

Russell Gulch Gilpin County, Colorado



Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1 & Archaeology Survey Plan

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Russell Gulch Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1

&

Archaeology Survey Plan

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HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE I

Russell Gulch; Gilpin County, Colorado

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT PURPOSE

The purpose of this historic resources survey of Russell Gulch was twofold: to research, record and evaluate historic buildings in the unincorporated Gilpin County town of Russell Gulch, and to develop a plan for future archaeological survey in the Russell Gulch mining district. Only two of the extant buildings in Russell Gulch have been previously surveyed, and while several mines have been inventoried, past research was fragmented and sometimes incomplete. This project is the first attempt to look at the entire cultural landscape of Russell Gulch, and to provide historical research and evaluations as part of a phased project that will eventually determine if there is potential for a historic district designation, either at the national, state or local level. Individual eligibility for designation is also provided for the extant historic buildings, of which only two have been previously inventoried. 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 historical information gathered during the survey phase will add to the knowledge of the development of Russell Gulch.

Funding was provided through a Certified Local Government grant from History Colorado. The archaeological component of this survey was specifically requested by History Colorado as a condition of approval of the grant, and additional funding provided to help defer the costs. For the building survey, twenty-three properties were selected for an intensive-level survey, while the archeological work was limited to planning for future survey. As there are more than twenty-three extant historic buildings, another phase of building survey is recommended, along with future archeological survey and an inventory of the Russell Gulch cemetery. Therefore, any recommendations from this project will need to be amended after the next survey phase.

BACKGROUND

In recognition of the value that historic buildings, sites, and districts play in preserving the Gilpin County community's heritage, the Board of County Commissioners enacted a historic preservation ordinance and established the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission (HAC) in 2005. The commission was created to carry out the intent of the ordinance, thereby protecting the unique historic character of Gilpin County. In order to make informed decisions regarding these resources, the HAC and county staff need a better understanding of the number of historic resources, their architectural and historical significance, and their existing condition (including integrity). A historic resource survey provides this information, and thus can serve as the basis for evaluating and then preserving Russell Gulch's historic properties. Although Russell Gulch was one of the four key mining towns in Gilpin County, it was not included in the 1991 National Historic Landmark nomination that covered Central City, Black Hawk and Nevadaville. Except for two properties, its historic buildings have not been previously surveyed. The HAC recommended that a survey be conducted in order to provide this important information.

WHAT IS A SURVEY?

A survey is a process of identifying and gathering data on a community's historic resources. A field survey is conducted (a physical search for resources), followed by the recording of data in a systematic fashion. Survey data is the raw information produced by the survey, and includes a property's location, architectural character, and condition. A survey also gathers historical information in order to assess the significance of the property. An inventory form is one of the basic products of a survey. It is the organized compilation of information gathered during the survey. *Evaluation* is the process of determining whether the identified properties meet a defined set of criteria of historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance. The findings of this evaluative process are then usually outlined in a survey report which recommends future preservation planning actions for the surveyed area.

HOW ARE SURVEYS CONDUCTED?

Both the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Identification* and the OAHP distinguish between two general levels of survey: reconnaissance and intensive survey. Both levels may involve field work, but they are very different in terms of the level of effort involved. While background documentary research into the community's history and architecture is necessary to prepare for any level of survey, research into individual properties is always undertaken with intensive survey.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Reconnaissance level survey is an overview inspection of an area that identifies the types of historic resources and their distribution within the area. These surveys can provide a general understanding of an area's historic and architectural resources and provide sufficient information to guide future preservation planning efforts. Reconnaissance surveys are useful not only for generally characterizing the area's resources but also for determining how to organize and plan more detailed survey work. It can thus serve as the first step towards the next level – intensive survey. A reconnaissance survey may involve any of the following activities:

- A "windshield survey" of the area – driving the streets and visually locating the properties. Typically, the data gathered from a windshield survey includes the general distribution of buildings, structures, and neighborhoods, as well as the different architectural styles, periods, and modes of construction. Specific properties of particular architectural or historical value can be plotted on maps, as well as concentrations of architectural or historical properties which together contribute to a sense of time and place. The natural features and topography of the area, as well as characteristics of the "built landscape", including street trees, parks, and sidewalks, may be recorded.
- A study of aerial photographs, historical and recent maps, city plans, and other sources of information that help gain a general understanding of the community's layout and environment at different times in its history.

In order to prepare the archaeological survey plan, a windshield level-reconnaissance survey was completed. This helped determine the location and extent of historic mining resources in Russell Gulch, so a plan for further study could be developed.

INTENSIVE SURVEY

An intensive survey is a close and careful look at the area being surveyed. Intensive level surveys are conducted to fully identify and document all architectural or historical properties chosen for the project; a comprehensive intensive survey records all properties within a given area, while a selective intensive survey records properties based on common associative criteria, such as age or resource type. It involves detailed background research as well as a thorough inspection and documentation of all historic properties in the field. Intensive surveys can provide the basis for designation to the National Register of Historic Places, local historic district zoning, tax act certification, environmental review, and detailed preservation planning recommendations.

The OAHP requires grant-funded surveys to record data on their forms; most urban properties are recorded on the Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form 1403. This form dictates gathering specific information for each resource, including:

- the location and name of the property
- its date of construction
- architectural style and description of features
- history and significance of the property
- description of its environment
- a field evaluation of its eligibility for historic designation
- sources of information

In addition to the survey forms, final products for an intensive level survey prepared for the OAHP include a USGS map noting the location of the property and photographs. Survey reports accompanying the project should include the following information:

- The distribution of architectural or historical properties within the survey area, including the number of properties surveyed and their location

- Historic contexts that are covered by the survey project.
- Property types represented within the survey area.
- Overall physical description of the survey area and common streetscape and environmental elements.
- A discussion of the integrity of the area and of those properties or concentrations of properties that retain their architectural or historic character.
- Recommendations for future preservation planning efforts, including listing in the National Register of Historic Places, local historic district designation, and other preservation planning efforts.

PROJECT FUNDING, DATES & TEAM

This project was sponsored by the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission and funded by a Certified Local Government grant. Gilpin County passed a preservation ordinance in 2003, and later became a Certified Local Government (CLG). This federal designation recognizes the efforts of local, state and federal governments working together to save the irreplaceable historic character of communities. By receiving certification, Gilpin County has made a commitment to historic preservation. In turn, this enabled the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission to apply for a CLG grant. The County was awarded a CLG grant in 2016 for the *Historic Resources Survey: Phase I and Archeological Survey Plan* project through History Colorado, which acts at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the state of Colorado. Certified Local Government grants originate from the Federal government, and grant projects are subject to the disclaimer on page ii.

The City selected Deon Wolfenbarger of Three Gables preservation to conduct the intensive-level survey of twenty-three properties, and Michelle Slaughter of Avalon Archaeology to prepare the archaeology survey plan. Wolfenbarger and Slaughter conducted field work and research between November 2016 and June 2017. A draft survey report was presented to the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission in August 2017 for discussion and additional comments. The results of both the intensive level survey and archeology survey plan are presented in this report, and include recommendations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and future survey phases. A summary of those findings is below.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

A total of twenty-three (23) properties were surveyed. Of those, five (5) primary resources were evaluated as being individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and an additional three (3) needed additional data. Furthermore, two parcels (the result of combining lots) contained secondary houses, raising the total to seven (7) resources that were individually eligible to the NRHP. Historically associated with those individually eligible properties were an additional two (2) outbuildings that would contribute to the historic character of those properties (see Table 1 for a complete list of recommended eligibility for both primary buildings and outbuildings). The recommendations and thus numbers for eligibility for the Colorado Register of Historic Properties match that of the NRHP.

Since local designation requires less integrity than the National Register, a total of sixteen primary buildings were recommended as individually eligible as Gilpin County landmarks, primarily for their historical associations (see Table 1). Included within the above figures is one property already listed on the NRHP and designated as a Gilpin County landmark: the I.O.O.F. building at 81 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.125.

It was not possible to recommend a boundary, areas of significance, or period of significance for a potential NRHP historic district at this time since this project did not cover all of the historic resources within the Russell Gulch town site. First, the town contains more than twenty-three historic buildings. Furthermore, as the archaeological survey plan indicates in the “Recommendations” section, there are several hundred individual mining resources in the area that have either been inadequately inventoried in the past, or have been evaluated as individual features only. To fully assess the potential for a NRHP district, the entire area must be evaluated as a historic cultural landscape. Therefore, recommendations for a potential NRHP or even a local historic district will have to wait until additional survey work is completed.

However, in the likelihood that there is potential for a NRHP district, the twenty-three buildings were also evaluated as to whether they potentially contribute to such a district. There were eleven (11) primary buildings field evaluated as potentially contributing to a potential district, and an additional eleven (11) secondary or outbuildings that may potentially contribute to such a district. Four (4) primary buildings would need additional data to determine their contributing status, and seven (7) outbuildings need data.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY PLAN

Due to the high number of archeological resources, three phases of survey are proposed for Russell Gulch. Phase 1 focuses four tasks. The first is to update the sites previously recorded in 1982 and/or updated in the 1990s to bring them up to current documentation standards, with a prioritized focus on mines that possess a high degree of integrity. Next, a thorough pedestrian survey should be conducted of the survey area. This type of work should occur in all archaeological survey phases as needed in order to eventually survey the entire Russell Gulch Mining District. There has never been a large scale block survey within the District, and previous surveys targeted specific discreet geographic areas or mine sites. Finally, a Historic Cultural Landscape Form (OAHP Form #1404) should be completed with the input of the project historian. The town site of Russell Gulch (5GL.124) also needs to be completely rerecorded since the 1982 form has limited information. Former wagon routes in and out of town should be identified. The second phase should rerecord or reevaluate mines that were not as robust producers and/or had fewer complete features. Depending upon budget restraints, a final list of un-surveyed areas of Russell Gulch would be completed in phase three.

PROJECT AREA: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

Russell Gulch is located in the southwest portion of Gilpin County, Colorado, in Section 23, Township 3 South, Range 73 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The unincorporated town is located about two miles southwest of Central City, the county seat for Gilpin County. It is 9150 feet above sea level, and is bounded by Alps and Quartz Hill on the north, and Pewabic Mountain on the south, with Russell Creek running east/west between these peaks. The project area for the Phase I intensive-level building survey project is shown Figure 2 on the following page.

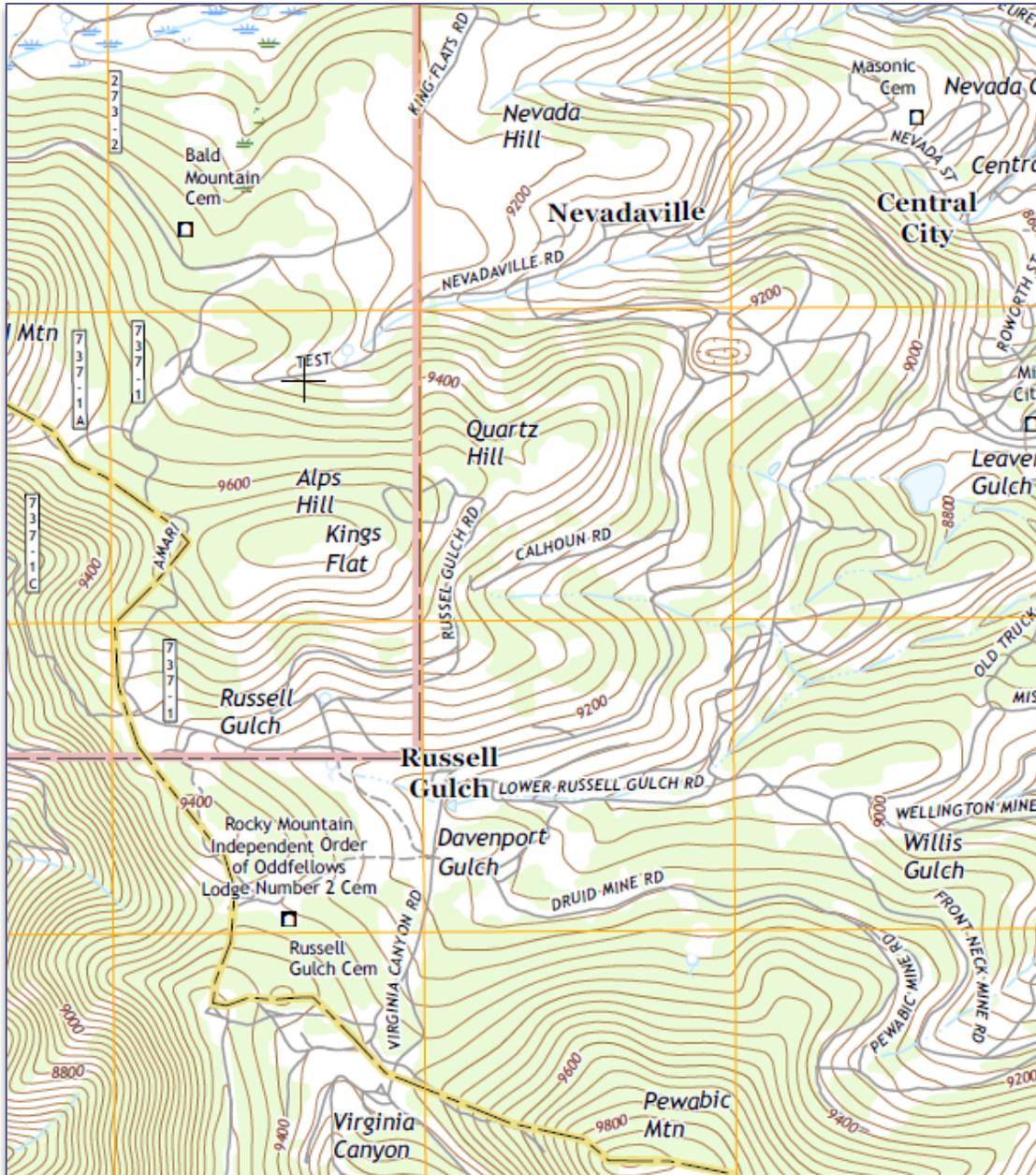


Figure 1: Russell Gulch. Source: "Central City, CO" USGS map, 2016.

The intensive-level building survey covered twenty-three properties within the former town site of Russell Gulch. As there are more than twenty-three extant historic buildings within the town, this phase of survey focused on buildings within the area contiguous to the main commercial road in Russell Gulch, now called “Russell Gulch Road,” and extended from the intersection of this road with the southern extension of Virginia Canyon Road on the east to the property at 348 Russell Gulch Road on the west. Boundaries on the north were Virginia Canyon Road and the south Lower Russell Gulch Road (see map of surveyed properties in Figure 2). These properties are located within the boundaries for the archaeological survey plan project area (Figure 4).



Figure 2: Intensive –level survey properties in the Phase I inventory of Russell Gulch. *Source:* Google Earth, 2017.

PROJECT AREA: ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY PLAN

The Russell Gulch mining district was one of the earliest hard-rock mining landscapes in Colorado. The hills on the sides of the gulch yielded millions of dollars in gold that helped fund nation-building projects across the county. Russell Gulch and nearby areas in Gilpin County contained abundant mining resources, which were a key determinant of historical land development patterns. Mining districts were formed early in the county's history, each with their own boundaries and set of governing rules. Some of the earliest districts were later subdivided into smaller districts. Figure 3 below shows the various mining districts of Gilpin County.

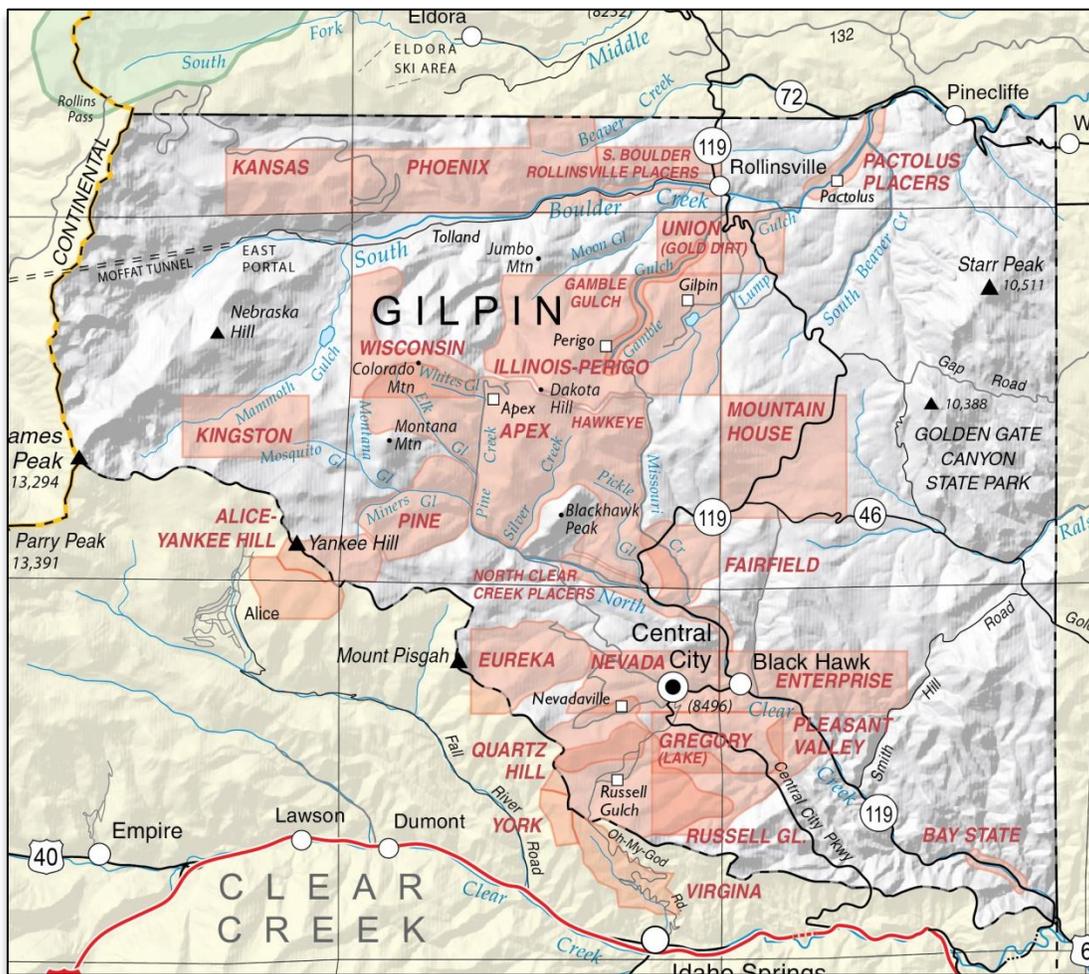


Figure 3: Gilpin County Mining Districts. Source: Colorado Geological Survey website, <http://coloradogeologicalsurvey.org/mineral-resources/historic-mining-districts/gilpin-county/>.

In order to keep the archaeology survey plan manageable, a smaller portion of the larger Russell Gulch mining district—the heart of the district—was investigated. Figures 4-6 show the current archaeological project area. Starting at the intersection of Dakota Ridge Road and Harris Road (aka the Harris Detour), the project area boundary to the northwest includes the mines immediately west of and adjacent to Harris Road (e.g., 5GL.546, the Free Coinage Mine), north to Alps Hill and mines like the Hazard (5GL.602) and then east to the Mayflower (5GL.594), the

Payola (5GL.600), and the Harrison/Ruby mine (5GL.601) before turning to the southeast to include the Lotus Mine (5GL.120), the mill ruins (5GL.121) just northeast of the intersection of Upper Russell Gulch Road and Creek Bed Road, to the southeast portion of the project area just east of the intersection of Creek Bed Road and Lower Russell Gulch Road and including the Missouri (5GL.1118), Lizzie (5GL.1117) and Sliver Mines (5GL.1139). The southern boundary is generally along Druid Mine Road (aka, Pewabic Mine Road) including the mines immediately adjacent to and south of the road such as the Iron Duke (5GL.530), the Pewabic (5GL.111), an unnamed mine (5GL.5680), and the Federal Mine (5GL.115), ending once again to the northwest at the Dakota Ridge Road/Harris Road (Detour) intersection. Figure 6 shows this area within the larger Russell Gulch District. The Russell Gulch Cemetery (5GL.113) was an integral part of the town and its history, therefore it is included in this project despite being a short distance outside and west of the southwestern project area boundary, south of Dakota Ridge Road.

The Russell Gulch Mining District extends well beyond the current project area and is shaped roughly like an inverted triangle. Figure 6 shows the USGS topo with both the Mining District boundaries and the project area. The Russell Gulch Mining District encompasses Willis Gulch, Leavenworth Gulch, Gibson Gulch, Davenport Gulch, and Upper Russell Gulch, and is entirely in Gilpin County.

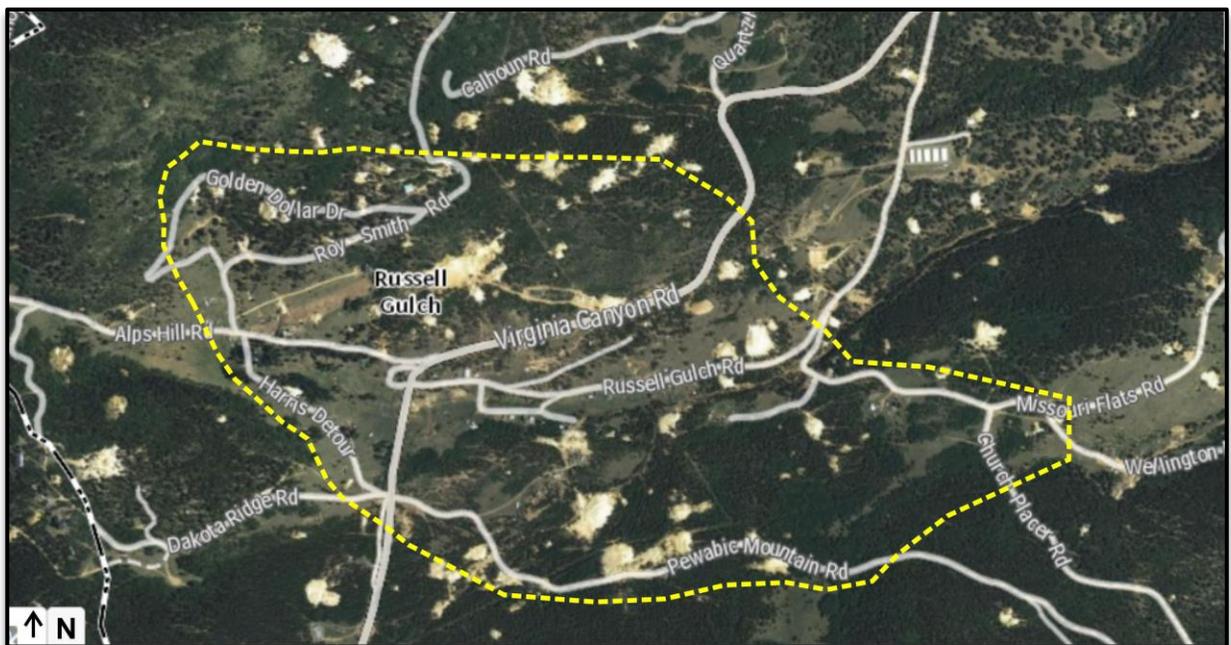


Figure 4: The project area where the reconnaissance level archaeological windshield survey was conducted.
 Source: Gilpin County GIS Map Viewer

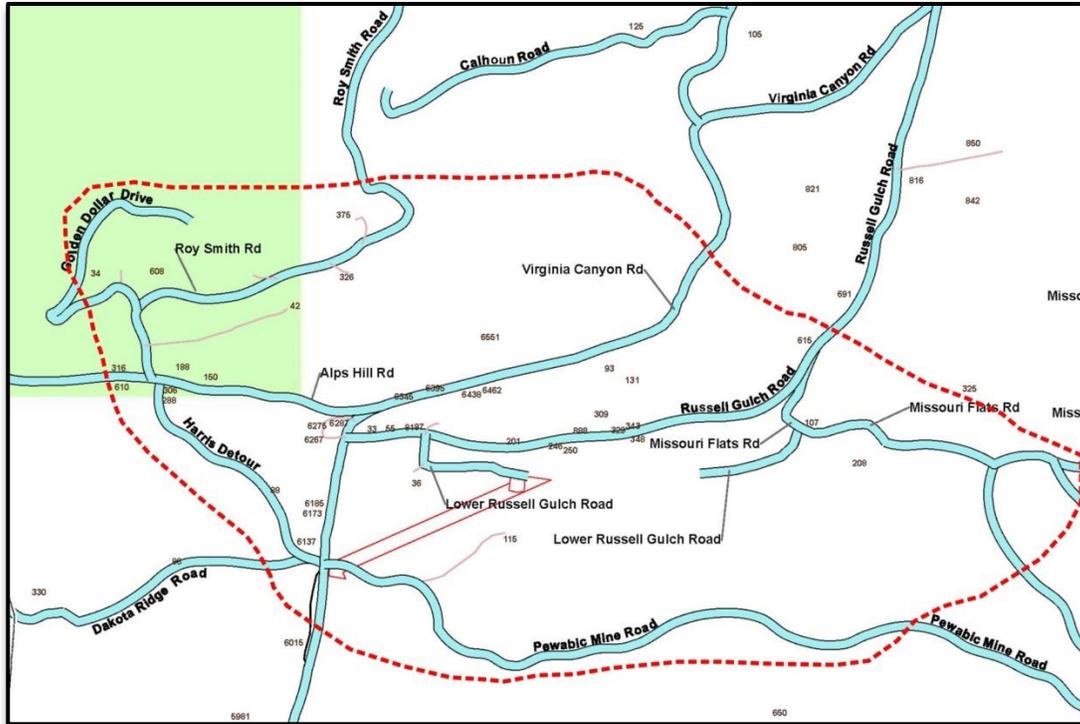


Figure 5: The reconnaissance level archaeological survey project area with the streets named. It is not known what the three and four digit numbers represent. *Source:* Gilpin County Community Development Department 2010:79

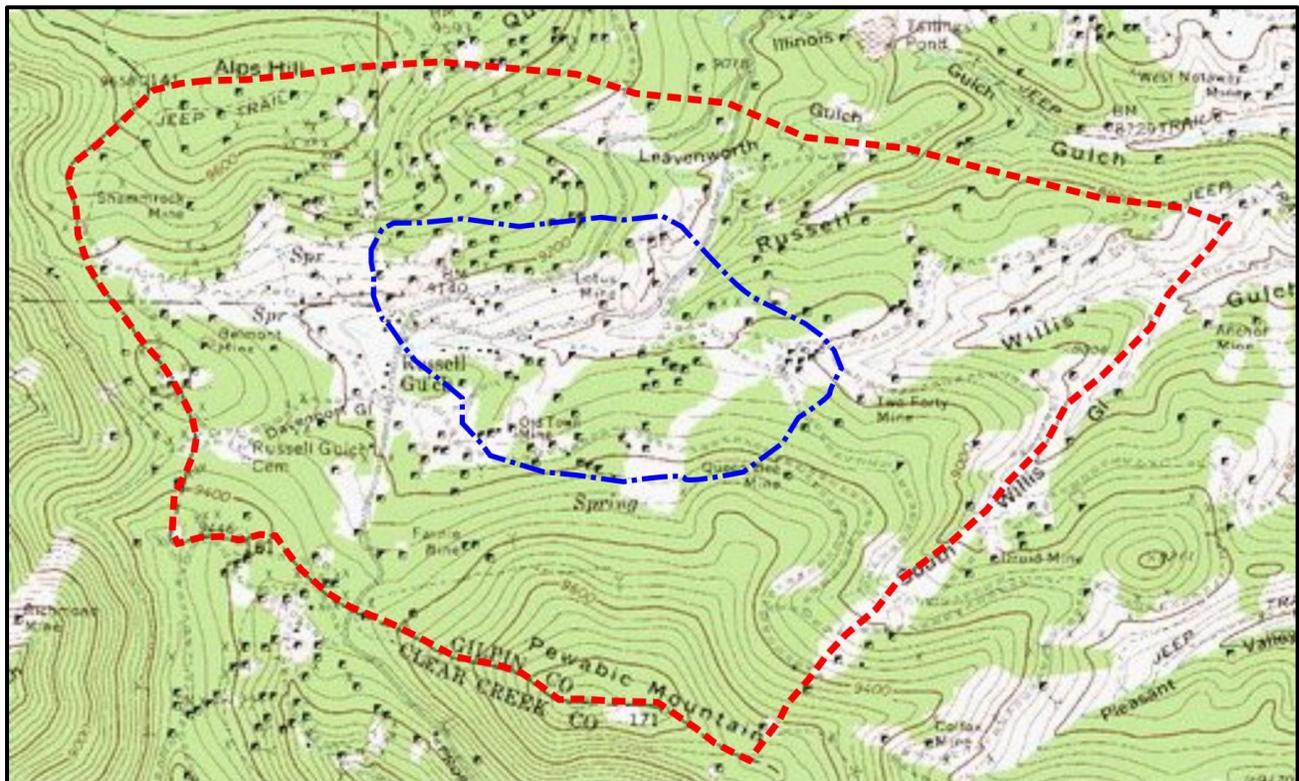


Figure 6: The outer boundary shows the Russell Gulch Mining District in its entirety, and the smaller boundary within the district was the area examined during the current project phase. *Source:* USGS Central City quad, 1972.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

Phase 1 of the Russell Gulch Historic Resources Survey began in November 2016 and was completed in August 2017. The intensive-level building survey covered twenty-three properties within the Russell Gulch town site.

