

Russell Gulch Gilpin County, Colorado



Historic Resources Survey: Phase 2

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HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE II

Russell Gulch; Gilpin County, Colorado

PROJECT PURPOSE

This project is the second phase of historic resources survey of Russell Gulch. The first phase recorded 23 historic buildings and made recommendations for archaeological survey. This phase recorded an additional fourteen (14) historic buildings, as well as nine (9) historic mining sites. While several mines have been inventoried over the years, past research was fragmented and sometimes incomplete. The two recent phases of survey, however, 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.

Recommendations for individual historic designation were also provided for each of the historic resources covered in this project. 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.

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 in 2002 and established the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission (HAC) in 2004. 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 had not been previously surveyed until the Phase I survey project of 2016. The HAC recommended that a survey be conducted in order to provide this important information.

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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 2002, 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 2018 for the *Historic Resources Survey: Phase II* 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 County selected Deon Wolfenbarger of Three Gables preservation to conduct the intensive-level survey of fourteen historic buildings, and Kae McDonald of Flattop Archaeological Consultants to conduct the archaeology mining survey. Wolfenbarger and McDonald conducted field work and research between November 2018 and July 2019. A draft survey report was presented to the Gilpin County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission and the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office in June-July 2019 for discussion and additional comments. The results of both the building and historic mining survey are presented in this report in separate sections, and include individual recommendations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as well as local designation for the historic buildings. At the end of the report, a recommendation for historic district designation combines the results of both surveys, as well as the results from Phase 1.

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

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.

- Completion of reconnaissance survey forms, that records basic information about the property.

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.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

A total of eighteen properties were surveyed: fourteen (14) were surveyed at intensive level, and four (4) additional properties at reconnaissance-level. Of those, three (3) were evaluated as being individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and an additional three (3) needed additional data. Another property was evaluated as needing data to determine individual eligibility for the state register. Since local designation requires less integrity than the National Register, a total of fourteen (14) primary buildings were recommended as individually eligible as Gilpin County landmarks, primarily for their historical associations (see Table 1).

Using the information gathered in both Phase I and II survey, preliminary recommendations are presented for National, state and local historic districts in the map found on **page xx**. However, these recommendations may change if additional historic mining archaeological sites are evaluated. A more complete picture of Russell Gulch's history would include historic mining resources, and there are several hundred in the Russell Gulch mining district 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 may be amended after additional survey work is completed.

PROJECT AREA

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 II intensive-level building survey project is shown Figure 2 on the following page.

