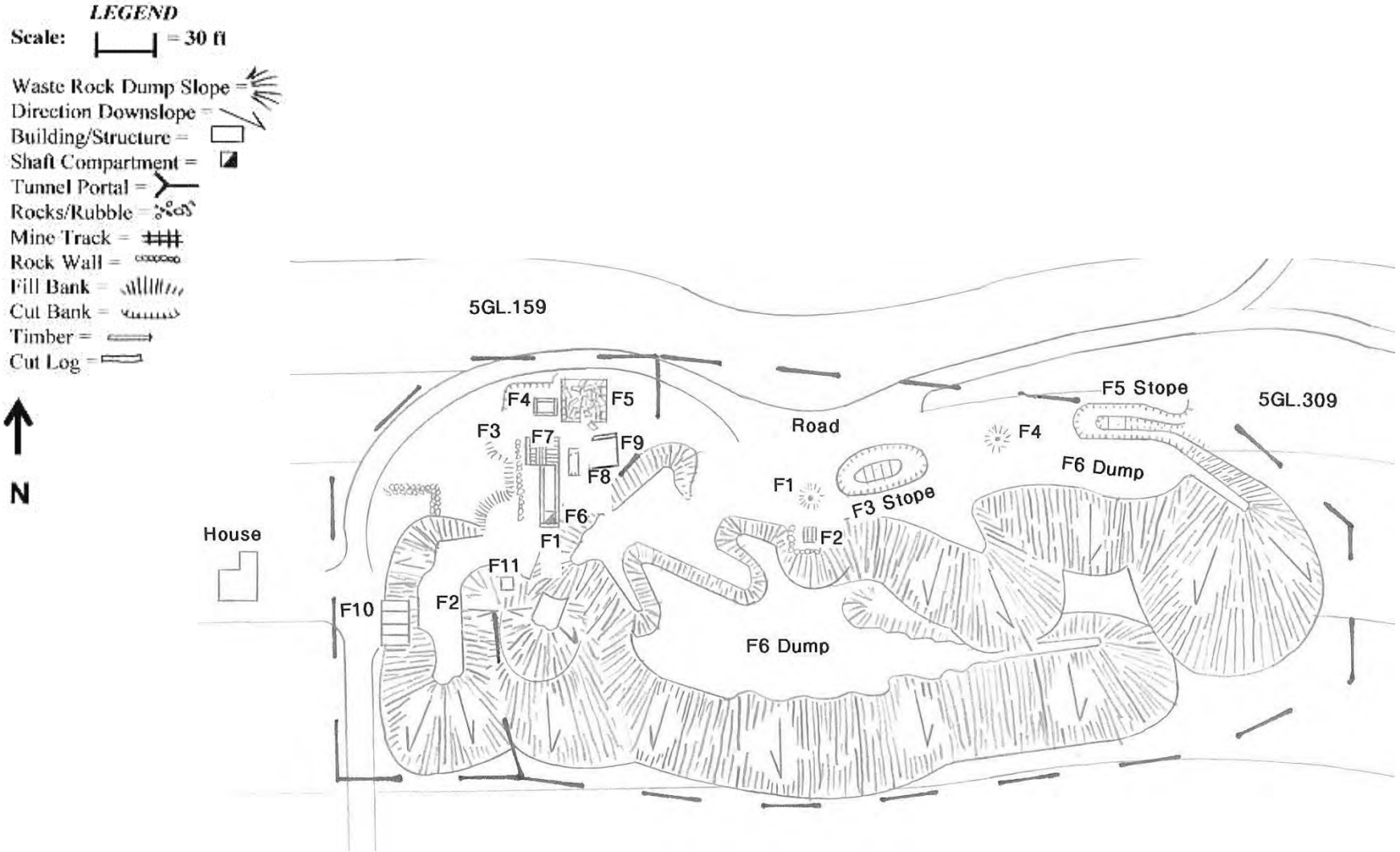


Figure 3.7 Site map of 5GL.159.

house. The hoisting system, enclosed in the building, included a powerful double-drum hoist, large headframe over the shaft, and two return-tube boilers providing steam power. The machinery, headframe, and shaft house were dismantled sometime during the 1900s or 1910s. Presently, a dry-laid rock foundation and earthen platform (F3) outlines the shaft house, which was L-shaped and 42'x70' in plan. A timber foundation (F4) 8'x9' in plan represents the hoist, and masonry ruins the boiler setting (F5). The ruins manifest as overgrown courses of bricks 20'x22' in area and 4' high on a well-made stone foundation.

During the 1910s, the third operation superimposed new but smaller-scale surface plant components over the old shaft house platform. In particular, the outfit salvaged a two-post gallows headframe from elsewhere and erected it over the shaft. Workers also installed a single-drum hoist a short distance north, stationed an air compressor adjacent, and erected a hoist house to enclose the machinery. The outfit also constructed a large ore bin on the waste rock dump's western flank. Still standing, the headframe (F6) is a Nevadaville landmark and is 6½' wide, 25' high, and assembled with full-length 7"x11" timbers. The crown features an early cast iron sheave wheel (cable pulley) with forked spokes, an unusual design. The third operation's hoist foundation (F7) is a lattice of salvaged 10"x10" timbers 10'x10' in plan. The hoist was smaller and bolted near center. The compressor was a two-stage, straight-line unit on a concrete foundation (F8) 2' wide, 11' long, and 3' high. The hoist house (F9) was based on a post-and-girt frame with 2"x6" studs, 1" thick plank siding, and corrugated sheet iron cladding. The building collapsed and half the materials have been salvaged, leaving crumpled eastern walls. Another local landmark, the ore bin (F10) is a sloped-floor type 15'x22' in plan and 17' high divided into four cells for different grades of payrock. A post-and-girt frame of 8"x8" timbers assembled with mortise-and-tenon joints supports the structure, walled inside with 2" thick planks. A track at one time crossed the top for ore input.

As was common during the Great Depression, the last operation reused and adapted some of the existing facilities for simpler work. The operation brought in a new and yet smaller hoist, installed on the earlier timber lattice foundation. The hoist is gone, but a pattern of anchor bolts is evident. The operation also used an open-free-swinging ore bucket as hoisting vehicle in the shaft, adding a chute on the headframe's south side to catch payrock from the vessel.

The site possesses a rich artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse centered on the foundations and hoist house ruin. The structural materials include lumber, timbers, cut and wire nails, common bricks, and corrugated sheet iron. The industrial artifacts are typical of mechanized shaft mines and include shop refuse, machine parts, pipe segments, and general hardware. The cut nails date to the 1880s, while most everything else reflects the 1890s-1910s.

The site is also significant because it features buried archaeological deposits in a privy pit (F11) countersunk in the waste rock dump's center shoulder. Workers constructed the pit by assembling a chamber of timber cribbing, and then burying it with waste rock over time. They installed a privy building (now gone) over the cribbing and gradually filled the pit with waste, ash, and fine waste rock. The cribbing is presently exposed. Buried artifacts within may convey information about miners' workplace behavior, a subject not yet studied through material culture.

Hubert Mine Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource is one of the better-preserved mines at Nevadaville. The

machinery is gone, but the headframe and ore bin stand intact, and are Nevadaville icons. The site has a well-preserved assemblage of archaeological features reflecting the mine's incarnations, as well as details of their surface facilities. The waste rock dump is also preserved. In 1987, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) carefully capped the shaft with a plug, being careful to preserve the collar timbering, avoid all other features, and maintain site integrity. The headframe is in danger of collapse, its north backbraces having buckled and foundation footers being rotten. The ore bin is deteriorated with decayed foundation timbers and missing siding and roof. The two structures are in need of emergency stabilization. Revegetation is minimal.

The resource possesses good integrity, and is an anchor of Nevadaville's landscape. Overall, the archaeological features and standing structures convey the design and content of the second and third-generation surface plants. Individually, the standing headframe and bin are good examples of their structure types, exhibiting design, materials, and workmanship. Although in ruins, enough remains of the hoist house to convey its materials, as well. The Hubert has integrity of feeling in itself, and contributes the same to Nevadaville. The site is also in an outstanding setting.

Hubert Mine Significance

The Hubert is among Nevada Gulch's more significant mine sites through its historical importance, visual prominence, and intact engineered structures. Looming over Nevadaville, the Hubert is an iconic landmark that provides the townsite with a strong sense of feeling and association with its mining industry. In addition, the mine is among the more prominent elements in greater Nevada Gulch's landscape.

Regarding potential eligibility, the resource can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering at a local level. The mine was among the most productive operations in Nevada Gulch, and the site is a good archaeological example its resource type, a shaft mine. At one time, the mine featured an advanced, heavily mechanized surface plant, and today's site's archaeological features such as foundations and ruins convey the plant's design and content. In addition, the site offers a standing headframe and ore bin, which are good examples of their structure types and generally rare in the gulch.

The site is also potentially eligible under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion E in the area of historical archaeology for its privy pit. The deposits within are likely important because they can probably contribute information to our current understanding of miners in the workplace. When using privies, miners often inadvertently dropped items into pits, and sometimes took advantage of their privacy and purposefully discarded goods used in secret. The pit thus may convey overt workplace practices as well as hidden behavior.

Hubert Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation. Necessary to reverse current ineligible status.
- Reverse current ineligibility status.
- Stabilize headframe, hoist house ruin, and ore bin.
- Explore potential for limited public access.

Site 5GL.309 Jones Mine

The site encompasses a series of open stopes and shafts on the same vein as the Hubert Mine (5GL.159), adjacent and west. The Jones is located on Nevada Hill's south shoulder on the northern edge of Nevadaville townsite, and the site's waste rock dump is a prominent landmark contributing heavily to the townsite's setting and feeling of mining.

As a resource in itself, the site is poorly preserved and has little integrity because of invasive mine closure for a 1987 project. DRMS registered the site as 5GL.309 for the project but completed no documentation of content. DRMS recommended the site ineligible, and OAHP concurred despite lack of supporting information. All the openings were bulldozed closed by pushing in waste rock scraped off the dump.



Figure 3.8 In the northwest overview, the Jones Mine (5GL.309) is the huge dump at center, contributing feeling to Nevadaville, below.

Jones Mine Description

Working the vein from the top downward, miners incised two stopes (F3, F5) directly in the ground. The Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) capped them by digging out the openings and covering them with concrete panels, creating two craters 24'x45' and 20'x55' in area, respectively. In the past, a mining outfit developed deeper sections of the vein through two vertical shafts (F1, F4). DRMS closed these as well by bulldozing waste rock over concrete plugs, the shafts now being nearly indistinct. The western shaft features remnants of a shaft house platform and hoist foundation (F2), mostly destroyed during closure. The platform's

remaining portion is 11'x12' in area and outlined with dry-laid rock walls. The hoist foundation consists of 8"x8" timber footers 3½'x6' in plan. The dump (F5), the site's important element, is a bench 120'x390' in area and 18' thick.

The site possesses an incomplete artifact assemblage, caustic waste rock dissolving small iron items, and shaft closure destroying most others. A few pieces of structural material, primarily wire and cut nails, and blacksmithing debris, are distributed around the western shaft. The site lacks evidence of buried archaeological features or deposits.

Jones Mine Condition and Integrity

The site's primary value is as a visual anchor for Nevadaville's historic landscape. Looming over the townsite, the dump possesses its historic footprint and profile. As an individual resource, however, the site no longer conveys its type because invasive mine closure destroyed character-defining features and the artifact assemblage. The mine openings were capped and are no longer clearly identifiable, and the waste rock dump's top-surface scraped with a bulldozer, erasing small-scale features.

The resource possesses poor integrity. The waste rock dump contributes heavily to Nevadaville's setting and feeling because it retains its original footprint and profile. But, without character-defining features representing the surface plant, the site no longer has integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or association.

Jones Mine Significance

The Jones is locally significant as a prominent landmark on Nevadaville's north edge. The massive dump is important to Nevadaville's setting of mining resources, and conveys a strong sense of association with industry. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other substantial mines in the gulch, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Jones Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and prevent its development.

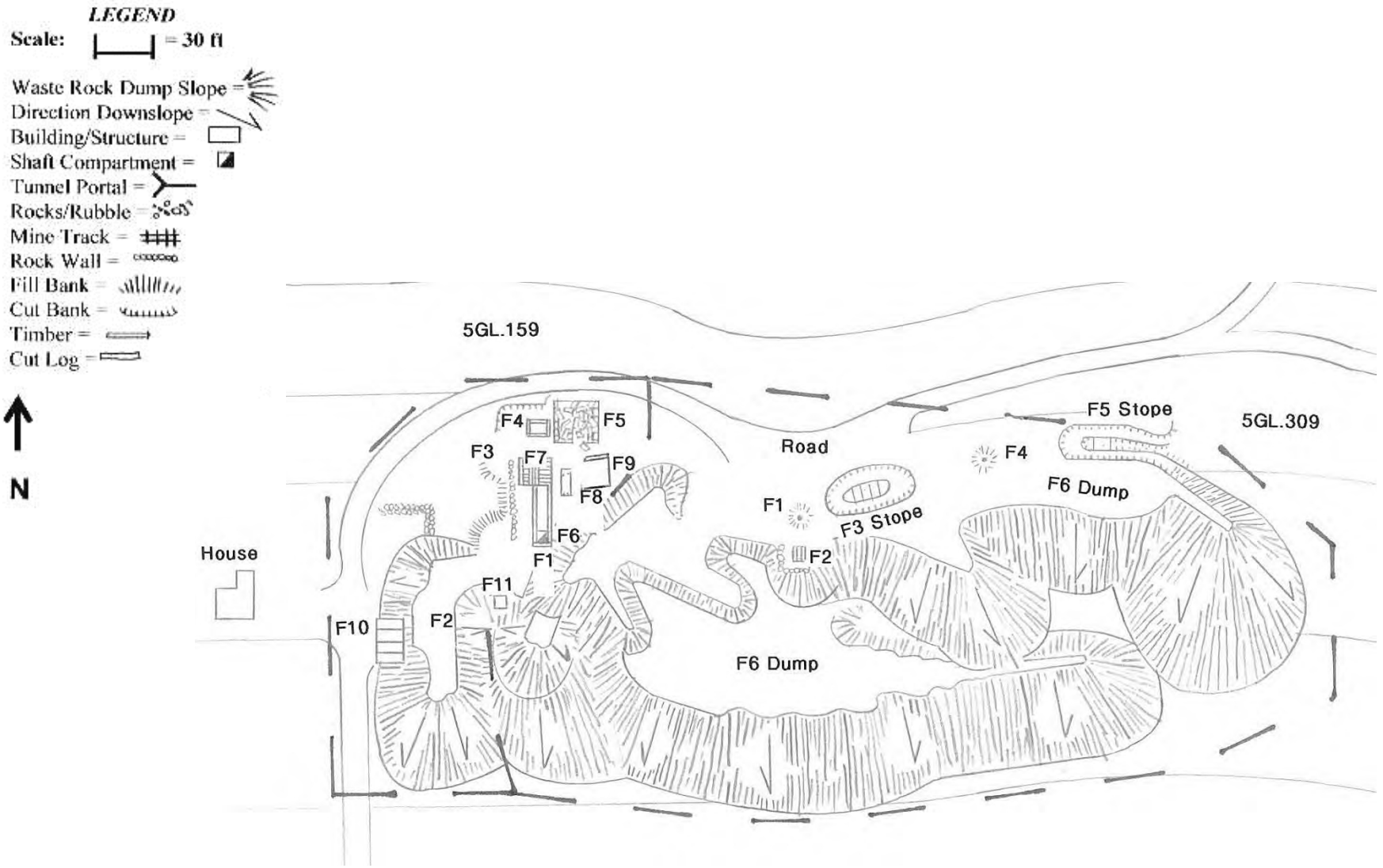


Figure 3.9 Site map of 5GL.309.

Site 5GL.359 Senderberg Mine

The Senderberg is an archaeological example of a shaft mine, the resource type. During the 1870s, a mining outfit sank a vertical shaft on the Senderberg Vein, adjacent to and parallel to the Prize Vein, a rich formation developed through the Prize Mine. The Senderberg is on Nevada Hill's southeast shoulder, near Nevadaville's northeastern edge.

DRMS registered the site as 5GL.309 for a 1987 closure project but completed no documentation of content. DRMS recommended the site ineligible, and OAHP concurred despite lack of supporting information.

Senderberg Mine Description

During the 1870s, the Senderberg had a frame shaft house enclosing the shaft collar, a small hoist on the shaft's north edge, and a simple blacksmith shop. Miners used ore cars on a track to dump waste rock south. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, and the shaft collar slumped in, leaving an incomplete assemblage of archaeological features and a few artifacts.

The shaft is a subsidence pit 30' in diameter with no original form, and the dump consists of a rounded pad around the shaft with prominent lobe extending south. The dump is 40'x70' in area and 8' thick with original footprint, profile, and surface. The shaft house stood on a platform around the shaft, but collapse drew nearly all the platform into the subsidence funnel. Presently remaining is an incomplete, partial pad only 10'x12' in area with embedded rocks marking wall footers. A veneer of waste rock extends northeast.

The site possesses a sparse artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse. Most structural materials, cut and wire nails, and several logs, are distributed around the dump. Industrial artifacts, limited to shop refuse, is mostly concentrated around the building platform. In combination, cut and wire nails reflect an age range spanning the 1870s through 1910s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because short-lived activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Senderberg Mine Condition and Integrity

The resource's primary value is as a contributing element of Nevadaville's historic landscape. Individually, the resource is poorly preserved due to a century of natural deterioration. The shaft collapsed and became a large subsidence area that drew in adjacent small-scale features including at least half the shaft house platform and foundation for a headframe. Decades of sheet-wash also deposited a thick layer of sand over level surfaces. As a result, the mine's surface facilities can no longer be interpreted.

The Senderberg possesses mixed integrity. As an entity, the resource has no integrity of design, materials, or workmanship because buildings and structures are long gone, and the surface facilities impossible to interpret. The resource does, however, have integrity of feeling and setting, and its prominent waste rock dump contributes the same to nearby Nevadaville.

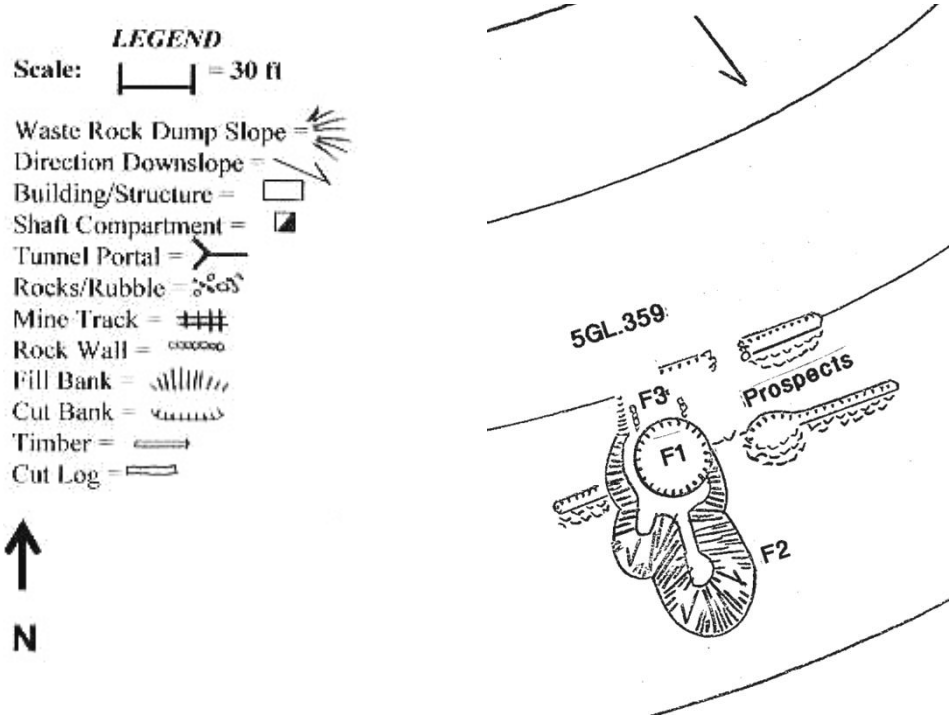


Figure 3.10 Site map of 5HL.359.

Senderberg Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is not only a prominent landmark on Nevada Gulch's north wall, but also is one in a cluster of other mines with visual presence in the immediate area.

Senderberg Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.1112 Flack Mine

The Flack was among Nevadaville's more important gold producers, generating around $150,000 between discovery in 1860 and peak production circa 1885. The site, a shaft mine, is also among Nevadaville's better resources with a mostly-intact hoisting system including standing hoist house. The site is on Alps Hill's northeast flank amid a doghair fir forest and surrounded by other mines. The Barker Mine's main shaft (5GL.2138) is adjacent and south.

In 1999, DRMS registered the site for a closure project, completed no documentation of content, and then recommended the site ineligible. SHPO officially evaluated the site as Need Data.



Figure 3.11 View south at the Flack Mine (5GL.1112). A two-post gallows headframe stands right of a hoist house, with its shed roofline and tall window for hoist cable (F2, F4).

Flack Mine Description

The site presently features a circa 1910 surface plant including an intact shaft collar, a frame hoist house, standing headframe, and gasoline hoist. An earthen platform with dry-laid rock foundation, an archaeological feature, represents the mine's ore bin. The entire surface plant was oriented north-south, characteristic of professional design and engineering. In 1999, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) carefully capped the shaft with a plug, preserving the timbering and headframe.