OAHP FILE SEARCH

A file search of History Colorado’s COMPASS database was conducted for non-mining buildings in Russell Gulch. This search found two properties had been previously recorded: the I.O.O.F. Lodge #41 building at 81 Russell Gulch Road (5GL.125) and the house at 87 Russell Gulch Road (5GL.567).

SELECTION OF PROPERTIES

Gilpin County staff initially provided a list of twenty-three properties located roughly within the project boundaries shown in Figure 6 (blue dashed line). However, a windshield inspection conducted at the onset of the project revealed that there were more than twenty-three buildings located within the boundary with construction dates prior to World War II based on the rough estimates provided by the Gilpin County assessor’s office. In consultation with staff from History Colorado, a chart was prepared for buildings located within an area contiguous to the historic “main” street of Russell Gulch. Buildings less than fifty years old were not considered for intensive-level survey; neither were those that had suffered significant alterations in the recent past. This list was approved by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) at History Colorado, which serves as Colorado’s SHPO.



Figure 7. The building at 329 Russell Gulch Road is an example of a building with significant alterations post-WWII; the right photo is the building’s current appearance.

FIELD SURVEY

A field survey was conducted on foot of twenty-three selected properties within the project area's boundaries. This on-site examination assessed the building's architectural style and features, building materials, condition, integrity, approximate construction dates, and any obvious alterations or additions. Also, if there were any landscape features or outbuildings, these were also recorded. Property owners allowed access for some properties, but to others, the survey was limited to views from the public right-of-way. For these latter properties, a thorough examination of the buildings was not always possible.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Color digital images were taken of primary buildings and outbuildings. Digital images were selected to illustrate all four elevations of the primary building if visible from the public right-of-way. Due to the steep topography and tree growth, however, this was not always possible. In one instance, the primary facade was not visible from the street. The digital images were included within the survey forms, as were scans of any available historical photographs. The selected digital images were also printed in color on 4" X 6" Kodak Professional Endura archival paper. Photographs were labeled indicating the site number, street address and town, date, and CLG project number. The History Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Denver received the prints, while both the Gilpin County and the OAHF retain the <.tiff> and <.jpg> digital images. Photographs are labeled with **site ID** numbers, followed by the **view number** (such as **5GL.125-02**).

MAPS

Maps of individual parcels were created whenever possible using the Gilpin County's Assessor's Office online GIS system. However, the current GIS files primarily show mining parcels, rather than the lots containing buildings. In several instances, the houses have no land associated with them.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The amount and quality of historical data varied from property to property. Some of the buildings were associated with prominent persons, and previously published manuscripts or historical newspaper articles often provided data about the building's construction or early history. City directories and Sanborn maps were valuable sources of information, both for the types of businesses and for estimated construction dates for buildings and/or additions. The bibliography contains a complete list of secondary sources; a few are listed below, along with primary sources.

- *Gilpin County Assessor's Office*: Legal description, property boundaries, historical photographs (post WWII) 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 catalog of libraries in Colorado and Wyoming)*: Russell Gulch and Gilpin County history publications.

- *University of Colorado at Boulder*: Online digital color Sanborn maps.
- *History Colorado, Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation*: Files on previously inventoried sites.
- *Oral interviews*: Interviews were conducted with property owners and residents.
- *Ancestry.com*: U.S. and Colorado Census records.

There were some issues with some sources. For example, the Sanborn maps only covered a small area of the town and a few select mining complexes, and were only produced for two years: 1895 and 1900. This was over thirty years after the town was founded, and thus was not helpful for establishing early construction dates. Other buildings, primarily those on Lower Russell Gulch Road, fell outside of the area covered by the Sanborn maps. Due to the small size of Russell Gulch, other common primary sources were not available, such as directories. City directories only covered businesses (all eleven!), and did not contain specific site addresses. U.S. Census reports also did not include building numbers, although some years did note streets. Unfortunately, there were some street names that never appeared on any maps, and their location was unknown.

Deed searches were therefore conducted on all properties. Although time, these were necessary in order to glean any information about past owners and possible construction dates. However, Russell Gulch property descriptions provided a never-ending source of frustration. A typical plat, with lot and block numbers, was never prepared for the town. A variety of inventive methods were used over the years to attempt to describe Russell Gulch properties. The earliest houses were built above mining claims, and the surface land later pre-empted in the 1870s or later, possibly decades after construction. 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:

Beginning at the corner of a stone wall on the Idaho Road forty eight feet distant from a building formerly known as Federal Hall, then running fifty feet westerly along said Idaho Road . . . ¹

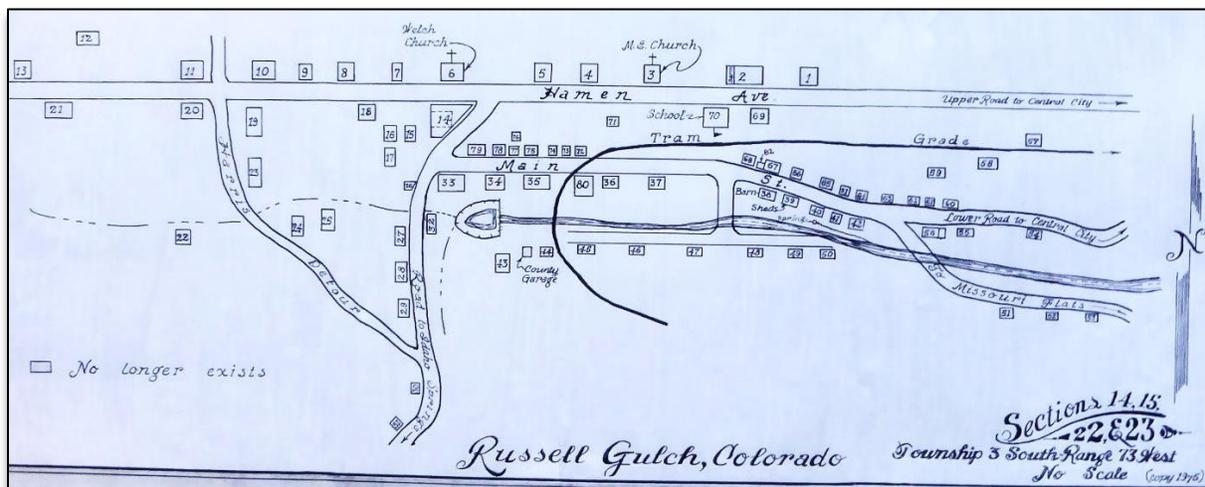


Figure 8. Building numbers in Russell Gulch. Source: Gilpin County Assessor's Office.

¹ Gilpin County Clerk's office, deed book 100, page 374.

In the twentieth century, Gilpin County attempted to rectify the lack of property descriptions and deeds by issuing building numbers for the buildings that were extant at the time. The map in Figure 8 shows the results of the county's efforts; deeds that were issued after the implementation of this numbering system most generally (but not always) included the building numbers. Locating deeds *prior* to the numbering system was not always possible, in part because the last recorded owner often owned multiple properties in Russell Gulch. For the most part, deed research was conducted back to a pre-emption deed whenever possible.

EVALUATION

When evaluating buildings, structures, or districts for eligibility for historic designation, there are two primary areas of consideration – significance and integrity – as well as different levels of designation. The different levels include local landmark eligibility, Colorado Register of Historic Properties, and the National Register of Historic Places. For the latter, a building may “contribute” to a potential historic district.

Since the entire historic cultural landscape has not yet been surveyed, the potential for a historic district is unknown. Based on the high concentration of historic resources, however, a NRHP district is certainly possible. Therefore, for the purposes of this project, buildings were evaluated for both their historical and architectural significance for a *potential* National Register of Historic Places district.

In addition to significance, a building's integrity was evaluated. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes. While somewhat subjective, the evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its historical associations. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is a composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity thus can mean the retention of physical materials, design features, and aspects of construction dating from the period when the survey area attained its significance. All seven qualities of integrity do not need to be present as long as the overall sense of time and place is evident. Two of these aspects are generally critical in order for a property to retain its historic character: design and materials. Therefore, alterations that have the potential to typically render a property ineligible for historic designation were examined. These include siding changes, window and door alterations, removal or addition of new features, and large additions that detract from the historic character of the property. These alterations are often apparent even without knowledge of the original appearance of the building, but wherever possible, historical photographs were examined to determine the extent of alterations. A high percentage of buildings in this phase have undergone some alterations in the past.

SURVEY FORMS

The data resulting from this project was recorded on the OAHF's “Colorado Cultural Resource Survey – Architectural Inventory Form 1403” for intensive level survey. These survey forms include 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 OAHF assigned

a unique Smithsonian identification number for each property not previously recorded; new identification numbers ranged from 5GL.2273 through 5GL.2292. The numbers are referenced on the survey forms, photographs and this report. Hard copies of the inventory forms, as well as Word and PDF versions, were submitted to both the OAHF and Gilpin County. Google Earth© was used to determine the UTM coordinates for each property. Additional pages at the end of each form contained locational and site maps, Sanborn maps, and current and historical photographs if available.

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.

A file search for Sections 14S, 15S, 22N, 23N (T 3S, R 73W, 6th PM) was conducted at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP). The file search produced GIS data and a list of previously documented archaeological resources and previous surveys within these sections. File searches are helpful for planning future survey and assessing what has been already recorded. It is a tool for establishing whether resurvey or re-recording is necessary for sites that may not have been documented to today's accepted standards. Table 2 at the end of this report lists the previously recorded resources within the project area, and the map on the previous page shows the geographic distribution of these recorded sites in relation to one another. Because four sections were searched in their entirety, far more sites are shown in the map than are actually within the project area. According to the file search, ten projects have been conducted in these four sections, but not all were within the project area. The previous six projects in the project area were conducted for power line upgrades and power pole replacements, mining related hazardous material remediation, mine shaft closures, and the conversion of a small amount of public land to private. None of these projects included large scale survey.

The Gulch was visited several times during the current project and resident, Forrest Anderson, was consulted in person on two of those visits, as well as frequently via email and telephone. Mr. Anderson is extremely familiar with the history of the Russell Gulch Mining District having conducted considerable research on his own over the years. He was an invaluable asset during this project. The visits to the Gulch also served to help establish a reasonable project boundary, provided an opportunity to take photographs that were helpful during the writing process, allowed identification of some of the mines that have been previously recorded, helped determine which mine ruins should be highlighted for revisits first, and the visits aided in forming an understanding of how much may still be unrecorded in the district. During these visits, the project area within Russell Gulch was "windshield surveyed," but due to the abundance of "No Trespassing" signs in the Gulch, examination of the mining district and mine sites was mostly limited to what could be seen and accessed from public roads only. A limited project budget also prevented more intensive field work or research.

Table 3 at the end of the report is a list of 59 mines located within the Russell Gulch District that *were not* identified by the OAHP file search for the (smaller) current project area; all are thought to be outside the project area in other parts of the district. The original list that Table 2 is based on initially appeared on the Colorado Geological Survey website but has been slightly expanded here, as research for this project illuminated more historic mines within the district. The source of information for each mine is noted after the name of the mine. While every effort has been made to identify all of the mines within Russell Gulch, these tables are not likely to be all-inclusive since information about mines in Russell Gulch can be somewhat elusive. The 50 previously recorded mine sites listed in Table 2, the two listed in the footnote at the end of the Table 2 (the Pogue and Wautauga) that are supposedly in the project area but have not been recorded, and the 59 mines listed in Table 3 indicate that there are, at a minimum, at least 111 mines in the Russell Gulch district in its entirety, and sites like mill sites, ditches, and trams are not included in this tally. A file search for the entire district would most likely reveal that there are even more mines and related sites. This demonstrates how densely packed mining districts can be.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historic contexts are defined as broad patterns of historical development within a community as represented by its historic resources. 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. By evaluating them in reference to historic contexts, important links can be made with local, state, or even national themes in history. An outline of Russell Gulch's historic contexts was prepared for the archaeology survey plan, and expanded with the information found in the intensive-level building survey. As this project covered only a part of Russell Gulch, and did not include any new archaeological survey forms, the following contexts will be incomplete. They should continue to be expanded or altered as additional information comes to light in future survey phases.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN RUSSELL GULCH: 1859



In 1858, William Greeneberry "Green" Russell and approximately 100 would-be miners settled at the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, located in what was then the Kansas Territory and what is now Denver (Aldrich 1989:29). Russell was born in South Carolina but moved as a child to Georgia, where his father took part worked in the Georgia gold rush. He led a few successful mining ventures to California during its gold rush era, but is better known for his only discoveries in Colorado. After hearing of gold in Colorado, he organized an expedition to prospect along the South Platte River in February 1858. Many of the men Russell's party were experienced miners from Georgia or had been a part of the California gold rush. Accounts of Russell reveal that he inspired trust with his self-confidence, and others joined his party until there were 107 participants (Gehling, 2006).

They reached the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte on May 23, 1858. After twenty days with underwhelming results, many decided to give up. Russell and his brother, Levi Jasper Russell, along with ten others, remained behind. In July 1858, Russell and Sam Bates

found a small pacer deposit near the mouth of Little Dry Creek, thereby discovering the first significant gold deposit in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Early the next year, Russell went up into the mountains following news of a gold discovery in Gregory Gulch (Gilpin County). Russell explored further to the southwest and arrived in the valley that would later be named in his honor. Before winter ended, Russell had accumulated gold valued at \$21,000 and reports indicate gold production was averaging \$35,000 per week (Brown 1994:88; Morgan 1941:37). These discoveries attracted as many as 1000 people to Russell Gulch by the winter of 1859 and by the summer of 1860 there were roughly 2500 people in the area (Brown 1994:88; Forsyth 2013:120). The community that was eventually named after Green Russell was originally dubbed “Tahosa” after a Native American chief who was a contemporary of Green, and that name appears on an 1868 map of the area (Forrest Anderson personal communication, 2016; Figure 10). Russell left the Gulch in 1862 to fight in the Civil War but returned after the war and stayed until 1875 when he left for the last time to join his Cherokee wife in Indian Territory (what is today Oklahoma). Nonetheless, the community and mining continued without him (Brown 1994:92).

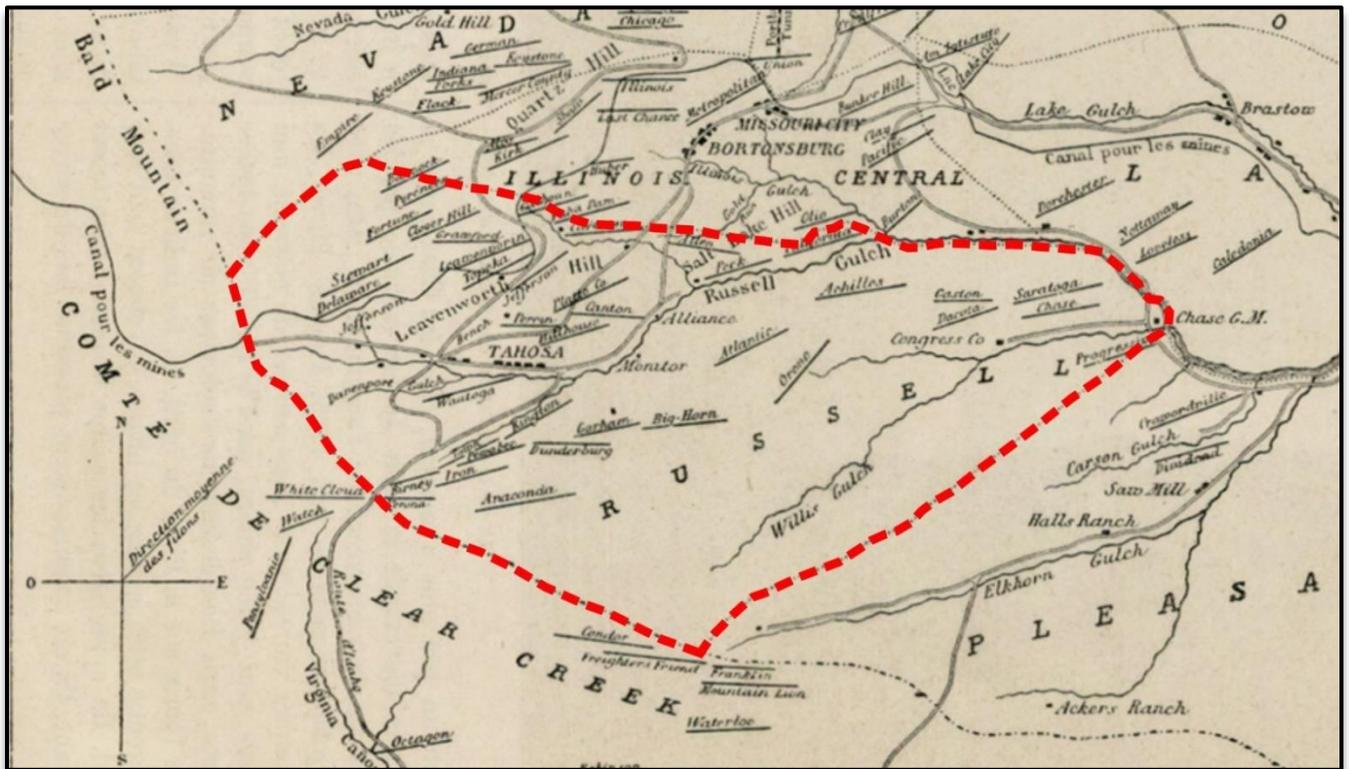


Figure 10: The dashed line indicates the Russell Gulch mining district in 1868. Note “Tahosa.”
 Source: Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc., website 2017

BOOM YEARS OF MINING IN RUSSELL GULCH: 1860 - 1914²

Such radical prosperity within the Gulch necessitated that the miners protect their claims and assets, so the community formally established the Russell District and a detailed set of rules and laws for their mining endeavors (Brown 1994:88). The first iteration of these district-wide laws was set forth at town meetings on June 18 and October 21, 1859. The subsequent documents outlined the most immediate and basic rules and delineated the district boundaries. The rules included, among other things, the mandate that no miner could hold more than a single gulch or ravine claim and one mountain or lead claim, and summarized how much water mine claimants were allowed to access (Marshall 1920:48). In this document, the town's people also formerly declared their disdain for the merchants of Denver and Auraria who had determined the value of Russell Gulch's gold dust to be \$15 and \$17 per ounce—amounts that were considered unfair to the miners in the Gulch. The citizens agreed that they would endeavor to “absolutely refuse to do business with, or buy goods of, not only the merchants of Denver and Auraria, but all others who refuse to take our dust at the old prices of \$16 and \$18 per oz.” (Marshall 1920:51-52). These decisions were far from impetuous, and were the result of the “cool deliberation of determined men” (Marshall 1920:52).

The 1859 rules and regulations were greatly expanded upon at a mass meeting held on July 28, 1860. The Russell District boundaries were refined and established as,

...beginning at the mouth of Willis Branch, including said ravine, from thence on divide between Clear Creek and Russell Ravine; thence on summit of ridge between Illinois Gulch and Leavenworth Gulch, the two rocky knobs on the divide being the line, extending past the mount of Illinois Gulch to the Willis Branch; and that three thousand feet on the North side of the ditch from its mouth to its head, shall be the North-West boundary (Marshall 1920:53).

At this meeting the decision was made that there would be an elected Judge of the Miners Court, a Constable of the District, a President of the District, and a Recorder of the District (Marshall 1920:55). All persons of a “suitable age” were eligible voters. It is unclear what constituted a “suitable age” but Section 67 of the laws stated that no one under the age of 10 was allowed to hold mining claims. For the time, many of the rules governing the Gulch were fairly progressive, and the same section that gave children older than 10 the right to own mining claims also gave women the same rights as men (Brown 1994:88; Marshall 1920:66). Naturally there were rules that dictated the size of claims (above ground as well as below ground) and other practical matters, including Section 65, which noted that agricultural claims were not allowed to impede mining claims; Section 48, which made it a criminal act to obstruct “any highway” or leave pits and holes on or near roads and trails that might cause harm to one's person; and Section 71,

² This context is not intended to be a thorough documentation of Russell Gulch's industrial mining history, as the archaeological portion of this project was to prepare a plan for future survey. This context will be clarified and greatly expanded when a survey of mining-related buildings is undertaken. When this high priority work is completed, a broader and more in-depth discussion of mining operations in the gulch will be prepared.

which disallowed anyone from obstructing water running into the gulch between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. (Marshall 1920:62, 66-67).



Figure 11: Hydraulic mining in Russell Gulch 1860-1870.

Source: Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection, photo X-61289.

As with many mining towns, the ethnic make-up of the community was quite mixed, and there were a number of Tyrolean, Welsh, and Cornish miners living there (Wolle 1977:24-25; Forrest Anderson personal communication, 2016; see “Ethnic Heritage” context). Chinese workers would come later. By October 1860 the population of Russell Gulch had declined to 600 but mining continued (Forsyth 2013:120). The early 1860s were some of the most productive years for Russell Gulch. Placer mining led the mining boom in Russell Gulch, and hydraulic mining (also referred to as “booming”) was aggressively pursued in the Gulch during the early years (Figure 11). This method employed high pressure hoses to spray exposed gravel deposits and wash the resulting slurry into sluice boxes where gold could then be recovered (Mining Bureau website 2017). Placer mining could not have happened without water; as a result the Consolidated Ditch (5GL.146.2) was built in Russell Gulch in 1860, opening on July 4th, and served to transport water to the Gulch from Fall River, located 12 miles to the northwest (Dunn 2003:129; Mining Bureau website 2017). The location of the ditch can be seen in Figure 9 and

in Figure 10 (the “canal pour les mines”) and extends roughly east-west across the south facing slope of Alps Hill. The Consolidated Ditch Company was owned by Green Russell and his brother, Levi, and was built for a formidable \$100,000.00 (Mining Bureau Website 2017).

Apparently the proposed fees for the water were higher than miners had anticipated and the Central City government tried and failed to buy the ditch from the brothers (Cox 1989:13). The author of an article in the *Rocky Mountain News* stated that he thought the mining districts served by the ditch could be more productive if the water was cheaper because the mining companies could then afford to have more water piped to their claims (Rocky Mountain News 1876:4). In use constantly, the ditch eventually required upkeep and was repaired the summer of 1876. The same *Rocky Mountain News* article stated that when in perfect working order the ditch was capable of transporting 400-500 inches of water (presumably cubic inches per minute--the article did not specify), but even after the repairs, the ditch was only delivering 100 inches, with hopes that it would increase to 200 inches as the summer advanced. Today the earthen ditch is mostly destroyed in the project area but portions of it may be seen outside of the current project area but within the mining district, north of Alps Hill Road and west of Ray Smith Road in western Russell Gulch.

It is said that placer mining in the Gulch was relatively short lived (five or six years, possibly less) (Brown 1994:91; Osterburg 1991:95), which is unsurprising since surface manifestations of gold are typically sparse and far more limited in volume than subsurface lodes. A document published in 1876 contradicts this to some degree, stating that the portion of Russell Gulch between Excelsior and Elkhorn Gulches was worked every summer until 1875, and in 1876 four different companies planned to continue placer mining there (Osterburg 1991:95). Even so, most of the placers were exhausted as early as 1863.

While placer mining was all but abandoned by the 1880s (Dunn 2003:129), shaft mining, which started concurrently with placer mining, proved far more lucrative. Yet, throughout the Gilpin County districts, miners were met with two dilemmas that greatly hindered productivity: extraction issues and sub-par ore composition. Ore zones tended to be larger closer to the surface making extraction easier at that level (Cox 1989:14). Greater depth resulted in decreased and less fruitful ore deposits. Usually the ore zones would eventually expand again as depth increased, but there was a substantial amount of work involved in reaching these deposits. The second major issue was that the ore’s physical and chemical composition also changed with depth. Ore was harder at depth since it was not subject to the weathering processes that ore at or near the surface underwent, so far more crushing was necessary to extract the gold from the ore (Cox 1989:15). Despite these challenges, there was no stopping the determined miners.