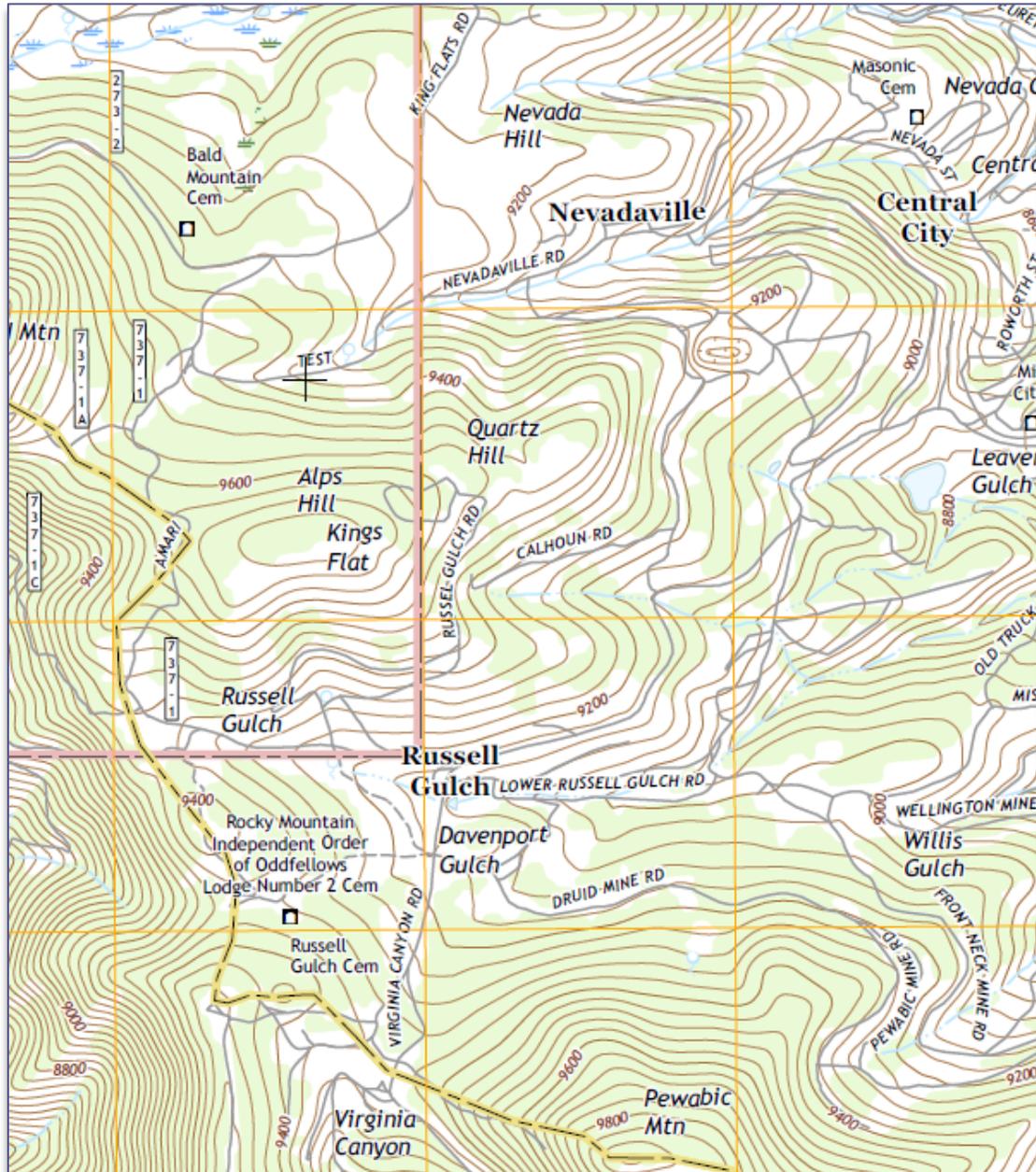


Figure 1: Russell Gulch. Source: "Central City, CO" USGS map, 2016.

The intensive-level building survey covered fourteen properties within the former town site of Russell Gulch. These were primarily located on the west side of town, although a few were scattered on the east. The rough boundaries are Harris Road on the east, Alps Road on the north, Missouri Flats Road on the east, and approximately Harris Detour on the west (see map of surveyed properties in Figure 2).