The shaft (F1) was 3½'x6½' in plan and divided into two compartments. The main, the hoisting compartment, was 3½'x3½' in-the-clear (interior dimensions), and the second compartment, a manway, was adjacent, west, and 2'x3½' in-the-clear. Both are framed with timbers.

The headframe (F2) is a two-post gallows type standing over the shaft's south side on a foundation of 8"x16" timber footers. The structure is 5' wide and 24' high with backbraces extending 17' south, all professionally assembled with salvaged timbers. The vertical posts are full-length 8"x9" timbers, the joining cross-members are 6"x8" timbers, and the backbraces full-length 6"x8" beams. The woodwork was assembled with notch-joints and iron tie rods. The

headframe's crown has two mounts for a sheave wheel, and the north side features a trapdoor dumping apron with armored slot for the hoist cable. Presently, the headframe leans east and is in immediate danger of collapse because the eastern foundation footer is rotten through.

The hoist (F3) is a horizontal, single-cylinder gasoline type 4' wide and 10½' long. The cable drum is at front, the gasoline cylinder at rear, and dual 5½' diameter flywheels and crankshaft in between. The machine is well-preserved but missing some small fittings.

The hoist house (F4) is a frame building 18'x24' in plan on a waste rock pad retained by rock alignments, which also serve as wall footers. The building faces the shaft and has a shed roofline 16' high at front and 8' high at rear. The frame is a vernacular execution of a post-and-girt support system with 2"x6" studs, girts, and footers. The walls are sided with 1" thick planks clad with tarpaper tacked down with wood strips. The east and west walls feature 28"x48" windows, and the front a 31"x81" window for the hoist cable, 25"x53" sliding window underneath, and 72"x73" doorway. The roof is now missing and rocks gone from underneath the northeast corner, which is no longer supported. The building is in immediate danger of collapse.

Using ore cars on a track, miners dumped waste rock north and east of the shaft, spreading out a pad 84'x105' in area and 9' thick. The pad is well-preserved.

The site possesses a sparse artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse concentrated in and around the hoist house. Structural materials include lumber, wire nails, window glass, and sheet iron. Industrial artifacts are primarily bits of shop refuse such as anthracite coal, forge clinker, and small parts. In combination, the wire nails, use of salvaged lumber, and the gas hoist reflect an age range spanning the 1910s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.



Figure 3.12 West view of the Flack Mine's (5GL.1112) hoist, a single-cylinder gasoline model.

Flack Mine Condition and Integrity

The site is an excellent example of a shaft mine and also is a prominent element of Nevada Gulch's landscape. In condition, the resource is well-preserved overall, its individual features representing the surface plant and details of its components. Although capped by DRMS, the shaft features an intact timbered collar. The headframe and hoist house still stand, and a gas hoist is within the hoist house. The dump is also preserved with most of its original surfaces. The headframe and hoist house, however, face immediate threat of collapse. The timber footers supporting the headframe are rotten, allowing the structure to lean eastward. The hoist house has no roof, its 2"x6" plank footers are decayed, and the entire northeast corner unsupported. The headframe and building warrant emergency stabilization.

The resource possesses sound integrity on architectural and engineering levels. The intact shaft collar, headframe, hoist house, and gas hoist convey design, materials, and workmanship of the surface plant in entirety, as well as its individual components. The site is in an excellent setting, and combined with the standing structures, has high integrity of association and feeling of Nevadaville mining.

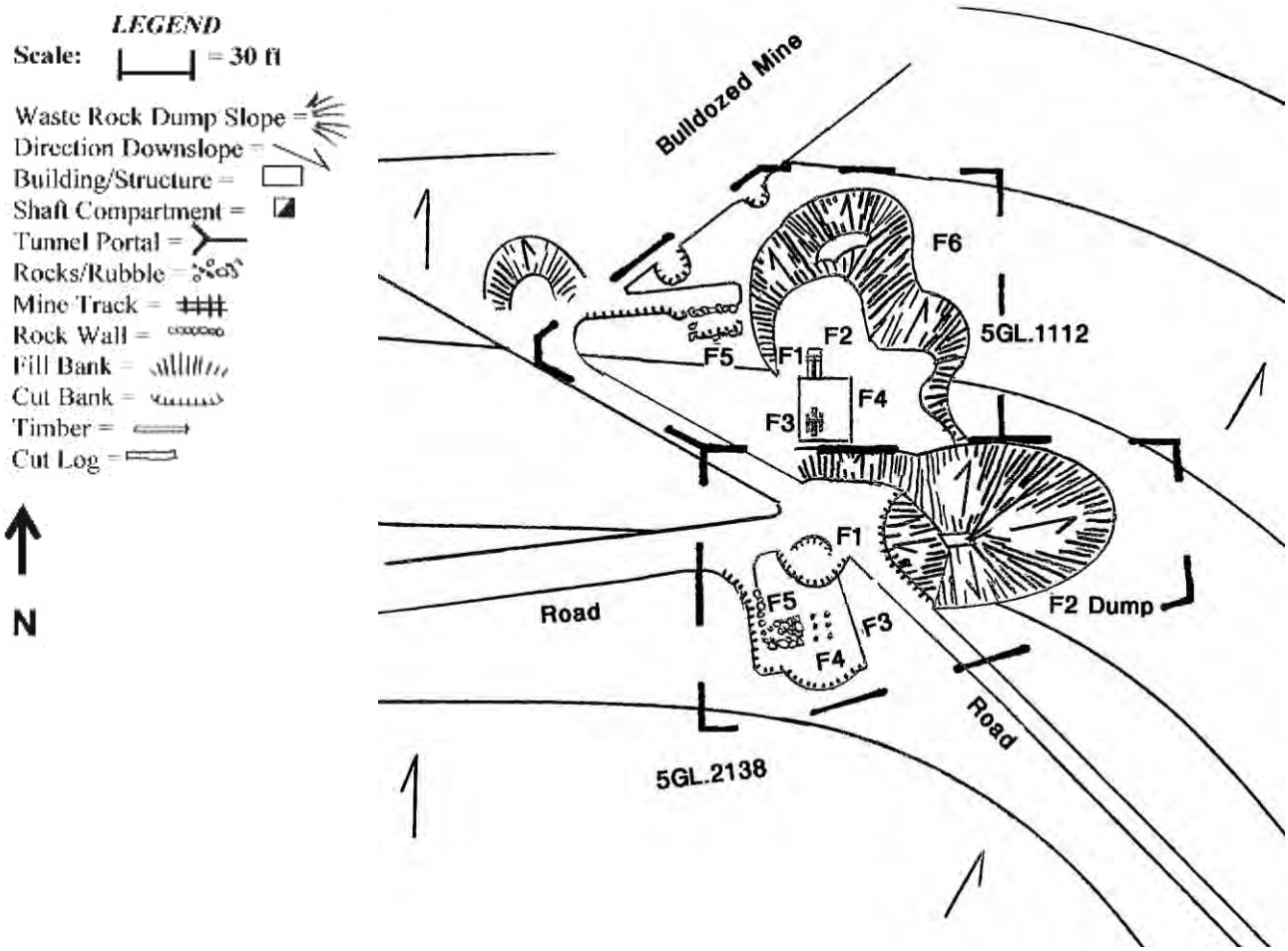


Figure 3.13 Site map of 5GL.1112.

Flack Mine Significance

The Flack is locally significant because of its historical importance, intact hoisting system, and as a prominent landscape element. The resource is a landmark because its headframe, hoist, and hoist house add important engineered and architectural detail to the landscape. Further, the hoisting system is a surviving example of the dozens like it at one time scattered throughout the gulch.

Regarding potential eligibility, the resource can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry, Architecture, and Engineering. The shaft was among the more productive operations in Nevada Gulch, and the site is a good example its resource type, a shaft mine. Further, the hoisting system exemplifies in detail the structures, buildings, materials, workmanship, componentry, and design at one time common throughout the gulch.

Flack Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation. Necessary to reverse current Need data status.
- Reverse current Need Data status.
- Stabilize headframe and hoist house.

Site 5GL.2128 Shaft Mine

The Shaft Mine, both the historic property name and archaeological resource type, is a prominent landmark immediately above Nevadaville. The site is on Nevada Hill's south crest, a landscape of other mines, numerous prospects, and building platforms representing the townsite's northern outskirts.

In 1987, DRMS closed several shafts to the west, also under the name of Shaft Mine. The agency registered the adjacent resource as 5GL.305 without documenting site content, and then recommended it ineligible. Based on close proximity, DRMS probably closed the Shaft Mine described here at the same time, completing no documentation at all.

Shaft Mine Description

All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, leaving a good but simple assemblage of archaeological features. When intact, the mine featured a shaft on a mineralized vein, a hoist house on a waste rock platform adjacent and north, a large waste rock dump extending south, an ore bin at the dump's southeast toe, and a road providing wagon access to the bin. The hoist house enclosed a blacksmith shop and a steam hoisting system with a portable boiler.

The shaft (F1) no longer retains its original form, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) having capped it with concrete panels. The dump extends south, and is a prominent, well-formed, and preserved lobe (F2) 70' wide, 160' long, and 12' thick. Miners

graded the top-surface flat for ore car tracks, which are gone. The hoist house platform north of the shaft is a distinct and preserved pad (F3) 18'x20' in area and 3' thick. Only light structural debris reflects the hoist house, no clear footprint or foundations being evident. A large foundation (F4) does, however, represent the hoist. The foundation is a rectangular cluster of mortared rocks 5½'x6' in plan with a perimeter of anchor bolts. The footprint indicates that the hoist was a single-drum steam unit. The boiler and shop were near the hoist, but no small-scale features remain from them. A platform with low rock wall (F5) 18'x24' in area represents the ore bin, at the waste rock dump's southeast toe.

The site possesses a sparse artifact assemblage. Light structural materials and industrial refuse are distributed around the hoist house platform where most activity and facilities were. Structural debris is limited primarily to wire nails, window glass, and a few bricks, while industrial refuse consists of boiler clinker, blacksmithing debris, forged iron scraps, and several machine parts. In combination, wire nails, and aqua and amethyst glass reflect an age range generalized to the 1890s through 1910s. Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because no privy pit could be found, and the operation did not generate solid waste in sufficient volume. Refuse dumps are absent.

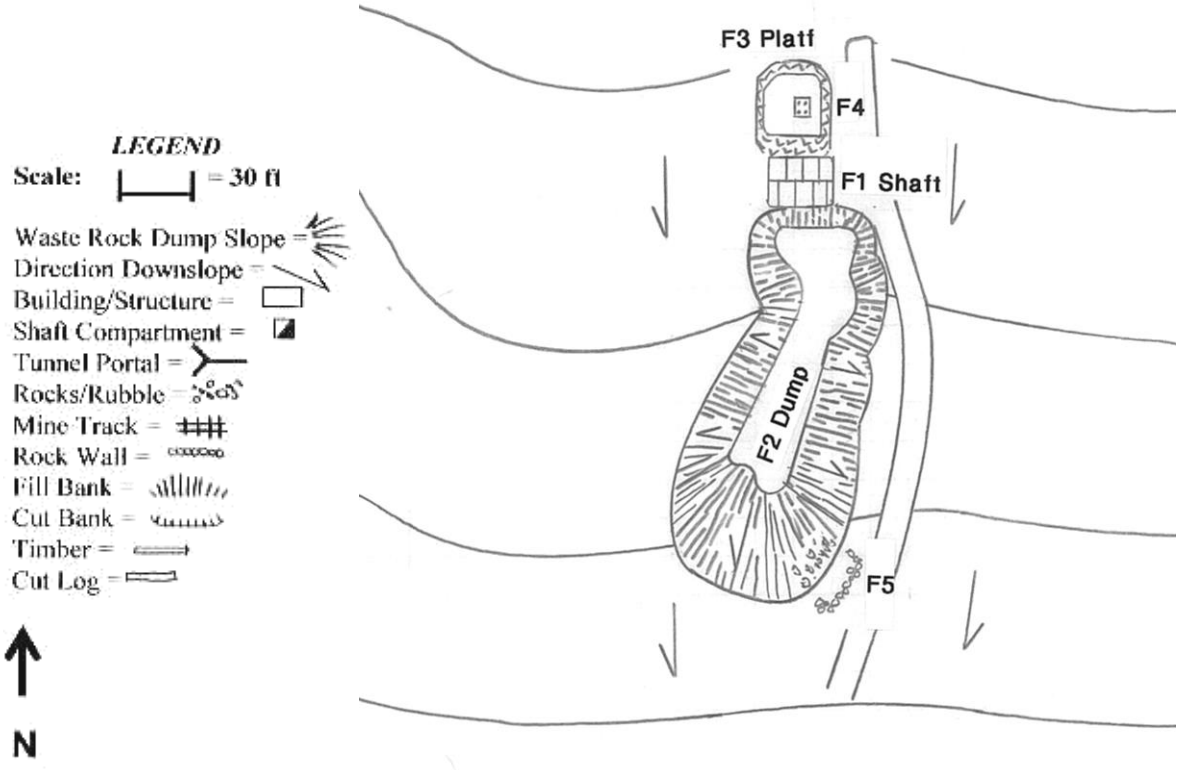


Figure 3.13 Site map of 5GL.2128.

Shaft Mine Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource is well-preserved on an archaeological level. All buildings, structures, and large artifacts are gone, leaving the features and artifacts noted above. The assemblage is sparse because caustic waste rock disintegrated most small iron pieces, while larger items were removed. The shaft is the only feature in poor condition, its collar having been capped with concrete panels by mine closure in 1987. The ore bin foundation is faint because

storm runoff washed sediment down off the dump and partially buried it.

The resource possesses integrity on an archaeological level, and, located directly above Nevadaville, is a prominent contributing element of the historic landscape. The remaining archaeological features convey the general design and content of the surface plant, as well as a few details such as type of hoist and boiler. But, without standing buildings or structures, the site lacks integrity of materials and workmanship. On the edge of Nevadaville, and amid numerous other mines, the site has feeling and setting.

Shaft Mine Significance

The Shaft Mine is significant at a local level both as a prominent landscape element and potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. The resource is a landmark because it is one of the larger and more visible mines on Nevada Gulch's north wall above Nevadaville, contributing to the townsite's setting of mining resources.

Regarding potential eligibility, the Shaft Mine can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering. The mine was a component of Nevadaville's mining industry, and presently is a good archaeological example its resource type.

Shaft Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and prevent its development.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.

Site 5GL.2129 Senderberg Mine: East Shaft

During the 1860s, mining outfits developed the Prize-Senderberg Vein through two shafts around 250' apart: the Senderberg East and Senderberg West. Although the shafts were on the same claim, they were worked by separate parties at least for a time. A third outfit developed the Prize Mine (5GL.164) around 1,000 farther east. The Senderberg shafts are on Nevada Hill's southeast shoulder, around 1,100' northeast of Nevadaville's northern edge.

Senderberg East Description

The Senderberg East, discussed here, took in a rich section of the vein featuring gold ore cropping out at ground-surface. Miners sank two shafts (F1, F3) and then worked the vein from bottom up until breaking through to daylight. In so doing, the miners created an open stope, or narrow cavity where the ore had been. During work underground, the miners used ore cars to dump waste rock downslope and easterly from the shafts and stope, building up a cluster of pads and lobes.

During the late 1980s, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) closed the openings by bulldozing in much of the waste rock dump, installing concrete plugs, and burying them with more waste rock. The closures destroyed the site. The western shaft is now a waste rock mound 8' in diameter with pipe monument, and the eastern shaft is a waste rock blob

30' in diameter also with a monument. The stope is a rectangular depression 22'x33' in area with concrete panels at bottom. The dump is a disorganized, hummocky mass 10' thick with some original profile.

The site possesses only a handful of artifacts, most having been lost to the closure project. Artifacts include cut nails, lumber fragments, and blacksmith clinker. Buried archaeological deposits are absent because privy pits could not be found and activity was limited to work underground and tended not to generate material in volume.

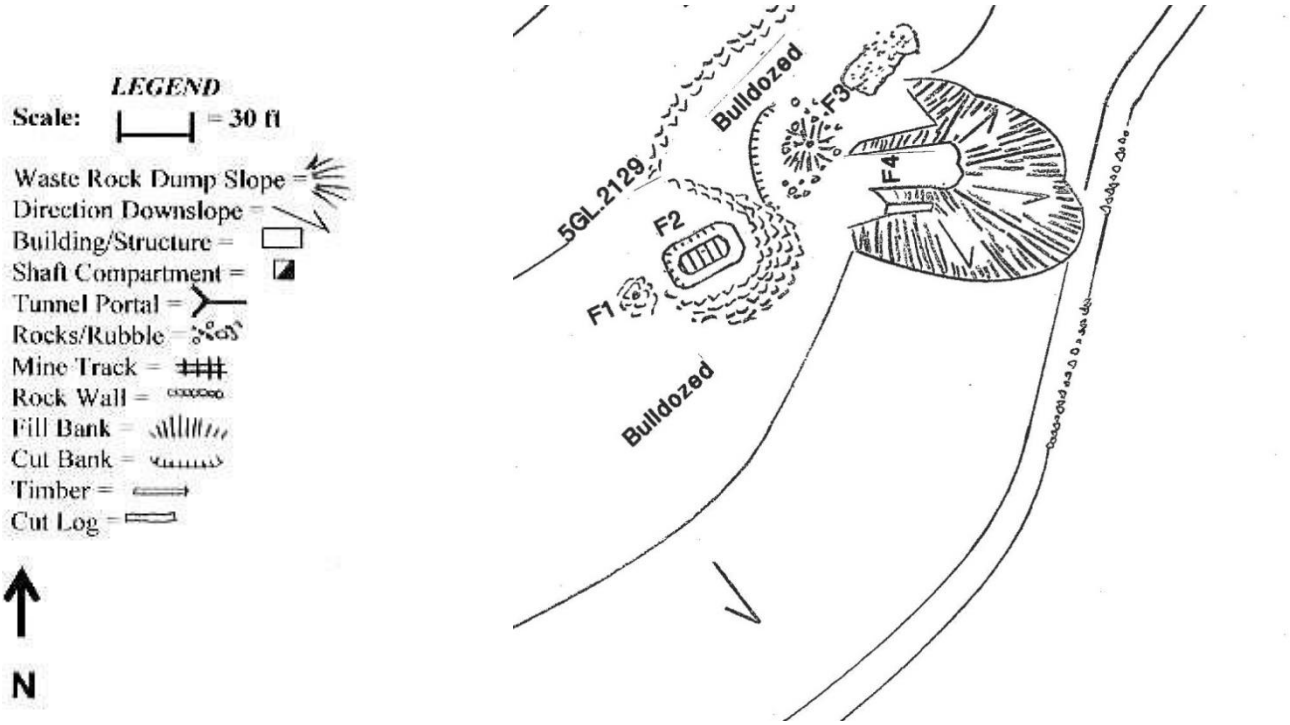


Figure 3.14 Site map of 5GL.2129.

Senderberg East Condition and Integrity

The resource is a poor example of its resource type because it has no preserved features. When DRMS closed the shafts and stope, it bulldozed waste rock into them, erasing all the site's features and most artifacts. The dump lacks its historic footprint, surfaces, and profile, and yet, the disorganized piles still remaining do contribute to the landscape.

The resource possesses almost no integrity because of invasive mine closure methods. Without intact historic features, the site offers no design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Senderberg East Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is a prominent landmark on Nevada Gulch's north wall, enhanced by its distinct, light-gray appearance. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other mines in the immediate area, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Senderberg East Management Recommendations

- Prevent the site's development.

Site 5GL.2130 Mine, Name Unknown

The site is a heavily damaged archaeological example of a shaft mine, the resource type. The mine's name is uncertain because the shaft was sunk in a strip of ground between the Prize-Senderberg to the south and Golden Treasure Vein to the north. The veins trend east-west and are 250' apart.

Mine Description

When operating, the mine had a mechanized hoisting system, a blacksmith shop, and waste rock dump with rail line. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, and DRMS closed the shaft during the late 1980s. DRMS plugged the shaft with concrete and then bulldozed in its waste rock dump. The site now offers an incomplete assemblage of archaeological features.

The shaft collar is presently a subsidence pit around 20' in diameter. The hoisting system was located north on a waste rock platform mostly cut away during shaft closure. Critical small-scale features representing the hoisting system and shop were destroyed in the process. Miners used ore cars to dump waste rock south and east, building up a pad approximately 90'x90' in area and 16' thick. When DRMS closed the shafts and stope in Site 5GL.2129 to the south, it bulldozed away the dump's eastern 35' for fill, altering the historic footprint and profile. The dump is, however, similar enough in appearance to contribute to the historic landscape.