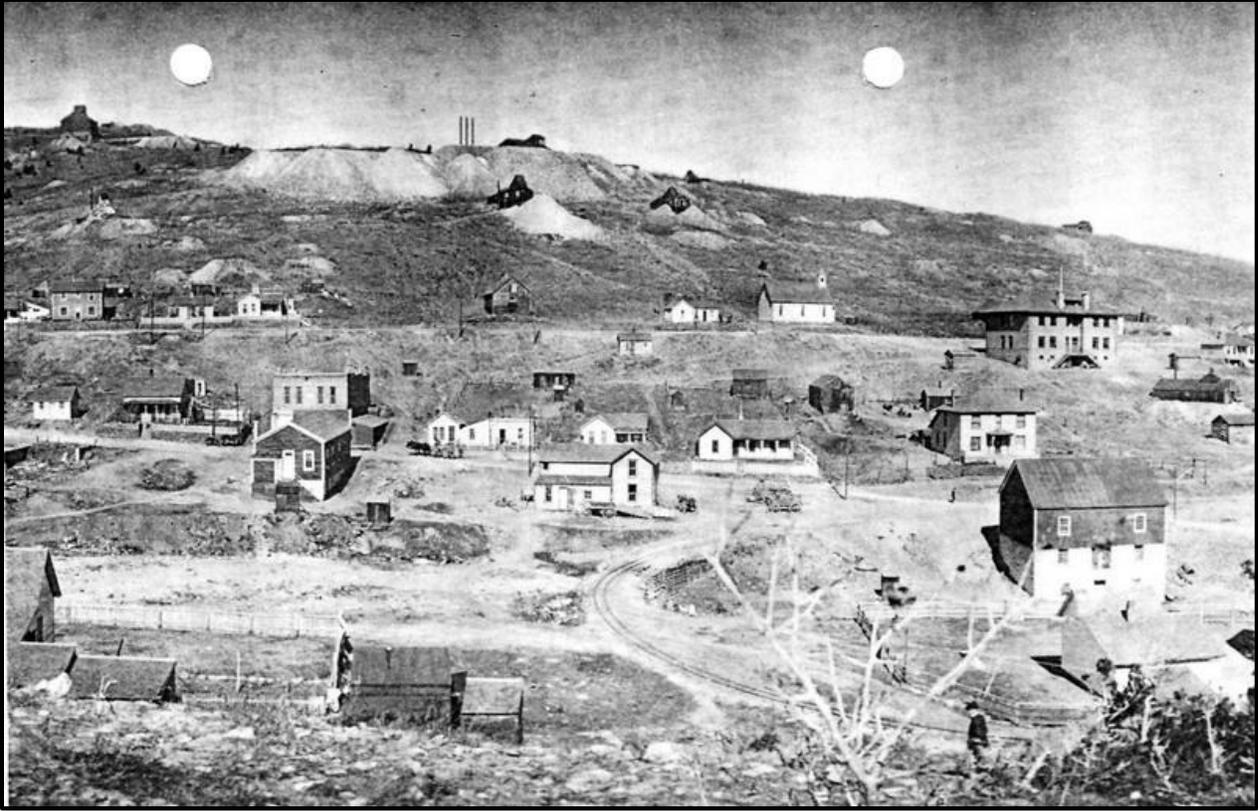


Figure 12: Historical photo of the Gilpin Tram tracks in the center of Russell Gulch. The Topeka Mine is the large one near the top center. *Source:* Abbott Collection, Gilpin Tramway website.

Large ore hauls necessitated moving most of the material out of the Gulch to Central City and Black Hawk for processing. Initially the most practical way to do this was in wagons hauled by mule teams. Ultimately, this method was doomed due to inefficiency and much to the consternation of wagon and mule team operators, construction on the Gilpin Tram (5GL.7.508) began in 1887. The tram started in Black Hawk, and went north along Clear Creek, eventually making its way to Central City, then Quartz Hill near Nevadaville, and then south into Russell Gulch (Cox 1989:34). The tram first arrived in Russell Gulch in 1888, led by a new Shay locomotive dubbed, “the Russell” (Brown 1994:168-170). Once completed, the tram spanned the 26 miles between Black Hawk where the ore mills and smelters were located, and the other outlying mining communities in the southern portion of the county. The tram tracks went directly to the Topeka Mine (5GL.132) in the north central part of the current project area, south into the Gulch (Figures 12-13) and up the north slope to mines like the Old Town (5GL.110), and along Pewabic Mine Road, accessing the Iron and Pewabic Mines (5GL.111), the Richardson (5GL.112), and the East Pewabic (Figures 14 & 15; 5GL.7.508, 1998). The Colorado & Southern Railroad purchased the tram operation in 1906, redubbing it the Gilpin Railroad. The tram operated for 30 years until 1917, and delivering ore *from* the mines and coal and other supplies *to* the mines (Brown 1994:168-170; Cox 1989:34). The tram rendered mule-powered wagon trains obsolete and reduced freightage costs by half compared to wagon deliveries. This savings allowed mining to remain profitable longer as output declined over time. When the tram was

finally retired in 1917, the engine, ore carts, and rails were converted to scrap metal as part of the war effort (5GL.7.508, 1998).



Figure 13: Historical photo of the Gilpin Tram. The Russell Gulch School (still extant, 5GL.2275) is upslope in the central background. *Source:* Abbott Collection, Gilpin Tramway website.

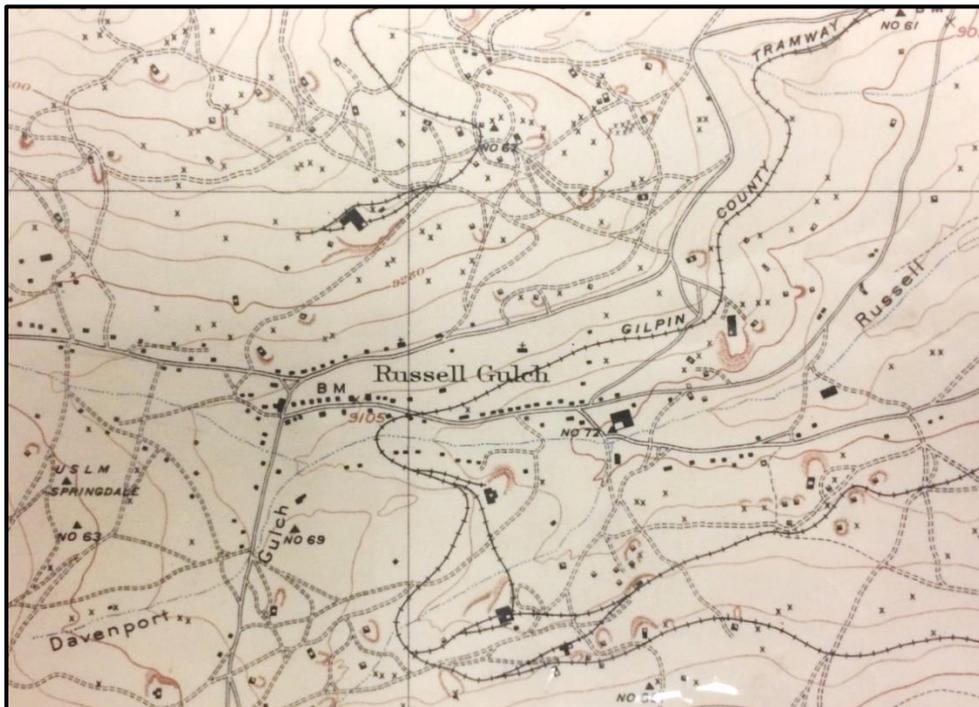


Figure 14: Gilpin Tram route in Russell Gulch. *Source:* USGS 1906.

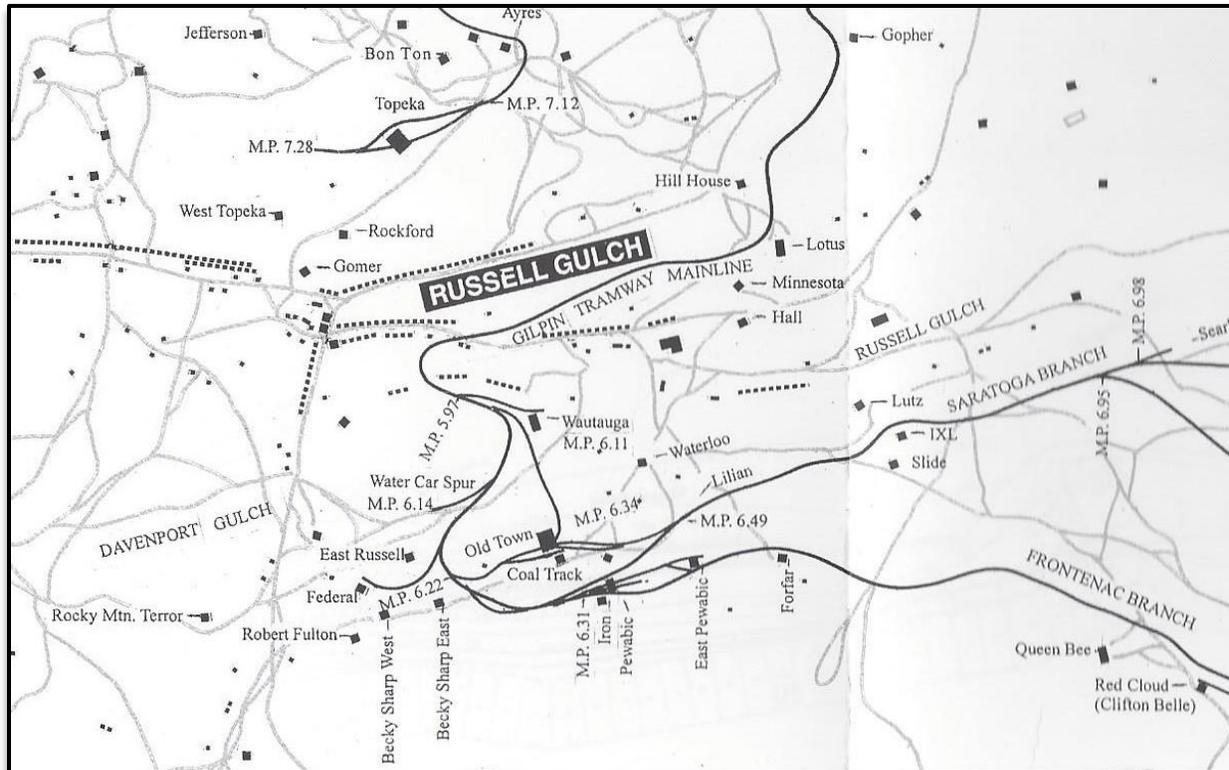


Figure 15: Another map that shows the Gilpin Tram route in Russell Gulch as well as some of the mines that the tram serviced there. *Source:* Abbott and McCoy 2009.

According to long-time Russell Gulch resident and business owner, Forrest Anderson, the main producers in the Russell Mining District were the Topeka, Old Town, Saratoga, Iron, Calhoun, Springdale, Pogue, Alps, Pyrenees, Richardson, Pewabic, Delmonico, Wautauga, Frontneck, and Niagara mines. Detailed information for many mines is difficult to come by, but most of the following mines were active during the peak years and were discussed by Bastin and Hill in their 1917 *Economic Geology Report for Gilpin County*. Site forms from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) were also consulted for these individual mines. This list is far from exhaustive and unfortunately does not include all the mines listed above, but is representative of the types of mines and remnants still to be found in Russell Gulch.

Notable Mines

Jefferson-Calhoun Mines

The Calhoun Mines located above and north of the Gulch on Alps Hill, had such rich and extensive veins that there were actually five shafts from east to west: the East Calhoun, West Calhoun, Kemp-Calhoun, Jefferson-Calhoun, and the Delaware (original OAHP site form for 5GL.134, 1982). This description is for the Jefferson-Calhoun. The remnant of the Jefferson-Calhoun is still visible today from the Gulch below, with the massive steel girder superstructure located in the far north-central portion of the project area (Figure 16) (Brown 1994:92). The 605-foot-deep Jefferson-Calhoun shaft was in operation off and on from 1868 through 1955, and at the end of the 19th century was owned by the Colorado Gold Mines Company, but changed hands at least four times in the 20th century (original and updated OAHP site forms for 5GL.134,

1982, 1990). Steel and iron were introduced as construction materials for the mining industry in the 1890s, and steel girders gained popularity in the west at this time for construction of large buildings and headframes (Fell and Twitty 2008:141-142). The girders were relatively light, strong, and more affordable than the necessary amount of lumber it would take to construct the same building or structure. The impressive Jefferson-Calhoun stone and steel shaft house was built in 1907, and the large building housed the headframe, the blacksmith shop, boilers, and the hoist and ore bins; the carpenter shop and machine shop were in wings attached to the building. Buildings of this magnitude were both expensive to build and to maintain, and in the years shortly after this one was built, it became common practice to house the various features in their own, smaller buildings and have a smaller hoist house for just the hoist and boilers (Fell and Twitty 2008: 142).



Figure 16: The Jefferson-Calhoun shaft house remains.

The main mine at the Jefferson-Calhoun site experienced its most productive years in 1908-10, but productivity slowed as the 20th century progressed. A report dated to 1900 mentioned uranium in the mine, and operations were temporarily resumed in 1951 as a very small crew of miners (5-8) searched for the elusive mineral. Work ceased permanently in 1955.

The 1990 site form for the Jefferson-Calhoun Mine discusses the shaft house and the headframe and shaft inside the building, but other features were not mentioned.

Topeka Mine

Today the enormous tailings piles from the Topeka Mine (5GL.132) make it one of the most visually prominent mines on the Alps Hill slope, north of the Gulch, and it was also apparently one of the richest mines in the Gulch (original OAHP site forms for 5GL.132, 1982). Tailings piles indicate that the rock retrieved from within the mine experienced some sort of mechanical and possibly chemical processing onsite; tailings are the ground up waste rock that results from that processing. The Topeka Mine (both east and west shafts) was sold to experienced mine operator R.E.L. Townsend of Pitkin County, in October 1899 for \$365,000 (Denver Times 1899:2). Mr. Townsend had big plans for the mine which included immediately tearing down the existing shaft house and building a larger one, extending the two existing shafts to deeper depths, and building a new plant that would “have a capacity of 150 horse power gear, single drum hoister, two Norwalk air compressors capable of running four drills each, two 100 horse power boilers and an electric dynamo for lighting the inside and outside of the building” (Denver Times 1899:2). These plans were apparently met with great enthusiasm from the Russell Gulch community, which anticipated new job opportunities at the mine after operating with a very small crew for some time. Unfortunately, this enthusiasm was short lived—another newspaper article printed just seven months later stated that the mine was closed due to litigation, forcing a number of miners out of work with no clear idea of when they would be able to return (Denver Times 1900:6). Despite Mr. Townsend’s failure, by 1916, the mine had yielded gold with a total value of \$1,850,000. The 1992 site forms for the Topeka Mine indicate that there were two shafts onsite, and the earlier 1982 forms mentioned that there were only a few foundations and the large ore dump remain. No other features or artifacts were mentioned.

Hillhouse-Columbus Vein

The Hillhouse-Columbus Mine (5GL.122) is north of the Lotus Mine in the eastern portion of the project area. The mine, discovered in 1859 and in operation intermittently until approximately 1910, had three main shafts: the Hillhouse, the 300 foot deep Columbus, and the Ipavia (Bastin and Hill 1917:257; OAHP site form for 5GL.122, 1994). The mine produced gold, silver, and copper and was most productive in the mid-1870s (OAHP site form for 5GL.122, 1994). In the 20th century the mine was idle from 1908 until at least 1917, and there is no evidence that it was worked again unless it was reopened during the brief uranium period (Bastin and Hill 1917:257). The 1993 site forms for the Hillhouse-Columbus Mine indicate that there were four shafts and tailings piles on site, no standing structures, and the shaft house had collapsed; other features were not mentioned.

Lotus Mine (aka, the Denver Shaft)

The Lotus Mine (5GL.120) is in the east central portion of the project area between Virginia Canyon Road (where there is a private drive with a sign that reads, “Louts Mine”) and Russell Gulch Road below to the south. There is conflicting information about when the Lotus was discovered (1870 or 1900) but it is known that the mine closed ca. 1920 (OAHP site form for 5GL.120, 1993). It was 800-900 feet deep and featured seven levels. Just past the midway

point at 450 feet, the Minnesota, Royal, and Niagara veins were also exposed (Bastin and Hill 1917:256). The mine produced gold, silver, and copper (OAHF site form for 5GL.120, 1993). The 1993 site forms for the Lotus Mine mention two shafts but no other features.

The Missouri Mine

The Missouri Mine (5GL.1118) is near the southeastern boundary of the project area, and northeast of the Lutz Mine. The mine, in operation ca. 1910-1925 (later than many mines in the vicinity) featured two shafts: the Missouri shaft and the East Missouri shaft, centered over parallel ore veins that were approximately 40 feet apart (Bastin and Hill 1917:258; OAHF site form for 5GL.1118, 1999). By 1917 the Missouri shaft was idle, but the East Missouri was being worked by lessees. The mine produced both gold and silver. At the time the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS) staff recorded the site in 1999, they noted that the shaft house and headframe remained and that there was still a Cornish pump onsite. It is not known if, almost 20 years later, the Cornish pump is still there.

The Lutz Mine

The Lutz Mine (5GL.1137) is in the southeastern part of the project area, southeast of the Lotus Mine, and southwest of the Missouri Mine. The Lutz, in operation between ca. 1890 and ca. 1901, had several smaller shafts and two principal ones—the Lutz shaft and the I.X.L. shaft (Bastin and Hill 1917:258; OAHF site form for 5GL.1137, 1999). The deepest shaft was 530 feet deep with six levels. During Bastin and Hill's visit to the district in 1917, the mine was no longer being worked. The 1991 and 1992 site forms for the Lutz Mine noted the mine shaft, but other features were not mentioned.



Figure 17: What remains today of the Federal Mine's shaft house.

Federal Mine

The Federal Mine (5GL.115) is located in the southeastern portion of the project area (Figure 17). The mine, which may have been discovered as early as the 1860s, had a lifespan from approximately 1900 through 1947 or '48, with a period of idleness between 1916 and 1931 or '32 (OAHP site forms for 5GL.115, 1982, 1991-92). Like the Missouri Mine, the Federal was most active later than many other mines in the district. During the early years of the mine, its operation was in conjunction with the Pewabic Mine (5GL.111) which was run by the same company. The Federal Mine produced gold, silver, and iron and copper sulphides. Today the wood frame and corrugated metal clad shaft house remains relatively intact. The 1991 and 1992 site forms for the Federal Mine indicate that there was still an electric motor, shaft house, and load out, but other features were not mentioned.

Pewabic Mine

The Pewabic Mine (5GL.111) had two shafts—the 900 foot deep Pewabic shaft and the 700 foot deep East Pewabic shaft; both were associated with the neighboring Iron Mine (OAHP site forms for 5GL.111, 1982, 1991), and this is why there are three locations recorded as the Iron/Pewabic mines. The site shown on Figure 9 as 5GL.111 north of Druid Mine Road/Pewabic Mine Road is the Pewabic, the site marked as 5GL.511 just southwest of that on the south side of the road is the Iron-Pewabic (aka, the Iron Mine), and the site marked 5GL.511 that is centered between them to the east on the south side of the road is the Pewabic East (Figure 9). The historical photo that is Figure 18 shows the southern part of the project area, and from left to right what is *believed* to be either the Pewabic East or the Iron Duke Mine (5GL.111 or 5GL.530), the Iron Mine (5GL.111), the Pewabic Mine (5GL.111), and the Old Town (5GL.110) on the slope below. What is shown in Figure 18 as Old Town—and what has been previously recorded in that location as the Old Town—is referred to by some Russell Gulch locals as the Pogue Mine, which was in operation as late as 1939 (Sarah Russell personal communication, 2017). The Pogue Mine was a small one that was worked by hand, with a 100-foot-deep shaft and a small shed near the shaft that housed the blacksmith shop, the miners' change room, and the gas powered hoist. Because of its diminutive size, the Pogue's precise location is currently unknown and there is probably little, if anything remaining. It is not likely that the large mine in Figure 18 is the tiny Pogue, and the mine in Figure 18 very much resembles other photos of the Old Town.

The Pewabic was first discovered in 1865, and was patented in 1879 (OAHP site forms for site 5GL.111, 1991) (Figures 19-20), and the East Pewabic started operations in 1890. The Pewabic had its own onsite stamp mill. A stamp mill processes ore by using heavy blocks (“stamps”) to crush it to a sand-like consistency (Fell and Twitty 2008:E10-11). The crushed ore is then washed into a trough that contains mercury. The gravel washes away and the mercury and gold form a blend that is then sent to a retort, a vessel that separates the two minerals.

The Pewabic and the Old Town, which had intersecting veins, “were the two richest and most productive mines in the area” (OAHP site forms for site 5GL.111, 1991). A *Rocky Mountain News* article from August 1881 stated that another “strike” was recently made at the Pewabic resulting in “six to eight ounce [sic] of ore . . . being taken out” (Rocky Mountain News 1881:3). The ore in the Pewabic was much like that of the Iron Mine but the Pewabic also had uranium at

the 200-foot level (Bastin and Hill 1917:256). The Pewabic, the Wautauga, the Pogue and approximately one dozen other mines were acquired by the Old Town Mining and Milling Company in 1905 or '06. The 1991 and 1992 site forms for the Pewabic indicate that there was still a headframe onsite, but other features were not mentioned.



Figure 18: The following mines are tentatively identified as (L-R) one of the Pewabic-Iron shafts or the Iron Duke Mine, the Iron Mine, the Pewabic Mine, and the Old Town Mine.

Source: Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection.



Figure 19: The Pewabic Mine during 19th century operations. The Old Town Mine is downslope in the background on the right. *Source:* Gilpin Tramway website.



Figure 20: The Pewabic Mine's headframe today.

Iron Mine

The Iron Mine (5GL.111—the same number for the Pewabic Mine) was discovered in the early 1860s, and is located along the southern boundary of the project area (OAHF site forms for 5GL.111, 1982) (Figure 21). It was said that the water within the mine was “so corrosive that the overalls of miners working in wet places are sometimes eaten to shreds in a day or two, and iron rails, pipes, and nails must be frequently replaced” (Bastin and Hill 1917:255).

The mine had a 700-foot-deep shaft and seven or eight levels below ground and was operated sporadically. While it was idle for many years prior to 1934, the Iron Mine was still being mined in 1917, although by that time the mining was undertaken by several lessees rather than the owners (Bastin and Hill 1917:255; OAHF site forms for 5GL.111, 1991). At that time the Iron Mine and the nearby Pewabic were under the same management. The combined production for the two mines between 1904 and 1910 was \$526,000. The mines had definitely seen better days, though; prior to 1904, earlier production was valued at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The 1991 and 1992 site forms for the Iron Mine indicate that there was still a hoist, compressor and pulley onsite, but other features were not mentioned.



Figure 21: Remnants of the Iron Mine headframe.



Figure 22: This building just east of the Iron Mine headframe is associated with either the Iron Mine or the Pewabic Mine. It is on the sketch map included with the site forms for these mines, but was not directly referred to or photographed when recorded. The map indicates it was a house, but it is not explained if it was a boarding house or a private residence.

Old Town Mine

Possibly the largest mine in Russell Gulch was the Old Town Mine (site 5GL.110), which is located in the south central portion of the project area, just northwest of the Pewabic and Iron Mines (Figures 18 and 23) (Cox 1989: 82). The Old Town, one of the top producing and longest operating mines, was discovered in the 1860s, and developed in the 1880s and 1890s (Cox 1989:82; OAHP site form for 5GL.110, 1991). It connects with the Russell vein and intersected the Wautauga vein (Bastin & Hill 1917:252; OAHP site form for 5GL.110, 1991). The Old Town Company and the Wautauga Company eventually merged in 1902 after they were unable to come to an agreement on which company owned the vein (Cox 1989:82-83). The Wautauga shaft, which was near the Pogue Mine and only 600 feet north of the Old Town shaft, was abandoned after the merger and this is likely why the Wautauga Mine has never been recorded (it is probable that remnants of it no longer exist) (OAHP site form for 5GL.110, 1992).

Unlike most of the mines in the region, the Old Town was produced higher he deeper the mine went, and eventually it reached a depth of 1400 feet. The lowest level (Level 21), named the Hot Time Lateral, was a drainage and ventilation tunnel that was an astounding 14,306 feet long and connected to the Argo Tunnel, which led to Idaho Springs (Bastin and Hill 1917:252). The production at the mine not only exceeded many other mines in volume (132,000 ounces of gold, and 346,000 ounces of silver), it outlasted most other mines, closing in 1944 (Cox 1989: 83). Records from 1917 show that the mine had grossed \$2,700,000 by that time (Bastin and Hill 1917:254). The 1991 and 1992 site forms for the Old Town indicate that there were several shafts, tailings piles, collapsed sheds, a load out, and mining equipment—including a hoist--still onsite.

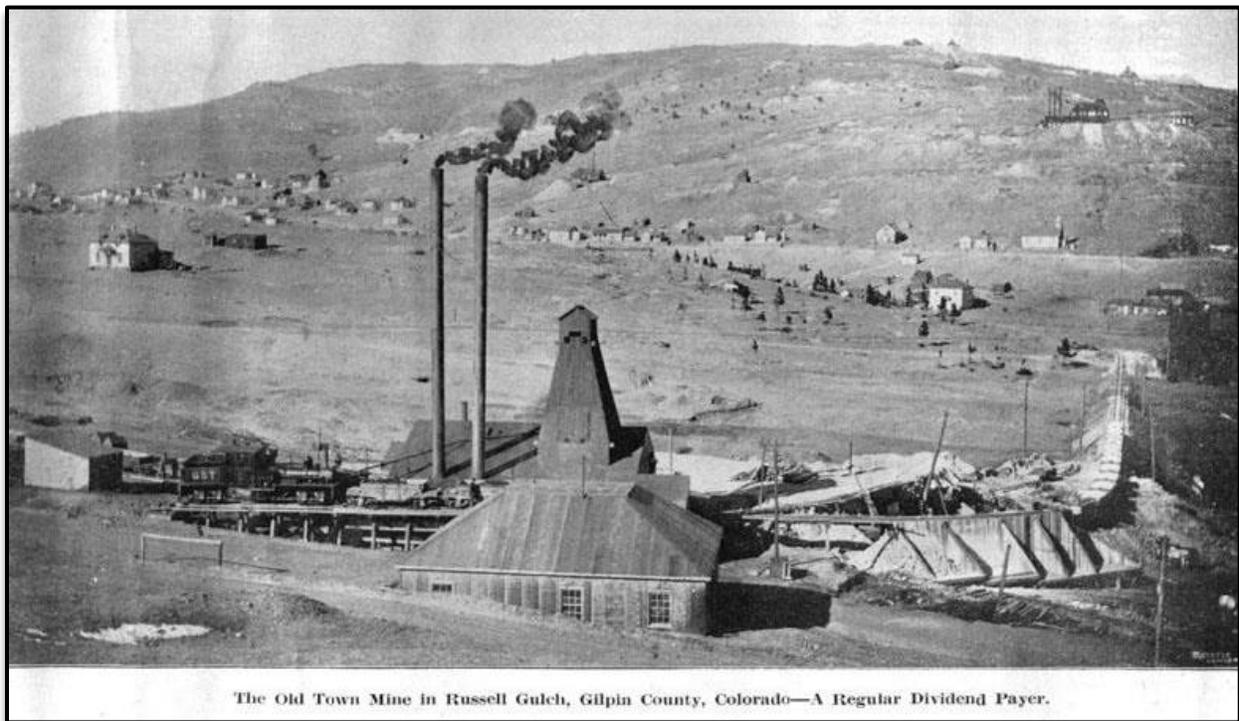


Figure 23: Historical photo of the Old Town Mine.
Source: Denver Public Library, Western History online digital collection.