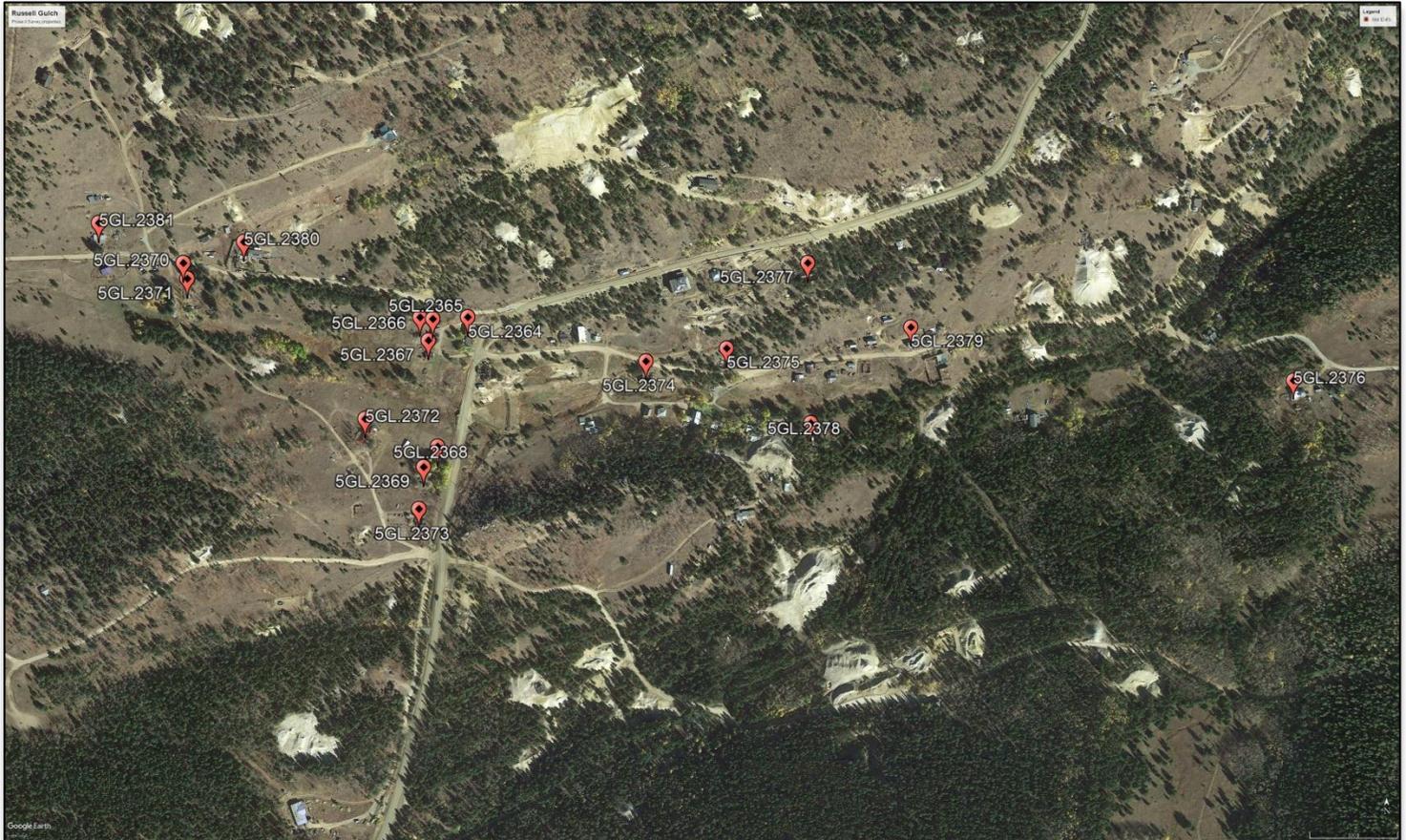


Figure 2: Intensive- and reconnaissance-level building survey properties in the Phase II I inventory of Russell Gulch. *Source:* Google Earth, 2019.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Phase 2 of the Russell Gulch Historic Resources Survey began in November 2018 and was completed in August 2019. The intensive-level building survey covered fourteen properties within the Russell Gulch town site, and the reconnaissance-level survey covered four properties.

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 prior to the 2016 Phase I survey: 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). An additional twenty-one buildings were covered in the 2016 Phase I survey.

SELECTION OF PROPERTIES

The list of properties covered by the Phase II survey were provided in the “Recommendations” section of the Phase I survey report. They were selected based on research on construction dates in the Gilpin County assessor’s records, with World War II used as the cut-off date. Those selected for reconnaissance-level survey were based on a field evaluation of alterations. This list was approved by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) at History Colorado, which serves as Colorado’s SHPO.



Figure 3. The building at 329 Russell Gulch Road is an example of a building with significant alterations that occurred post-WWII; the right photo is the building’s current appearance. This building was selected for reconnaissance-level survey.

FIELD SURVEY

A field survey was conducted on foot of the eighteen (14 intensive plus 4 reconnaissance) 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 for 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, except for one property where access was denied (a recent photo from the county assessor's office was used instead). 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 some instances, the primary façade may have been blocked by vegetation. The digital images were included within the survey forms, as were scans of any available historical photographs. The History Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Denver and Gilpin County's Community Development Department 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. Also 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, but in general, historical data was difficult to obtain. There were few county directories and Sanborn maps. 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)*: 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 when possible.
- *Ancestry.com*: U.S. and Colorado Census records for property owners.