The site possesses an impoverished artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse. Most artifacts are distributed around the remaining building platform where the shop and machinery were located. Industrial refuse is mostly shop refuse and boiler clinker. In combination, cut nails, wire nails, and amethyst glass reflect an age range spanning the 1870s-1910.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity was brief and tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

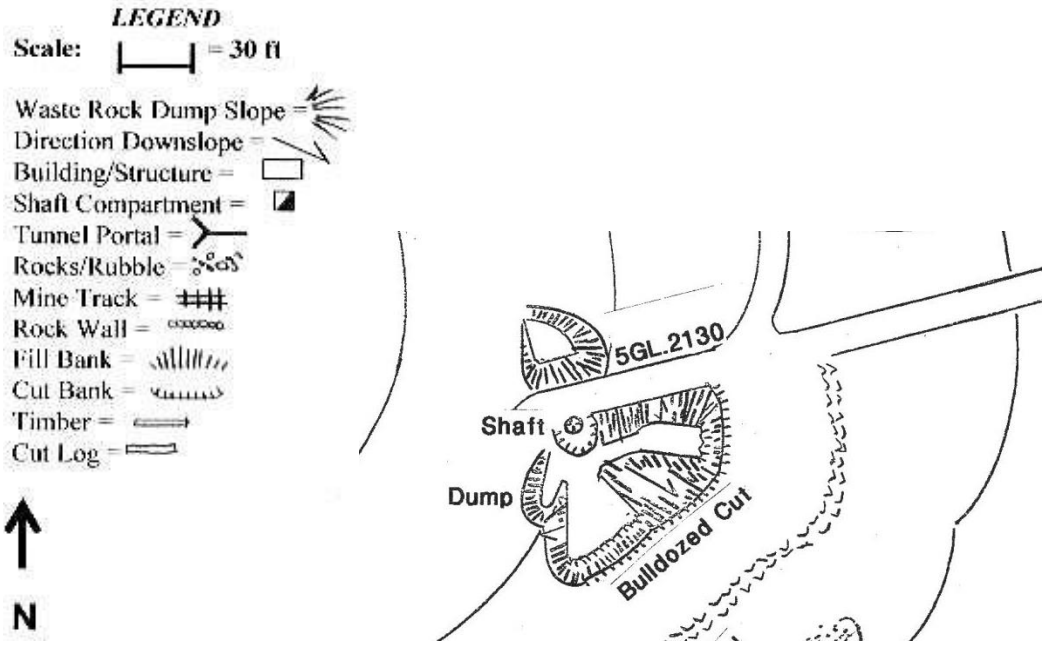


Figure 3.15 Site map of 5GL.2130.

Mine Condition and Integrity

Mine closure left the site in poor condition. The shaft was backfilled with material bulldozed from the dump's northern portion and from the shaft house platform's southern section, erasing all small-scale features. The eastern one-third of the waste rock dump was pushed south to backfill shafts and a stope at nearby Site 5GL.2129. The dump no longer possesses its historic footprint, profile, or surface.

The resource possesses poor integrity because of the closure project. The remaining shaft subsidence, waste rock dump, and partial platform are insufficient to convey design, feeling, and association. In addition, the site lacks integrity of materials and workmanship because buildings and structures are absent.

Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is a prominent landmark on Nevada Gulch's north wall, enhanced by its distinct, light-gray appearance. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other mines in the immediate area, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Mine Management Recommendations

- Prevent the site's development.

Site 5GL.2131 Golden Treasure Mine

The Golden Treasure Mine was a shaft operation on a vein by the same name crossing east-west through Nevada Hill's east shoulder. Today, site is an archaeological example of a shaft mine, the resource type. Developed during the 1870s, the Golden Treasure featured a shaft house enclosing the shaft collar, steam hoist, boiler, and shop. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, and DRMS capped the shaft during the late 1980s, leaving an assemblage of archaeological features.

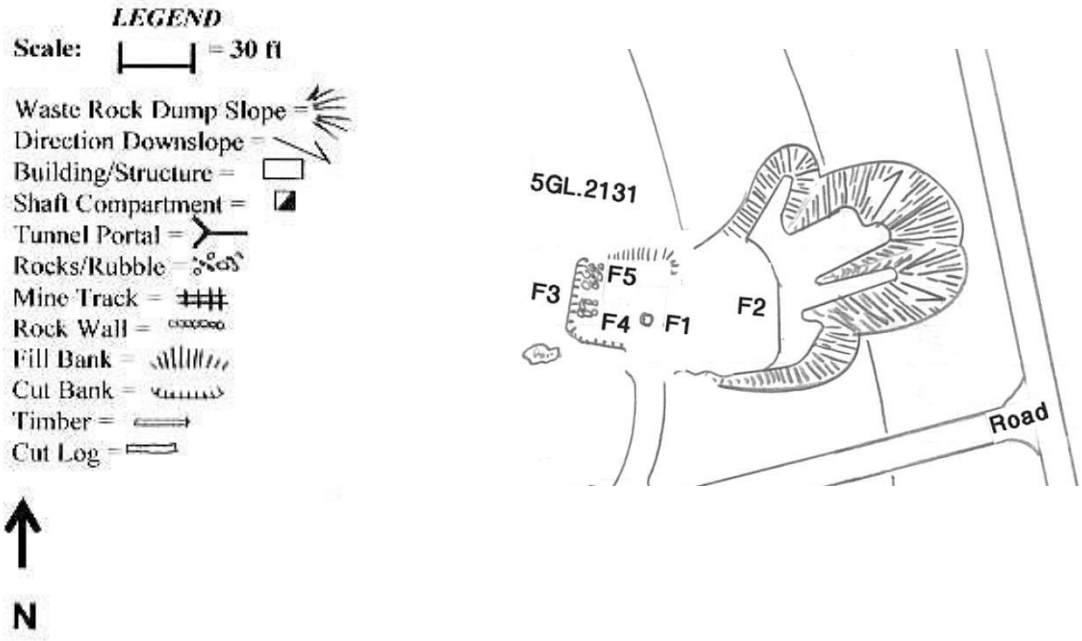


Figure 3.16 Site map of 5GL.2131.

Golden Treasure Mine Description

The shaft (F1) was plugged with a culvert and some waste rock scraped off the dump (F2). Disturbance was light, the dump being a fairly well-preserved pad with four lobes totaling 90'x115' in area and 9' thick. The lobes represent dead-end rail spurs specifically for dumping the waste rock. The shaft house extended west from the shaft, a platform (F3) presently remaining. Although the eastern one-third was scraped away during closure, enough remains to indicate that the building was approximately 25'x40' in plan. The hoist, represented by a dry-laid rock foundation with an anchor bolt, was a single-drum steam unit 4'x5' in plan, and the boiler was a locomotive type on a dry-laid rock pad 5'x9' in area, the rocks now somewhat scattered.

The site possesses a good artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse. Most artifacts are distributed around the shaft house platform where the machinery and shop were. In combination, cut nails, crude bricks, and hole-in-cap cans with lapped side-seams reflect an age range spanning the 1870s and 1880s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Golden Treasure Mine Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource is fairly well preserved on an archaeological level. Closure of the shaft caused the only substantial disturbance, waste rock and the eastern one-third of the shaft house platform having been scraped in, and a culvert then inserted into the remaining opening. The site's individual features clearly convey basics of the surface plant, including shaft house size and boiler and hoist type.

The resource possesses integrity on an archaeological level. The remaining features convey the general design of the surface plant, but without buildings, structures, or machinery, materials, and workmanship are not apparent. The site has some feeling of historic mining, and is a contributing element of Nevadaville's historic landscape.

Golden Treasure Mine Significance

The Golden Treasure Mine is locally significant both as a landscape element and potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. The resource is a landmark because it is among a cluster of shafts on Nevada Gulch's north rim.

Regarding potential eligibility, the resource can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering. The shaft was among the early operations in Nevada Gulch, and the site is a good archaeological example its resource type, a shaft mine.

Golden Treasure Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually, prevent its development, and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.

Site 5GL.2132 Dyke Prospect Shaft

The site was a simple prospect shaft on the Dyke Vein, trending northeast across Nevada Hill's southeast flank. The vein was developed through the larger Dyke Mine (5GL.2133) to the east. Both sites are within Nevadaville's eastern suburb, represented by residential building platforms above and below. The site's two waste rock dumps are visible from County Road 1-S, passing a short distance south and below. All buildings and equipment were removed long ago, leaving only two shafts, their waste rock dumps, and a platform for a shaft house.

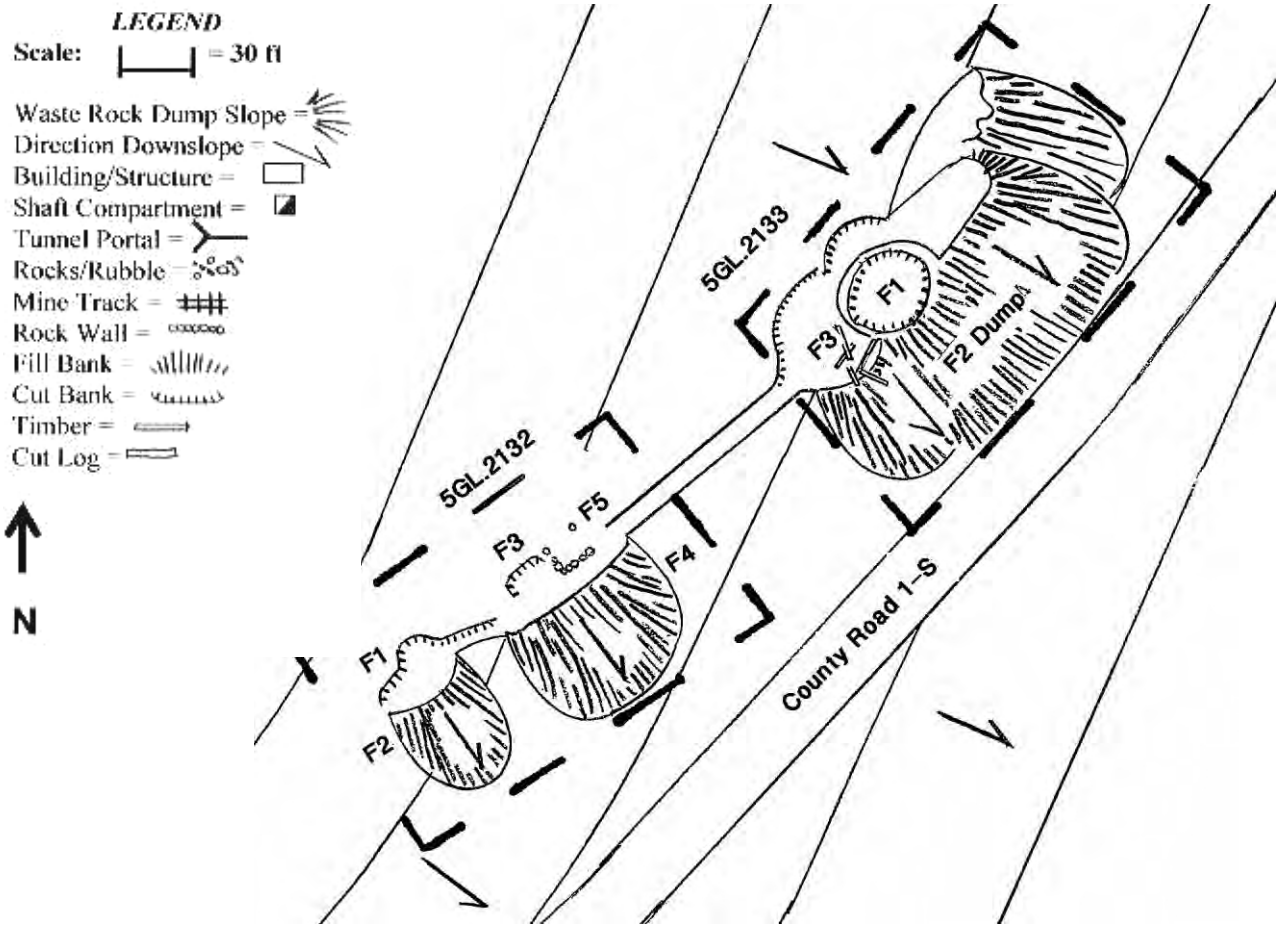


Figure 3.17 Site map of 5GL.2132.

Dyke Prospect Shaft Description

Prospectors sank the shafts to sample the gold-bearing Dyke Vein. The southwestern shaft (F1) was abandoned as a simple prospect with few if any surface improvements. The shaft slumped closed and is now a subsidence depression 9' in diameter and 2' deep overgrown with thick grass. The prospectors dumped waste rock downslope by upending an ore bucket, depositing a fan (F2) of gray rock 36'x45' in area and 3' thick. The dump is a contributing element of the landscape.

The northeastern shaft (F3) began as a prospect but was improved for production once it encountered gold ore. Historically, the shaft had a hand windlass as a hoist and a blacksmith shop enclosed in a shaft house. The shaft collar imploded and became a depression 6'x10' in area and 2' deep overgrown with grass. The waste rock dump is a distinct fan (F4) of gray rock 50'x66' in area and 4' thick. The prospectors erected the shaft house on a cut-and-fill platform (F5) surrounding the shaft. The platform is 12'x27' in area and fairly well defined with an abrupt cut-bank along the northwest side and a dry-laid rock alignment along the southeast side. A middle alignment divides the platform in half, the northeastern being lower than the southwestern where the shaft was. The platform is subtle but the dump has visual presence and is

a contributing element of the landscape.

The site possesses an impoverished artifact assemblage because the operation was simple and short-lived. But the surrounding slope offers a rich scatter of domestic artifacts from the suburb's residential features. Only a few cut nails and pieces of anthracite coal from blacksmithing can be directly attributed to the site.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Dyke Prospect Shaft Condition and Integrity

The resource in its simplicity is fairly well preserved, its archaeological features being clearly identifiable but lacking detail after more than a century of abandonment. The shafts imploded and are relatively small subsidence pits overgrown with thick grass. The waste rock dumps possess original surfaces, footprints, and profiles. The southwestern dump is becoming overgrown with grass while the northeastern one is a clear and bold contributing element of the landscape. The shaft house platform is interpretable but faint due to soil creep and grass.

The resource possesses several aspects of integrity, and is an archaeological example of Nevadaville's simplistic early mines. Closely spaced and aligned northeast-southwest, the two shafts convey the general pattern by which mining outfits sampled and then developed the Dyke Vein. The shaft house platform offers basic information about the simple surface facilities and their small scale among Nevadaville's early mines. Surrounded by other prospects, small mines, and rock walls from the town's building platforms, the resource has integrity of setting, and feeling and association with the area's mining industry.

Dyke Prospect Shaft Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is a prominent landmark immediately above County Road 1-S, on Nevada Gulch's north wall. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other mines along the road, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Dyke Prospect Shaft Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2133 Dyke Mine

The Dyke Mine was a shaft operation on a mineralized vein trending a short distance northeast across Nevada Hill's southeast flank. The vein was initially prospected through a prospect shaft adjacent and west (5GL.2132). Both are presently within Nevadaville's east boundary, with a few residential building platforms retained by rock walls surrounding the site. County Road 1-S, the only route connecting Nevadaville with Central City, passes immediately below and south of the site. The waste rock dump is a prominent landmark on the roadside.

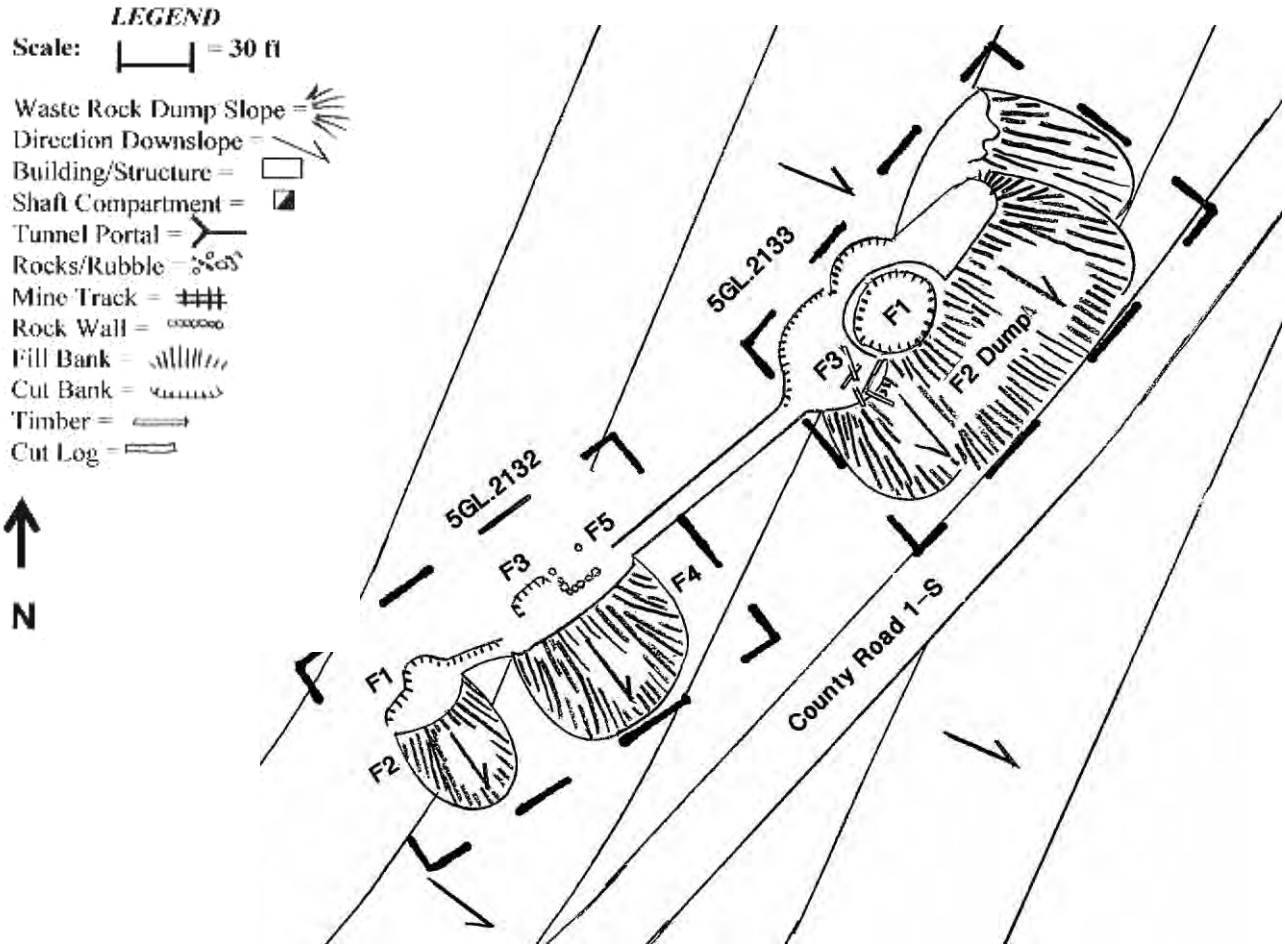


Figure 3.18 Site map of 5GL.2133.

Dyke Mine Description

Historically, the mine included the shaft, hoisting system, and blacksmith shop enclosed in a frame shaft house, as well as an ore sorting station and track for ore cars. All the facilities were removed long ago, leaving a handful of archaeological features. In the early 1990s, Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) closed the shaft by bulldozing in surrounding ground and waste rock, erasing most of the features and reducing the artifact assemblage.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Dyke Mine Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource is poorly preserved, invasive mine closure having damaged all the features. When DRMS closed the shaft, it used heavy equipment to enlarge the opening and

then push in waste rock scraped off the dump's top-surface. All small-scale features and the shaft house platform were destroyed, and the artifact assemblage severely disrupted. The dump does, however, retain its original footprint and profile.

Mine closure compromised integrity of design and association. The site does, however, possess feeling, supported by a setting of other small mines, prospects, and platforms with rock walls remaining from Nevadaville's eastern suburb.

Dyke Mine Significance

The Dyke Mine is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is a prominent landmark immediately above County Road 1-S, on Nevada Gulch's north wall. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other substantial mines along the road, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2134 Ashtabula Mine

The Ashtabula Mine was initially developed in a small way shortly after discovery in 1860 and yielded intermittently into the late 1870s. The mine was a shaft operation abandoned more than a century ago, all buildings, structures, and equipment having been removed at the time. When operating, the shaft had a mechanical hoist in a frame building, and an ore sorting structure on the waste rock dump. The facilities were light-duty, temporary, and installed with minimal preparation. During the late 1980s, DRMS closed the shaft by bulldozing a small amount of waste rock scraped off the dump. The site lies on the southeast end of Nevada Hill immediately above and north of County Road 1-S.

Ashtabula Mine Description

The resource now manifests as the dump and a monument where the shaft had been, no other features remaining. The facilities left minimal evidence when removed, which time and shaft closure erased. The dump is an irregular bench of yellow material 95'x126' in area and 11' thick. The top-surface is uneven and may never have been graded flat. Storm runoff washed sand over it, promoting lodgepole pines and grass. Location of the hoist, buildings, and ore sorting structure are unidentifiable.