THE TOWN OF RUSSELL GULCH

After William Green Russell discovered gold in May June 1859, there were about one hundred sluices at work a month later. These early prospectors had no thoughts of building a town in the gulch. Their aim was to earn money quickly and go back to their homes. They pitched tents or erected crude lean-to's or cabins. By the end of September, though, there were approximately 900 to 1,000 men working the mines; even with tents and shanties, it was starting to resemble as settlement. With snow and cold weather approaching, a period when not much placer mining could be accomplished, the winter of 1859 was spent organizing the Russell Mining district. The rules and laws passed for the mining district contained the seeds for a new town. (Aldrich, 39) The town of Russell Gulch developed in a linear fashion east to west, and parallel to Russell Creek. It expanded rapidly expand to approximately 2,500 people by the summer of 1860. The first building in town was Russell's duplex cabin (demolished); another early building was a school (likely log; location unknown) that had fourteen students enrolled in 1860 (Brown, 88-89). While this rapid growth was not unheard of in Colorado's mining districts, only four mining camps would remain viable for any length of time in Gilpin County. These were Central City, Black Hawk, Russell Gulch, and Nevadaville.



Figure 23: Typical of towns with little documentation, there is more than one claim to the “first cabin” in Russell Gulch. Brown cites W. G. Russell’s cabin as the first, while the Denver Public Library online photo collection identifies this cabin as having that distinction. Mrs. Fish’s cabin, between 1859-1860. *Source:* X-13242.

The rules governing the Russell District were quite liberal. Women had the same political rights as men, with the legal right to own claims and to vote. This right for ownership extended to homes and “garden lots” (surface rights to land used for residential purposes). As a result of deed research for this project, it was discovered that many women owned their homes. An

assumption that these women were widows proved to be false in many cases. There were also several instances of women buying and selling properties for investments (i.e., not just their residences).

Colorado was a federal territory until it was granted statehood in 1876, and mining claims were the principal means of acquiring land in the Russell District. The town did not incorporate until 1910, and no plats designating lots were ever filed; thus, there were no lots and block numbers to distinguish properties with houses. Therefore, land ownership was generally filed as mining patents with the federal government. Once placer and surface mining had played out, “surface rights” held little value for the owners of the mining claims. Sometimes houses were built atop claims by people other than the owner of the claim. After the federal mining act of 1872, many miners refiled their patents, this time with surveys defining boundaries. Owners of houses, or “garden lots” as they were often called, then filed a preemption deed; sometimes this deed was for surface rights, and sometimes just for the house (no land included, not even the land directly under the house). A house may or may not have already been extant on the lot at the time of the preemption filing. Preemption deeds were sometimes filed multiple times, just to ensure the rights to ownership of the building.

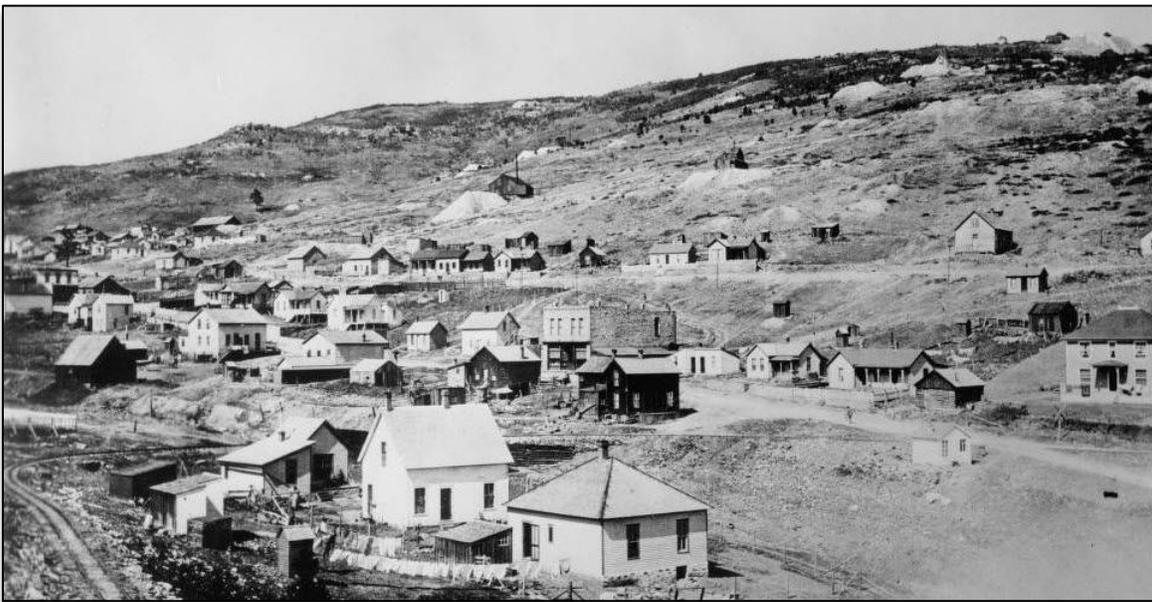


Figure 24: Ca. 1899-1910. *Source:* L-569, Harry Lake, DPL online digital photo collection.

One problem that hindered the town development was water. While water was needed in great amounts for mining operations, it was also obviously a necessity of everyday life for Russell Gulch’s residents. As Myrna Davis recalled in a letter from 1951:

Water was always a problem in Russell Gulch. The deep mine shafts drained the hillsides and gulches. I remember visiting an aunt there once . . . and I couldn’t get used to having to wash in a cupful of water. Water for household use was hauled from Central City in two-wheeled carts and sold by the barrel, so they were very careful not to waste any. . . . “ (Wolle: 25)



Figure 25: Between 1910 & 1940 [?]. Water wagon near Russell Gulch. Obtaining safe drinking water has always been a problem in the Gulch. *Source:* X-21818, DPL digital online photo collection.

In spite of the successful mines in the Gulch and the relatively stable population, the town didn't receive a post office until 1879. Once the I.O.O.F. building was constructed in 1895, the post office moved into the first floor of that building. (Aldrich, 40) There are no directories for the town, except for business directories in 1910 and 1911. It was as if no one was certain that town would last. Nevertheless, there were a few key community buildings that established Russell Gulch as a town, and not simply a mining camp: the school and churches. There were actually two small frame churches in town (both demolished). The Methodist Episcopal Church was located above the future location of the brick school, and a Welsh Methodist Church was situated further west. Both of these churches were built on the "upper road" or what is now Virginia Canyon road. There was also a frame Union Hall building (demolished) just west of the M.E. Church.

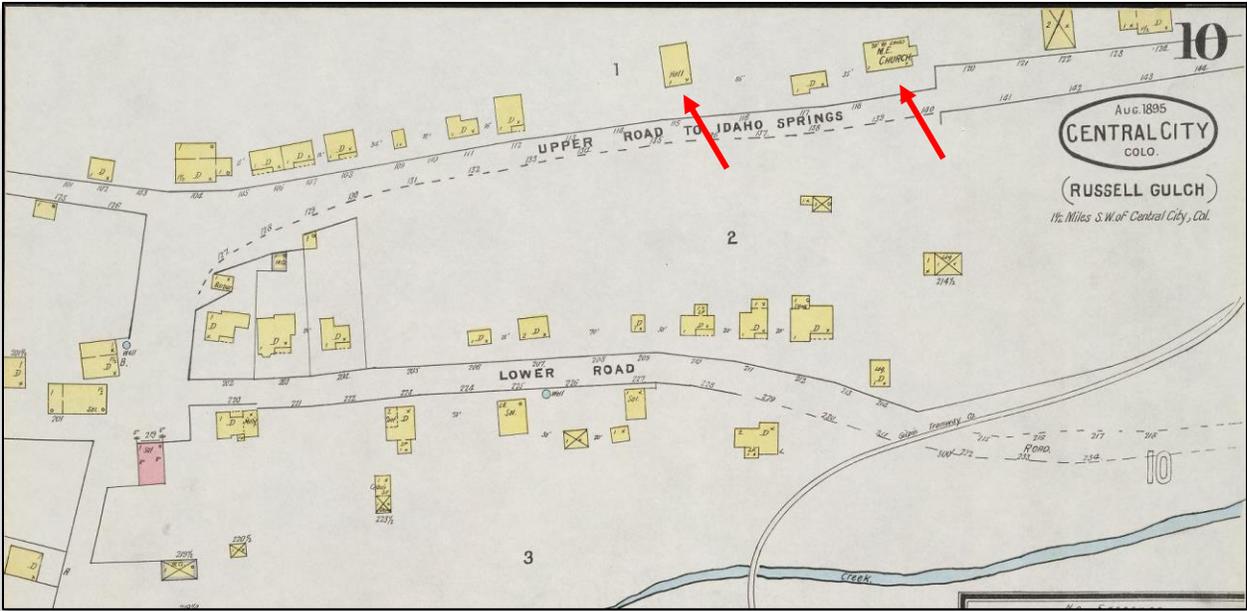


Figure 25: The M.E. Church and Union Hall are seen on this 1895 Sanborn Map on the “upper road.” On the south side of the “lower road” are three saloons (one brick) and a millinery shop and confectionary shop attached to dwellings; none of these buildings are extant. *Source:* Central City, Colo. Sanborn Map, 1895 (Russell Gulch page).

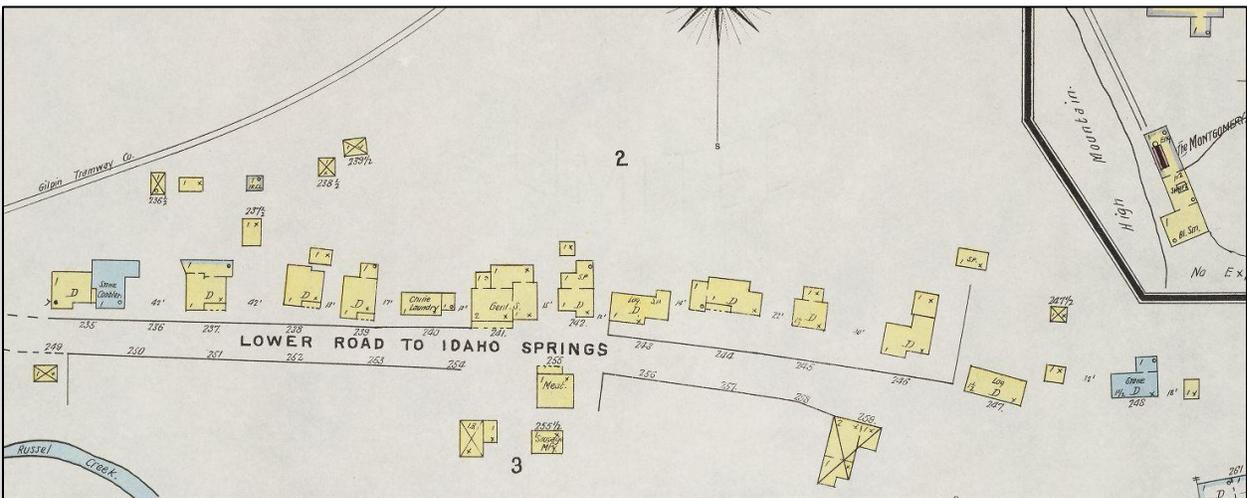


Figure 26: 1895. A stone building with a cobbler, a Chinese laundry, and a general store were on the north side of this street, while the south side had a meat market and sausage factory. This is the “middle” east/west road in Russell Gulch. *Source:* Central City, Colo. Sanborn Map, 1895 (Russell Gulch page).

The town’s physical development stretched out east to west, primarily along the “Lower Road.” One small commercial area was at the west end of this road (Figure 25), while another small commercial area was further east. There was an area of vacant ground between these two stretches of town. This contained the Gilpin Tram, which ran through the middle of town. Both of these roads were north of the creek. A third road, running parallel to these two roads, was

located south of Russell Creek (see Figure 5; a fourth east/west road ran along the north slope of Pewabic Mountain, but this was a mining road).

Records for Russell Gulch businesses prior to the turn of the century are virtually non-existent today. A search of historical newspapers occasionally revealed various commercial enterprises. There are several references to the “Federal Hall,” which may have housed a federal office where mining claims and patents could be filed. However, this building also contained businesses that sold merchandise and food. In 1862, a roving reporter noted that one could obtain “a good meal of victuals of our friend, Tom Parke, at the Federal Hall.” (*Rocky Mountain News* 26 May 1862). In 1865, Buell & Holstein were the proprietors of the Federal Hall, when the building was “well stocked with supplies of all kinds, and the place is now a general rendezvous [sic] for all who inhabit the gulch.” (*Daily Mining Journal* 9 August 1865) Another business owner, Thomas Hooper, placed an advertisement in 1865 in the *Daily Mining Journal* that he would soon be selling brick from the brick yard he had just purchased in Russell Gulch. (*Daily Mining Journal* 12 June 1865) An advertisement in 1866 showed that the “Russell House” was looking for a “first class cook, also two waiters. None need apply but those competent to take charge of a dining room. Apply to J. B. Ashard”. (*Daily Mining Journal* 5 April 1866) In 1867, the *Colorado Transcript* reported that a large boarding house was blown down in Russell Gulch during a winter storm. (*Colorado Transcript* 16 January 1867).

These were all examples of businesses other than those directly related to mining (such as mills) that operated at one time in Russell Gulch. However, it appears that the number of non-mining businesses in Russell Gulch was always comparatively small. Most focused on the immediate needs of its residents: groceries, meat markets, and saloons; residents likely travelled to nearby Central City for their other needs. An 1890 directory of businesses in Russell Gulch listed the following:

- Sam Campbell, Saloon
- Frank Carbis, Saloon
- Jones Brothers, Meat Market
- A.W. Mellon, Saloon
- T.L. Timson, Saloon
- Williams & Davis, General Merchandise

Nevertheless, the prospect for business in Russell Gulch was still appealing enough that two men moved to the town to start a general merchandise store. Willis B. Askew moved to Russell Gulch from Iowa in 1892, where he was almost immediately appointed postmaster. Charles A. Wagner had moved here from Wisconsin, and the two started a grocery and general store business in the 1890s. When the I.O.O.F. Lodge #41 constructed a two-part commercial building in 1895, they moved into the first floor. The first floor also contained the post office, and the lodge’s meeting rooms were upstairs.



Figure 27: Date unknown. Wagner & Askew storefront. *Source:* Brian O'Donnell personal collection.



Figure 28: The I.O.O.F. building today. Individually listed on the NRHP 12/15/2011.

Business directories for 1910 and 1911 reveal that there was a small increase in the number of businesses from 1890, and in fact, an increase from 1910 to 1911.

1910

Barnaby & Ress, saloon.
Chellew, J, livery.
Curtiss, Mrs, livery.
Harris, M A, justice peace.
Harvey, W, meat market.
Keast, Mrs A, boarding.
Mellow, A W, freighter.
Mooberry, Mrs M, boarding house.
Pardi, G, groceries.
Sherer, D E, barber.
Vivian, T, saloon.
Wagner, C A, postmaster.
Wagner & Askew, genl mdse.
Ware, C E, prin school.
Zampedri, F, saloon.
Zancanella & Co, saloon.

1911

Barnaby & Ress, saloon.
Burke J, prin schools.
Byron J., atty.
Chellew J, livery.
Davis Mrs S S, furn rooms.
Gerry W, shoemaker.
Harvey W, meat market.
Klein Alex, teamster.
Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev Eitelgeorge
Mooberry Mrs M, boarding house.
Pardi G, groceries.
Sherer D E, barber.
Vivian T, saloon.
Wagner, C A, postmaster.
Wagner & Askew, genl mdse.
Young Ed, furn rooms.
Zampedri F, saloon.
Zancanella & Co, saloon.

The surnames of the saloon owners reveals the changing ethnic make-up of Russell Gulch, In the 1910s, there were saloons now owned by Trolleyan immigrants, as well as Pardi's grocery store, whereas the saloon owners in 1890 were English or Welsh.

It seems that by 1910, residents finally believed that their town was here to stay. A newspaper reported that "there is talk of incorporating [Russell Gulch.]" (*Fairplay Flume*, 5 August 1910). In fact, there was more than "talk." A map was prepared in 1910 that showed all the owners of lots or houses (as opposed to mining claims). This map was part of the submittal documentation required for incorporation. This map (Figure 29) seen below, was not intended to represent actual lots, and the numbers assigned on that map were never referenced in any legal deeds. However, this map did provide the names of all the owners of buildings or residential/commercial lots in town. It also showed the extent of the town's physical development at this time, and is an important reference since the 1895 and 1900 Sanborn maps did not cover the entire town.

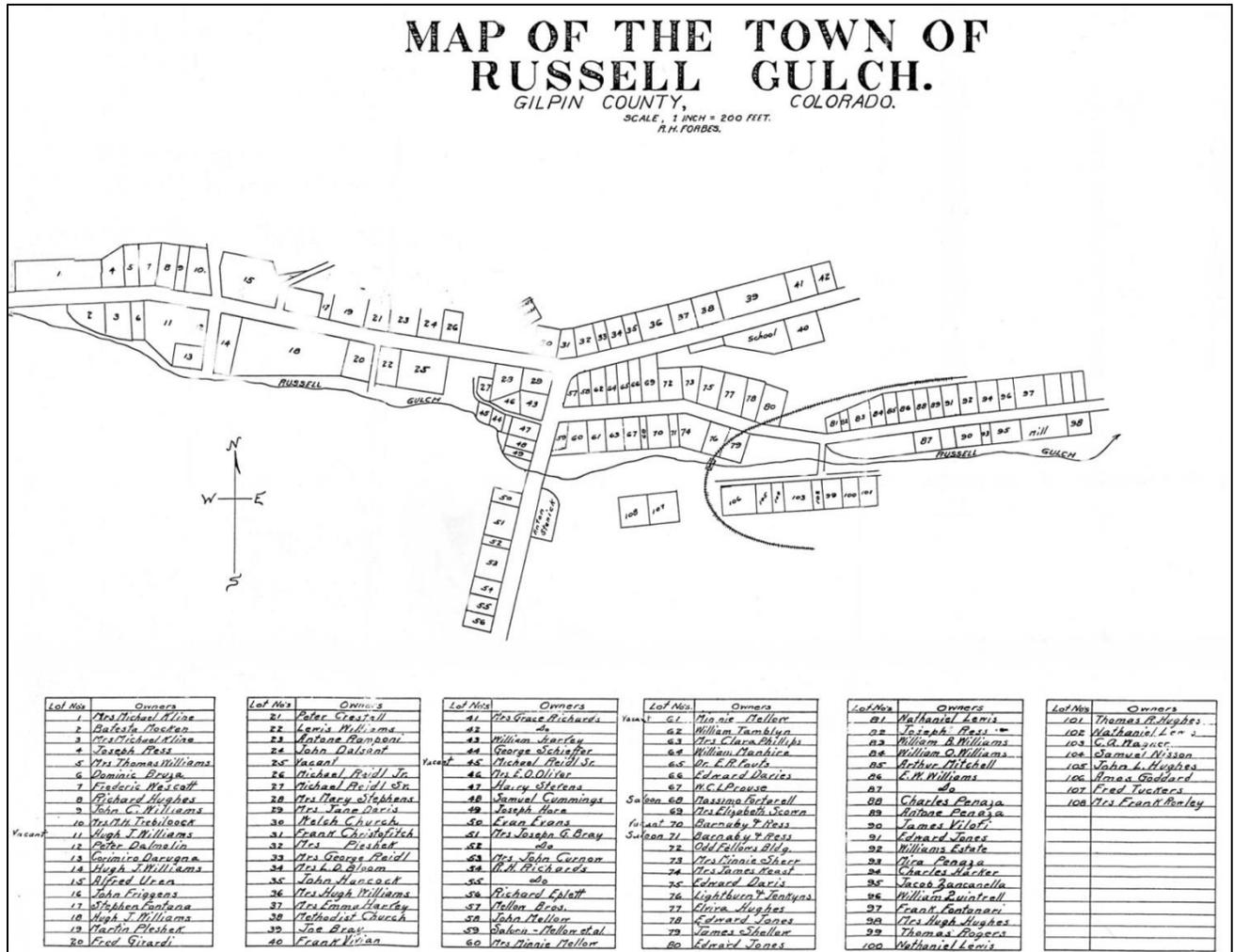


Figure 29: 1910 map filed with the incorporation papers for the town of Russell Gulch.

In 1910, then, Russell Gulch was clearly not abandoned. In fact, the census shows a population higher than in 1860 and 1870. Although the 1910 business directory stated the population was 500, the enumeration sheets from the 1910 census show there were actually 654 residents (see chart next page). A possibly explanation for the varying estimates could be the cyclical nature of mining, with some residents (particularly single men boarding in town), moving on to the next job whenever work slowed down. The population chart uses census records wherever possible (Figure 30).

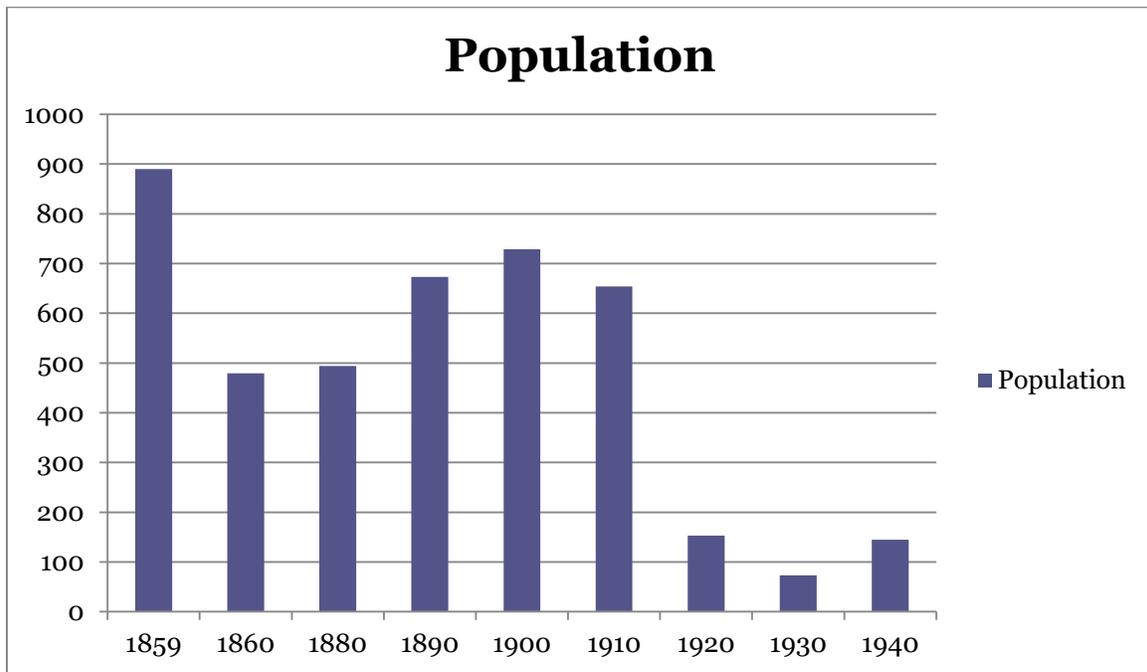


Figure 30: Population Data for 1859 & 1860 are from contemporaneous estimates. 1870 census data included Russell Gulch in unincorporated Gilpin County; 1890 census records are not available.

This chart shows that the town’s population was actually very stable up through 1910, unlike some references that state that it dropped dramatically starting in the 1880s. It appears to have survived the Panic of 1893; future survey that covers the town’s mining resources may reveal why the town survived the statewide mining fluctuations. There were more businesses in 1910 than in 1890, and the town had finally filed for incorporation in 1910. Based on all these factors, it did indeed appear that Russell Gulch was here to stay. Obviously unknown to residents at that time, there would be a profound shift in the economy. As seen in the drastic population drop between 1910 and 1920, and the fact that businesses were still thriving up through 1911, it is likely that the start of World War I served as a signal for the beginning of the end of mining in the gulch. Throughout Colorado, mining continued to decline through the 1920s, and by 1945, the mines had virtually halted production in Russell Gulch.

DECLINE OF MINING: 1914-1945³

Between 1910 and 1920, the population of Russell Gulch dropped significantly from 654 to 153. It continued to drop to 73 by 1930, but recovered slightly to 145 in 1940. The primary factor affecting population was the decline of the mining industry. In the 1917 *Economic Geology Report for Gilpin County* previously referenced, the authors discussed the status of 28 mines in Russell Gulch—presumably the only mines remaining in operation (Bastin and Hill 1917:250-266). Over the lifetime of the Gulch there have been well over 100 mines (Tables 1-2) so the 1917 geology report demonstrates the dramatic decline in the early 20th century. The Old Town Mine was one of the mines still in operation after the turn of the century, and the OAHF site forms for the Old Town indicate that in 1903 the mine employed 480 workers. In 1939 a mill was built onsite, and there were 21 levels by 1943, which indicates that work continued briskly at the Old Town during the first three decades of the century, even as the industry dwindled throughout the rest of the Gulch (5GL.110, 1991). The uranium boom in the 1920s caused a temporary population increase of 100 people in the Gulch (Granruth 2000:55). The Pewabic Mine was noted as having uranium in it (Bastin and Hill 1917:256), and the Old Town, which apparently had finally closed, was briefly reopened in the 1950s for uranium mining, but little if any uranium was ever discovered (Cox 1989:83). During prohibition in the 1930s it is rumored that Denver bootleggers stored their contraband booze in Russell Gulch mine shafts and the town had a small renaissance as bootleggers hid their wares in the Gulch (Forsyth 2013:120; Granruth 2000:55; Brown 1994:94).

Even though the population rose slightly between 1930 and 1940, there were several other signs that the town was in decline. In 1942 the local post office disbanded, (Aldrich, 40) and the last classes were held in Russell Gulch's brick schoolhouse in 1945. Students were bused to Central City, and the school employees (all local) were out of jobs. There were no longer any businesses in town that supported residents, as mining (as an industry) ended in Russell Gulch by 1945.