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. Most of the buildings in this survey phase were not included in 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-consuming, 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

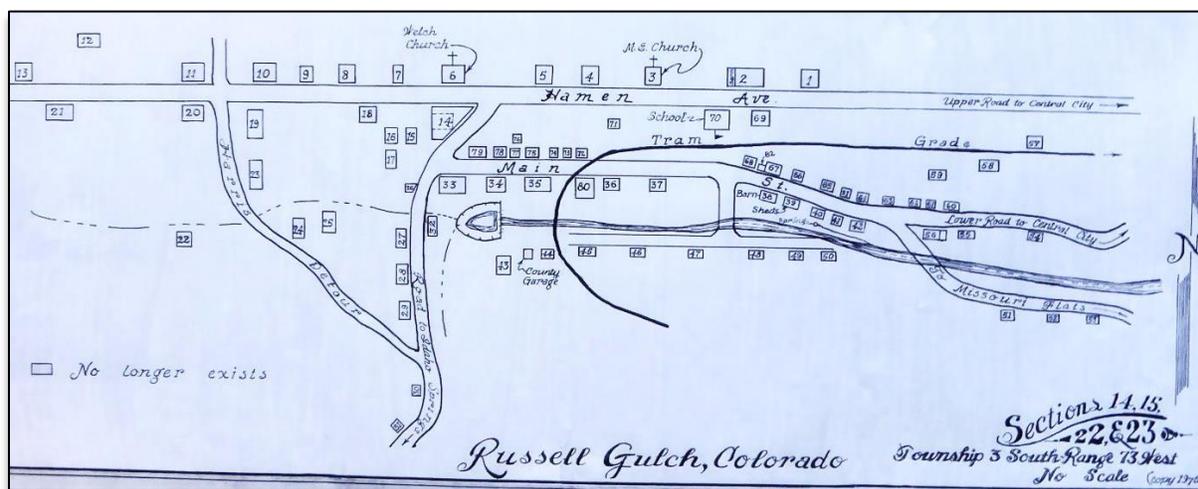


Figure 4. Building numbers in Russell Gulch. *Source:* Gilpin County Assessor’s Office.

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 4 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

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

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. Whenever possible, deed research was conducted back to a pre-emption deed. However, some residents owned multiple properties, and due to the lack of accurate legal descriptions, it was often impossible to ascertain which property in Russell Gulch the deed was referencing.

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 all of the mining resources within the town site have not yet been surveyed, the potential for a historic district is unknown. Based on the concentration of historic dwellings and commercial buildings, however, a small NRHP and/or state 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 OAH’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 OAH assigned a unique Smithsonian identification number for each property not previously recorded; new

identification numbers ranged from 5GL.2365 through 5GL.2381. 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 OAHP 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.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS²

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. Although this project completed the majority of historic dwelling and commercial buildings, only one new archaeological (historic mining) property was inventoried. Therefore, 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 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 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 in 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

² This information was first presented in the Phase I survey report (2016).

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 5). 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).