The site possesses only a handful of cut and wire nails distributed on the waste rock dump. In combination, the nails reflect an age range spanning the 1870s-1910s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

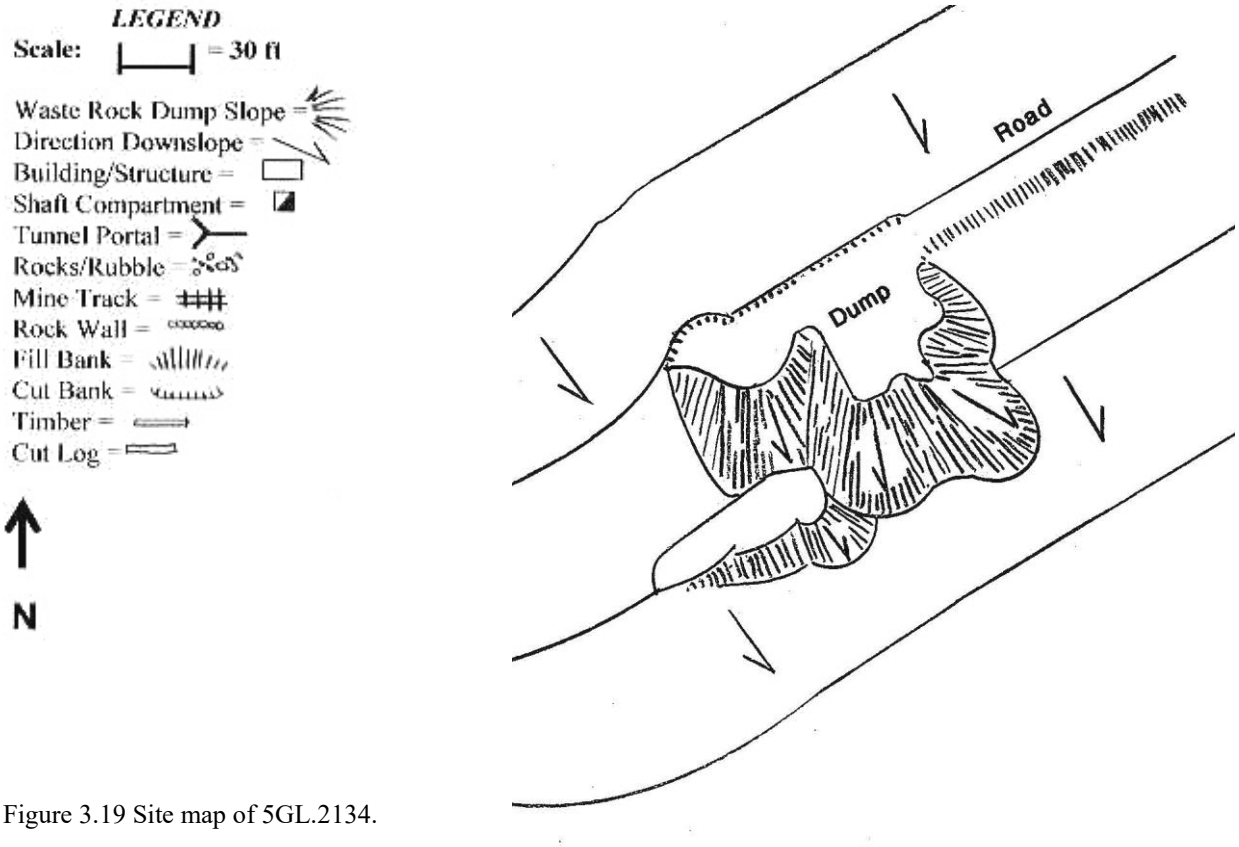


Figure 3.19 Site map of 5GL.2134.

Ashtabula Mine Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource is poorly preserved overall, its individual features being indistinct except for the waste rock dump. DRMS closed the shaft during the late 1980s with a concrete plug followed by waste rock fill bulldozed off the dump. The earthmoving and sheetwash sediment erased evidence of all surface facilities. The dump does, however, possess its original footprint and profile.

The resource possesses little integrity. Without identifiable archaeological features, the site lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. But, the substantial dump, in a good setting of other mines, conveys some feeling.

Ashtabula Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is a prominent landmark above County Road 1-S, on Nevada Gulch's north wall. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other substantial mines above the road, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Ashtabula Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2135 Dogtown

Dogtown was a small unincorporated settlement in Nevada Gulch around 2,000' east of Nevadaville. The settlement was little more than a collection of residences along both sides of present-day County Road 1-S, on the gulch's north side. At one time, the Gilpin Tramway railroad's Central City-to-Nevadaville line completed a horseshoe curve through the gulch, the grade passing through the settlement. Most residences were on the road's north side, while a standing stone house (5GL.7.332) is on the south side. The house was inventoried in detail for Nevadaville's architectural survey completed as a separate phase of this 2014 project, and not discussed in detail here. See the report listed below and the updated resource form for the house's description and history. Archival research for the house revealed a series of Northern European and Italian inhabitants, suggesting that Dogtown may have been an ethnic enclave.

Dogtown Site Description

All buildings, structures, and large items were removed from Dogtown long ago, leaving an assemblage of eight residential building platforms, a privy pit, and artifacts faintly visible amid southeast-facing grassy slopes. Time-intensive examination of the site may reveal more platforms.

The western-most building stood on a two-tier platform (F1) 30'x58' in area. The lower tier is 27'x30' in area and graded with cut-and-fill methods. The upper tier is 5' higher and 22'x30' in area. Sod has overwhelmed the platform and conceals artifacts, and buried deposits are unlikely because surrounding slopes are too steep for an accumulation of cultural strata.

A complex platform (F2) remains from the western building's neighbor. The platform features three tiers totaling 40'x80' in area, the building's size. The lower is 36'x40' in area with a cellar pit at center and rock wall 3' high holding back the cut-bank. The pit is a depression 12'x16' in area and 2' deep. The center tier, 4' above the lower, is a small offset bench 10'x13' in area retained by a dry-laid rock wall. The upper tier, 4' higher still, is 25'x40' in area with walls retaining the fill- and cut-banks. A cellar pit 9' in diameter and 5' deep is on the east edge. Sod has overgrown the platform but small artifacts including cut nails, tableware and bottle fragments, and hardware are scattered around. Buried deposits are unlikely because steep slopes are a poor deposition environment.

The third building stood on a well-defined platform (F3) 15'x34' in area, incised into the county road's cut-bank. The platform is blanketed with sediment and overgrown with sod, concealing all artifacts except for a few cut nails and bottle fragments. Additional small artifacts are probably buried underneath the surface.

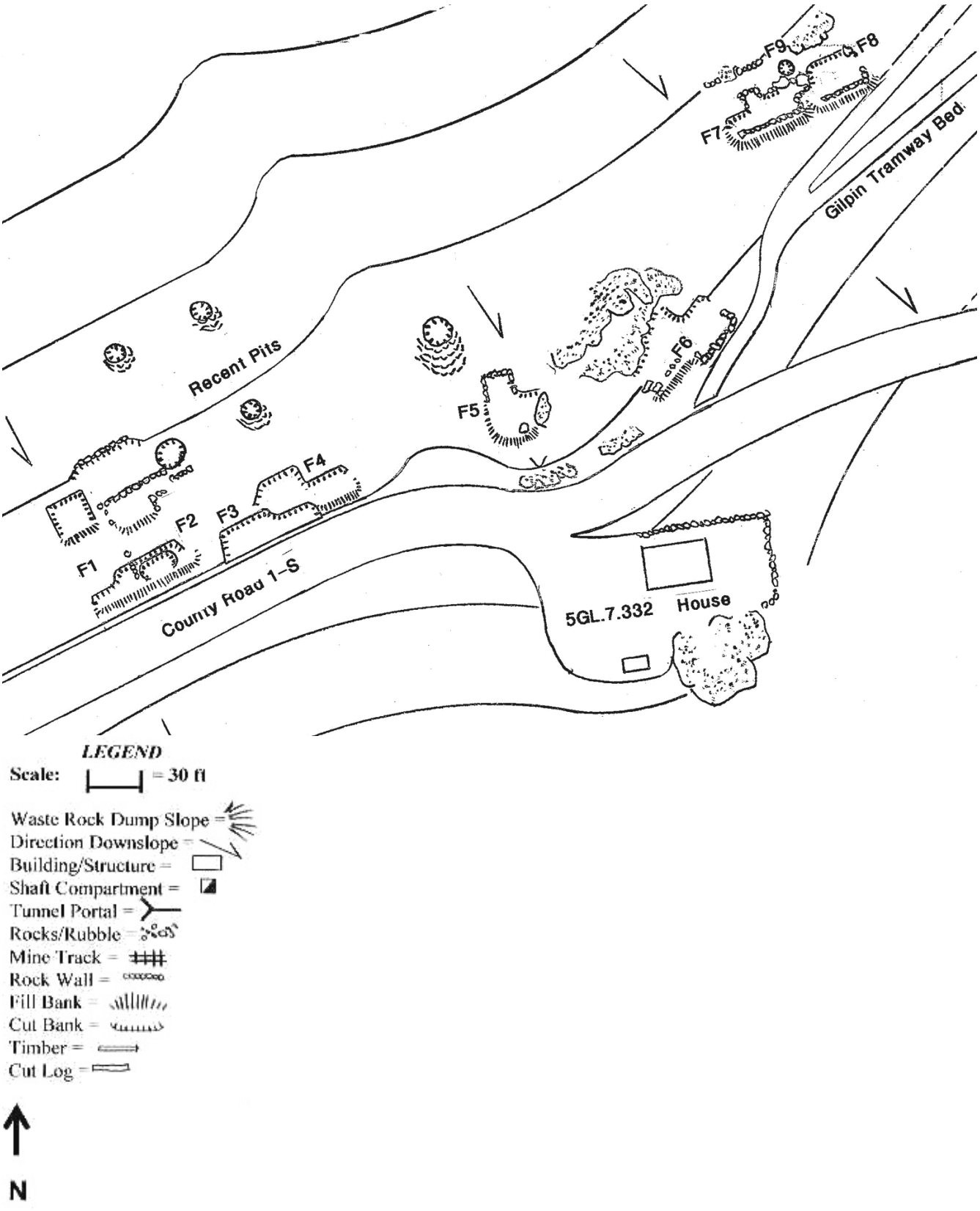


Figure 3.20 Site map of 5GL.2135.

Another building stood above and to the east. An irregular, faint platform (F4) 18'x42' in area remains. A few rocks are embedded in the downslope fill-bank. Erosional deposits and sod conceal its surface, but numerous artifacts are exposed in bare soil. Items include cut nails, tableware and bottle fragments, decorative ceramics, and small pieces of hardware. The platform's surface and gently sloped ground to the east will probably offer additional artifacts in shallow deposits. The materials have potential to clarify the building's function, as well as information about its inhabitants.

The site's center building was 20'x36' in plan on a well-graded platform (F5). Residents leveled sandy soil next to a granite bedrock outcrop, using two low bedrock mounds to support the southeast corner. Remnants of a dry-laid rock footer outline the northwest corner and north edge. Numerous artifacts remain, while sod and sediment conceal more. The assemblage includes structural hardware and bricks, tableware and bottle fragments, and decorative items. Gentle slopes and sandy soil are a good deposition environment, with the platform's surface and ground north and west probably featuring shallow deposits. The artifacts could yield information regarding the residents.

The site's southeastern building stood on a substantial platform (F6) graded at the base of a granite bedrock outcrop. The Gilpin Tramway's railroad grade passes immediately below. The platform is irregular in plan and 36'x66' in area with bedrock along the upslope side and a rock wall 3' high retaining the fill-bank. A variety of small artifacts are present, similar to the assemblage noted above. Shallow, buried deposits are likely immediately west and south, and they could define the building's function and yield information about the occupants.

A pair of cut-and-fill platforms represents the settlement's eastern two residences. The western of the two (F7) is a cut-and-fill pad 20'x48' in area, with an alignment of large rocks exhumed during grading being used to retain the fill-bank. The cut-bank features an alcove 7'x10' in area retained by a rock wall 4' high. A good assemblage of artifacts is visible amid the sod tufts. Gentle slopes west and south probably offer shallow archaeological deposits.

The eastern platform (F8) is 25'x28' in plan with distinct cut- and fill-banks. A rock wall 2' high holds up the fill-bank. A rich artifact assemblage surrounds the platform, and shallow, buried deposits are possible on the platform's surface and to the east.

The two eastern households shared a privy between the platforms. The pit is 3'x4½' in area and 1' deep, filled with sediment and overgrown by brush. The pit probably offers buried archaeological deposits.

The site's artifact assemblage is an important attribute when recorded and interpreted on a feature-by-feature basis. In overview, the center and three eastern platforms (F5-F8) offer surface items supporting general conclusions about building functions and aspects of inhabitants. All the artifacts are small, but many can be identified upon close examination. The artifacts include structural materials, a few industrial items, generic household rubbish such as tableware and bottle fragments, and more specific domestic articles.

The site's buried archaeological deposits are probably more important, offering a greater diversity of artifacts than on the surface. The privy pit and all platforms (F4-F9) except for the western three likely offer shallow yard deposits, the residents having disposed of most waste somewhere off-site.

Dogtown Site Condition and Integrity

In terms of its condition, the site is mixed. The site's center and eastern platforms (F5-F8) are well-preserved and distinct, and their archaeological yard deposits appear undisturbed. The privy pit (F9) also has not been dug by bottle collectors. The western platforms (F1-F4) are more faint and difficult to perceive due to erosion, soil creep, and thick grass. County Road 1-S was bulldozed immediately downslope where associated artifacts would have been. Their archaeological potential is low because slopes are too steep.

The resource possesses integrity on an archaeological level. The settlement probably grew organically instead of being planned, a design of sorts that the platforms convey. The site also has integrity of association and setting, being in a mining landscape. The rock walls also impart a feeling of a settlement now gone. Without standing buildings or structures, the site lacks integrity of materials and workmanship.

Dogtown Site Significance

Dogtown is locally significant both as a landscape element and potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. Regarding the landscape, the rock walls and building platforms contribute small-scale detail evocative of a settlement now-gone.

Regarding potential eligibility, the resource can qualify under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion E in the area of Historical Archaeology. Combined, analysis of surface and buried artifacts will be the primary means of interpreting the site, which was not well documented in archival sources. The settlement's unincorporated status and location amid mines and on the railroad are characteristic of working class and lower socioeconomic status. The qualities also conform to ethnic divisions and separation typical of industrialized mining districts. Archival research conducted for the stone house (5GL.7.332) revealed a series of Italian and Northern European owners, who apparently also held at least some property on the county road's north side. The ownership confirms the presence of at least a few European immigrants, and suggests that Dogtown could have been an ethnic community. The site's surface and buried artifacts may yield information supporting the hypothesis, and reveal more regarding Gilpin County's under-studied but significant ethnic history. The information could be statewide in importance because ethnicities played a fundamental role in development and expansion of the Colorado's mining industry.

Dogtown Site Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.
- Test subsurface archaeological deposits.
- Analyze information and interpret the site and its occupants.

Site 5GL.2136 Barker Mine

The Barker is an archaeological example of a shaft mine, the resource type. The Barker Vein was discovered in 1860, the mine yielded a little ore through a main shaft during the decade, and was developed to a depth of 200’ during the 1870s. The site is amid thick doghair fir forest on Alps Hill’s steep northeast flank. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, leaving an assemblage of archaeological features. A main shaft, slit-like stope, and secondary shaft were aligned east-west on the vein.

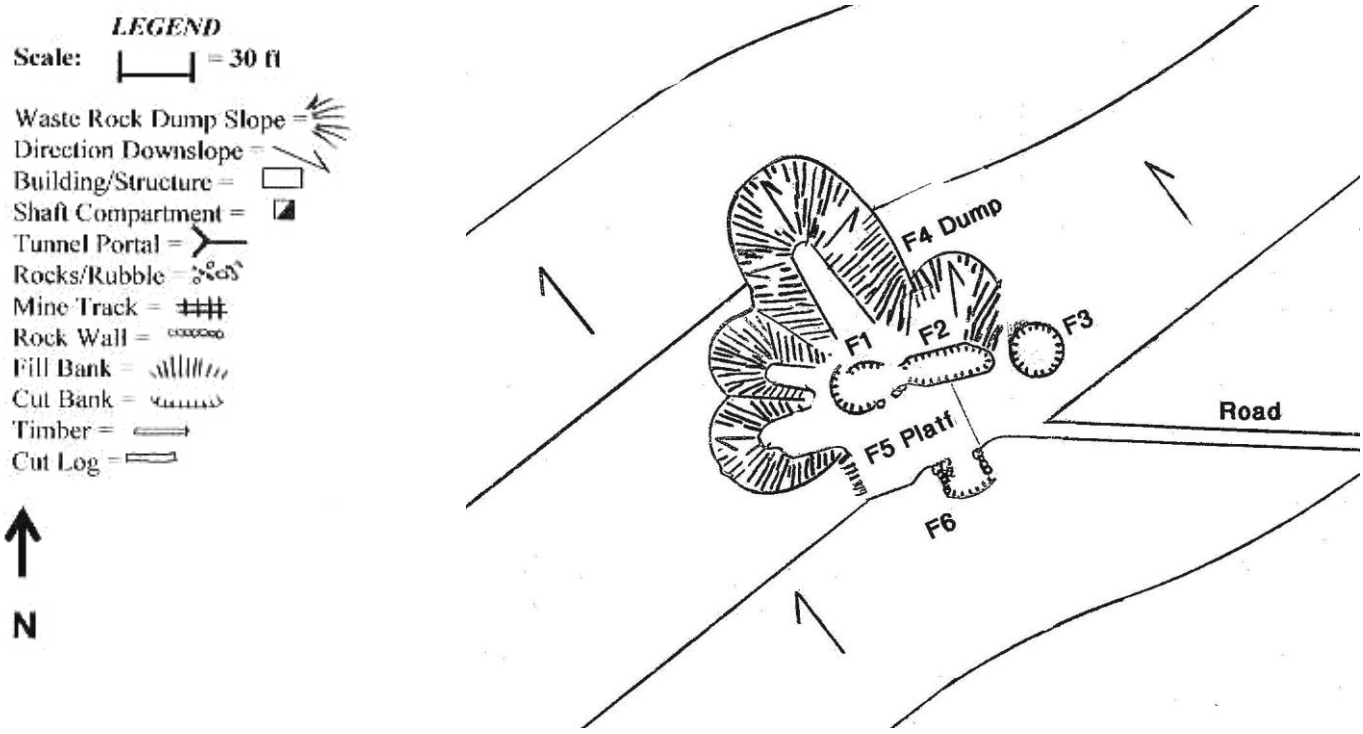


Figure 3.21 Site map for 5GL.2136.

Barker Mine Description

The shafts (F1, F3) collapsed long ago and are now subsidence craters 18' in diameter and around 6' deep, while the stope (F2) also imploded and became a subsidence trench 15' wide, 32' long, and 4' deep. Although the openings are no longer intact, they reflect the general pattern of vein development.

Miners dumped waste rock downslope from the main shaft and stope. In so doing, they built up a pad (F4) 110'x132' in area and 8' thick. Several lobes radiate outward from the shaft, marking dead-end rail spurs for dumping waste rock. The pad is well preserved with its original surfaces, profile, and footprint.

The mine had a simple surface plant in a frame shaft house on an earthen platform south of the main shaft. A flat area (F5) of fill material faintly outlines the location. Archaeological remnants of a simple blacksmith shop (F6) are adjoining. The shop was 10'x12' in area and recessed into the slope, rock walls retaining the cut-bank. Portions of the walls, as well as a dry-laid rock forge 2½’x4' in area, outline the shop footprint. The walls and cut-banks are partially

collapsed and the floor buried with earth and rubble.

The site possesses a sparse artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse. Most structural materials, primarily cut nails and window glass, are scattered around the waste rock dump, while a few wire nails are distributed around the shaft house platform. Industrial refuse is mostly shop debris such as anthracite coal, clinker, and forge-cut iron scraps also concentrated around the shaft house platform. In combination, cut and wire nails, and amethyst glass reflect an age range spanning the 1870s-1900s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Barker Mine Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource is marginally preserved overall, but its individual features are sufficient to convey generalities about the surface facilities. The shafts and stope collapsed, drawing in surrounding waste rock and the north edge of the shaft house platform where important, character-defining small-scale features were located.

The resource possesses mixed integrity. The individual archaeological features are insufficiently preserved to clearly convey design of the mine's surface plant; the exact footprint of the buildings, and location and type of hoist, are difficult to cipher. Without standing structures or buildings, the site has no integrity of materials or workmanship. The site does, however, convey its associations and feeling of Nevadaville mining. The setting is excellent.

Barker Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump is a landmark on Nevada Gulch's north wall, and the blacksmith shop platform contributes small-scale detail. Further, the site is one in a cluster of other substantial mines in the gulch, and its dump compliments the other sites.

Barker Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2137 Barker Prospect Shaft

The site described here was a prospect shaft probably sunk during the 1860s to probe the Barker Vein. Later, the vein was worked through two other shafts short distances west and east (5GL.2136 and 5GL.2138). During the late 1980s, DRMS sealed the shaft by installing a concrete plug and then bulldozing waste rock over it. The site was apparently not recorded as a resource at the time.

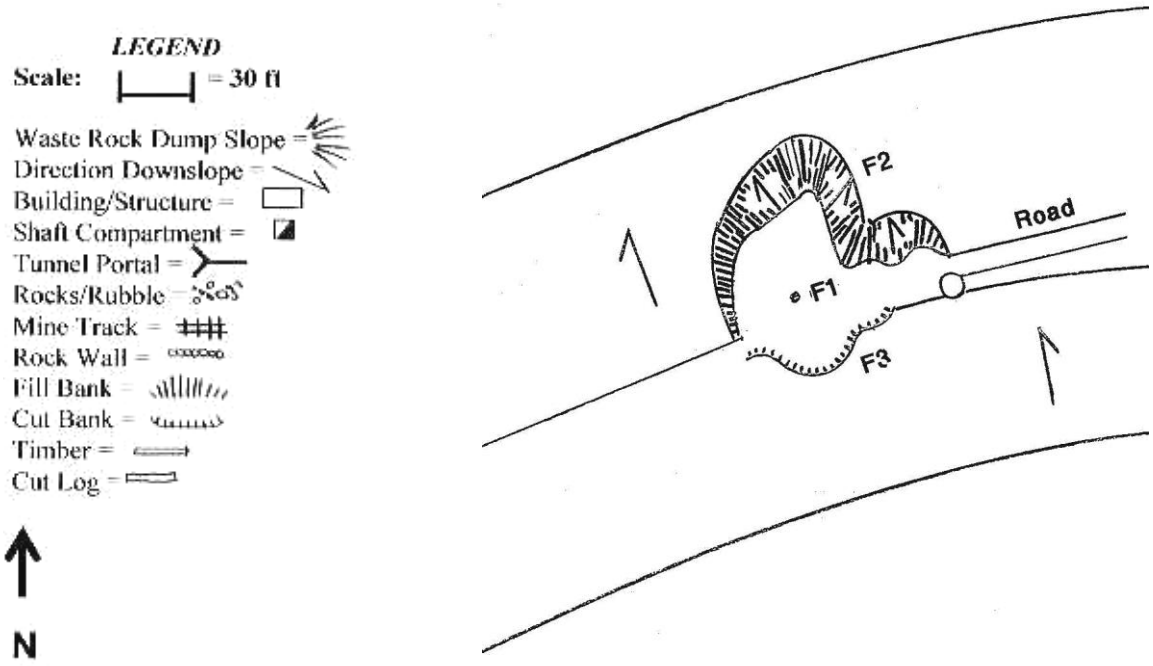


Figure 3.22 Site map for 5GL.2137.