³ As previously noted, a more thorough documentation of Russell Gulch's mining economy will be completed in future phases, which will require refining and expanding the contexts found herein.

ETHNIC HERITAGE: 1859-1914

The West is often seen as having few immigrants, when in fact Colorado's immigrant population exceeded the national average. This is due to the fact that the state's founding relied on industry, in particular mining and the railroad, as opposed to cattle and agriculture. (Fell 2010). Many arrived from Western Europe in the gold rush territorial era. One of the most significant groups during this period were the Cornish, who were especially prominent in Gilpin County. They left prominent reminders of their heritage in masonry work around the county, found in buildings, foundations, and stone terraces and retaining walls. The yellow Cornish rose, brought here by the transplants, has naturalized itself in many places in Gilpin County, and can still be found today growing in many places in the county. They also brought with them their expertise in hard rock mining. Welsh immigrants worked in Colorado coal mines, and brought their expertise with early smelters. Irish miners also immigrated to Colorado, and Prussians left their country to avoid being drafted into its army. Chinese miners and railroad workers came to the territory in the 1870s. In the latter decades of the 1800s, and into the first century of the 1900s, immigrants from eastern and southeastern Europe dominated.

Since Russell Gulch's economy entirely dependent on mining, the people that moved to the district came with experience in hard rock mining. The dangerous and hard work encouraged mine owners to seek out skilled laborers with experience in the industry. A majority of the original immigrant miners in the Gulch came from England and Wales, but labor disputes and the companies' desire to pay lower wages led to mines recruiting and hiring men from around the world. (Newby 2004: 108).

The census records provide an interesting insight into the changing population in Russell Gulch. However, the 1870 census for Gilpin County contained only four districts: Black Hawk, Central City, Nevada City (Nevadaville, with the Bald Mountain post office), and "not stated." This latter group contained all of the county residents outside of the other three cities. Thus determining the composition of Russell Gulch's population was not possible for 1870. The 1880 census was the first time that there was a separate enumeration district for Russell Gulch. At this time, 494 residents were recorded in the census; of these, 262 were foreign-born, or fifty-three percent. The two largest ethnic groups were born in England (primarily from Cornwall; 89 residents, or 18% of the total population), and those born in China (66 residents, or 9.3%). About 6% of the population was from Ireland, and 4.8% from Wales. Other birthplaces included Canada, and in smaller numbers, Germany, Prussia, Scotland, and Sweden. There was one resident each from Newfoundland, Hanover, Tirol, Bavaria and the Isle of Man (which was and remains a self-governing crown dependency; apparently they wanted the census to be aware of that). Residential patterns were discernable as well. Even though there were no addresses, the enumerator recorded residents contiguously. There were definite pattern where immigrants from a certain country lived in close proximity or adjacent to one another. In many cases, these were single men who boarded together in larger numbers; in one dwelling nine Chinese miners were living together.

There are no 1890 census records for any state, due to a 1921 fire that destroyed all the records except for a few scattered schedules (none survived from Colorado). Thus the 1900 census is the

next available record of the town's residents. Still over half of the town's population was foreign-born, with 373 immigrants out of 729 total residents. Most of the Colorado-born residents were children born to these immigrants. However, there was a definite shift in the ethnic composition of Russell Gulch's population. Due to anti-immigration laws intended to single out Chinese workers, the number of Chinese residents in Russell Gulch fell to two. There was also a definite increase in southern Europe immigrants, specifically those from the Tyrol region (a part of southern Austria and northern Italy today). This group comprised the largest immigrant population in Russell Gulch in 1900, with 114 residents or 15.6% listing either Tyrol or Trentino as their place of birth (both of these were later crossed out by the enumerators and "Austria" filled in). England (Cornwall) provided the second largest percentage of the population, with 109 residents or 14.9%. Welsh immigrants comprised 6.4% of the population with 47 residents. There were also a large number of Germans; other countries represented included Italy, Canada, Ireland (although much less than in 1880), Isle of Man, and Sweden. There were a few Slavs as well.

In the 1910 census, 290 out of 654 residents, or 44.3% were foreign-born. German- and Italian-speaking residents from the Tyrol region of the Alps area were listed as Austrian, and comprised 18.6% of the population, or 122 residents. These "Austrians" could be traced to the Tyrol area based on the fact that the 1910 census would list a particular person's birthplace as Austria, but the 1920 would list that same person's birthplace as Italy (see "Tyrolean Miners" section.) The vast majority of the Tyroleans were Italian-speaking. Differentiated from the Tyroleans were Germans and Italians; there were a number of the latter. However, the next largest immigrant group were English-born residents, who made up 8.7% of the population, with 57 residents. The Welsh population had dropped to 27 residents or 4.1%. There were a few Irish and Canadians, but for the most part, there were fewer countries represented. Most of the immigrant groups again lived in close vicinity to others from their same country, in particular the Tyroleans and the English. There was one instance of a Tyrolean man, Natale Pintarelli, who married a Welsh-born woman named Myfanwy.

There was a significant drop in Russell Gulch's population in 1920, down to 153 residents. Of these, 53 people or 34.6% were foreign-born. Tyrolean residents still comprised the majority of immigrants, although the census continued to have an issue with place of birth, with these residents having a number of cross-outs and corrections as to birthplace. In 1930, there were 73 residents, of whom 22 were foreign born (28.5%). Of these, eight were born in Austrian, seven in England, three in Italy, two in Wales, and one each in Switzerland and Germany. The last available set of full census records is from 1940. Of the 145 residents, only sixteen were foreign-born (11%); six from Italy, three each from England, Wales and Germany, and one from Romania.

Throughout most of Russell Gulch's history, it is clear that immigrants played an important role in the town's economy, development and growth. Particularly through its boom years, more than half of the town's residents were foreign born. This in part is reflective of the town's specialized economy – mining – and the expertise in this industry that were brought to this country from across the seas. As mining changed from placer to hard-rock, one of the biggest concerns for mine owners between 1860 and 1895 was securing an adequate work force. It was

particularly difficult during the Civil War to find labor. After the war, many Americans wanted to prospect for themselves, and not work for others. Mine owners had to turn to immigrants, who were lured to Colorado from Europe. The Irish tended to be among the first groups of miners to immigrate to Colorado, followed the Cornish. Throughout the next several decades, mine owners looked to immigrants to supply cheap labor, whereby one ethnic group would be replaced by another, resulting in racial, ethnic, and/or nativist overtones.

Immigrant laborers were important to the development of Russell Gulch outside of its mining economy. Many found additional work outside of the mines as craftsmen, primarily in the building trades. In fact, this line of work generally afforded a greater status than mining. Welsh, Cornish, Austrian and Italian immigrants brought their building skills and transformed rough mining camps into communities. Having travelled across an ocean and three-quarters of the North American continent, these immigrants were less likely to come to Russell Gulch for just a few months' work in the gold mines. Instead, they helped transform rough and tumble mining camps into real communities. Stone and brick buildings replaced shanties, and streets with rock retaining walls organized traffic. Immigrant contribution to the development and appearance of Gilpin County's communities should not be overlooked.

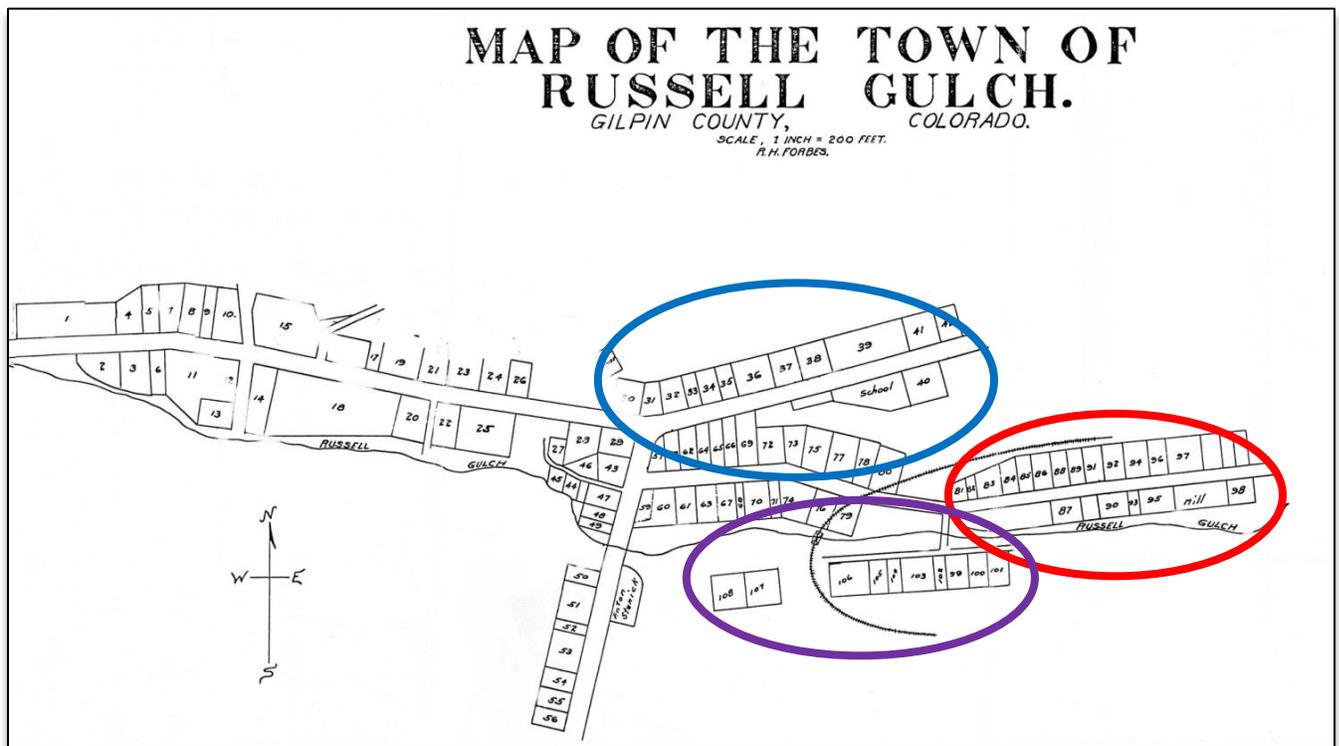


Figure 33: Approximate location of ethnic settlement patterns in Russell Gulch based on extant properties and census records. Blue oval denotes Welsh and Cornish residents; purple oval denotes Cornish residents; and red oval denotes Tyrolean residents (after 1900). The west side of town was not covered in this survey phase. *Source:* 1910 map filed with town incorporation papers.

Page No. 25
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 12
 Enumeration Dist. No. 28

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Russell District, in the County of Gettysburg, State of Colorado, enumerated by me on the 19th day of June, 1880.

Ally Taylor
 Enumerator.

In this household	Name of Head	Sex	Age	Color	Personal Description	Relationship to head of household	Civil Condition	Occupation	Health	Education	Nativity		
											Place of Birth of the person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth.
1	579 580	Shang Yu Song	M	32	Chinese	Head	Married	Miner			China	China	China
2		Shue Chan	F	22	Chinese	Wife	Married	Washer			China	China	China
3		Chalson	M	28	Chinese	Brother	Married	Miner			China	China	China
4		de bar	M	23	Chinese	Brother	Married	Miner			China	China	China
5	581 582	Agnes Agnes	F	32	Irish	Head	Married	Stone Cator	Rheumatism		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
6	581 582	John George Jr.	M	16	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Miner			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
7		Michael	M	26	Irish	Brother	Married	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
8		Emma	F	24	Irish	Wife	Married	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
9		John	M	8	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
10		John	M	1	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
11	583 584	Raymond James	M	26	Irish	Head	Married	Miner			Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
12		Raymond James	M	26	Irish	Head	Married	Keeping house			Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
13		John	M	8	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
14		John	M	1	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
15	585 586	Barry John	M	41	Irish	Head	Married	Miner			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
16		Barry John	M	35	Irish	Brother	Married	Keeping house			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
17		John	M	15	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
18		John	M	18	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
19		Mary	F	11	Irish	Daughter	Unmarried	at School			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
20		John	M	8	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
21		John	M	6	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
22		John	M	1	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
23		John	M	70	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
24		William	M	58	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			England	England	England
25	587 588	John William	M	45	Irish	Head	Married	Keeping house			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
26		John	M	43	Irish	Brother	Married	Keeping house			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
27		John	M	21	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
28		John	M	25	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
29		William	M	24	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
30		John	M	16	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Miner			U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
31	589 590	John William	M	48	Irish	Head	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
32		John	M	39	Irish	Brother	Married	Keeping house			Wales	Wales	Wales
33		John	M	8	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			Wales	Wales	Wales
34		John	M	8	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			Wales	Wales	Wales
35		John	M	23	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
36		John	M	20	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
37		John	M	38	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
38		John	M	30	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
39	591 592	John Edward	M	32	Irish	Head	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
40		John	M	24	Irish	Brother	Married	Keeping house			Wales	Wales	Wales
41		John	M	18	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			Wales	Wales	Wales
42		John	M	9	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			Wales	Wales	Wales
43		John	M	6	Irish	Son	Unmarried	at School			Wales	Wales	Wales
44		John	M	19	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			Wales	Wales	Wales
45	593 594	John Samuel	M	37	Irish	Head	Married	Miner			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
46		John	M	28	Irish	Brother	Married	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
47		John	M	7	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
48		John	M	2	Irish	Son	Unmarried	Keeping house			Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
49	595 596	John Samuel	M	28	Irish	Head	Married	Miner			England	England	England
50		John	M	26	Irish	Brother	Married	Miner			England	England	England

Figure 34: 1880 Census from Russell Gulch, showing the diversity of its residents.

CORNWALL/ENGLAND

When the Cornish came to Gilpin County, they brought with them a different set of traditions in hard-rock mining, as well as valuable technical skills from one of the oldest mining regions in the world. By 1850 Cornwall was still producing much of the world's supply of copper and tin, although there were signs that the more cheaply worked deposits above 1,000 ft. were "pinching out." At the same time, vast and more cheaply worked deposits were found in Michigan and in Chile. In the 1860s, Cornish mines began closing, and a migration to other countries began. By 1888, one third of all miners had left Cornwall for good (Todd 1967:15-21). Many mine operators considered the Cornish to possess higher skills than those from other countries, such as continental Europe and Ireland. In addition to mine laborers, educated men came to the United States as well. Richard B. Pearce, who studied mining at the Royal Institution of Cornwall and then at the Royal School of Mines in London, was sent to Colorado by a group of English capitalists to modernize their silver mines at Georgetown. He ended up staying in the region, later going into partnership with Nathaniel Hill of Black Hawk. There the two men introduced new methods of smelting that separated gold from its associated metals. Pearce and Hill pioneered the smelting industry in Colorado, which in turn made Gilpin County the center of the Colorado Gold Rush (Ibid:153). The Cornish also brought with them much of their hard-rock mining technology, such as engine houses with massive beam engines for working pumps, the latter necessary to drain mines plagued with flooding.

The work habits of the Cornish were praised in the *Rocky Mountain News*, where one reporter had stated that "I am informed that the Cornishmen are the most persevering and successful class of miners here at the present time. The banks claim to receive larger bullion deposits from them than all others combined. Their habits of economy and their steady industrious disposition accounts for their prosperity." (Ibid:162, in *Rocky Mountain News*, 16 June 1871). Due to their expertise and industriousness, mine owners recruited Cornish miners. Compared to damp, grey and windy Cornwall, they promoted Gilpin County's mild and healthy climate that produced "no unpleasant effluvia is detected in the neighborhood of dying carcasses" and that "sloughing or indolent ulcer rarely follows gunshot wounds." (Wallihan 1870:162)

As a result, Cornwall and other 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. (Brown 1978:8-9) In 1870, Gilpin County's population was 5,490; of that, approximately 15% are listed as English (Todd:163). The Cornish men were often called "Cousin Jacks," because when more workers were needed, they nearly all had a cousin back in Cornwall waiting to come to the United States. As many of the mine investors in Gilpin County were English, the Cornish miners also provided a vital link to them. Due in part to their shared heritage with the owners, but also to their work habits, several Cornish miners moved into mine management.

The 1871 *Rocky Mountain Directory and Colorado Gazetteer* discussed the various groups of immigrants that worked in Colorado's different industries, and noted some differences between nationalities, particularly the Cornish.

The miners, who are perhaps the most numerous class, represent all nations, but, among these, Americans and Cornishmen are the most numerous. These make the greater portion of the population of the mountain towns, and present more peculiar characteristics than any other class. There is something in their arduous and dangerous vocation, and the grandeur and beauty of their surroundings, that makes them hospitable, daring, energetic, and generous. They represent all nations, but after a residence of a year or two in the mountains, loses old national characteristics, in a great measure, and acquire new ones, peculiar to the region . . . the blustering and loud-mouthed Irish-man is transformed into a quiet industrious, and useful citizen; the canny Scotchman does not forget his thrift, but loses his miserly and penurious habits; . . . The Cornishman changes but little . . . (Wallihan 1871:112)

Cornish immigrants were considered expert and uninhibited hard-rock miners. A natural consequence of this expertise in hard-rock mining was that many Cornish miners were also excellent masons. In Cornwall, the craft of wall building developed to protect a traveler or crops against the battering of the Atlantic gales. Comfortable with both with the pick and trowel, the miners learned masonry on the job. Once settled in Gilpin County, they terraced the roads and pathways to their houses with strong retaining walls. As Todd noted in his book *The Cornish Miner in America*,

What makes the [Gilpin] gulches to Cornish in appearance is the dry-stone walling . . . in Central City every miner was an expert mason. So, equally at home with pick and trowel, they terraced the roads and pathways to their houses on the steep hillsides with strong retaining walls, and moreover, when off duty at the mines, built the Teller Opera House, the Episcopalian Church of St. Pauls' and the Methodist Church. (Todd:156-157)

The significant Central City examples of their work called out by Todd are the Central City Opera House (5GL.8) and St. James Methodist Church (5GL.7.33), and the dressed-stone masonry work for these buildings are attributed to Cornish masons. Documentation for the masons of the extant rockwork in Russell Gulch was not discovered, but these features are likely the work of the early Cornish residents.⁴ As historian Caroline Bancroft wrote in 1956 when speaking of nearby Central City and Gilpin County in general, "How the Cornish could build dry stone walls, using no mortar, that would stand the onslaught of Rocky Mountain weather for nearly a century, no one knows." (Bancroft 1956:35). Those walls have withstood another sixty years, and in reality, the Cornish know exactly why the walls are still standing: masonry expertise and craftsmanship.

⁴ Additional research is suggested to document with certainty that these important Gilpin County features were constructed by the Cornish. However, builders of retaining walls may be difficult to ascertain; it is possible newspaper articles from the period may mention construction.



Figure 35: After over a century of neglect and abandonment, the frame building on the left is nearly gone, but the stone walls of this former cobbler's shop, are as square and plumb as the day they were built.

In Cornwall, a stone retaining wall that holds back is called a *hedge*, a derivative of the Anglo-Sacon *hecg* (the lost Cornish word for the same is *kee*). Excess stones found in the fields were used to construct a stone-faced earth bank. Historically, the height was the same size as the base width, and its batter was tapered with an inward curve from the base. The top was half the width of the bottom. This battered construction was necessary for the stability of the base. The stone was not dressed, and there are no “through-stones.” The size of the stone depended on local conditions. (Menneer 2006:2) There were usually two faces of horizontal coursed stone; subsoil fill is rammed into place between the two faces during the laying of each course. Since the fill is flexible, the sides have an inwards curved batter to preserve stability, drawing water into the wall and reducing desiccation. In Cornwall, other types of walls or “hedges” were built, including freestanding stone “hedges” and drystone walls. (Menneer 2007:4-5)

One of the most important cultural centers for the Cornish Community was the church. All members took turns as janitor or for soliciting donations for minister's stipend (Todd: 154). The church was also one place where they could express their love of music; the Cornish choirs are believed to have been a factor in establishing the opera house in Central City. In Russell Gulch, the Methodist Episcopal Church was located on the “upper road to Idaho Springs” (demolished ca. 1960; Figures 36 & 37, now Virginia Canyon Road). Later census records revealed that the Cornish residents built their houses near this church.



Figure 36: The Methodist Episcopal Church in the mid-twentieth century. It was demolished in the 1960s. *Source:* X-4303, Muriel Sibell Wolle, DPL online digital photo collection.

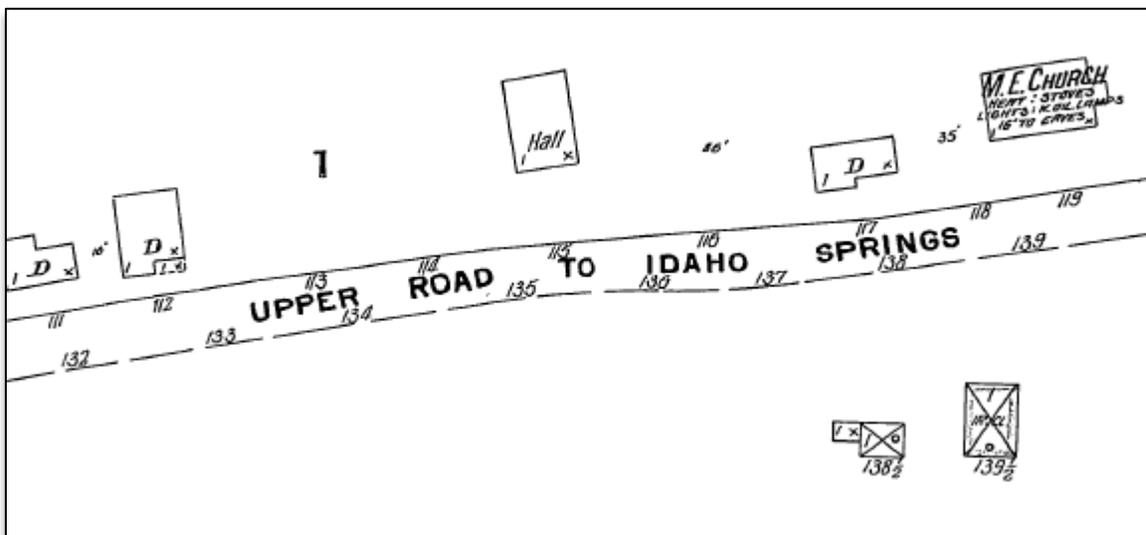


Figure 37: 1900 Sanborn Map.

In U.S. towns with Cornish settlements, Cornish widows could often be found running boarding houses, as it provided a steady income for women with capital. And there were many widows in mining towns whose husband's died of miner's diseases or accidents. For those without the

capital to start a boarding house, their survival often depended on taking in laundry, millinery work, or waiting at the tables. (Ibid: 173)

In 1880, Cornish residents comprised the largest percentage of foreign-born residents in Russell Gulch – 89 out of 494 total residents, or 18% of the total population. During the 1880s and later, however, their status was threatened by the recruitment of cheap labor from Central Europe and Italy, which eventually led to confrontations between Cornish workers and management. Their cause was taken up in Gilpin County by attorney W. C. Fullerton. He promoted unionization, and in the 4 January 1888 *Gilpin County Observer*, reported that they had agreed to a declaration “That we will do all that lies in our power, without a violation of the law, to keep the wages of men who work in our mines up to the present standard and to the end we say the Dago must go.” (Ibid: 166)



Figure 38: The frame portion of the livery stable's barn is long gone, but the solid stone foundation was possibly built by the Cornish.

WALES

Welsh immigrants were also among the early miners from the British Isles that came to work in the Colorado mines. More often associated with Colorado's coal mines, there were several that also came to the territory as silver and gold miners. The earliest Welsh migration of miners was to Pennsylvania in the late seventeenth century. The next prominent wave was to California during the gold rush, and then to the Rocky Mountain area in the late 1850s and 1860s. Those miners that came later in the late 1880s and 1890s were more likely attracted to the coal fields of Colorado. They comprised a significant portion of the foreign-born population in Russell Gulch from its earliest decades of settlement, as compared to nearby Nevadaville where they were not very visible. In fact, Russell Gulch was known for its Welsh settlers. As Myrna Davis (Mrs. Howard G.) Beehler recalled in a letter from 1951: "Quite of colony of Welsh people congregated in Russell Gulch. My mother was born in Nevadaville but my father was born in Wales and came first to Russell Gulch and settled with an Uncle. Later the rest of his family came over and all settled there." (Wolle: 24-25)

Like the Cornish, members of this immigrant group forged their identity through their churches, language, and education. Many Welsh traditional beliefs and customs stem largely from the strength and non-conformity of Welsh churches. The Sunday School movement helped many Welsh Americans become literate in their own language. As Welsh acculturated (became Americanized) the churches often fell out of favor (Heimlich). The Welsh had their own church in Russell Gulch, situated further west on the "upper road to Idaho Springs" (demolished; see Figure 61, pg. 99 for the location of the Welsh Church). Like the Cornish and later the Tyrolean immigrants, they lived in houses close to their church. Along with the Cornish, Italians and Austrians, the Welsh also had their own section in the Russell Gulch cemetery.

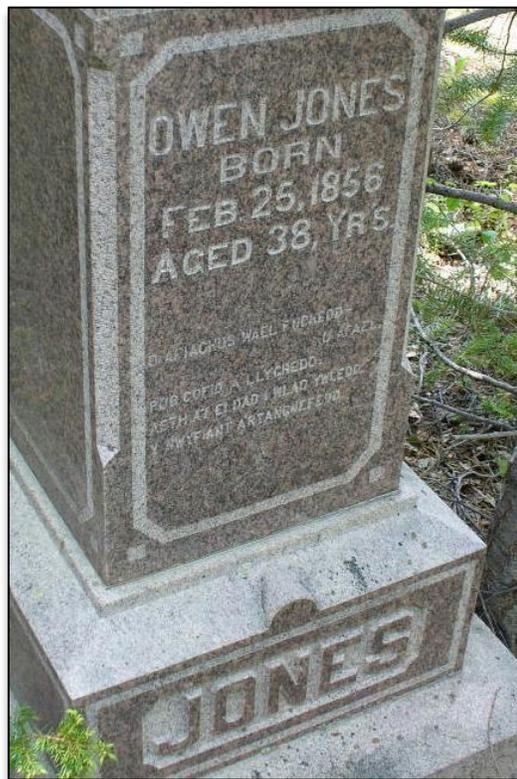


Figure 39: Owen Jones decided to come to Gilpin County after hearing about the new smelting operations in Black Hawk, as the Welsh were known for their experience with smelting. He was successful in mining in Russell Gulch, until an explosion caused the loss of a hand. He later died from his injuries, and received a Welsh funeral. His tombstone has a Welsh poem inscribed on it. (Womack 1998:187-188)

CHINA

Chinese began arriving in numbers in the United States in 1849, drawn in part by the California gold rush, but also motivated by the Taiping Rebellion. As an ethnic group of mine workers, they likely experienced the greatest amount of discrimination and violence even though the United States government had officially encouraged the employment Chinese laborers during the 1840s and '50s. California mine employers often preferred Chinese, as well as Mexican, miners as they were less expensive to hire. Threatened by the competition, and likely partly due to racism, the Irish and Germans miners pushed the state of California to enact the Foreign Miner's Tax in 1850. This law was most successful in driving out the Mexican miners. As a result, the state enacted a second foreign miner tax in 1852 that specifically targeted the Asians. Anti-Chinese sentiment would grow over the next few decades, eventually entering the politics of the 1880 presidential race when the Democratic candidate, Winfield Hancock, supported a ban on Chinese immigration. This sentiment eventually resulted in the federal Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.