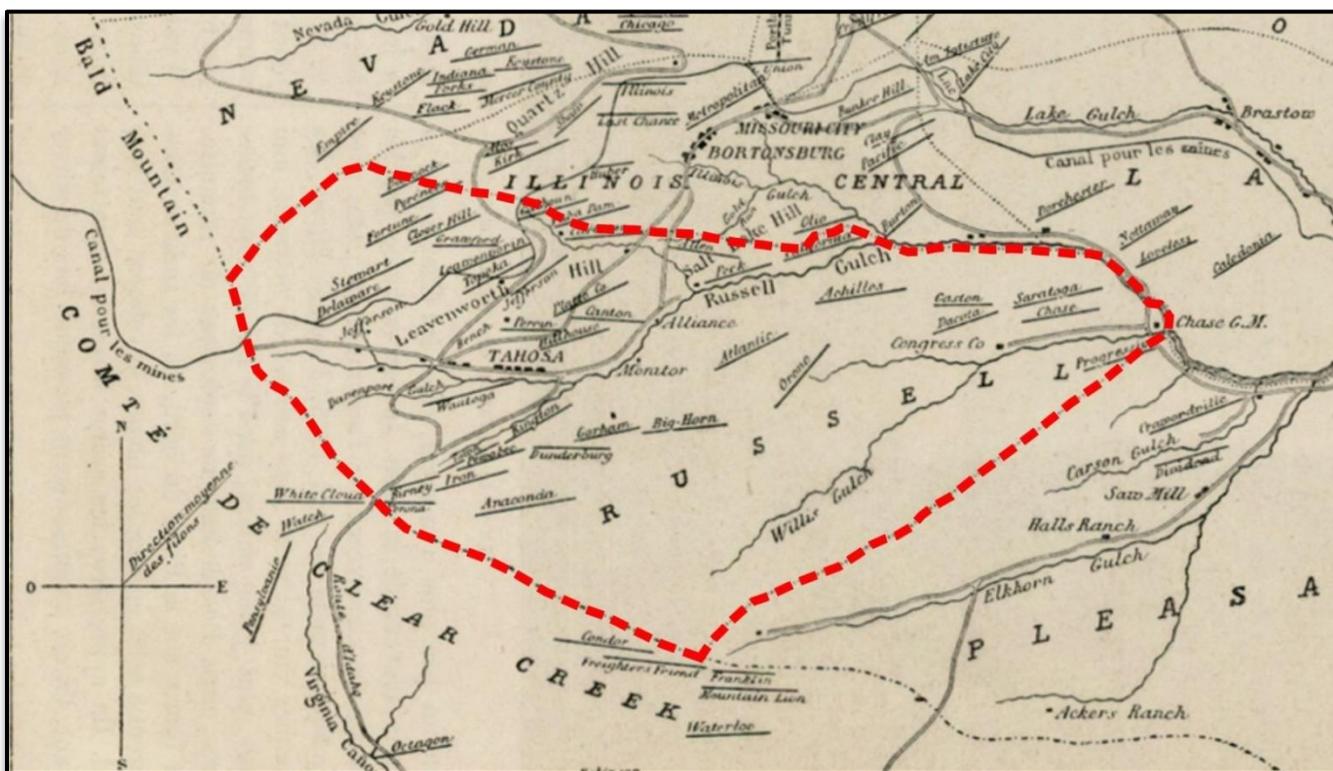


Figure 5: The dashed line indicates the Russell Gulch mining district in 1868. Note “Tahosa.”
 Source: Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc., website 2017

BOOM YEARS OF MINING IN RUSSELL GULCH: 1860 - 1914³

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, 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).

³ This context is not intended to be a thorough documentation of Russell Gulch's industrial mining history, as only five sites were inventoried (with four of those previously documented). This context will be clarified and greatly expanded when a survey of mining-related buildings is undertaken.



Figure 6: 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 (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 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.