Barker Prospect Shaft Description

The prospect shaft is presently a simple, archaeological site limited to a pipe monument marking the shaft, a pad of waste rock extending north, and half of a horse whim platform (F1-F3). The dump is 60'x94' in area and 7' thick, its surface having been scraped by a bulldozer during shaft closure. The whim platform was circular and 24' in diameter with a pit for the whim at center. A whim was a primitive hoist consisting of a flat cable reel rotating on an axle sunk into the ground. A capstan with a harness beam was bolted to the top. A draft animal tethered to the beam walked a circle around the reel to wind the cable and raise an ore bucket in the shaft. When DRMS closed the shaft, it cut away the track's north half, leaving the south half and whim pit at center. The pit is 4' in diameter and 1' deep, indicating that the whim was a horizontal reel type. The animal track features a ring of cobbles around the upslope side, thrown there as the draft animal kicked them loose.

The site possesses a sparse artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse, mostly scattered across the waste rock dump. Structural artifacts are limited to cut nails, while industrial refuse is shop waste such as clinker and anthracite coal. The cut nails reflect an age range spanning the 1860s-1880s, although the mine operated for a much narrower time period.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Barker Prospect Shaft Condition and Integrity

In condition, the resource poorly preserved overall. When DRMS capped the shaft, it

scraped surrounding ground and pushed the material in as fill. The disturbance erased small-scale features and artifacts at one time on the dump, and cut away half the hose whim platform. Enough of the platform survives, however, to convey its function and type. Artifacts are the only evidence of blacksmithing, a footprint for the shop being no longer identifiable. Fir saplings are now overtaking the whim platform.

The resource's integrity is compromised. With the shaft and shop footprint no longer identifiable and half the whim platform gone, the site no longer conveys design, materials, or workmanship of its surface facilities. The site does, however, have integrity of association and some feeling, and lies in an excellent mining landscape.

Barker Prospect Shaft Significance

The site is locally significant as a contributing element of the historic landscape. The dump possesses visual presence and is one in a cluster of other substantial mines on the gulch's south wall.

Barker Prospect Shaft Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2138 Barker Mine

The shaft discussed here was eastern-most in a series of vertical openings sunk on the Barker Vein. Trending east-west across Alps Hill's flank, the vein was initially prospected and developed during the 1860s. The western-most shaft (5GL.2136) and a prospect shaft (5GL.2137) are described above. The eastern-most shaft was the property's deepest, and now an archaeological resource. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, an assemblage of archaeological features representing the surface plant.

Barker Mine Description

When operating, the mine featured a large shaft house enclosing the shaft collar, blacksmith shop, and steam-powered hoisting system. The hoist was a single-drum steam unit, with a return-tube boiler in a brick and stone masonry setting adjacent.

The shaft (F1) was in the shaft house's north end, but its support timbering rotted and imploded. The shaft is now a subsidence pit 15' in diameter and 6' deep. Miners used ore cars on a trestle to dump waste rock east of the shaft. In so doing, they built up a conical mound 65'x100' in area and 12' high. The dump retains its original profile and shape.

The shaft house was 40'x46' in plan and stood on a distinct earthen platform oriented north-south. The platform is all that remains of the building, and is 46'x48' in area with its south half cut from the mountainside and its north half graded with fill and waste rock. The hoist is gone, but a foundation (F4) of six anchor bolts outlines its footprint, 4½'x6½' in plan. The boiler hardware was removed and the setting collapsed, now manifesting as a jumble of masonry (F5)

over a dry-laid stone foundation 8'x10½' in area. The rubble is 1' high, and the foundation clearly evident.

The site possesses a representative artifact assemblage of structural debris and industrial refuse mostly concentrated around the shaft house platform where the facilities were. Structural debris includes cut and wire nails, bricks, window glass, and sheet iron. Industrial refuse is mostly concentrated around the shaft house platform as well, and includes hardware and blacksmithing refuse. In combination, the hoist and boiler types, and cut nails reflect principal development during the 1870s. Wire nails confirm activity after 1890.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

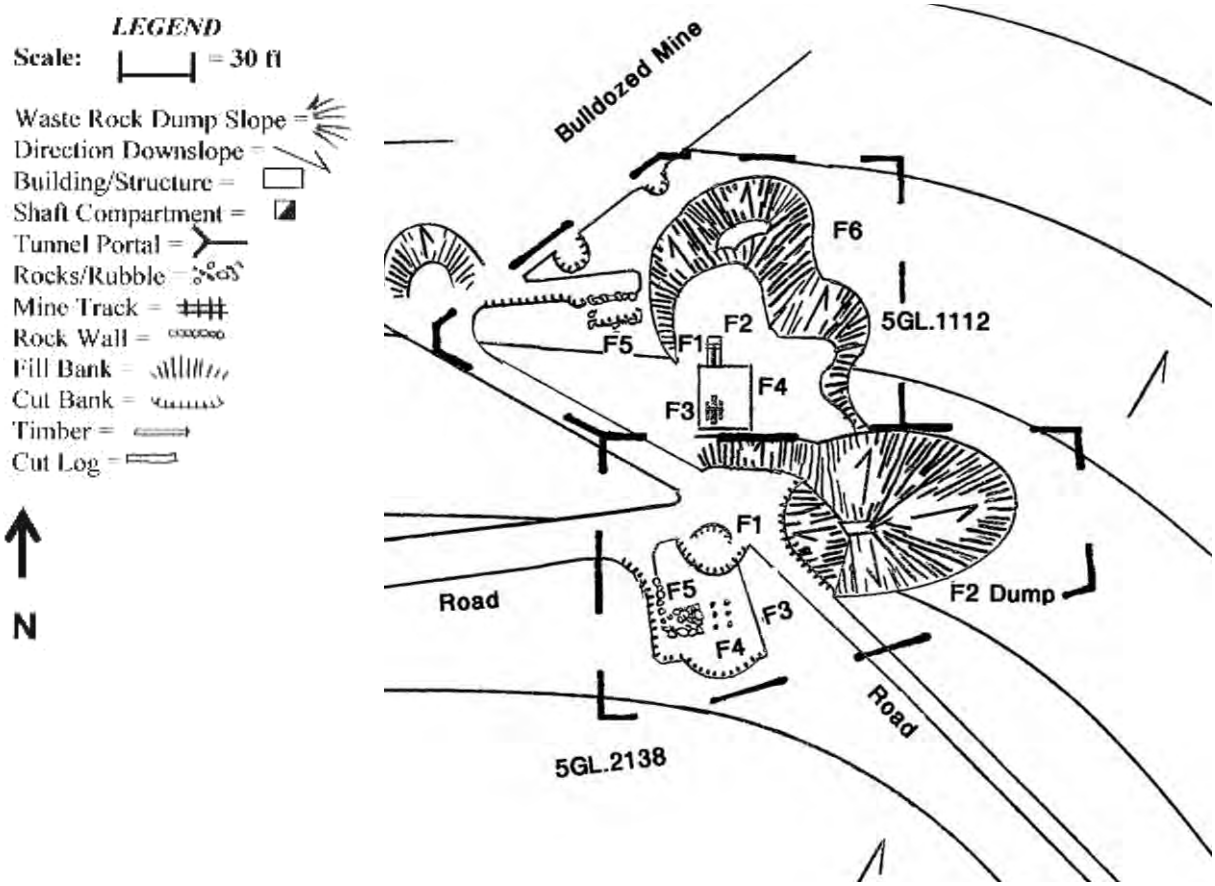


Figure 3.23 Site map for 5GL.2138.

Barker Mine Condition and Integrity

On an archaeological level, the resource is fairly well preserved. The dump possesses its original profile and footprint, although its southwest edge was scraped with a bulldozer to clear a road passing through the site. The shaft house platform, hoist foundation, and boiler setting ruin are intact and clearly convey the facilities. Young aspens and fir trees are overtaking the shaft house platform and foundations, and confound photography.

The resource possesses integrity on an archaeological level. With the platform and

foundations conveying the general layout and content of the surface plant, the site has integrity of design on a broad scale. But, without buildings, structures, or machinery, integrity of materials and workmanship is lacking. The site also has integrity and feeling of Nevadaville mining. The setting is excellent.

Barker Mine Significance

The Barker is significant at a local level both as a prominent landscape element and potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. Regarding the landscape, the resource is among a group of mines with visual presence on Nevada Gulch's south wall, and the site compliments the adjacent Flack Mine (5GL.1112).

Regarding potential eligibility, the resource can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering. The Barker was among the gulch's productive operations, and the site is a good archaeological example its resource type, a shaft mine.

Barker Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually, prevent its development, and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.
- Thin vegetation on dump and around shaft house platform. Use caution to minimize disturbance.

Site 5GL.2139 Belcher Mine

The German-Belcher Vein passed roughly east-west through Quartz Hill's north shoulder and was discovered around 1872. Central City investors developed the property through several shallow shafts under the name Belcher, dropping the prefix German to avoid confusion with two better-known German Mines located miles away near Black Hawk. The main Belcher shaft was deepened and well-developed sometime after the 1880s.

Belcher Mine Description

Today, the Belcher is an archaeological example of a shaft mine, the resource type. During its operation, the mine had a basic surface plant consisting of a hoisting system in a hoist house, an ore bin on the waste rock dump's flank, and a track for ore cars. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, leaving an assemblage of archaeological features. During the late 1980s, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) sealed the shaft (F1) with a concrete plug and then covered it with waste rock scraped off the dump. Most of the important features were avoided and can be discerned.

The hoisting system included a single-drum steam hoist and return-tube boiler near the

hoist house's center, and a headframe standing over the shaft. A foundation (F2) of 8"x8" timber footers with anchor bolts 6½'x7' in plan represents the hoist. Impressions of timbers for the headframe foundation extend north toward the shaft. The timbers are still in the ground, but have rotted.

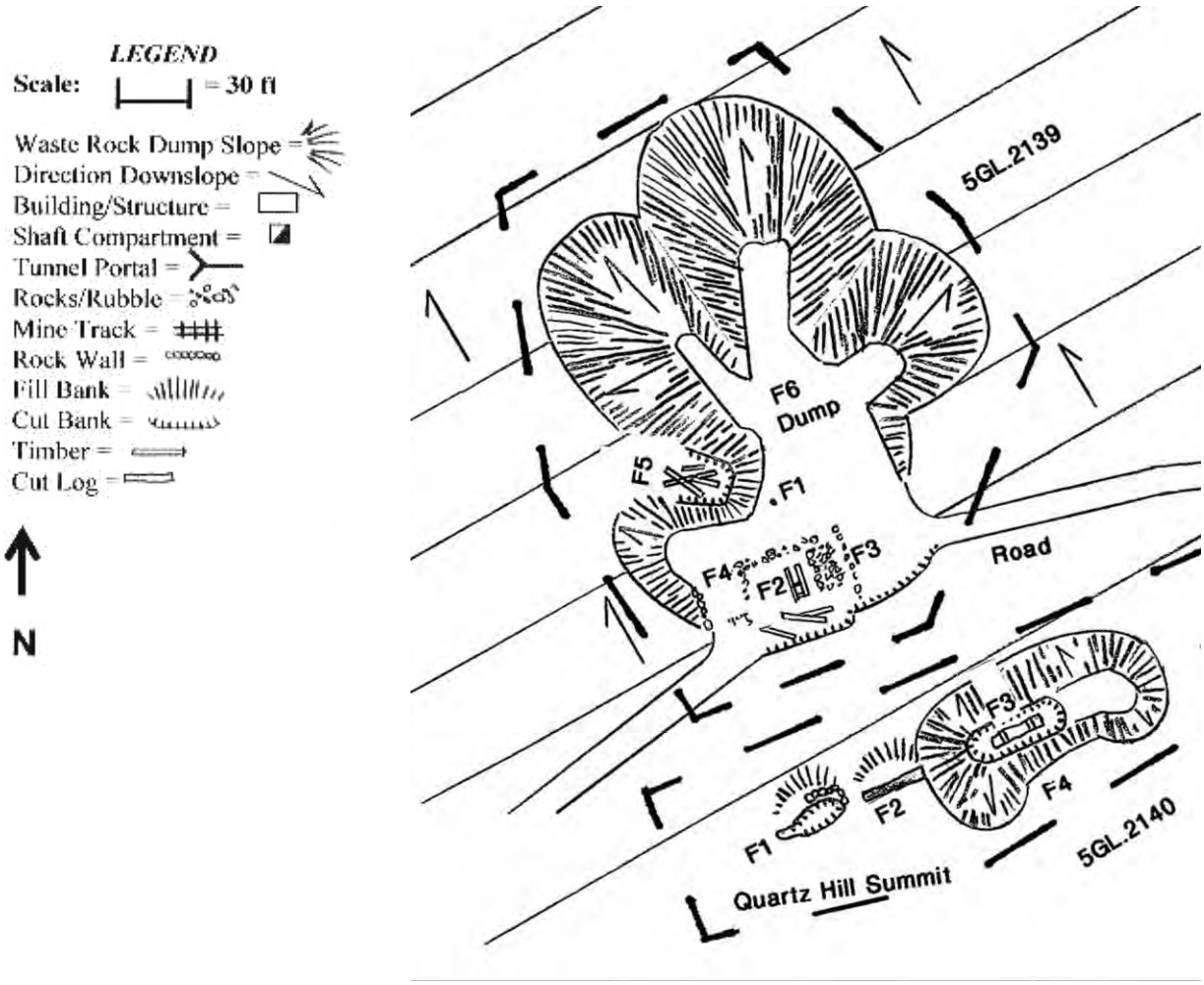


Figure 3.24 Site map of 5GL.2139.

The boiler was adjacent to and east of the hoist, and its foundation (F3) remains. The foundation is a dry-laid rock pad 9'x18' in plan, at one time supporting the boiler's rock and brick masonry setting, which is gone.

The hoist house stood on a cut-and-fill platform (F4) 40'x40' in plan. Rock alignments outline the northern and eastern edges, and a substantial cut-bank defines the south side. The surface is now becoming overgrown with thick aspen and lodgepole pine saplings, making clear photography impossible.

The shaft is no longer distinct, as DRMS plugged it and paved it over with waste rock. A brass cap in a PVC monument is stamped ID 10, project 8125.

The ore bin was located on the waste rock dump's flank northwest of the shaft. The

structure was a sloped-floor type bin on log pilings in a recessed platform (18'x22' in area). Debris and some pilings remain (F5). The platform's waste rock banks have slumped and filled the platform with rubble. The platform is still, however, identifiable.

With ore cars on a track, miners dumped waste rock in a series of four lobes (F6) radiating west and north of the shaft. They built up a substantial pad 165'x185' in area and 18' thick. It retains its original footprint, profile, and surfaces.

The site possesses a fairly complete artifact assemblage of structural materials and industrial refuse, mostly concentrated around the hoist house platform. Structural materials include lumber, partial wall sections, common brick, wire nails, and window glass. Industrial debris features forge clinker, machine and rockdrill parts, and barrel hoops. Large items such as carbide drums, cans, machine parts, and a cable drum from the hoist are scattered around the dump's toe. In combination, wire nails, rockdrill parts, aqua window glass, and the use of steam reflect an age range spanning circa 1900-1920.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Belcher Mine Condition and Integrity

The resource is preserved on an archaeological level, its individual features conveying the basic content of the surface plant. DRMS caused some damage when it closed the shaft, scraping the waste rock dump's central area with a bulldozer. The minor earthmoving erased any small-scale features that may have existed around the shaft. The hoist house platform is clearly outlined but its interior is becoming thickly overgrown with aspens and young pines. Foundations clearly mark the hoist and boiler. Apart from shaft closure, the dump is well-preserved and features original footprint, profile, and surfaces. Local residents have left some refuse in recent decades.

The resource possesses integrity on an archaeological level. The surface plant's overall content and design can be interpreted, but the site has no integrity of materials and workmanship. In an outstanding setting, the site conveys association and feeling of Nevadaville mining.

Belcher Mine Significance

The Belcher is locally significant both as a prominent landscape element and potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. The resource is a landmark because it is one of the larger and more visible mines on Nevada Gulch's south rim, complimenting other mines in the area.

Regarding potential eligibility, the Belcher can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering. The shaft was among the more productive operations in the gulch, and the site is a good archaeological example its resource type, a shaft mine.

Belcher Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually, prevent its development, and officially recognize its significance.

- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.
- Thin vegetation around shaft house platform. Use caution to minimize disturbance.

Site 5GL.2140 Mine, Name Unknown

The site is a simple archaeological resource where prospectors found a gold-bearing vein, blasted cuts to sample it, and then stoped a pocket of ore downward. Through their sampling and extraction efforts, the prospectors incised a series of three substantial cuts and a stope totaling 270' long. The site excludes myriad pits and minor trenches dug during the initial search for the vein, crossing east-west along Quartz Hill's crest. In type, the resource is a combination prospect complex and shaft mine.

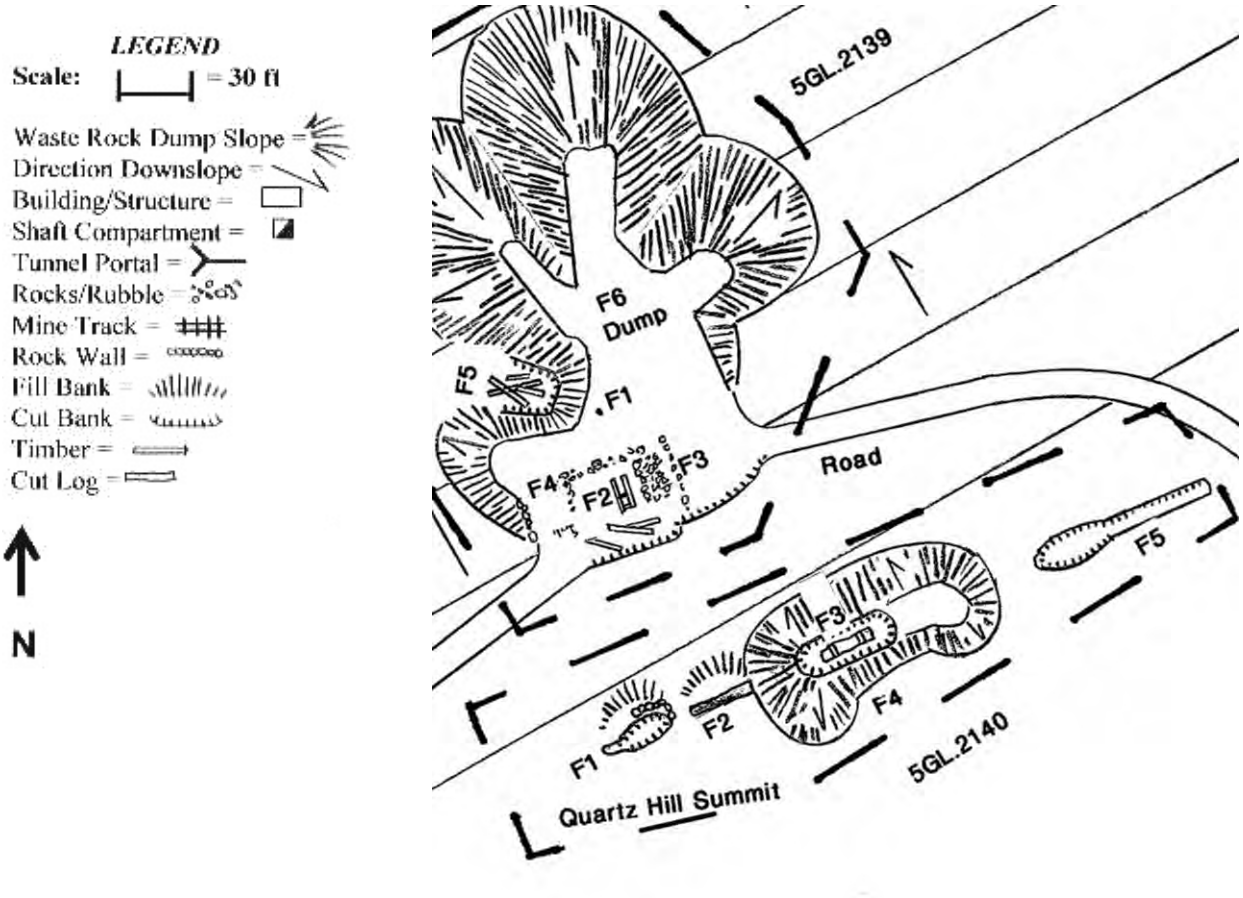


Figure 3.25 Site map of 5GL.2139.