Figure 40: Chinese miners working a sluice, possibly in Colorado.

Source: X-21519, William Henry Jackson, DPL online digital photo collection.

The first documented Chinese in Colorado was a man who immigrated to Denver. The *Colorado Tribune* announced ‘He’s come, the first John Chinaman in Denver. He came in yesterday, a short, fat, round-faced, almond-eyed beauty. . . . He appeared quite happy to get among [sic] civilized people.’ (Kung 1962:75). It is likely, however, that Chinese miners had arrived in other parts of the state earlier, particularly mining towns, after being driven out of California. Records

of Chinese immigrants in Colorado workers are unreliable, though, in no small part because of the people responsible for the documentation at the time.

The Chinese were appreciated by mining companies, however, as they were known to work for lower wages, and for being able to extract gold from placers that others had given up (Dunn 2003:129). By 1873, neighboring Central City, and Fairplay in the mountains to the southwest, both had a very large number of Chinese placer miners. Most Chinese workers were poor, but placer mining required little financial investment (unlike lode mining); what *was* required was infinite patience, a cooperative team-oriented work ethic, and the unique aquatic management skills the Chinese, who were clever master gardeners, brought with them from China (Zhu 1999:44, 53). Chinese placer miners often employed the Chinese Pump, used to move water through their rice fields in China, to divert water to sluices at higher elevations. Soon the Chinese Pump was in use in mining communities all over the west. A *Rocky Mountain News* headline from April 19, 1878, stated that “100 Chinamen” were slated to work a claim in [Russell] Gulch (Denver Public Library, Western History Subject Index Source online #00157516.001, Identifier #157516). A more racist report of Chinese miners in Russell Gulch was seen in the October 4, 1878 *Boulder County Courier*, and was reprinted in many of the state’s other newspapers. It noted that: “A party of Chinamen are operating five hundred feet of Russell gulch in Gilpin county. It is of course gulch mining, and they procure their wealth by the *washee process allee samee* Denver Chinamen.” (italics added for emphasis; sluice process shown in Figure 40).

The 1870s were the beginning of anti-Chinese agitation in Colorado. In 1874 white miners in Nederland drove 160 Chinese out of town, and in 1879 the people of Leadville were proud to announce that they had no Chinese living in their community because they preemptively stated “the Chinese must not come!” (Wortman 1965:276) During the presidential election of 1880, Denver’s *Rocky Mountain News*, a staunchly Democratic paper, launched an anti-Chinese campaign. An issue from October of that year called the Chinese the “Pest of the Pacific” and claimed that if they arrived in greater numbers, white men would starve and women would be forced into prostitution. This incitement led to a riot where one Chinese resident was killed and numerous businesses and houses destroyed (Ellis 2011).

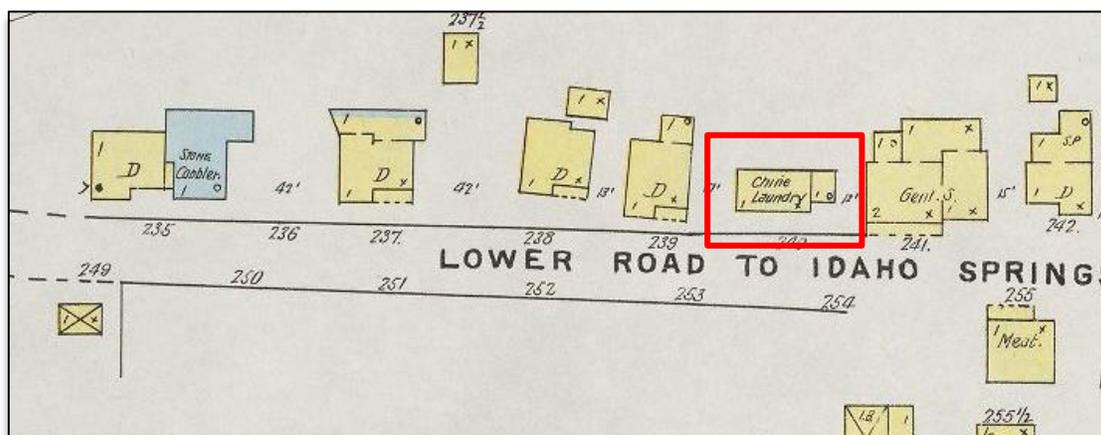


Figure 41: 1895 Sanborn Map. Chinese Laundry (demolished), a frame building, is seen in the red box.

In the early 1870s, Chinese miners comprised 25% of the miners in the western United States. (Zhu 1999:44). Chinese miners were the second largest foreign-born residents of Russell Gulch in 1880, with 66 Chinese men living here (9.3% of the population). Only English-born residents comprised a larger proportion of Russell Gulch's population, and their numbers (89) included women and children. The Chinese lived together, with as many as nine men in a dwelling. As the 1890 census records are not available, the next available records are the 1900 census. Only two Chinese remained in town – Tom Lee operating a Chinese laundry and his partner, Mak Tong, a placer miner. (1900 Federal Census; Colorado, Gilpin, 7th Precinct, Sheet No. 11B; see Figure 41 for location). Although no Chinese residents were recorded in Russell Gulch in the 1910 census, one may still have owned property in the town. A map (Figure 42) produced for the town's incorporation in 1910 shows several properties owned by "So;" none of these properties were researched for this phase of the Russell Gulch historic resources survey.

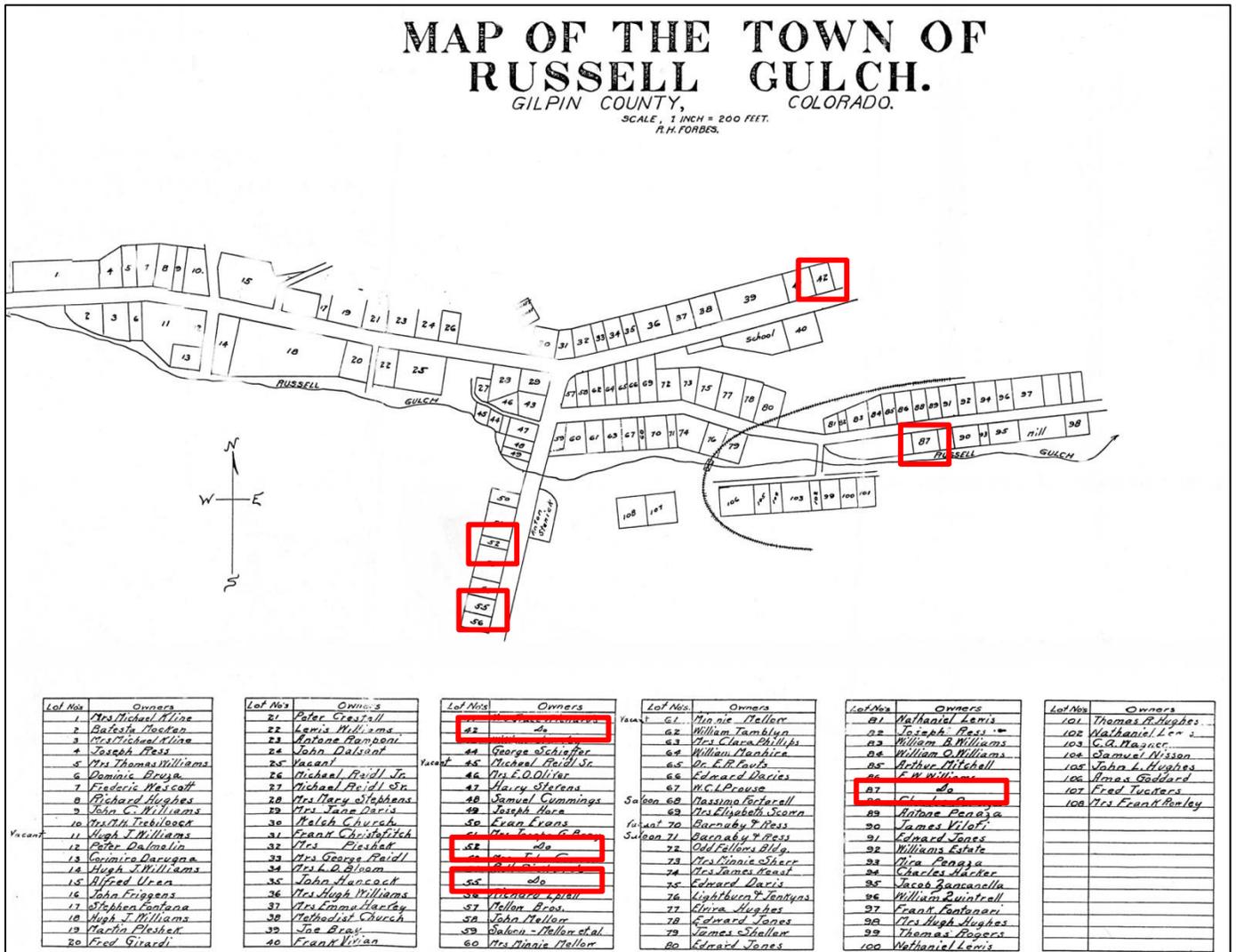


Figure 42: 1910 map filed with the incorporation papers for the town of Russell Gulch. The lot numbers and corresponding lots of the properties owned by assumed Chinese "So" are shown in red. None of these match the location of the Chinese laundry seen in the 1895 Sanborn.

TYROL-TRENTINO/AUSTRIA-ITALY

While Italians had arrived in the Colorado Territory from its beginning, these were primarily men from southern Italy. This wave of immigration continued into the late 1800s in the Colorado coal regions. Men with experience in hard-rock mining, however, came from the area where Austria meets northern Italy. Often referred to as Tyroleans, there were in fact two provinces in this region: Tyrol and Trentino. During the 1880s and 1890s, more than 23,000 emigrants left Trentino-Tyrol for United States. In Colorado, they came to silver and gold mines of Silverton, Leadville, and the mining districts of Gilpin County, as well as the coal mines around Trinidad and Walsenburg (Norman 2013).

The historical “Tyrol” was geographically located on both sides of Brenner Pass, which now connects Austria and Italy across a narrow alpine Ridge. While economic and political upheavals throughout its history caused many to immigrate to other countries, they also instilled a strong sense of autonomy. The region received its name by the ruling family of Tyrol in the thirteenth century. During the late 1800s, though, it was plagued by wars and the country was passed back and forth between various rulers. Its people spoke both German and Italian due to these conflicts. In addition to wars, Austria’s economy crashed in 1873. Although it partly recovered between 1875 and 1880, the silk worm industry (a key component of the local economy) failed in 1882. This was followed by rains and floods in that year, which destroyed most local crops. Tyrol’s resulting depression of 1882 coincided with both the industrial revolution and expansion of mining in the United States (Solvey 1990:22-24). Immigration continued on through the first decades of the twentieth century, with the Austrian government even opening employment offices in other countries. The government had advice and instructions for those moving to the United States, including:

- Fortify oneself with necessary documents, such as passports and any other useful certificates.
- Change currency at the frontier station, near police officers.
- Keep handy the list, prepared by the Office of Emigrant Protection, with addresses of palaces to eat and sleep which have favorable conditions (Ibid:24-25).

Tyrol was a part of Austria up through World War I, but was annexed by Italy after the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of the war. Immigration to the United States actually increased at this point (Norman). Due to the various conflicts and multiple rulers, Tyroleans arrived in the U.S. with an ambiguous ethnic identify. This was reflected in the census for Russell Gulch, when “Tyrol” birthplace was crossed out and “Austria” written over prior to 1919, and in 1920 the same birthplace was crossed out and “Italy” written in. Some residents were even more careful to distinguish their birthplace, specifying either Tyrol or Trentini. They resolved the conflict by adopting a region rather than a nation and by calling themselves Tyroleans or Trentino. Those who chose the name Trentini are emphasizing their ties to Italy and those who choose the name Tyrolean as displaying their attachment to Austria. (Solvey 30). Based on the names in the census and the native language, however, most of the Tyroleans/Trentini were more closely aligned with Italy. Russell Gulch surnames from the region in 1900 included Gerardi, Sassi, Barnati, Cerilli, Morletti, and Barniti. While most

Tyroleans worked in the mines, some, like saloon owner Joseph Ress, became businessmen. His partner in this venture, Barnabe/Barnaby was also from Austria and it is likely that the saloon (Figure 44, demolished) catered to other immigrants from Austria-Italy. The Tyroleans/Trentinis tended to live on the east side of town on the main road (now Russell Gulch Road). Some had families, but other dwellings had several single men boarding together. This area was closer to Central City, which had the only Catholic Church in Gilpin County, and was likely a deciding factor in which part of town to settle. There was also a meeting room for the Sons of Tyrol Lodge in this end of town. It was located in a large white building (demolished) that also contained a skating rink (Figure 43).

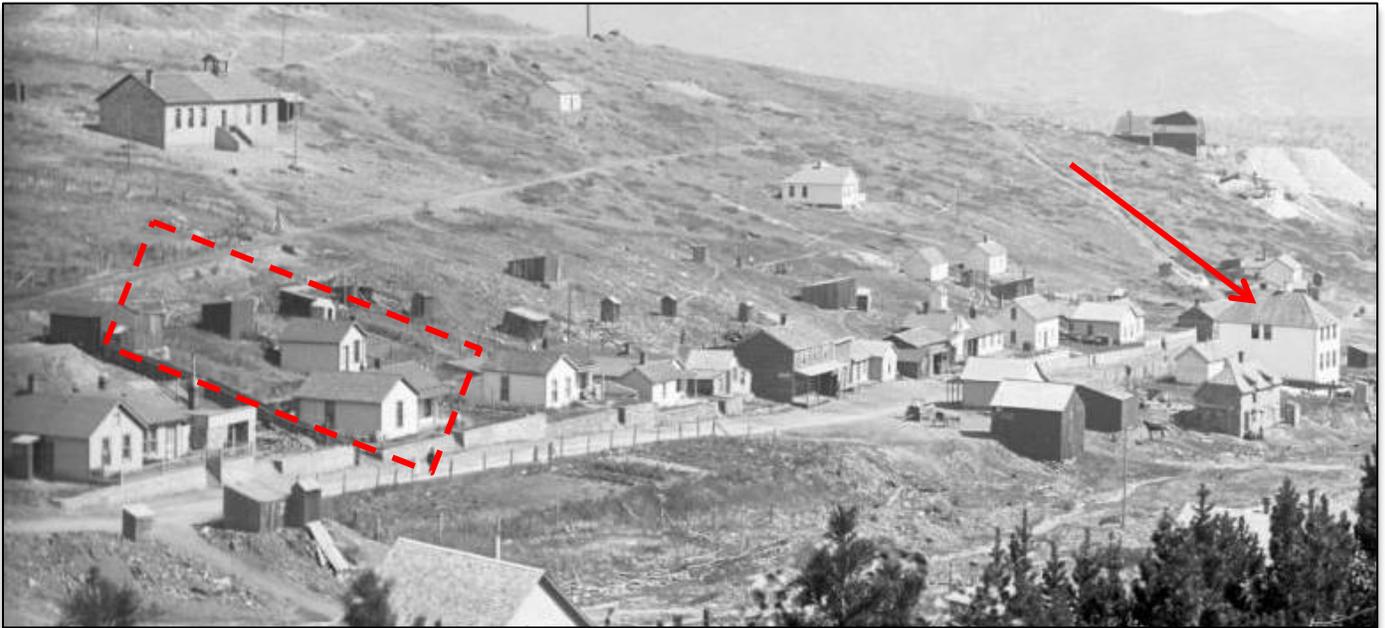


Figure 43: Between 1900 & 1920 [?] This photograph shows the general area where Tyrolean immigrants were living ca. 1900-1920. The Sons of Tyrol met in the large white building marked by the arrow. The Joseph Ress property (5GL.2280) is marked by the dashed box. The fenced yard with this property includes a secondary residence, as the Ress family was large, as well as a barn and shed at the rear. *Source:* L-40, Harry Lake. Denver Public Library (DPL) Digital Collections.

There were no Austrians living in Russell Gulch in the 1880 census. By 1900, though, they had grown to the largest group of foreign-born citizens in the town, with 114 out of 729 total residents (15.6% of the population); they comprised 30% of the 373 foreign-born residents. In 1920, when about a third of Russell Gulch's population was foreign-born, about 12% were Tyrolean [note: exact numbers are difficult to determine due to the ambiguity surrounding birthplace.] In 1930, eight out of 22 immigrants in Russell Gulch were born in Austria. The number of residents in general dropped significantly through the twentieth century, although some descendants of Tyrolean immigrants still own property in Russell Gulch.

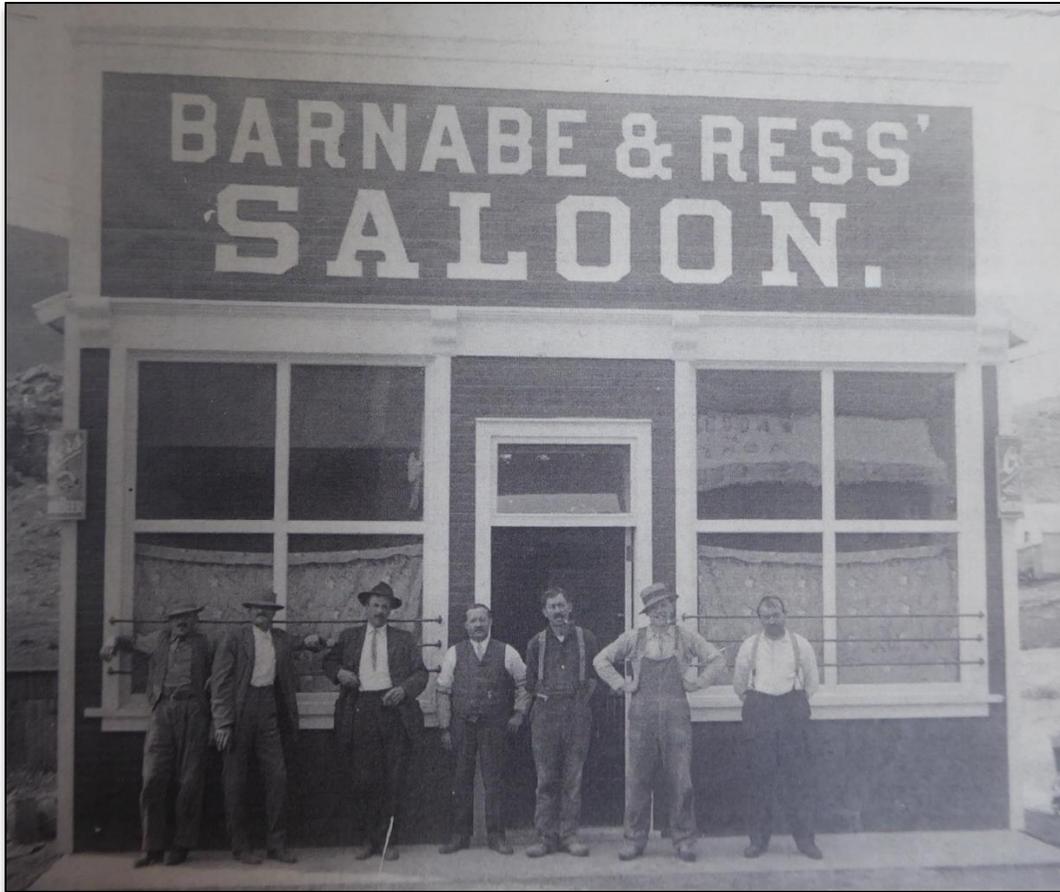


Figure 44: Barnabe & Ress' Saloon (no longer extant; listed in directories from 1900 & 1910 as "Barnaby & Ress"). Located on the west end of Main Street.

RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

A total of twenty-three (23) properties were surveyed. Of those, five (5) primary resources were evaluated as being individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and an additional three (3) needed additional data. Furthermore, two parcels (the result of combining lots) contained secondary houses, raising the total to seven (7) resources that were individually eligible to the NRHP. Historically associated with those individually eligible properties were an additional two (2) outbuildings that would contribute to the historic character of those properties (see Table 1 for a complete list of recommended eligibility for both primary buildings and outbuildings). The recommendations and thus numbers for eligibility for the Colorado Register of Historic Properties match that of the NRHP.

Since local designation requires less integrity than the National Register, a total of sixteen primary buildings were recommended as individually eligible as Gilpin County landmarks, primarily for their historical associations (see Table 1). Included within the above figures is one property already listed on the NRHP and designated as a Gilpin County landmark: the I.O.O.F. building at 81 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.125.

It was not possible to recommend a boundary, areas of significance, or period of significance for a potential NRHP historic district at this time since this project did not cover all of the historic resources within the Russell Gulch town site. First, the town contains more than twenty-three historic buildings. Furthermore, as the archaeological survey plan indicates in the “Recommendations” section, there are several hundred individual mining resources in the area that have either been inadequately inventoried in the past, or have been evaluated as individual features only. To fully assess the potential for a NRHP district, the entire area must be evaluated as a historic cultural landscape. Therefore, recommendations for a potential NRHP or even a local historic district will have to wait until additional survey work is completed.

However, in the likelihood that there *is* potential for a NRHP district, the twenty-three buildings were also evaluated as to whether they potentially contribute to such a district. There were eleven (11) primary buildings field evaluated as potentially contributing to a potential district, and an additional eleven (11) secondary or outbuildings that may potentially contribute to such a district. Four (4) primary buildings would need additional data to determine their contributing status, and seven (7) outbuildings need data.

A summary of some of the key features of the surveyed properties follows. Of key interest to property owners is the evaluation of contributing status. However, in addition to contributing status, other characteristics of the surveyed properties may reveal historical or architectural significance. These additional characteristics include style/form and building material; the latter feature, if not original, may affect the building’s eligibility for designation.

PROPERTY TYPES: FORM & STYLE

Whereas historic contexts broadly define cultural/historical themes within geographical and chronological limits, property types are the physical examples of those themes within a city. The individual buildings and other resources are the actual reflections of the history of Russell Gulch's building environment. The number of examples of a specific property type may reveal much about a city's development and the historic contexts. The lack of other property types, such as Craftsman bungalows from the 1920s and 1930s, reveals that domestic construction had completely halted by this period.

A property type is a grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics. Property types connect the historic contexts to specific historic properties so that National Register and local register eligibility can be accurately assessed. A property type might be defined by physical characteristics such as style, structural type, size, scale, proportions, design, architectural details, method of construction, orientation, spatial arrangement or plan, materials, workmanship, artistry, and environmental relationships. A property type may also be defined by associative characteristics, such as the property's relationship to important persons, activities, and events, or based on dates, functions, and cultural affiliations. Lastly, a property type may be defined by a combination of any of the above mentioned characteristics.

NATIONAL FOLK RESIDENCES

This is a broad category used to describe residential buildings grouped primarily by their form. They served as modest housing for Russell Gulch's miners. They replaced the log cabins built during the initial settlement periods, especially after the railroads came to Russell Gulch. Residents were no longer restricted to using readily available local materials, but could easily acquire milled lumber for balloon-frame houses, as well as ready-built stylistic details that could be added to simple vernacular house forms.

Russell Gulch contains National Folk residences, primarily of four subtypes. Some of these were adorned with Victorian turned and jig-sawn decorative features. In many cases, though, the individual National Folk buildings lack stylistic distinction. When located within a district and viewed within a larger historic context, they provide an understanding of Russell Gulch's development, and how its residential architecture differed from the "posher" houses of the more wealthy mine and business owners of nearby Central City. A discussion of the character-defining features for the predominant subtypes found in Russell Gulch follows.

GABLE-FRONT HOUSES



Figure 45: Gable-front residences.

There were two *gable-front* subtype houses found in the survey project boundaries for Russell Gulch. This is thought to have evolved from the Greek Revival style, with its front-gabled shape mimicking the pedimented temple facades. The form was best suited for narrow lots. (McAlester 2004:90). Since residential land was not really at a premium in Russell Gulch, that may explain why this was not a common property type in the town (based on available historical photographs). These two examples are one-and-a-half stories tall.

GABLE-FRONT & WING



Figure 46: Gable-front-&-wing residences.

Like the gable-front dwellings, *gable-front-&-wing* residences are also thought to have descended from Greek Revival houses, and resulted when a side wing was added to the gable-front form; in some instances, this was as a later addition, but in other examples, the two sections of the house were built at the same time (Ibid:92). While it is possible that some of Russell Gulch's versions houses may have been constructed in in two stages, this could not be confirmed since historical photographs are not available prior to ca. 1890s. Houses of this type

often feature front porches set within the L formed by the two wings. All of the gable-front-&-wing dwellings identified in this survey had this form in the earliest available historical photographs. Most of the gable-front-&-wing houses were found on the west side of the survey area, and based on historical photographs of the town, was a common property type.

HALL-AND-PARLOR

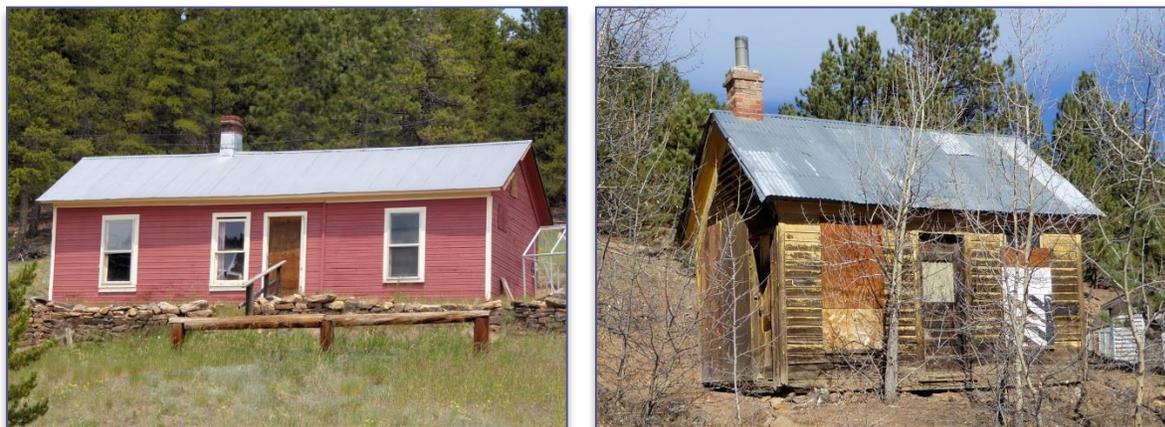


Figure 47: Hall-and-Parlor residences. The example on the left was modified with a later side extension.

These simple side-gabled houses are two-rooms wide and one room deep. They are a traditional British folk form, which may explain their relatively high prevalence in Russell Gulch based on historical photographs of the town. Some log cabins were built with this form, but after the advent of railroads and milled lumber, they were built with frame walls (Ibid, 94). Sometimes porches were added, although based on historic photographs and extant examples, this was not a common occurrence in Russell Gulch. Rear or side additions often alter the two-room form; in Russell Gulch, the location of the addition often depended on the surrounding topography.

PYRAMIDAL



Figure 48: Pyramidal residences.

These are massed-plan (more than one-room deep) folk houses that have nearly square plans. Although the equilateral hipped roofs require a more complex roof framing, they also need fewer

long-spanning rafters and are thus less expensive to build (Ibid: 100). One-story examples were popular in the south and replacements for the smaller hall-and-parlor houses, but are less common in the West (Ibid).

BUILDING MATERIAL

All of the historic dwellings that were inventoried for this phase were constructed with wood except for one: 5GL.2282 at 250 Russell Gulch Road. This is a stone building that was covered during the historic period with stucco. Another historic dwelling at 329 Russell Gulch Road (Figure 7, page 16) was constructed with stone; it has been significantly altered and was not surveyed in this project.

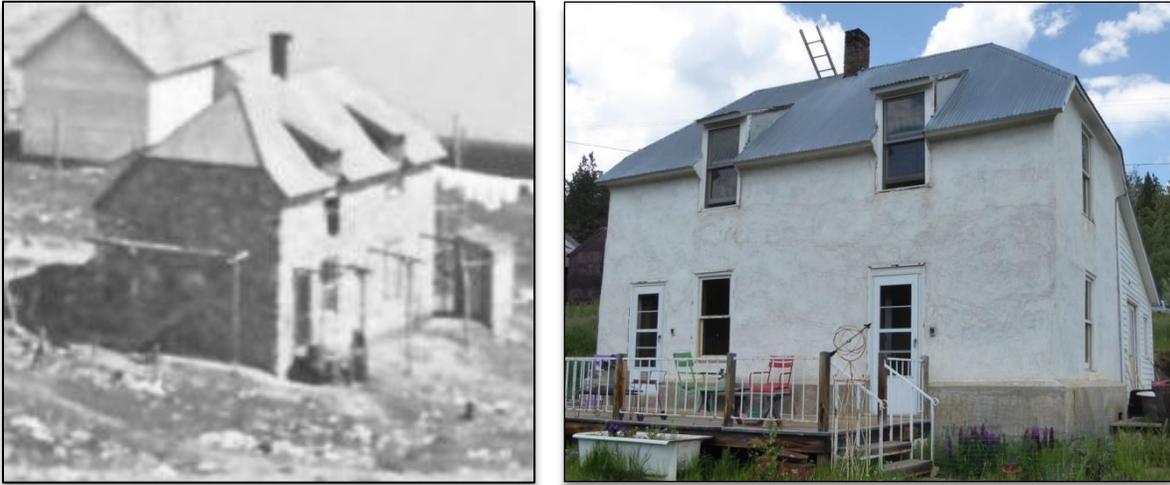


Figure 49: Left: *Source:* L-40, Harry Lake, DPL online collection. Right: present appearance of 5GL.2282

From the available historical photographs, all of the remaining residential buildings (both historically and present) were built of wood. Most were clad with horizontal siding. However, the photographs do not provide enough detail to allow determination of board width, clapboard vs. shiplap, etc. Thus is it uncertain how many buildings have original siding. Of the frame buildings inventoried for this phase, seven may have original siding.⁵ These are: 55 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.2278; 77 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.2279; 201 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.2280 (both primary and secondary dwellings); and 246 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.2281 (both barn and market building). All of these buildings are vacant and/or abandoned, which is likely the only factor that spared the siding. In several instances, not all of the historic siding remains intact and areas are patched with plywood or different materials. As seen in the examples in Figure 50, those buildings with historic siding are in generally poor condition.

⁵ Although twenty-three properties were inventoried for this phase, some properties had multiple buildings. Some of these were barns or outbuildings, but a few properties had secondary dwellings that were on the property historically, or had been added to the property when lots were combined.

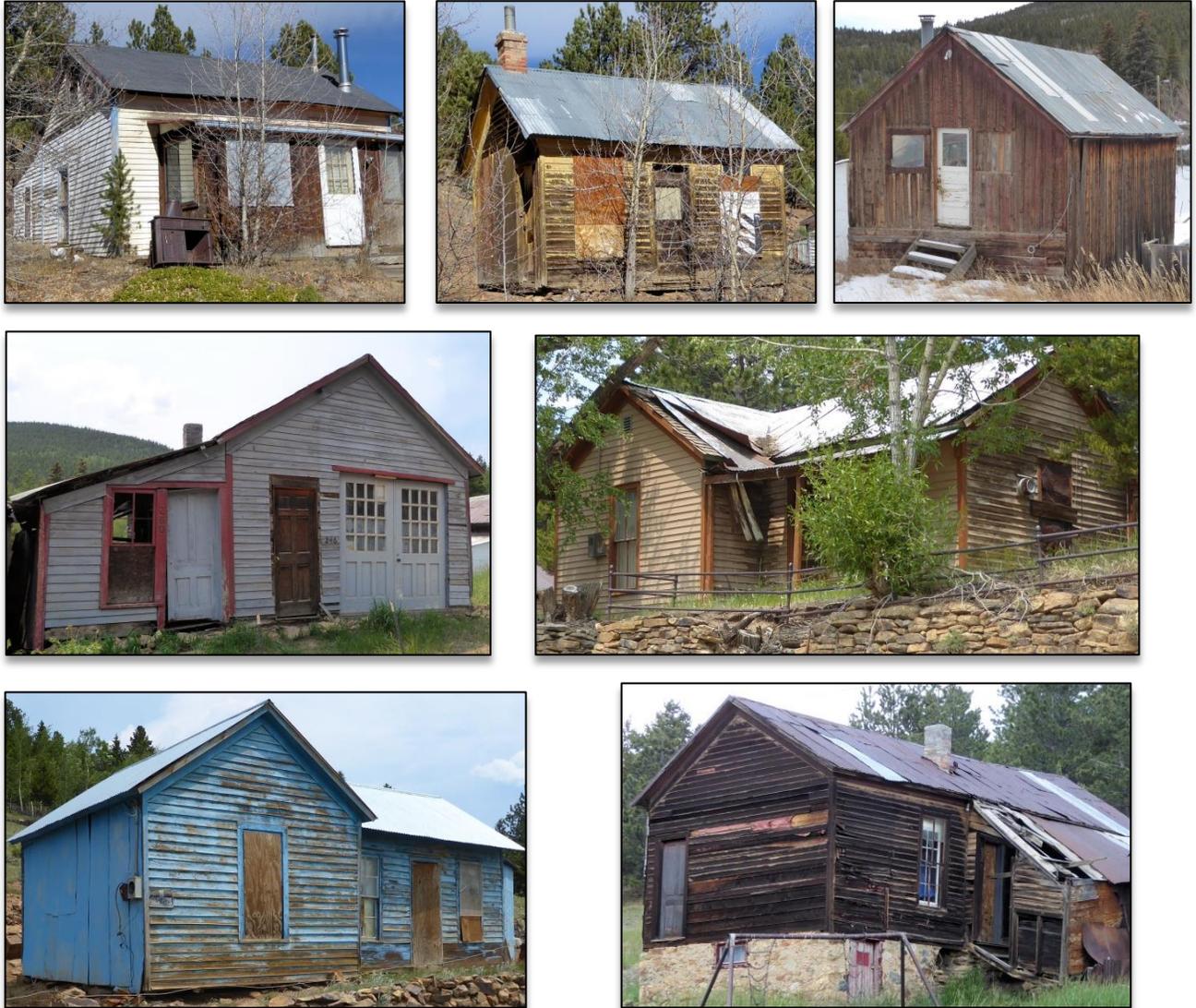


Figure 50: Russell Gulch buildings with wood siding

There are a few secondary buildings or outbuildings that are covered with metal sheeting or panels, and one frame dwelling that has metal panel cladding that is scored to resemble brick. While this latter siding likely does not date from the original construction date, it is over fifty years of age. Also likely not original, but in many instances historic, is the corrugated metal roofing that is found on the vast majority of houses



Figure 51: Metal siding and roofing materials. The example on the left has embossed squares resembling brick.

The remainder of the historic residential buildings had some form of replacement siding. Sometimes this was wood or a synthetic/composite material that closely resembled what would have been found on the building historically. In other instances, the replacement material does not resemble what may have been found historically, either in size (board width) or obvious differences in material. Plywood is found throughout the district as a patching material, and in one instance, completely covers a house. Due to the extreme weather conditions in Russell Gulch combined with abandonment of buildings for many decades, the vast majority of buildings suffered, although the wood buildings are the most likely to see the effects of extreme temperatures, wind and ultra-violet light. Replacement siding, therefore, should not be the only determining factor as to whether a building would be contributing to a potential historic district.

The extant stone and brick buildings have generally held up better over the years. Although the “old stone mill” at 384 Russell Gulch Road (5GL.2286) has only partial stone walls in area, this building was never completed and put into use as a mill. While a portion of it historically contained multiple dwellings, the rear of the west wing and the middle of the east wing never had roofs, which has led to partial deterioration of the stone walls in this area. The brick school building at 6438 Virginia Canyon Road (5GL.227) remains in fair condition considering it was last used over seventy years ago. The I.O.O.F. Building at 81 Russell Gulch Road (5GL.125) is in very good condition due to the care and recent rehabilitation by the current owners. There are numerous stone ruins scattered around Russell Gulch, varying from commercial to residential foundations, mining resources, or the stone school building that predated the brick school house. These are still standing due to the excellent craftsmanship of the masons, most likely the Cornish miners in town. The construction trade was considered a more desirable job than mining, and the Cornish living in town would likely have found this work preferable to toiling in the deep rock tunnels. Nearby Central City has larger and more numerous examples of Cornish masonry work, and some of the masons in Russell Gulch may have been employed in the construction of those buildings, or the Cornish miners of Central City may have built some of the stone walls in the outlying gulches of Gilpin County.



Figure 52: The dressed stones used in the window lintels and quoins are very similar to those found on the Central City Opera house (5GL.8), which was built by Cornish masons. This building, the “Rock Mill” (5GL.2286), was intended for use as a mining mill, but was never put into operation. A portion was later adapted for residential use.

Construction material can reveal a few facts beyond the obviously material type, such as the economic fortunes of the town’s residents and potential uses. The residents of Russell Gulch were obviously not as prosperous as those of Central City, where there are numerous brick buildings. Based on historical photographs and extant buildings, there were apparently no brick or stone dwellings in Russell Gulch, except for 250 Russell Gulch Road (5GL.2282, now covered with stucco). These more expensive materials were saved for mining, commercial or community (school) buildings in town, and even in these instances, were not used very frequently.

ELIGIBILITY/CONTRIBUTING VS. NON-CONTRIBUTING

Properties can either be individually eligible for historic designation, or they can be located within a potential historic district. If within a district, a property would either be considered “contributing” or “non-contributing.” Two key aspects of determining whether a property is contributing to the district is the date of construction and historic *integrity*. A district is defined as having a “period of significance” Since the National Register of Historic Places recognizes districts for their historic significance, that district must be associated with a discrete chronological period: the *period of significance*. A district may have multiple periods of significance, but those periods must be strictly demarcated by year. For a town, this period of significance may start with its founding, and extend through a date when the development of the town halted for some reason, such as the end of the mining industry in Russell Gulch. Buildings that were constructed within the period of significance for a district may be evaluated further for their “contributing” status, but those that were constructed after the period of significance are “noncontributing resources.”

As noted previously, an official determination of a potential historic district cannot be made until the entire town is inventoried for its historic resources. Not only are there additional buildings to survey, but the high number of mining and archaeological resources should also be taken into account. However, based on the information gathered for this project, the end of the period of significance for Russell Gulch would likely not extend beyond the 1930s. Therefore, it is safe to assume any resources constructed during World War II or later would be non-contributing. These buildings were not included in this report, but their numbers and location will have to be considered when evaluating the potential for a historic district.

The other factor for determining contributing status is *integrity*. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical associations or attributes. While somewhat subjective, the evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features (both as constructed and its current conditions) and how they relate to its historical associations. In simple terms, however, the question is posed “Does this building look much as it did in the historic period?” Thus a building’s alterations over the years are reviewed for their impact on the historic character of the building.

In practice, buildings that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or even as a local landmark, should possess a higher level of integrity than a building that merely “contributes” to a historic district. As an example, the I.O.O.F. Building (5GL.125) retains a very high degree of integrity because its exterior is little changed from the time of its construction. The house at 6395 Russell Gulch (5GL.2274) on the other hand, has had additions and some alterations over the years, but the appearance of the façade today closely resembles its original appearance and can be picked out from historical photographs. Therefore contributing buildings within a historic district may possess less integrity than those buildings that are individually eligible, but they must retain enough integrity to add to support the historic significance of the district. Contributing properties are integral parts of the district, and when viewed as a whole, present a historic sense of time and place.



Figure 53. 6395 Russell Gulch (5GL.2274) at present (on left) and in a historical photograph on right.

Based on the findings of this survey, out of twenty-three (23) properties were surveyed, five (5) primary resources on those properties were evaluated as being individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); an additional three (3) needed additional data.

Furthermore, two parcels (the result of combining lots) contained secondary houses, raising the total to seven (7) resources that were individually eligible to the NRHP. Historically associated with those individually eligible properties were an additional two (2) outbuildings that would contribute to the historic character of those properties (see Table 1 for a complete list of recommended eligibility for both primary buildings and outbuildings). The recommendations and thus numbers for eligibility for the Colorado Register of Historic Properties match that of the NRHP.

Common integrity issues in Russell Gulch are window, door and replacement siding. As noted, the latter is due to both the extreme climate at high elevations as well as the abandonment of the properties and deferred maintenance. Some buildings have significant alterations that affect or dwarf the original historic building. The integrity issues for each building are discussed in the accompanying survey forms.

Since local designation requires less integrity than the National Register, a total of sixteen primary buildings were recommended as individually eligible as Gilpin County landmarks, primarily for their historical associations (see Table 1). Included within the above figures is one property already listed on the NRHP and designated as a Gilpin County landmark: the I.O.O.F. building at 81 Russell Gulch Road/5GL.125.

It was not possible to recommend a boundary, areas of significance, or period of significance for a potential NRHP historic district at this time since this project did not cover all of the historic resources within the Russell Gulch town site. First, the town contains more than twenty-three historic buildings. Furthermore, as the archaeological survey plan indicates in the “Recommendations” section, there are several hundred individual mining resources in the area that have either been inadequately inventoried in the past, or have been evaluated as individual features only. To fully assess the potential for a NRHP district, the entire area must be evaluated as a historic cultural landscape. Therefore, recommendations for a potential NRHP or even a local historic district will have to wait until additional survey work is completed.

However, in the likelihood that there is potential for a NRHP district, the twenty-three buildings were also evaluated as to whether they potentially contribute to such a district. There were eleven (11) primary buildings field evaluated as potentially contributing to a potential district, and an additional eleven (11) secondary or outbuildings that may potentially contribute to such a district. Four (4) primary buildings would need additional data to determine their contributing status, and seven (7) outbuildings need data.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEY

Depending on funding limitations, continued survey of historic resources in Russell Gulch could be completed in one large project, or several smaller survey phases. Grants from the Certified Local Government (CLG) program are roughly limited to \$25,000 per grant. Although a cash match often helps the chances of securing a CLG grant, it is not required. The State Historical Fund awards grants up to \$200,000 per project. A cash match of 25% is generally required, although it is possible to request a waiver of the cash match. This reduces the chances of selection, but in light of the rarity of historical archaeological surveys and the importance of this work to fully evaluate the historic mining landscape in Russell Gulch, it is possible that a waiver may be granted. Additional funding sources for archaeological survey are listed on page 86.

Assuming that phased survey projects are likely, the following recommendations for historic resource inventory are presented. However, these recommendations can be altered by a number of combinations. For example, the building and cemetery survey could be a single project, or some combination of building, cemetery and archaeological survey could be considered for one phase.

RUSSELL GULCH CEMETERY SURVEY/NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

The Russell Gulch cemetery was established in 1878 by the I.O.O.F. #41 and contains several sections that correspond with the various ethnic groups that lived and worked in the town, including the Welsh, Italian, Cornish and Austrian sections. The headstones reveal this heritage in many ways, such as the inclusion of a Welsh poem on Owen Jones grave marker. One record stated that a Welsh chapel once stood in the cemetery, but a Welsh church was located in town so this may not be accurate. The cemetery receives visitors from around the world, and local residents are interested in applying for grants to repair and preserve the cemetery. This survey is a high priority for the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission as well. An alternative to inventory of the cemetery would be to submit a *Preliminary Property Evaluation Form #1419* to History Colorado in order to receive a determination of eligibility. If the cemetery is determined eligible, a grant request for a National Register of Historic Places nomination could both document and designate the cemetery in one phase. This NRHP project could be included with the historic building survey, with an archaeological survey, or on its own.

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

As noted, the original estimate of 23 historic buildings remaining in Russell Gulch fell short of the actual number. This project focused on a contiguous group of buildings within the blue boundaries seen in Figure 6, page 75. Even within these boundaries, however, some historic buildings were not covered by this project. This includes the historic stone cobbler building on Russell Gulch Road (below left) and a residence on Lower Gulch Road (below right). Both of these had issues with accurate addresses and records in the assessor's office. The residence, for

example, can be found in the online assessor's records as 204 Main Street, even though there is no hard copy records for this address. Furthermore, there is no street currently named "Main Street" in Russell Gulch.



Figure 53. Left: stone cobbler building (no current address). Right: 204 Main Street.

The majority of houses recommended for future survey are located on the west side of town, either on the south extension of Virginia Canyon Road, or on Alps Hill Road. It is estimated that there are 14 historic buildings located in these two areas, as well as the two seen above on the east side. Several of these properties have undergone significant alterations; consideration should be given to whether non-contributing properties should be documented with a reconnaissance survey form. The number of extant historic buildings that remain to be inventoried could likely be completed in a single phase funded by a Certified Local Grant. Finally, there are several building ruins that should be covered in an archaeological survey, such as the stone schoolhouse and Chellew's barn.



Figure 54. Future building survey. 6395 House on Alps Hill Road (left). Looking south on Virginia Canyon Road (right).

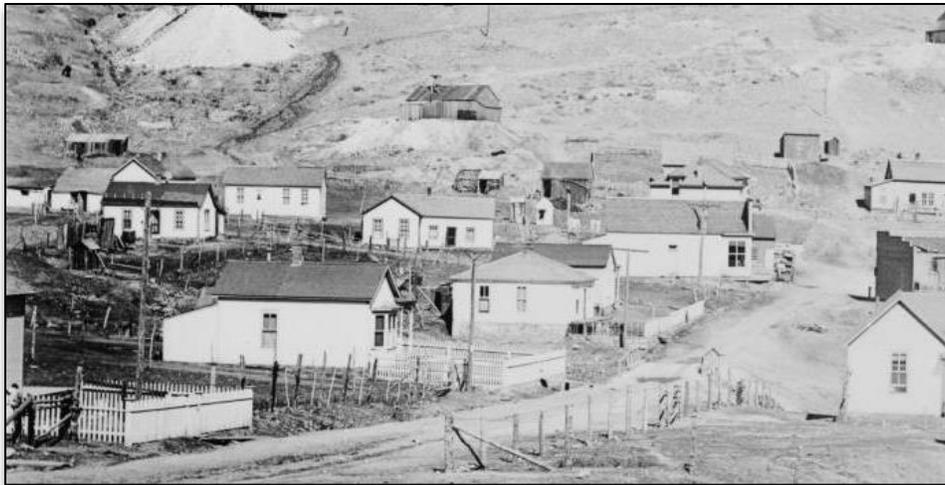


Figure 55. 1900 view of the west side of Russell Gulch. *Source:* X-13239, DPL online digital photo collection.



Figure 56. Although ruins, Chellew's barn (left) and the stone schoolhouse (right) are significant parts of Russell Gulch's cultural landscape.

HISTORIC MINING RESOURCES/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

From an archaeological perspective there are a number of tasks still to conduct in the Russell Gulch Mining District. Many dozens of sites have been recorded in the current project area and within the rest of the district beyond this project's windshield survey boundaries. These sites need to be revisited and either fully re-recorded to current standards, or for adequately documented sites, have a re-visitation form completed (OAHP form #1405).

The mining district has not had a thorough pedestrian survey conducted, and this could result in many newly discovered sites and isolated finds (IFs) that should be recorded, and which will contribute to our understanding about the district and the community that grew within it. While substantial research was undertaken for the current project, there is still much that can be learned, so additional research should be factored in to future projects as well. Because mining is an integral part of and the reason for the existence of Gilpin County, completing the following tasks is imperative before neglect, inclement weather, and development further diminish the integrity of or destroy these archaeological resources. The section below outlines in detail the work still to be done, and how it might be ranked by importance or urgency.

PROPOSED PHASE 1 WORK

The majority of previously recorded sites in Russell Gulch were recorded in 1982 and then updated in the 1990s when the Colorado Division of Reclamation Mining & Safety (DRMS) staff documented the sites as part of mine shaft closure efforts. Because the focus of the late 1990s fieldwork was strictly on sealing open shafts, most of these forms have been marginally completed, with almost no information filled in on page 2 of many of the Management Data Forms (OHAP Form #1400) and minimal information regarding NRHP eligibility (and occasionally no NRHP recommendations at all or a recommendation with no supporting justification). NRHP eligibility should be reconsidered for all the sites, regardless of when they are re-recorded. Most sites have been previously recommended as not eligible for listing in the National or State Registers. Eligibility should be reconsidered for all of the previously recorded sites since few have supporting statements specifying why they should be considered ineligible. Few photos were taken and no Historical Archaeological Component Forms (OAHP Form #1402) were completed during past site recording. The DRMS did submit forms very specific to their work (Colorado Cultural Resource Survey, Mining Feature Worksheets, and the occasional Mine Site Field Form) that generally provide a bit of historic information about the mines that could supplement the information on new Historical Archaeological Component Forms. Site boundaries should be established or expanded as necessary, site sketch maps drawn or updated, and artifacts and their distribution should be recorded.

A new file search should be conducted with the OAHP that incorporates the Russell Gulch Mining District boundaries. Utilizing GIS shapefiles provided by the OAHP, a new map should be created showing the district boundaries and *all* of the previously recorded sites in the district not just the current project area. This map will aid in meeting the future goals summarized in the following pages.

A number of research questions could be answered during future work, many of these which could address groups that have not been widely represented in the historic record. Mining communities were commonly filled with immigrants from the around the world and in Russell Gulch it is already known that there were Chinese, Austrian, Welsh, Cornish, Tyrolean—and possibly Native American (Green Russell’s friends and relatives through marriage) miners and business owners. Research questions about ethnicity and other topics that could possibly be addressed during future work in Russell Gulch include (but are certainly not limited to):

- Who lived in Russell Gulch (numbers of people, ethnicity, gender, class, age) and how did the demographics change over time?
- Are there archaeological markers (distinctive features or artifact types) of the various ethnic/cultural groups who occupied the Gulch?
- What were the roles of various ethnic groups within the community?
- Were ethnic groups an integrated part of society or were they isolated?
- Are mining methods or technological innovations present that could be considered ethnically distinct?
- How did mining technology change and evolve over time in the Gulch?
- The laws in the Gulch allowed women freedoms similar to men. How is the presence of women in the Gulch seen in the archaeological record and how were their roles portrayed within archival documents?
- Is there archaeological evidence of children onsite (the school still stands, so we know they were present).
- What transportation related evidence is left (i.e. for wagon roads, the Gilpin Tram, etc.)?
- What sorts of related sites are present besides the mines themselves?
- What was the economy like and what sorts of businesses did the Gulch have?
- Who owned the mines: Investors or individuals, or a mix of both, and if so, what was that mix like?

Mines that should be prioritized for rerecording include mines with higher integrity than others in the district. These selected sites might contribute to National or State Register eligibility designations for the district. For instance, the Missouri Mine (aka, the Mississippi) (5GL.1118) (Figure 57) was recorded by the DRMS staff in 1999 when they noted that the mine site still had a Cornish Pump onsite. It is not known if the Cornish Pump remains today, but there are no photos of the pump included with the original site form. Since this pump was described as the “best example in the district” this site should be a priority for re-recording. The Pewabic/Iron Mines (5GL.111) were important producers in the Gulch and their collective features are still impressive and cover a reasonably large area along Druid Mine/Pewabic Mine Road on the south side of the Gulch. These mines warrant re-recording because of their importance, the fact they even still exist to the extent that they do, and their site forms could benefit from updating including the creation of better sketch maps of the sites and the addition of a more complete suite of photographs.



Figure 57. The Missouri Mine (5GL.1118), also referred to locally and in some documents as the Mississippi Mine. This mine is in the far eastern portion of the project area and was notable for having a Cornish Pump. View is to the north.

Based primarily on existing site forms and less on ground truthing, the list of the 10 Phase 1 sites that should be entirely re-recorded are:

Site Number	Site Name
5GL.111	Pewabic-Iron mines
5GL.1118	Missouri-Mississippi Mine
5GL.112	Richardson Mine
5GL.115	Federal Mine
5GL.120	Lotus Mine
5GL.121	Stone Mill ruins
5GL.124	Russell Gulch town
5GL.126	Prompt Pay-Lynne Mine
5GL.134	Jefferson-Calhoun Mine
5GL.412	Perrin Mine

The following five high priority sites have been updated more recently, or were recorded in the early 1990s to standards we would find acceptable today. Assuming there have been no dramatic or radical changes to these sites since their initial recording, they should have re-visitation forms completed and new photos taken that include site overviews as well as all features:

Site Number	Site Name
5GL.110	Old Town Mine
5GL.1140	Unnamed mine
5GL.465	Niagara Mine
5GL.528	Russell Mine
5GL.546	Free Coinage Mine

In addition to the re-examination of the sites in the two previous tables, a thorough pedestrian survey should be a high priority and should occur in all phases of work as needed in order to eventually survey the entire Russell Gulch Mining District. There has never been a large scale block survey within the District, and previous surveys targeted specific discreet areas or mine sites. Since the majority of mines that have been recorded thus far were recorded as part of the DRMS mine closure program (undertaken specifically to close mine shafts for safety reasons, not to record mine sites as cultural resources), survey of the areas between the mines was beyond the scope of work for those projects. It is possible that there are still smaller mine sites and other types of sites out there that have yet to be discovered and recorded. Sarah Russell, a historian and historical archaeologist with the DRMS, stated that the office has documented and safeguarded a significant percentage of the mines in Gilpin County (Sarah Russell personal communication, 2017). Even so, one only has to drive through town to see an abundance of foundations and stone wall ruins along the roadways, most of which are the archaeological remnants of houses and businesses that have never been recorded; these are not likely the only ones, just the easiest to spot.