Mine Description

The western trench (F1) is 30' long with a pit 12'x24' in area and 7' deep at the west end. The prospectors erected a dry-laid rock wall 10' long and 3' high to retain waste rock out of the north side. Sampling the vein eastward, the prospectors blasted out a cut (F2) 4' wide, 27' long, and 7' deep directly on the vein. The cut, with its bedrock walls, is distinct but overgrown. Father east on the vein, the prospectors stripped away overburden and revealed a stringer of gold ore. Using a simple hand windlass as a hoist, they worked the vein downward, blasting out a stope (F3) 5' wide, 18' long, and at least as deep, supporting the walls with log stulls (cross-beams). The prospectors also piled waste rock around the stope, creating an irregular and hummocky pad (F4) 48'x105' in area and 3'-7' thick. The stope rim slumped in some time later, drawing in waste rock and naturally filling the cut to a depth of 8'. Several stulls are still visible.

Searching for more ore, the prospectors dug yet a third trench (F5) father east. The trench is 88' long and divided into two segments, the western being 12' wide, 40' long, and 10' deep, and the eastern 8' wide, 46' long, and 5' deep. The prospectors shoveled waste rock along both sides.

The mine was simple and had few if any surface improvements. Distinct evidence of facilities such as a blacksmith shop or hoist is absent, and artifacts are few. Anthracite coal and forge clinker on the waste rock dump's south edge, however, do confirm that blacksmithing occurred on the site.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Mine Condition and Integrity

The site is in marginal condition. The rims of the eastern and western prospect trenches have slumped and partially filled the trench bottoms. The rim of the open stope has also slumped, filling the incision with rubble and waste rock. Thick stands of young aspens have overtaken most of the site, concealing the trenches and covering any small-scale features with humus.

The resource possesses marginal integrity. The clear alignment of the trenches and stope convey the overall pattern of prospecting, followed by shallow development of the vein. But without archaeological features representing a shop, ore bin, or hoisting system, the site has no integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. The thick vegetation interferes with association and feeling.

Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as an element of the landscape. The dump contributes through visual presence, while the stope and trenches provide small-scale detail. Collectively, the dump and workings convey the feeling of prospecting and shallow mining during Nevadaville's early years.

Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2141 Kent County Mine

In all senses, the Kent County Mine is among Nevadaville's more significant shaft operations. The mine was one of the earliest, most productive, and deepest, and was at one time connected with the Argo Tunnel, started in Idaho Springs and bored underneath Quartz Hill. The mine lies in a thick third-growth fir forest in a minor drainage between Alps and Quartz hills. The Kent County Vein was discovered in 1860, developed through several shallow shafts, and produced ore through much of the decade. It and a few neighboring mines carried the industry at the time, as nearly all other operations had closed. The Kent County was substantially improved during the 1870s, with the main shaft sunk to 550' and equipped with a steam hoisting system. The mine generated an astounding 600 tons of ore per month from a 900' shaft by the early 1880s, yielding into the 1890s if not later.

Kent County Mine Description

Presently, the site is an archaeological resource bearing clear evidence of a professionally engineered and technologically advanced surface plant. The shaft, for example, had two hoisting compartments, and the hoisting system thus featured a geared double-drum steam hoist to raise vehicles in each compartment. A Cornish pump with large flywheel and counterweights kept the shaft dry, and multiple boilers powered the pump and hoist. A frame shaft house enclosed the machinery, as well as a blacksmith shop. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, and the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) capped the shaft with a plug around 1990.

The shaft (F1) is among the poorly preserved features, having been destroyed by DRMS in its mine closure project. DRMS installed a concrete plug and buried it with waste rock fill scraped off the dump. A brass cap on a PVC monument notes the site was A9 in project 8105.

The shaft house platform (F4) extends southward and is one of the site's most prominent archaeological features. The platform, 33'x40' in area, was graded with cut-and-fill methods, an expertly executed rock wall retaining the east side and northeast corner. The wall is 10' high, 37' long, and assembled with dry-laid tabular rock blocks in courses. The platform's surface is uneven and overgrown with ground-cover and young aspens.

A foundation for the hoist (F2) lies in the ground-cover on the platform's south end. The foundation features eight anchor bolts around a stone pad mortared with sand 8'x10' in plan. The foundation's footprint corresponds to a double-drum hoist. Another foundation for the Cornish pump axle bearing (F3) is integrated into the platform's masonry wall. The foundation features a 6' row of three anchor bolts. The boilers were located west of the hoist on the shaft house platform, but nothing remains except for an extensive veneer of boiler ash and clinker.

A trench (F7) 16' wide, 100' long, and 8' deep extends along the platform's eastern edge, and it provided clearance for the Cornish pump's large flywheel and counterweight. Rock walls including those for the shaft house platform retain the trench's sides. The section retaining the shaft house platform is in good condition, the other sections have partially collapsed in areas, filling the trench floor with rubble and sand.

Miners used ore cars on a track to dump waste rock in three locations. One was a bench of waste (F5) west of the shaft. The bench is 65'x110' in area and 16' thick with a flat surface thickly overgrown with aspens and ground-cover. The second location was another bench (F6) east of the trench, also retained with a rock wall, now mostly collapsed. The bench is 32'x76' in

area and 10' thick. The last is a massive mound with two lobes forming a V footprint. At one time, a trestle carried a track north from the shaft house and across a road, where miners dumped waste rock. They eventually built up the mound, 162' long, 150' wide, and 30' thick, now a prominent Quartz Hill landmark. The trestle is gone, but a few rail ties remain on the mound's lobes.

The site possesses a rich artifact assemblage of structural debris, industrial refuse, food can remnants, and bottle glass. Most structural debris is distributed around the shaft house platform and western waste rock bench where buildings and structures at one time stood. Bricks, cut nails, decayed lumber fragments, and window glass are common. Industrial artifacts are mostly concentrated around the shaft house platform, and include shop refuse, boiler clinker, general hardware, and machine parts. Several coils of hoist cable, overgrown and lichen-encrusted, are west of the shaft house platform. Cans are hole-in-cap vessels, and the bottle glass thick and crude. In combination, the cut nails, crude glass, and use of a Cornish pump reflect an age range spanning the 1860s through 1870s, although the mine operated afterward.

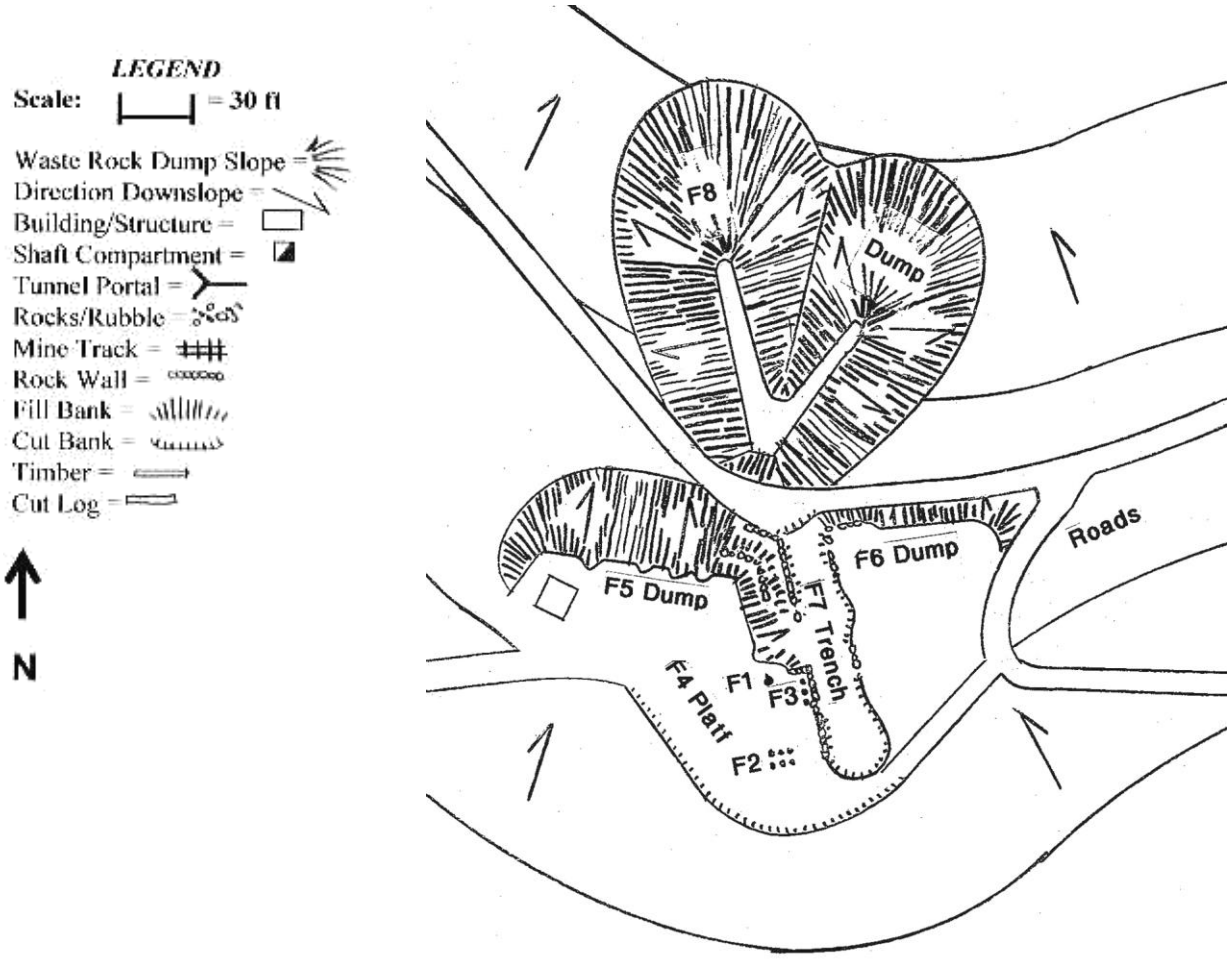


Figure 3.26 Site map for 5GL.2141.

Kent County Mine Condition and Integrity

The site is sufficiently preserved to convey its resource type and the surface plant

facilities, but preservation of individual features is mixed. The hoist foundation is subtle due to surrounding ground-cover but its anchor bolts clearly outline its footprint. The shaft house platform's eastern and southern portions are distinct and the 10' high rock wall well-preserved. But DRMS scraped a portion of the platform and western dump when it closed the shaft during the early 1990s. Later, a stand of young aspens and ground-cover began overtaking the area, concealing small-scale elements such as foundations for the boilers. The Cornish pump foundation, among the site's most important features, is only partially exposed, humus and ground-cover conceal some of its anchor bolts and rock footers. The property owners scraped the eastern waste rock dump with a bulldozer, obscuring any features there. Although some of its walls are partially collapsed, the trench is distinct. Overall, the western and northern dumps are in good condition and are icons of Nevadaville's landscape.

The resource possesses fair integrity on an archaeological level. The foundations, shaft house platform, and flywheel trench convey the general design of the mine's surface plant, and the rock walls reflect materials and workmanship characteristic of Nevadaville's Cornish masonry tradition. The setting is excellent, and the site has integrity of association and feeling of Nevadaville mining.

Kent County Mine Significance

The Kent County is significant through its historical importance, surface features and artifacts, buried archaeological features, and prominence in the landscape. Regarding the landscape, the site is one of the larger and more visible mines on Nevada Gulch's south wall, and its extensive rock walls provide small-scale detail.

Regarding potential eligibility, the Kent County can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry and Engineering at a local level. The shaft was among the deeper and more productive operations in the gulch, and the site is a good archaeological example its resource type, a shaft mine.

The site can also qualify under NRHP Criterion D and SRHP Criterion E in the area of Historical Archaeology for its two categories of buried archaeological materials. One is shallow concentrations of small artifacts on and around the shaft platform. The artifacts could have value in conveying details of mining operations and timeframe. Buried features are also likely, primarily machine foundations on the platform and in the trench (F7). The foundations may refine the current understanding of the mine's surface facilities and especially the Cornish pump, an early apparatus with ethnic implications. In particular, Gilpin County mining companies recruited Cornish in number during the 1860s and 1870s because of their expertise. The Cornish in turn brought with them their ethnic traditions in mining, and especially technology. One expression was the Cornish pump, a holdover from tin mining early in Great Britain's Industrial Revolution. The Cornish adapted their pump designs to conditions and materials available in those districts where they worked, including Gilpin County, but timeframe was narrow. Steam pumps replaced the cumbersome Cornish versions during the 1870s and 1880s. Significance may be statewide and even national because the Cornish were critical to the evolution of the American mining industry 1860s-1880s. The Cornish taught less-skilled American workers and companies how to develop, equip, and run underground mines. Their influence began in Michigan copper mines and moved outward to the Amercian West's principal mining regions at the time, primarily in California's Mother Lode, Nevada's Comstock, and Colorado's Gilpin, Clear Creek, and Lake counties. Cultural diffusion then spread the influence farther afield.

Kent County Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site individually, prevent its development, and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.
- Subsurface testing of Cornish pump foundation.
- Analyze information and interpret site.
- Stabilize rock walls from further collapse.
- Thin vegetation on and around shaft house platform. Use caution to minimize disturbance.

Site 5GL.2142 Pease-Kansas Mine: East Shaft

The Kansas Vein was among the richest gold producers in Gilpin County, and well-known in the mining industry for this reason. The vein was discovered in 1859, a product of the Gregory gold rush, and staked with a series of claims around 50'x200' in area. The unusual claim size was normal in the Nevadaville district until bylaws were revised during the 1870s, allowing for the statewide standard of 300'x1,500' in area. The Kansas series trended roughly 2,000' east-west across Quartz Hill's north flank. A number of independent outfits extracted the vein's richest ore through a series of shafts during the 1860s, helping keep the mining industry alive following its 1865 collapse. The Denver Gold Company consolidated most claims during the late 1870s and developed the vein through a main shaft 1,350' deep. The consolidated Kansas property yielded intermittently into the 1910s, various lessees also working smaller shafts spaced along the vein. The Pease-Kansas was one of claims staked on the vein, and its relationship to the greater Kansas operation can probably be deciphered from archival research.

Pease-Kansas East Description

The site discussed here was a secondary shaft associated with the Pease-Kansas, and worked as an independent operation during the 1870s and possibly later. The main shaft (5GL.2143) is around 170' to the west. Today, the site is a poorly preserved archaeological example of a shaft mine. Historically, the operation was simple with few buildings or structures and little equipment. Everything was removed long ago and the shaft collapsed, creating a massive subsidence chamber 36'x45' in area and 15' deep with ragged rock walls. The collapse zone drew in the surrounding shaft house platform and main portion of the waste rock dump, destroying character-defining small-scale features. The dump is now a hummocky fan 80'x92' in area and 5' thick, its flanks cut by three bulldozed roads. A grade for a Gilpin Tramway railroad spur passes around the shaft's south side. The spur at one time extended to the main shaft.

The site possesses few artifacts, limited to a pieces of lumber, cut nails, and disintegrated iron. Cut nails are the only dateable artifacts, reflecting an age range spanning the 1860s and 1880s. Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

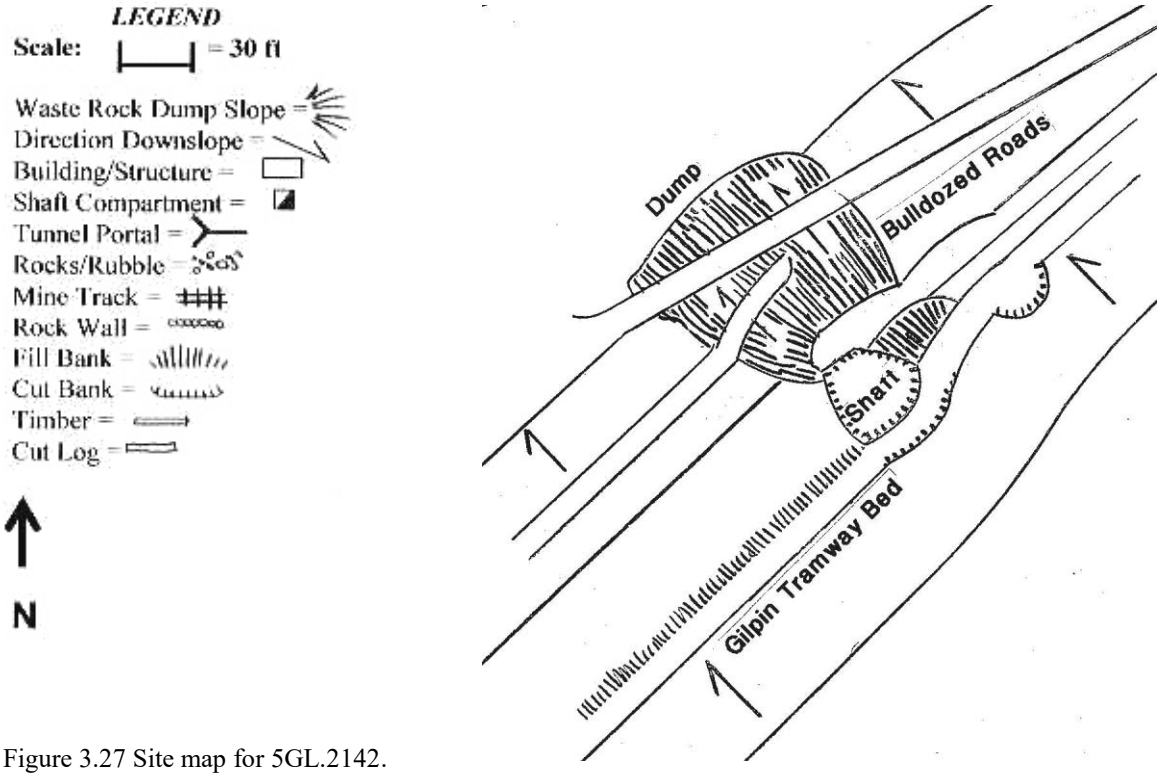


Figure 3.27 Site map for 5GL.2142.

Pease-Kansas East Condition and Integrity

The site is poorly preserved. The shaft collapsed and created a massive subsidence pit that drew in the dump's main portion, evidence of surface facilities, and most artifacts. Several narrow roads were also bulldozed across the waste rock dump's flank. The site resembles a shaft mine only from afar.

The resource possesses poor integrity. Without meaningful feature or artifact assemblages, the site lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The site does, however, have integrity of setting, and is a contributing element of Nevadaville's historic landscape.

Pease-Kansas East Significance

The site is locally significant as a prominent element of the landscape. The dump contributes through bold visual presence and is among a series of other mines marking the Kansas Vein, traversing the gulch's south wall. Collectively, they strongly convey the landscape's feeling and association with Nevadaville's mining industry.

Pease-Kansas East Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2143 Pease-Kansas Mine: Main Shaft

The site discussed here was the Pease-Kansas main shaft, worked during the 1860s through 1890s and possibly later. A secondary shaft (5GL.2142) is around 170’ east. At one time, the mine featured a steam hoisting system, boiler, shaft, and shop enclosed within a large frame shaft house. The Gilpin Tramway railroad graded a spur to the site’s southeast edge.

Pease-Kansas Main Description

Today, the site is a poorly preserved archaeological example of a shaft mine. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed decades ago, leaving a shaft house platform and small-scale features. The shaft collar (F1) slumped in, becoming a subsidence funnel that drew in some of the waste rock dump and part of the shaft house platform. During the early 1990s, the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) aggressively closed the shaft with heavy equipment, further impacting the site. In particular, DRMS used a bulldozer to enlarge the collapsed funnel and push in the waste rock dump’s central portion. DRMS then installed concrete panels over the ragged opening, which is now 34'x42' in area. The dump (F2) no longer retains its original surfaces, profile, or footprint, now forming a smaller mound 45'x93' in area and 4' thick.

The shaft house platform (F3) is a cut-and-fill bench 32'x36' in area. A partially collapsed dry-laid rock wall 5' high and 45' long retains the cut-bank, defining the southeast side. A minor fill-bank marks the northwest edge, although much was drawn into the shaft when its collar slumped. The platform’s surface was scraped once with a bulldozer and is now thickly overgrown with aspen and lodgepole saplings. A mound of earth and decayed bricks on the southwest end may have been a boiler setting. A substantial lobe of boiler clinker (F4), 25'x36' in area, extends east. Boiler clinker is observed as an ashy residue from burning fuel coal, and the lobe's high volume indicates sustained operations.

Collapse of the shaft revealed a noteworthy engineering feature. In particular, one of the mine's operators buried an obsolete locomotive type boiler in the shaft house platform as a water tank. When the shaft collar slumped, the platform’s northeast portion calved off, exposing the boiler's end. The boiler is 3' wide, around 5' high, and appears to have been hand-riveted, the construction suggesting an 1870s timeframe. A tower for an aerial tramway stands adjacent to and west of the site. The tramway was unrelated to the Pease-Kansas and the tower is close but outside the site boundary. The tramway connected the Glory Hole, on top of Quartz Hill to the south, with a crushing plant at the La Cross Tunnel, downslope and north. They tramway dates to the 1920s.

The site possesses a good artifact assemblage of structural debris and industrial refuse concentrated on the shaft house platform. Structural debris includes lumber fragments, common bricks from a boiler setting, cut and wire nails, and window glass. Industrial materials are shop refuse, pipes, and a few machine parts. In combination, cut and wire nails, and aqua window glass reflect an age range spanning the 1880s to circa 1910.

The site lacks buried archaeological deposits capable of revealing important information. The boiler clinker dump (F4) qualifies as a buried deposit, consisting of ash, clinker nodules, and disbursed artifacts. The dump is not significant because its artifacts are almost certainly general industrial refuse such as hardware and pipe segments, repetitive with existing surface materials. Privy pits could not be identified.