Recommending pedestrian survey presents a host of challenges, primarily that of gaining land owner permission for survey. Because of the unique nature of mining and mining claims, there are hundreds of different property owners in the Gulch. One long survey east-west across the Gulch, might be desirable, but may be virtually impossible with so many landowners involved. Since a good deal of time and research will likely be involved in tracking down landowners and then securing permission, this should be part of Phase 1 of the project, and if time and budget allow in Phase 1, new survey and recording should occur in locations where permission is more easily gained (e.g. permission from landowners who live *in* the Gulch or the nearby). Ms. Russell at the DRMS is enthusiastic about additional cultural resources documentation in the Russell Gulch Mining District, and has proposed assisting with land owner contact and

attempting to secure permission to survey as much land as possible in the District (Ms. Russell's email is: sarah.russell@state.co.us). Russell Gulch resident, Forrest Anderson, has offered to accompany future archaeology survey teams since he is acquainted with a good many of the Gulch residents.

With today's high tech technology available, drones could be an effective way to "pre-survey" from the air and search for sites with larger features on the ground, consequently preventing the need to trespass, and to assist in prioritizing where to the most desirable survey areas might be so those landowners could be contacted early in the process. The Historical Archaeology Journal Volume 50; Number 1 included an article on *The Archaeology of Underground Mining Landscapes* by Paul J. White. Although surface survey should be a priority, it is possible that later phases of inquiry could include drone investigation of some of the remaining underground mine landscapes if any are still accessible (presumably most have been completely sealed).

As part of the new survey, a Historic Cultural Landscape Form (OAHP Form #1404) should be completed with the input of the project historian. The town site of Russell Gulch (5GL.124) also needs to be completely rerecorded since the 1982 form has limited information. Former wagon routes in and out of town should be identified. These are quite possibly the main existing roads in and out of town today, but spurs are also likely. These three tasks could easily become ongoing and the paperwork for each continuously updated during the various phases of the project as new information comes to light.

Southeast of the pottery studio owned by Forest Anderson on the southeast side of the Upper Russell Gulch Road and Virginia Canyon Road intersection, are the ruins of the "Success Mill" (Figure 58) which unfortunately burned in the 1950s or 60s (Forrest Anderson personal communication, 2016).



Figure 58. What's left of the "Success Mill" at the intersection of Lower Russell Gulch Road and Virginia Canyon Road. View is to the NE.

This building has a colorful past and served many purposes over the years, and was a pool hall during prohibition that was rumored to provide patrons with more than just pool games. Giving credence to these rumors, some years ago, a cache of whiskey bottles was found between the floorboards and the dirt in the northwest portion of the building, and a 2' x 2' trapdoor (a possible place to stash illicit alcohol) was also discovered in the floorboards (Cody and Forrest Anderson personal communications, 2017). The ruins have never been recorded, and so should be a priority. Likewise, and as mentioned, there are numerous foundation remnants along most of the streets in Russell Gulch; most of these are associated with sites that have not been recorded.

A discussion with one of the residents of Russell Gulch indicated that a property owner in Willis Gulch (in the eastern part of the Russell Gulch Mining District) owns a large amount of land and has plans to either mine it or subdivide it. While this information should be verified prior to planning fieldwork, the concern that this area could experience development in the near future might make it a high priority for surveying sooner rather than later.

If Phase 1 tasks are completed and if time and budget permit, some of the Phase 2 tasks could be included in Phase 1.

PROPOSED PHASE 2 WORK

As mentioned in the previous Phase 1 section, the sites that have already been recorded within the project area (Table 1) should all be rerecorded or reevaluated. Based on existing site forms, the following table lists sites are mines that were not as robust producers and/or had fewer complete features, or they are mine-related sites that may have been important historically but have little intact remains today. These 11 should have first priority to be entirely rerecorded in Phase 2.

The Russell Gulch Cemetery was visited during this project, and it has good integrity and is an important contributing resource. From an archaeological perspective, rerecording it was not listed as part of the Phase 1 recommendations because it is at much less risk of damage or disturbance associated with development in the Gulch. However, residents have recently approached the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission and requested that this site be considered a high priority, particularly as they are interested in applying for grants for its preservation. The cemetery was recorded in 1982 but deemed (and remains) “field not eligible.” A case could be made that the cemetery should be considered eligible to the State or National Register, and as such, should be rerecorded more thoroughly in whatever phase it is included in order to officially determine eligibility.

Because archaeological pedestrian survey of the Russell Gulch District is not likely to be completed in Phase 1, survey of the remaining areas should be continued in Phase 2 as well as the recording of any new sites and IFs in those areas. If Phase 2 tasks are completed and time and budget allow, Phase 3 tasks can be started in Phase 2.

Site Number	Site Name
5GL.1134	Wash Cash Mine
5GL. 132	Topeka Mine
5GL.1139	Sliver Mine
5GL.122	Columbus Mine
5GL.146.2	Consolidated Ditch
5GL.278	Delaware Mine
5GL.279	Gold Dollar Mine
5GL.394	IXL/Thurman Mines
5GL.570	Unnamed mine
5GL.7.508	The Gilpin Tram
5GL.113	Russell Gulch Cemetery

PROPOSED PHASE 3 WORK

If there is insufficient budget to complete archaeological survey in Phase 2, the remaining un-surveyed portion of the Gulch should be completed and new sites and IFs recorded in Phase 3. Based on the existing site forms, the following 26 previously recorded sites have the lowest priority because they had very little in the way of features other than mine shafts and tailings and/or little historic information was available for them. These should be rerecorded and NRHP eligibility reconsidered:

Site Number	Site Name
5GL.1117	Lizzie Mine
5GL.1123	Louisiana Mine
5GL.1135	Waterloo Mine
5GL.1136	Rosebud Mine
5GL.1137	Lutz Mine
5GL.1138	Lucky Boy Mine

5GL.123	Russell Gulch Ditch
5GL.412	Perrin Mine
5GL.420	Mollie Newcomb Mine
5GL.527	Phillips Mine
5GL.530	Iron Duke Mine
5GL.594	Mayflower Mine
5GL.596	Eldorado Mine
5GL.598	Leavenworth Mine
5GL.599	Bon Ton Mine
5GL.600	Payola Mine
5GL.601	Harrison or Ruby Mine
5GL.602	Hazard Mine
5GL.603	Stewart & Co. Mine
5GL.604	Bench & Defiance Mines
5GL.606	Rockford Mine
5GL.607	Gomer Mine
5GL.608	Little Eddie Mine
5GL.609	Free American Mine
5GL.629	Hall Mine
5GL.630	Nelson Mine

Unless they have changed dramatically since they were originally recorded, the following five sites only need re-visitation forms completed and new photos taken that include site overviews as well as all features:

Site Number	Site Name
5GL.568	Unnamed Mine
5GL.569	Unnamed Mine
5GL.571	Unnamed Mine
5GL.576	Unnamed Mine
5GL.577	Unnamed Mine

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES

While this management plan has focused on the historic resources in Russell Gulch, it should be noted that there is a high probability for Native American cultural resources also within the Gulch. Native American artifacts and features may be both prehistoric and post-contact and, ground visibility permitting, may be found during survey and future recording of historic sites. Residents within the Gulch have found the occasional isolated projectile point and ground stone, and subsurface cultural materials are known to exist on the Anderson property (the location of pottery studio at 6287 Virginia Canyon Rd. in Russell Gulch). This should be a consideration for all future phases of work and should be appropriately recorded as encountered.

FUNDING SOURCES

The proposed work is considerable and unlikely to be financially feasible in just one phase. Funding options are CLG grants or State Historical Fund grants if a cash match could be raised, and a non-profit found willing to partner on these projects (Gilpin County seems like an obvious choice). Funding is likely to be more easily obtained if a phased approach is taken, as suggested on the previous pages.

Other funding considerations include:

Society for Industrial Archaeology:

<http://www.sia-web.org/activities/preservation-grants/>

Mining History Association Grants:

<http://www.mininghistoryassociation.org/ResearchGrants.htm>

Women in Mining Education Foundation (This group does not directly fund projects, but states that they “partner with groups to further mutual education goals”):
<http://www.womeninmining.org/women-in-mining-education-foundation/>

RESOURCES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND WORK

Denver Public Library's (DPL) Western History and Genealogy Department: Research at DPL is highly recommended. They have historical photos of the Russell Gulch Mining District and community, and a cursory online search indicated that their database contains hundreds of newspaper articles from the late 1800s and early 20th century that refer to Russell Gulch; most are from the *Rocky Mountain News* (e.g. Source # 00112273.001, Identifier # 112273, *Rocky Mountain News* headline, "Frank Kohn, fatally injured, explosion Russell Gulch," page 8, column 2, October 17, 1879 issue). The articles are not available electronically through DPL and are only on microfilm, but an afternoon or two spent perusing these articles could yield an abundance of miscellaneous information that could prove invaluable since there seems to be so few other primary sources of information about the district. Additionally, websites like the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection (<https://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org/>) or GenealogyBank (a paid website: <https://www.genealogybank.com/>) may have some of these past issues online.

The Stephen Hart Research Center at History Colorado: According to one of the research volunteers at the Hart Library, the library possesses a variety of resources related to the history of the Russell Gulch Mining District, including books, maps, biographical and geographical files, photographs and slides, diaries, and manuscript collections.

The Weekly Register-Call : The Gilpin County newspaper, the *Weekly Register-Call*, is a probable source of historic information, and the paper has been in circulation since 1862. The *Register-Call* runs a column called *Turning Back the Pages* that reprints articles from that date 30 years ago, 60 years ago, 90 years ago, and 120 years ago. The column is an excellent source of historic information about the county, including Russell Gulch. The issues online are limited on their website, only going back to January 2013, but the Gilpin County Historical Society has copies of almost every edition dating to at least 100 years ago, the DPL's Western History/Genealogy Department has the papers on microfiche, and the above mentioned websites may have them as well.

The Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety: This is another potential source of information about various mines and owners, and they have historic Mine Inspector Reports and Mine Manager Reports available at their office. The website can be found at <http://mining.state.co.us/Reports/MiningData/Pages/MiningData.aspx>, the phone number is (303) 866-3567, and the office is located at 1313 Sherman St., Room 215, Denver, CO 80203. They are also a possible collaborator on future projects, and Sarah Russell indicated that they could potentially help with acquiring landowner permission. They are actively attempting to update some of the old site forms from the 1980s and 90s but budgetary constraints make this a slow process. They should be contacted early in the planning process to ensure field efforts are not duplicated and to determine how they might help move forward mutual project goals.

Gilpin County's GIS Map Viewer website: This website can be used to help identify landowners prior to future survey and site recording (<https://maperture.digitaldataservices.com/gvh/?viewer=gilpin>). On the left side of the page Under "Identify Features" there is a clickable "Identify Tool," which will allow the user to draw a

square or rectangle around a specific area and identify all the landowners, as well as any mines on the property.

Gilpin Railroad Era: Colorado's Baby Railroad: This 2009 book by Dan Abbott and Dell A. McCoy is a thorough source of information about the Gilpin Tram and includes numerous photos and a map of the tram's route.

The Gilpin Tramway website: The Tramway website (<http://gilpintram.com/>) is also a useful source of information about the tram. The References section that follows this report also lists other sources that were helpful for this project, many of which may provide useful information for future phases of work. Site forms from the OAHP will provide crucial information about the known resources in the District, and will be necessary for completing new Re-visitation forms, Management Data Forms, and Historical Archaeological Component Forms.

The Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection: This website (<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/>) associated with the University of Texas, Austin has an extensive collection of maps, and may have maps relevant to Gilpin County.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form of the Metal Industry in Colorado: This document by Eric Twitty and James E. Fell, is available online ([http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/crforms_edumat_pdfs/](http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/crforms_edumat_pdfs/651.pdf)

651.pdf), and is a comprehensive overview of the mining industry in Colorado and an excellent source for general background information about Colorado's mining history, types of mining, mining equipment types, and site types.

The National Register Bulletin, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Sites:* This bulletin is published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (rev. 1997), and like the MPDF mentioned above, has detailed information about historic mine sites and how to record and evaluate them. The document is available online at: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb42/>.

The 1895 Sanborn map: The map (Figure 59) and historical photos show buildings that may no longer be standing. These could facilitate pinpointing archaeological remains of buildings or structures, like those in Figure 60. Additionally the Gilpin Tram maps show numerous buildings lining the north side of Alps Hill Road west of Virginia Canyon Road (where it curves to the south), and to the east of this intersection along the east-west oriented portion of Virginia Canyon Road (see Figure 5 for further location clarification). Today, very few of these buildings still exist, but numerous foundations and low rock walls indicate their former presence.

Finally, according to Forrest Anderson, several years back History Colorado employed a gentleman who had conducted extensive research about Green Russell and in turn did historic re-enactment *as* Russell. It is possible that this man (whose name eluded Mr. Anderson) may have relevant information that can enhance what is already known. Mr. Anderson has offered to help during future phases of work (forresta6@gmail.com; 303-582-5492) and also knows other

Russell Gulch landowners who are quite knowledgeable and may be willing to share that knowledge.



Figure 59. The 1895 Sanborn Map of Russell Gulch. Today *Upper Road to Idaho Springs* is Virginia Canyon Road, and *Lower Road to Idaho Springs* is Russell Gulch Road.



Figure 60. Remnants of a rock wall or foundation at the intersection of Alps Hill Road and Virginia Canyon Road. This is on the north side of the intersection, view is to the NW.

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SURVEY LOG

The table on the following page contains all the properties surveyed in Phase I, listed by the state identification number. It includes a current and historic photograph (when available); address; construction date and historic name; individual eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places; contributing to a potential NRHP district; and eligibility for Gilpin County landmark designation (both individual and district).

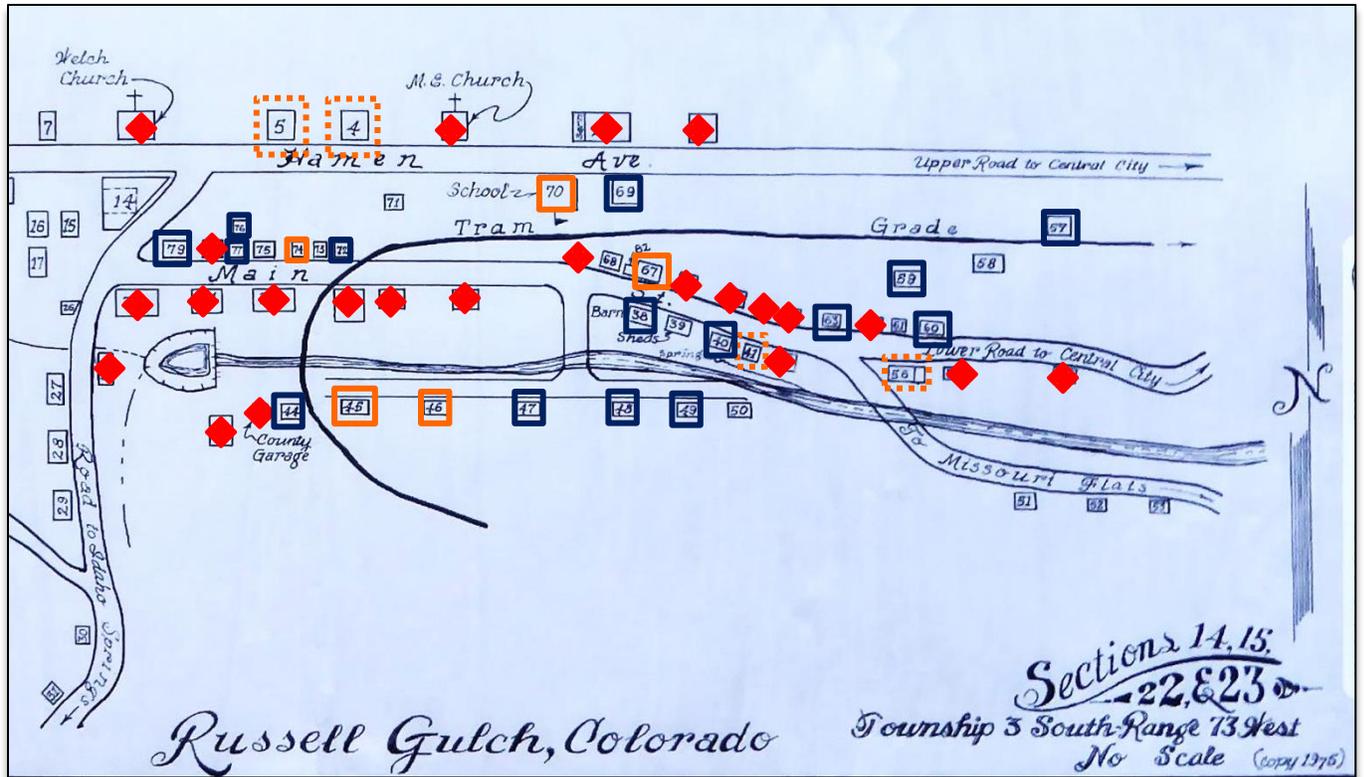


Figure 61. Intensive-level inventoried properties (primary buildings). This base map was used to illustrate the number of buildings that have been demolished in Russell Gulch over the years. The map was copied in 1975 from an early twentieth century map prepared by Gilpin County; the majority of properties had already been demolished by 1975..

- Intensive level survey
- NRHP: Individually eligible
- NRHP: Needs data
- Demolished ◆ (some have foundation ruins)

APPENDICES

Table 2: Previously Recorded (Archaeological) Sites in the Current Project Area (more exist in the rest of the Russell Gulch District)

Site ID #	Site Name	When Recorded?	NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Features	Addl. Info
5GL.110	OLD TOWN MINE	1992	Officially needs data	Heavy Disturbance	SHAFT, SHAFT HOUSE, TAILINGS, SHED, MINING EQUIPMENT, HOIST HOUSE	
5GL.111	PEWABIC-IRON MINES	1982	Officially needs data	Excellent, Undisturbed	ORE HOUSE, SHAFT HOUSE, HEAD FRAME	Dates 1860-1869
5GL.113	RUSSELL GULCH CEMETERY	1982	Field not eligible	Unk	HEADSTONES AND MONUMENTS	Slightly outside current project boundaries but was an integral part of the community.
5GL.1117	LIZZIE MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFTS	Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1118	MISSOURI MINE ~ MISSISSIPPI CLAIM	1999	Officially needs data	Deteriorating , heavy disturbance	SHAFTS, SHAFTHOUSE, HEADFRAME, TRASH SCATTER	Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.112	RICHARDSON MINE	1982	Field not eligible	Excellent, Undisturbed	SHAFT HOUSE	dates 1860-1869
5GL.1123	LOUISIANA MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFT	Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1134	WASH KASH MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFTS, HOIST HOUSE, STRUCTURAL REMAINS	dates 1880-1900, Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1135	WATERLOO MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFTS	End date 1910, Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1136	ROSE BUD MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFT, MINE PROSPECT	Pre-1973. Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1137	LUTZ MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFT, STOPE	Dates 1890-1910, Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1138	LUCKY BOY MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFT	Dates 1910-1920, Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1139	SLIVER MINE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFTS	Pre-1973. Recorded by

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						Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.1140	NONE	1999	Not eligible--officially	Light Disturbance	PROSPECT PIT, WASTE ROCK PILE, MINE SHAFT	Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.115	FEDERAL MINE	1982	Field not eligible	Undisturbed	SHAFT, SHAFT HOUSE	Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.120	LOTUS MINE	1993	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Excellent & Undisturbed	SHAFT, STRUCTURE, WALL, HOIST	Dates to 1870-1920, Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.121	STONE MILL RUINS	1982	Field not eligible	Excellent, Undisturbed	MILL RUINS	Dates 1860-1869
5GL.122	COLUMBUS MINE	1993	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Undisturbed	SHAFT, PROSPECT PIT, TAILINGS	Dates 1859-1910
5GL.123	RUSSELL GULCH DITCH	1992	Officially needs data	Undisturbed	DITCH	
5GL.124	RUSSELL GULCH TOWN	1992	Officially Eligible	Unk	CITY-TOWN	
5GL.126	PROMPT PAY/ LYNNE MINE	1991	Officially Eligible	Undisturbed	MINE SHAFT	Operated sporadically since 1860s
5GL.132	TOPEKA MINE WEST TOPEKA	1992	Officially needs data	Total Disturbance, destroyed	SHAFTS, FOUNDATION, SHAFT HOUSE, DUMP, ORE	Dates 1859-1920
5GL.134	JEFFERSON-CALHOUN VEIN SITE	1990	Officially Eligible	Deteriorating , Heavy Disturbance	DUMP, TAILINGS, SHAFT HOUSE, FOUNDATIONS, STRUCTURES	Operated 1868-1955; Intermittently 1913-1955
5GL.146.2	CONSOLIDATED DITCH	1982	Field not eligible	Undisturbed	DITCH SEGMENT	Dates 1860-1876
5GL.278	DELAWARE MINE	1986	Field not eligible	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	MINE SHAFT	1860-1916; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.279	GOLD DOLLAR MINE	1986	Not eligible--officially	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	MINE SHAFT	1880s-1920s. Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.394	IXL/THURMAN MINE	1999	Needs data--officially	Ruins, Total Disturbance	MINE SHAFTS, SHAFT HOUSE, STRUCTURAL REMAINS, BOILER HOUSE	c. 1870 to c. 1915 Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.412	PERRIN MINE	1992	Needs data--officially	Fair	SHAFT, STOPE	Dates 1865-1934; this site recorded in three locations
5GL.420	MOLLIE NEWCOMB MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Total Disturbance	SHAFT, STRUCTURE, DUMP, FENCE	Dates 1876-1930; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.465	NIAGRA MINE	2007	Not eligible--officially	Heavy Disturbance, Ruins, Vandalized	SHAFT, PLATFORM, WALL ALIGNMENT	Site forms updated in 2007
5GL.527	PHILLIPS MINE	1991	Not eligible--officially	Unk	MINE SHAFT	1890 to before 1977

5GL.528	RUSSELL MINE	2010	Not eligible--officially	Ruins	SHAFT, WASTE ROCK PILE, PLATFORM, PROSPECT SHAFT, ROCK FOUNDATION, STRUCTURAL REMAINS, BOILER	Dates to 1905-1950
5GL.530	IRON DUKE MINE	1991	Not eligible--officially	Unk	MINE SHAFT	Dates 1900-1920; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.546	FREE COINAGE MINE	2011	Not eligible--officially	Heavy Disturbance, Ruins	MINE SHAFT, WASTE ROCK PILES, FOUNDATION, ROCK WALL	1920
5GL.568	NONE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Ruins	ADIT, MINING TIMBERS, TAILINGS, WALLS	Dates to 1860-1900
5GL.569	NONE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	SHED, COLLAPSED SHAFT, TAILINGS	Dates to 1883
5GL.570	NONE	1992	Officially needs data	Deteriorating , Some Disturbance, Vandalized	STRUCTURE, FOUNDATION	
5GL.571	NONE	1992	Officially needs data	Deteriorating , Heavy Disturbance	TAILINGS PILES, SHAFT	Dates to 1881
5GL.576	NONE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	SHAFTS, TAILINGS PILES	Dates 1860-1920
5GL.577	NONE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	SHAFTS, TAILINGS PILES	Dates 1860-1920
5GL.594	MAYFLOWER MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Dates 1912-1918; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.596	ELDORADO MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.598	LAVENWORTH MINE (KEYSTONE LODE)	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Dates 1878-1932; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.599	BON TON MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.600	PAYOLA MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.601	HARRISON OR RUBY MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	PROSPECT PITS	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.602	HAZARD MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially (but "may contribute to a mining district")	Unk	SHAFT	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation

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5GL.603	STEWART AND CO. MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially (but "may contribute to a mining district")	Unk	SHAFTS, STOPE	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.604	BENCH MINE AND DEFIANCE MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Dates 1895-1920; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.606	ROCKFORD MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFTS	Dates 1910-1918; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.607	GOMER MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Dates 1878-1940; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.608	LITTLE EDDIE MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially (but "may contribute to a mining district")	Unk	PROSPECT SHAFT	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.609	FREE AMERICAN MINE	1992	Not eligible--officially	Unk	SHAFT	Pre-1977; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.629	HALL MINE	1993	Not eligible--officially	Ruins	MINE SHAFT	1860-1920; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.630	NELSON MINE	1993	Not eligible--officially	Ruins	MINE SHAFT	Dates to 1911-1930; Recorded by Mine Land Reclamation
5GL.7.508	GILPIN TRAM	1998	Contributing	Ruins	MOSTLY RR GRADE ONLY	
*Forrest Anderson indicated that the Pogue and Wautauga Mines are within the current project area, but apparently they have not been previously recorded.						

Table 3: Mines within the Russell Gulch Mining District Not Listed in Table 2. (This is a list of mines outside the current project area.)

Aduddel Mine ^{1, 5}	Leavenworth ⁶
Air Line ¹	Livingston ²
Alpha ^{1, 2}	Morrell ⁶
Alps ⁷ (unk. if this is in project area)	Nashville ²
Argo ^{2, 5}	Newfoundland ³
Aurora ^{2, 5}	Oranoake ³
Bangor ^{3, 5}	Pacific ⁶
Becky Sharp ^{1, 3}	Pearce (aka Morris) ²
British ⁶	Pittsburgh ⁴
Columbia ²	Post Hole ³
Colfax ⁶	Prize ³
Charter ⁶	Progressive ⁶
Cliff ⁶	Pyrenees-Nimrod ^{5, 7}
Crawford Co. ⁶	Ready Cash / Independence ³
Dunderburg ⁶	Rocky Mountain Terror ²
Delmonico ⁷ (unk. if this is in project area)	Saratoga ⁴
Dubuque ⁶	Slide ²
East Notaway ^{2, 5}	Snow ⁶
Fairfield ⁶	Springdale ⁴
Forfar ³	Sutton ⁶
Frontneck ⁷	Virginia ⁶
Gladstone Vein ²	Washoe ⁶
Gold Collar ³	West Notaway ^{2, 5}
Golden Cloud ²	Whiting Vein ³
Gold Rock ⁴	<p>Sources:</p> <p>¹Mindat.org</p> <p>²Bastin and Hill (1917)</p> <p>³Sims et al. (1963)</p> <p>⁴Dunn (2003)</p> <p>⁵OAHF (2016)</p>
Greensborough ⁶	
Gulch ²	
Gunnell ³	
Hampton ⁶	
Hubert ³	
Junction ⁶	
Justice ²	
King ³	
Kingston ⁶	
Lamberson / Warren ³	