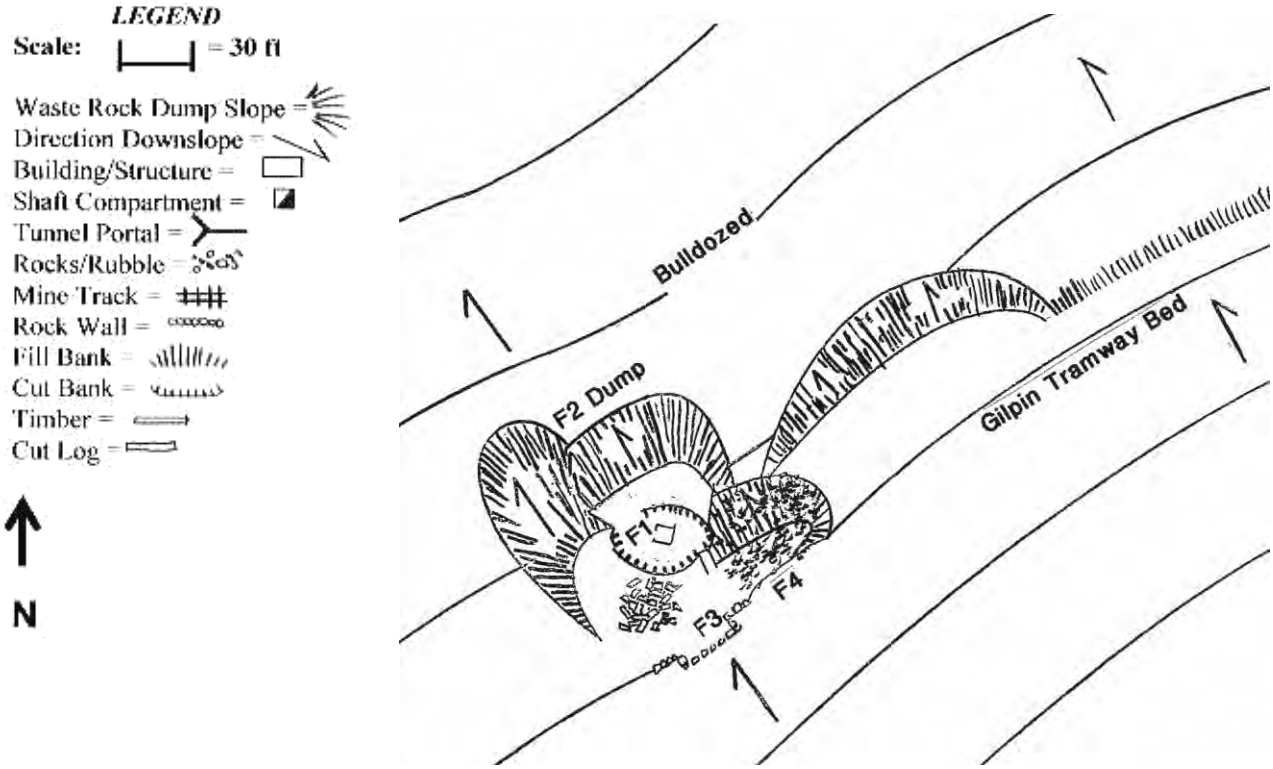


Figure 3.28 Site map for 5GL.2143.

Pease-Kansas Main Condition and Integrity

The resource is poorly preserved because shaft collapse, natural deterioration, and aggressive mine closure erased some features and damaged those that remain. The shaft completely collapsed and became a large subsidence funnel that drew in the shaft house platform's northeast portion and waste rock dump's central area. Use of heavy equipment to bulldoze more waste rock into the shaft expanded the disturbance, destroying the dump's historic shape and footprint, as well as small-scale features on the shaft house platform. Thick vegetation then overtook the platform. The surface facilities are no longer clearly represented.

The resource possesses poor integrity. Without a good feature assemblage, the site no longer conveys design of the surface plant, or materials and workmanship of its individual components. The site does have feeling and historical association. The setting is evocative of mining.

Pease-Kansas Main Significance

The site is locally significant as a prominent element of the landscape. The dump contributes through visual presence, while the shaft house platform and partially exposed boiler add small-scale detail. The site is also among a series of other mines marking the Kansas Vein, traversing the gulch's south wall. Collectively, they strongly convey the landscape's feeling and association with Nevadaville's mining industry.

Pease-Kansas Main Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2144 Kansas Mine

The site discussed here was one of the Kansas Vein's lesser shafts, center in a series of workings. At one time, the shaft was equipped with a steam-powered hoisting system within a frame shaft house. All buildings, structures, and equipment were removed long ago, leaving a shaft house platform, other faint archaeological features, and few artifacts. The shaft collar later imploded and became a broad subsidence crater that drew in the shaft house platform's western half, destroying important small-scale features.

Kansas Mine Description

Presently, the site is poorly preserved but its large waste rock dumps are an element of the historic landscape. The shaft (F1) is a subsidence pit 24'x33' in area and 8' deep. During initial underground development, miners dumped waste rock on both sides of the shaft, building up a yellow bench of material (F2) 50'x105' in area and 7' thick. They graded the top-surface flat as a platform (F3) for the shaft house, the western half later being drawn into the pit. As miners continued underground development, they dumped more waste rock northwest of the shaft, creating a second mound (F4) 50'x90' in area and 9' high. Both dumps are prominent and exhibit original footprints, profiles, and surfaces.

Regarding the site's artifact assemblage, only a handful of cut nails are scattered on the dump. They predate 1890. The site's simplicity and absence of a hoist foundation or shaft house footprint suggests a timeframe of the 1860s or 1870s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

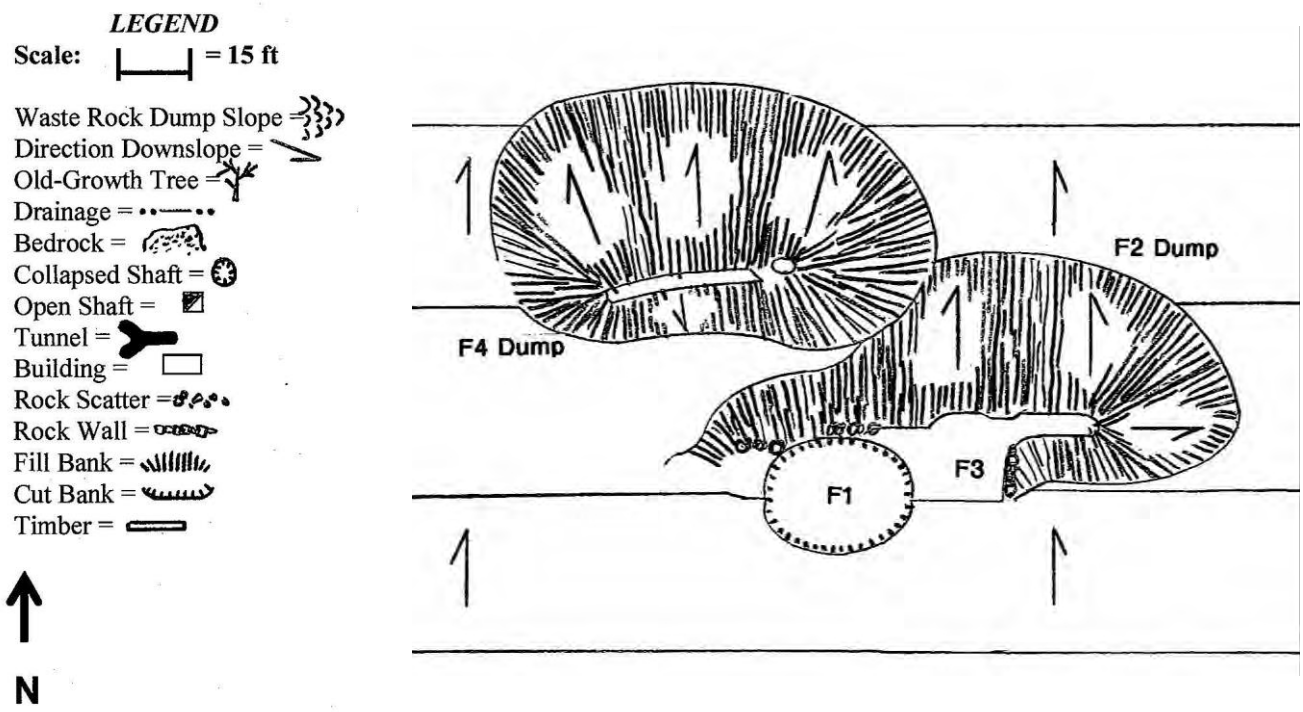


Figure 3.29 Site map for 5GL.2144.

Kansas Mine Condition and Integrity

The resource is poorly preserved. The surface facilities left little trace when dismantled and are no longer evident. Further, the shaft imploded and drew in surrounding ground where the shaft house's western half and small-scale features were at one time. The waste rock dumps do, however, possess their historic surfaces, footprints, and profiles.

The resource possesses poor integrity due to shaft collapse. Without a clear feature or artifact assemblages, the site lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting with its numerous mines and prospects is good.

Kansas Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as a prominent element of the landscape. The dump contributes through visual presence and is center in a series of other mines marking the Kansas Vein, traversing the gulch's south wall. Collectively, they strongly convey the landscape's feeling and association with Nevadaville's mining industry.

Kansas Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2145 Kansas Mine

The site discussed here encompasses an alignment of collapsed stopes on the Kansas Vein. A relatively early shaft is east (5GL.2145) and another shaft worked circa 1900 (5GL.156) is west. The stopes are the result of shallow work where miners extracted rich surface ore and followed the vein a short distance underground. Shallow work usually occurred early in a property's life, with later operations having to develop a vein at depth through engineered shafts. The Kansas stopes likely date to the 1860s, before the Kansas Vein itself was fully developed.

Kansas Mine Description

The stope operation had few surface improvements limited primarily to hand windlass hoists and ore sorting stations. The windlasses were erected directly over the stopes so miners could winch ore buckets to the surface, and the sorting stations may have consisted of small plank floors adjacent. Neither windlasses nor the small sorting stations left lasting evidence.

The rims of all stopes slumped in, creating a 150' series of elongated depressions now overgrown with young pines and choked with rubble. Three fans of pale waste rock extend downslope, blending into one another. The total assemblage is 135' across, 155' long at the west and 57' long at the east, and 9' thick without planned structure or leveled surfaces.

The site possesses an artifact assemblage limited to a few cut nails, reflecting a timeframe predating 1890. Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because activity was limited to underground work and tended not to generate material in volume, which was thrown out onto the ground. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

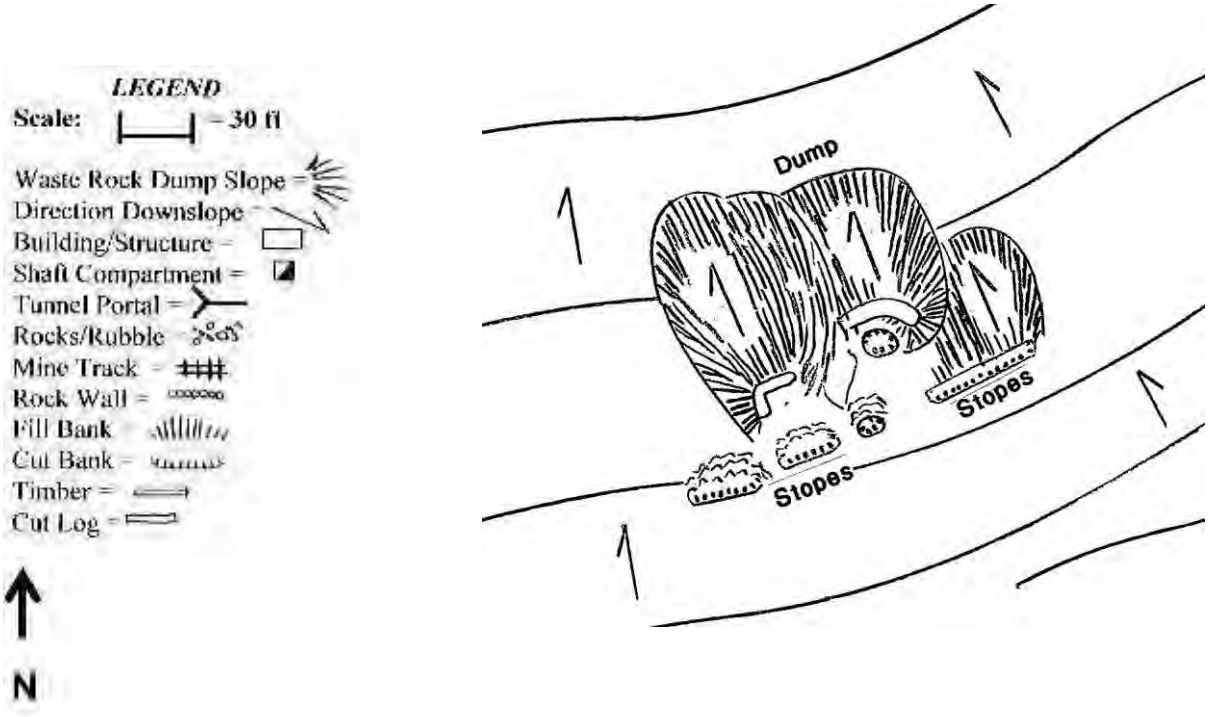


Figure 3.30 Site map for 5GL. 2145.

Kansas Mine Condition and Integrity

The resource is poorly preserved. Time and soil creep have erased all features except for the stopes and waste rock dumps. The stopes have slumped in and are now reduced to linear areas of subsidence without original form. The waste rock dumps are preserved, featuring their original surfaces, footprints, and profiles.

The resource has little integrity because features and artifacts representing mining operations are gone. Without good feature or artifact assemblages, the site has no integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. Surrounded by other mines in an intact historic landscape, the resource does possess integrity of feeling and setting.

Kansas Mine Significance

The site is locally significant as a prominent element of the landscape. The dump contributes through visual presence and is in a series of other mines marking the Kansas Vein, traversing the gulch's south wall. Collectively, they strongly convey the landscape's feeling and association with Nevadaville's mining industry.

Kansas Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

Site 5GL.2146 Gilpin Tramway Bridge

The Gilpin Tramway was a miniature-gauge railroad built explicitly to haul ore from Gilpin County mines down to mills at Black Hawk, and to bring supplies back up to the mines. The system consisted of a main line completed from Black Hawk to Central City in 1887, with a branch to Nevadaville added in 1888, and another branch to Russell Gulch in south county next year. The Nevadaville branch began in Central City, ascended toward Nevadaville in a series of switchbacks, curved through Nevada Gulch's lower portion, and crisscrossed Quartz Hill's east flank to gain more altitude. At this point, the branch fragmented into a number of spurs graded to principal mines on Quartz Hill's north flank. The spurs were not permanent, but built and dismantled at various times between 1889-1917 as ore production warranted. One spur in particular crossed through the La Crosse Tunnel complex, made a horseshoe curve across Nevada Gulch floor approximately 1,300' below the townsite, and then wrapped around Nevada Hill's east flank. Presently, a short segment of the Nevada Hill spur and its bridge crossing remain on Nevada Gulch's floor. The resource is significant for its bridge, which is possibly the only one remaining (must be confirmed through survey of the railroad network).

Bridge Description

The bed is distinct and characteristic of railroad lines. Graded with waste rock fill, the bed is a berm 100' long, 25' wide, and 3' to 6' thick, its footprint reflecting the gulch crossing's

horseshoe curve. The bed's crown is 8' to 12' wide and surfaced with sand and fine waste rock as ballast for the track, dismantled long ago. At one time, the bed gradually swept southeast and passed through the La Crosse complex, but has since been erased by bulldozing. The bed's north end terminates at the bridge spanning Nevada Gulch's stream channel.

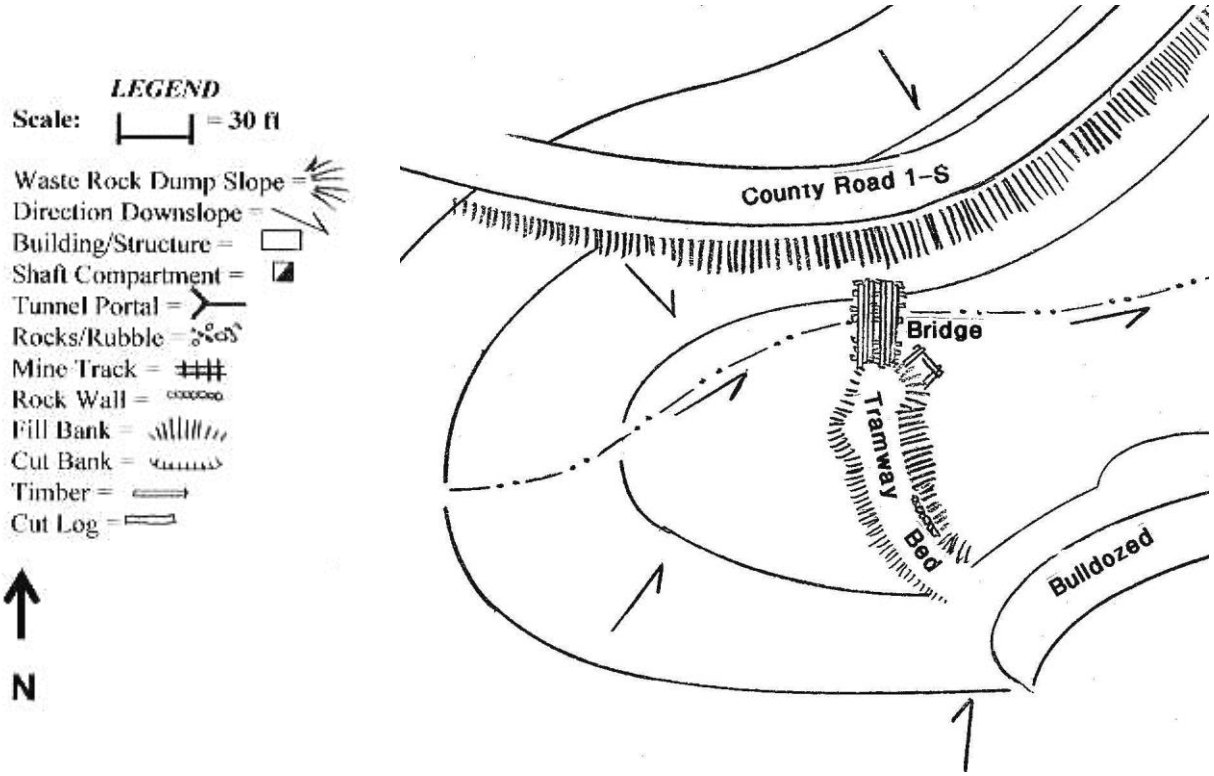


Figure 3.31 Site map for 5GL.2146.

The bridge had carried the spur track from the gulch's south to north side, the track then continuing northeast along Nevada Hill. But widening of County Road 1-S destroyed the northern railroad grade, such that the bridge presently dead-ends against the road's loose fill-bank. The bridge is 35' long, 15' wide, and features original abutments and support piers, while decking was replaced in later decades as an adaptation for small trucks. The abutments consist of log cribbing walls 12' across and 6' high retaining waste rock and local cobble riprap fill. The piers reinforce the cribbing, and are cap-and-post structures 12' across and 9' high. Workers assembled them from hand-hewn 12"x12" timbers fitted with mortise-and-tenon joints. After the spur was abandoned, the bridge was adapted for trucks with a layer of 2" thick plank decking nailed to log joists over 12"x12" timber stringers bolted to the piers. Diagonal braces underneath lend support.

The bridge is dilapidated but can be stabilized with little effort. The pier supporting the north side has collapsed, causing the deck to settle on the stream channel's rim. The timbers that at one time made up the pier lie a short distance downslope. Storm runoff has undermined the southern pier, allowing the bridge's south end to slump and tilt eastward. The decking has also rotted.

The site possesses a good artifact assemblage of structural materials incorporated into the

bridge, such as the cribbing that retains the railroad bed. The materials include hand-hewn 12"x12" timbers, lumber, logs, timber bolts, and wire nails. The hewn timbers and their mortise-and-tenon assembly reflect construction of the bridge's support system during the late 1880s. Buried archaeological deposits are absent.

Bridge Condition and Integrity

In condition, the bridge is severely dilapidated and threatened with collapse. Storm events have washed out the northern support pier and undermined the southern. The north end has dropped onto the stream-bank and the southeast corner sags, causing the decking to warp. Maintenance of County Road 1-S above deposited rubble onto the north end, exacerbating rot. Despite this, the bridge's survival is noteworthy and a testament to the quality of engineering and construction.

The bridge possesses integrity in several areas. Its structural components convey design, materials, and workmanship, and are representative of short bridges at one time common on the Gilpin Tramway railroad. The bridge has integrity of association and is a contributing element of the landscape.

Bridge Significance

The bridge is locally significant both as a prominent landscape element and potentially eligible for the NRHP and SRHP in itself. The bridge contributes to the landscape through its visual presence and structural elements such as decking and span over the stream channel.

Regarding potential eligibility, the bridge can qualify under NRHP and SRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Industry, Transportation, and Engineering. The bridge carried the Gilpin Tramway's Nevadaville spur from Quartz Hill, north across Nevada Gulch floor, and over to Nevada Hill. The tramway was historically important to Nevadaville's industry, hauling in supplies and carrying off ore. The bridge is also a good example its resource type, a miniature-gauge railroad bridge, and possibly the only surviving one left on the Gilpin Tramway system.

Bridge Management Recommendations

- Preserve the bridge against land use and environmental cleanup, and officially recognize its significance.
- Intensive site documentation and archival research, including objective significance evaluation.
- Stabilize the bridge. Restore the northern abutment, improve the southern abutment, and prevent maintenance of County Road 1-S above from dumping gravel and rubble.

Site 5GL.2147 Ophir-Burroughs Mine

The Ophir-Burroughs Mine was among Nevadaville's earliest and greatest gold producers. The vein was discovered in 1859 with the Gregory gold rush and produced during the 1860s, supporting the mining industry through its 1865 collapse. The vein yielded rich ore during the 1870s, when the shaft was sunk to a depth of 1,000', and produced around $1 million by the early 1880s. Various outfits continued working the shaft into the 1910s.

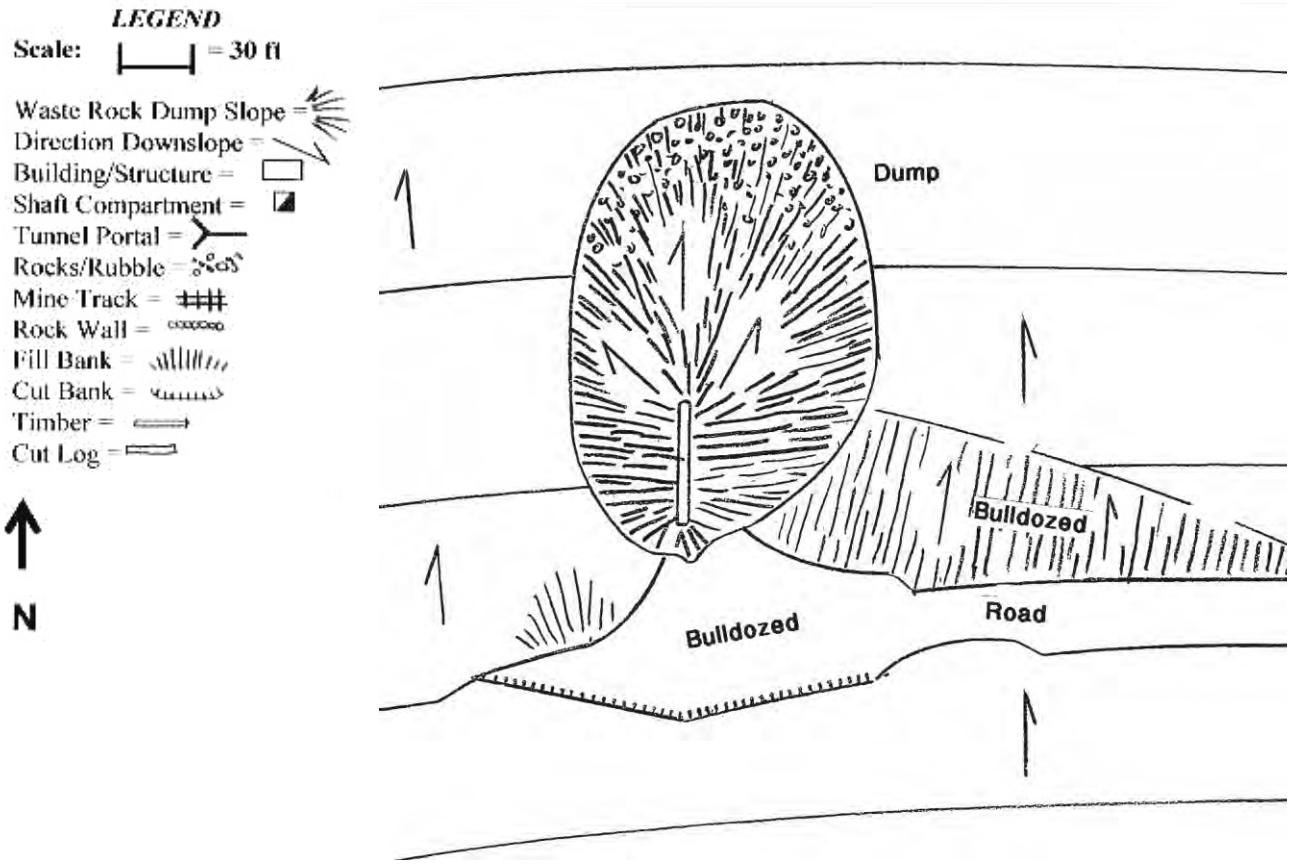


Figure 3.32 Site map of 5GL.2147.

Ophir-Burroughs Mine Description

Unfortunately, nearly all evidence of the mine's surface facilities were bulldozed away during the 1960s or 1970s, leaving a massive waste rock dump. The area where the shaft house, hoist, other buildings, and machinery at one time stood has been repeatedly scraped, destroying even lasting features such as masonry foundations. Presently remaining is a flattened swath approximately 60'x180' in area with some rockwork.

The mine's conical waste rock dump is, however, among the Nevadaville area's largest and most prominent. The dump is 126'x180' in area and around 25' high with original footprint and profile. Small-scale features are absent.

The site possesses an impoverished artifact assemblage of structural debris and industrial

refuse downslope from the bulldozed area. Structural debris consists of lumber fragments, cut and wire nails, window glass, sheet iron, and bricks. Industrial refuse is limited to blacksmithing waste, a few machine parts, and track hardware. In combination, cut and wire nails, and aqua window glass reflects an age range spanning the 1860s-1910s.

Buried archaeological deposits are unlikely because privy pits could not be located and the surface plant area has been bulldozed. Further, the deposition environment is not conducive to the accumulation of buried deposits.

Ophir -Burroughs Mine Condition and Integrity

The resource is poorly preserved; bulldozing destroyed most evidence of the surface plant. In particular, the surface plant was located south of the waste rock dump, and the area was repeatedly scraped and nearly all evidence destroyed.

The resource possesses little integrity. Without intact feature or artifact assemblages, the site lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. The intact setting contributes to a feeling evocative of mining.

Ophir -Burroughs Mine Significance

The Ophir-Burroughs is a landscape anchor. The dump is one of the largest on the gulch's south wall, providing scale and contrast to the dozens of other smaller, and yet still substantial, sites. Collectively, they strongly convey the landscape's feeling and association with Nevadaville's mining industry.

Ophir -Burroughs Mine Management Recommendations

- Preserve the site and prevent its development.

3.6: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND DISTRICT POTENTIAL

The Basic Inventory considers not only individual resources, but also Nevada Gulch's potential for designation as a historic landscape and historic district. While formal landscape and district evaluation are outside of the project scope, an overview is warranted in the interest of historic preservation. The informal evaluation comes from observations made while traversing the gulch numerous times during the inventory.

General Landscape and District Overview

Nevada Gulch has potential for designation as a National Register District based on a mining landscape. The gulch could also qualify for less prestigious districts at state and county levels. The National Park Service defines a National Register District as follows:[30]

> "A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
>
> "A district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural values.
>
> "A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguishable, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole."

In sum, a historic district is a cohesive body of resources unified by place, time, theme, and historical trends. Further, that body must be historically significant. The area within the historic district cannot have been disrupted by substantial modern intrusions, and the district should convey a sense of its past. To contribute to a historic district, individual resources must be sufficiently preserved on an archaeological level or better. Finally, most but not all the resources within the district must be contributing elements.

In general, a historic landscape is a collection of resources reflecting related land use patterns, culture, industry, and important events and trends. A historic landscape should feature distinct characteristics of time-period land use, an intact natural setting, and resources with integrity. In Nevada Gulch, these qualities should clearly convey prospecting and mining 1859-1918. Character-defining features can include but are not limited to prospects, mines, structures, buildings, archaeological remnants thereof, claim monuments, wagon roads, Gilpin Tramway railroad grades, and dispersed artifacts.

Potential Nevada Gulch Historic District

Nevada Gulch fulfills the above qualifications. Manmade and natural elements create an excellent setting for a variety of mining resources lining both sides of the gulch. Natural elements include thick forest on the north wall, mixed subalpine meadow with stands of brush and aspens on the south wall, and a drainage floor choked with mine waste rock and sediment. The south wall also features hydrothermally altered granite outcrops characteristic of Gilpin County.

[30] National Register Bulletin 15, 1991:5.



Figure 3.33: Southeast overview of Nevada Gulch. Nevadaville is in left-foreground, while Quartz Hill and its numerous mines are in the background. Quartz Hill forms the gulch's south wall.

The landscape's manmade elements vary. One element is a ground-surface characteristic of intensive mining. Much of the south wall was overturned by placer mining, hardrock prospecting, and hardrock mine development, allowing soil to wash away over time. In its place is a veneer of sand, gravel, and scattered waste rock becoming overgrown with young forest. A circulation system typical of mining is another manmade element. The system includes a network of wagon roads and Gilpin Tramway railroad spurs connecting the principal mines. The roads are narrow, steep, and wind throughout the gulch, while the railroad spurs are broad and contour across the gulch's south wall. Although the roads and spurs are resources in themselves, the overall network contributes feeling and association to the landscape. A third manmade element is a background scatter of structural and industrial debris throughout the gulch, supporting a feeling of past industry.

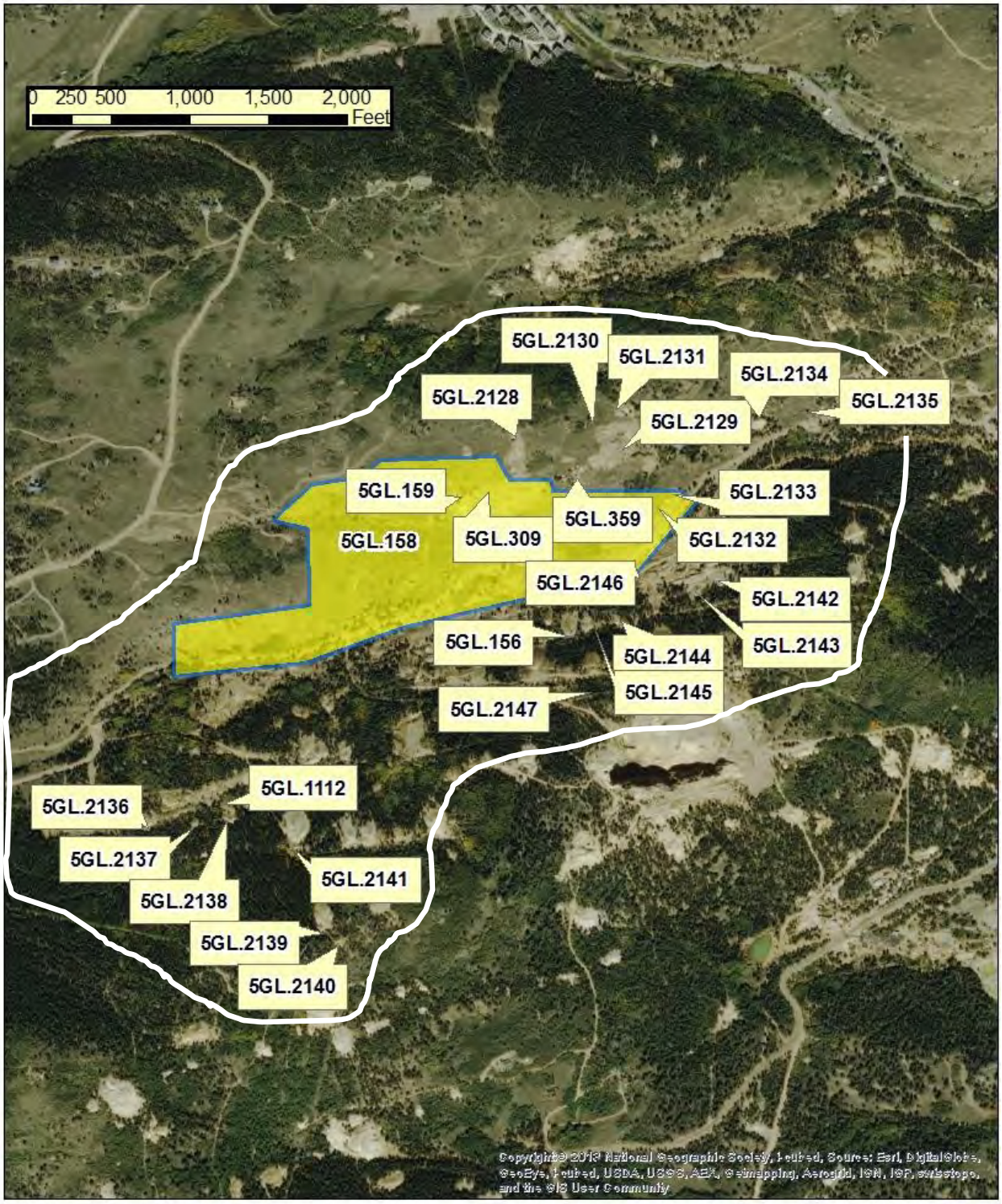


Figure 3.34: The aerial photo illustrates Nevada Gulch's landscape potential. Nevadaville(5GL.158) is the yellow polygon, while the text boxes mark inventoried resources. All the other light blobs are prominent mines. Collectively, they form the gulch's landscape. The landscape could be designated a new National Register district, approximated by the white line. More survey is necessary to refine the boundary and specify exact content.

Within the setting are hundreds of prospects and mines in varying states of preservation. Bold, visually prominent waste rock dumps mark the more substantial sites, which are visibly connected by the gulch's circulation system. The larger dumps and the railroad spurs are clearly apparent from a variety of vantage points and anchor the landscape. Meanwhile, smaller clusters of pits, trenches, and shallow shafts convey the intensive prospecting that preceded mine development. The prospect complexes on the gulch's north wall are clearly visible, while the complexes on the south wall are located in forested areas and contribute small-scale detail apparent when traversing the landscape.

Although not numerous, the landscape does offer a good sampling of buildings, structures, machinery, and ruins thereof. These small-scale elements not only support feeling and association of the gulch's industry, but also convey the design, materials, and workmanship of mining engineering and architecture.

Nevadaville has a symbiotic relationship with the gulch. The landscape becomes a character-defining setting unmistakably identifying the townsite as a center of mining and industry. Nevadaville, in turn, contributes heavily to the landscape, adding an urban component found in only the most productive mining areas. Further, Nevadaville's masonry building ruins, rock walls, and platforms add a sense of intrigue and sense of time.

All the above are neatly contained in a logical viewshed. Quartz and Alps Hills to the south, and Nevada Hill to the north, create crisp ridgelines embracing the gulch. The gulch's eastern mouth at Central City is very narrow, imposing a gateway effect.

The gulch has one major deficiency that could interfere with district designation, and that is property ownership. A quiltwork of private, patented mining claims blankets the gulch, and obtaining consent among a majority of owners is necessary for district designation. Determining ownership, contacting involved parties, and securing consent will be time-consuming and difficult. The following summary details how and why the gulch qualifies.

Historic Theme: The resources within the gulch clearly convey a main theme of gold mining, 1859-1918. But they also reflect important subthemes.

- Gold mining and Colorado frontier 1859-1866. Some prospect complexes and mines date to the 1860s and exemplify prospecting and mining during Colorado's earliest years. Period stamp mill sites may also be present.
- Hardrock mining and prospecting 1870-1918. Most mining resources portray methods of prospecting and mining during Nevadaville's principal periods of production.
- Transportation. A complex circulation system of wagon roads and Gilpin Tramway railroad spurs reflects mining industry transportation.
- Engineering and architecture. Buildings, structures, and ruins convey engineering and architecture associated with mining.
- Community planning and development. Nevadaville conveys urban development, community planning, commercialism, and workers' housing associated with mining.
- Archaeology. Nevadaville and Dogtown offer buried archaeological deposits capable of revealing important information about mining industry workers and inhabitants. Mine sites contain buried features and privy pits that can convey information about engineering and workplace behavior.

Resource Type and Distribution: Numerous mines and prospect complexes are evenly distributed throughout the gulch. Many are visually prominent and anchor the landscape, while others are small-scale with localized presence. A network of wagon roads links principal mines with a main artery on the gulch floor. Gilpin Tramway railroad spurs also link mines. Nevadaville holds a strong presence on the gulch floor.

Significant Resources: The Basic Inventory strategically sampled 25 resources scattered throughout the gulch. Although the inventory did not provide sweeping coverage of the gulch, and while 25 is a fraction

of a much larger resource assemblage, the sampling does reveal general trends about resource significance when extrapolated. Of the resources examined, all 25 contribute to the landscape through prominent waste rock dumps or small-scale elements. Based on informal observations during the Basic Inventory, it appears that this trend holds true for most of the gulch's other resources. Most of the gulch's mines and prospects appear to be contributing elements as well, primarily through prominent waste rock dumps. Some sites also contribute through small-scale elements such as buildings, structures, objects, and subtle features hidden by forest. Of the 25 inventoried resources, 10 are also individually eligible for the NRHP and SRHP. This is a solid proportion. Observations suggest that the proportion will be high elsewhere in the gulch as well, though probably not as great. Other sites retain integrity on an archaeological level, offer standing buildings and structures, and include buried archaeological deposits and features.

3.7: RECOMMENDATIONS

Nevada Gulch

Nevada Gulch is a mining landscape significant to Colorado and the mining West. The gulch not only conveys one of Colorado's significant industries and periods in history, but also provides a setting fundamental to Nevadaville's identity. Threats conspire against the gulch and its sites, including residential development, inappropriate land use, potentially invasive environmental cleanup, and collapse of standing buildings and structures. The following recommendations involve protecting the landscape wholesale, as well as preserving individual sites and their buildings and structures. Additionally, some sites warrant further study because they can contribute information valuable in the field of mining history.

Landscape Protection

Gilpin County can protect the landscape from inappropriate development and use through restrictions and incentives. Restrictions include zoning, a landmarking program, or stringent requirements for access roads. Zoning and access requirements could define the gulch as undevelopable. Landmarking would require land use projects to avoid designated sites, leaving them as-is. Incentives include preservation easements, land exchanges, and acquisition of claims for open space. Tax incentives could encourage property owners to grant easements on individual sites or entire mining claims. Property owners may also be willing to convey sites or claims to the county in exchange for suitable land elsewhere. Purchase of gulch property for open space is an unlikely possibility. Several steps may help guide landscape protection.

1. Prove that the landscape is significant and worthy of protection.
    - The landscape's historical importance must be stated. This requires a history of the gulch.
    - Quantify the landscape, enumerating its contributing versus noncontributing resources. A comprehensive Basic Inventory, executed in stages, will provide the best information. However, existing site records can provide an alternative path. Tabulate all site work done to date, and plot sites on overview maps for a comprehensive body of information. The records and maps can be compared to actual sites in the landscape as safely viewed from vantage points. Sites with visual presence are contributing.
    - Produce a summary report of history, number of contributing resources, and landscape significance.
2. Consult with property owners and seek cooperation in landscape quantification.
3. Consult with OAHP on protection options and ways forward.
4. Establish zoning, or
5. Develop landmarking program. Gilpin County presently has a landmarking program, which is primarily relevant to the built-environment. Adapt the program to mining resources.
    - Boulder County's landmarking program recognizes mining resources and is restrictive. Aspects of the program can be adapted to Gilpin County (MSH developed Boulder County landmarking criteria).
    - Landmarking must be restrictive and enforceable.
    - Resources can be landmarked over property owners' objections.
6. Explore the potential for land exchanges or outright purchase.

Emergency Stabilization

Buildings and structures are critical small-scale element of the landscape, not only supporting feeling and association, but also conveying period design, architecture, engineering, materials, and workmanship. Many of the resources are threatened with collapse and should be preserved.

- Inventory buildings and structures throughout the gulch, with the purpose of identifying those in immediate danger. Inventory can be reconnaissance.
- Consolidate information in a report. Structural deficiencies for each construct must be specified.
- Property owners may cooperate to reduce liability presented by hazardous buildings and structures.
- Sites should be recorded in full prior to building stabilization.
- Find funding. Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety might offer money for emergency repairs of some buildings and structures.

Preserve Significant Sites

The gulch features a number of sites not only important to the landscape, but also significant in themselves. Although most lack standing buildings and structures, they are significant nonetheless as good archaeological examples of their resource types. These sites should be preserved.

- The sites must first be identified. This 2015 report lists a few, while others can be revealed through the steps noted above with Landscape Protection. Reconnaissance survey is best, but this may not be possible. Otherwise, additional sites can be identified by tabulating previous site work, and comparing results to the landscape from vantage points.
- Zoning and landmark designation will offer protection.
- Property owners may cooperate on preserving some sites.
- Significant sites should be recorded in full and evaluated for significance in terms of NRHP and SRHP.

Contributing to the Field of Mining History

A number of significant sites scattered throughout the gulch have the potential to yield information important to the fields of Colorado and general mining history. Information comes from physical remains such as buildings, structures, and archaeological features. Recording select sites could contribute to the history of Nevadaville's mining industry, workforce, ethnic influence, and mining engineering and technology. Property owners may be willing to allow access under certain conditions.

Public Interpretation/Use

Presently, County Road 1-S is the public's only route through the landscape, and the road affords limited contact, perspectives, and places to stop. The public should be able to traverse the landscape via multiple routes, but property ownership is a challenge. Several suggestions might be considered.

- Determine which roads on the gulch walls are legally defensible public thoroughfares, and permit the public to walk them. The roads must be designated with signs.
- Identify parking areas nearest thoroughfare access points (if available), most likely on County Road 1-S. Parking areas must be designated with signs.
- Create loop trails beginning and ending in Central City.
- Cooperate with property owners as much as possible, perhaps by offering incentives.
- Caution must be exercised in preparing or developing public routes. Any improvements or changes must be compatible with the landscape's qualities.

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