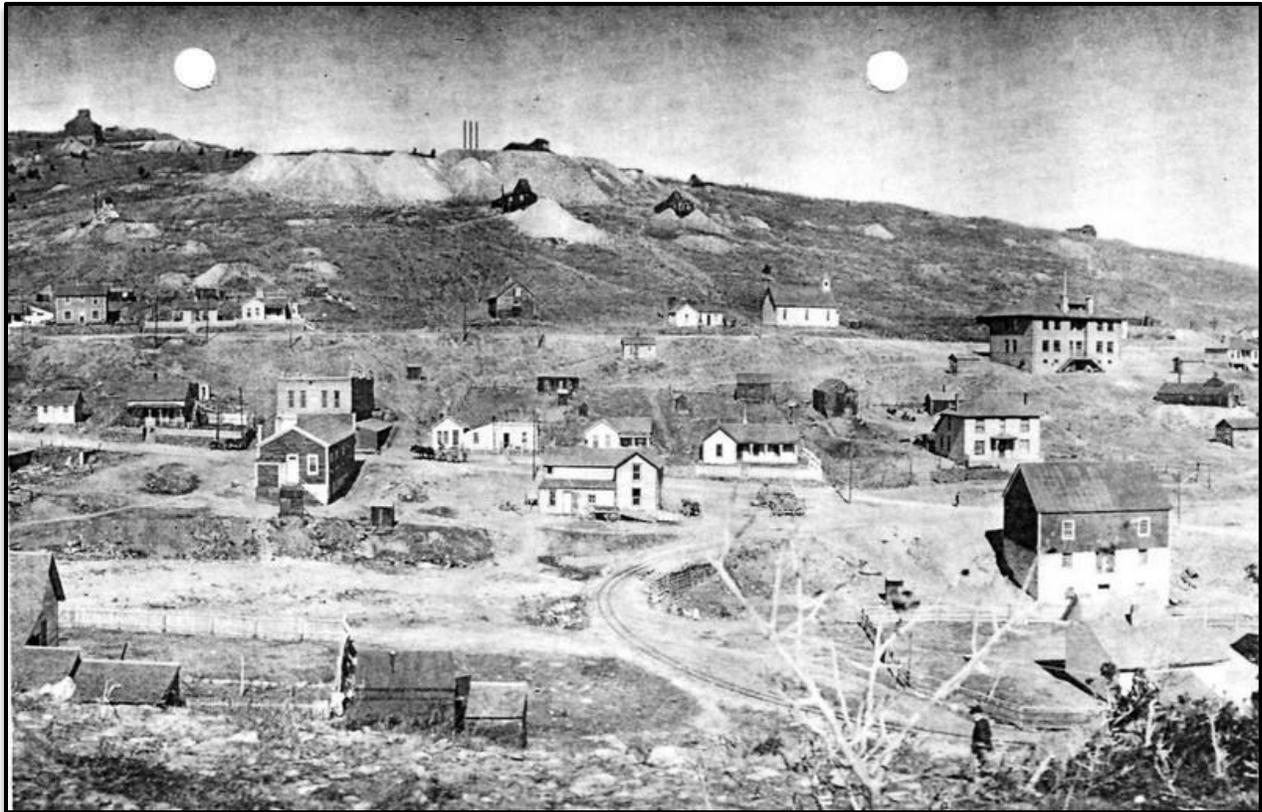


Figure 7: Historical photo of the Gilpin Tram tracks in the center of Russell Gulch. The Topeka Mine is the large one near the top center. *Source:* Abbott Collection, Gilpin Tramway website.

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 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 (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 8: 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.

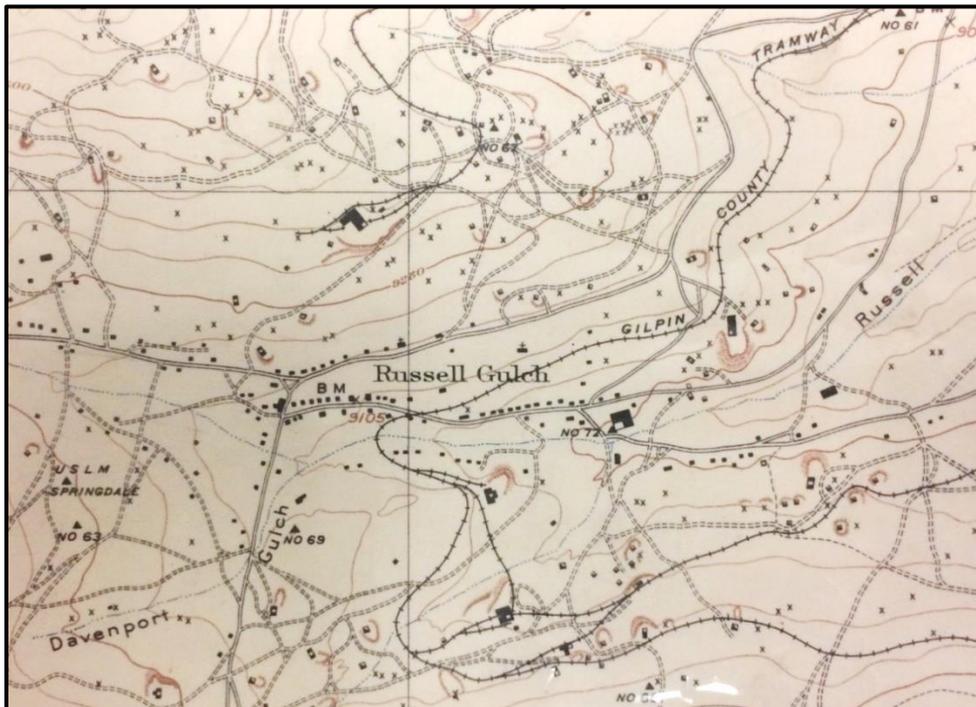


Figure 9: Gilpin Tram route in Russell Gulch. *Source:* USGS 1906.

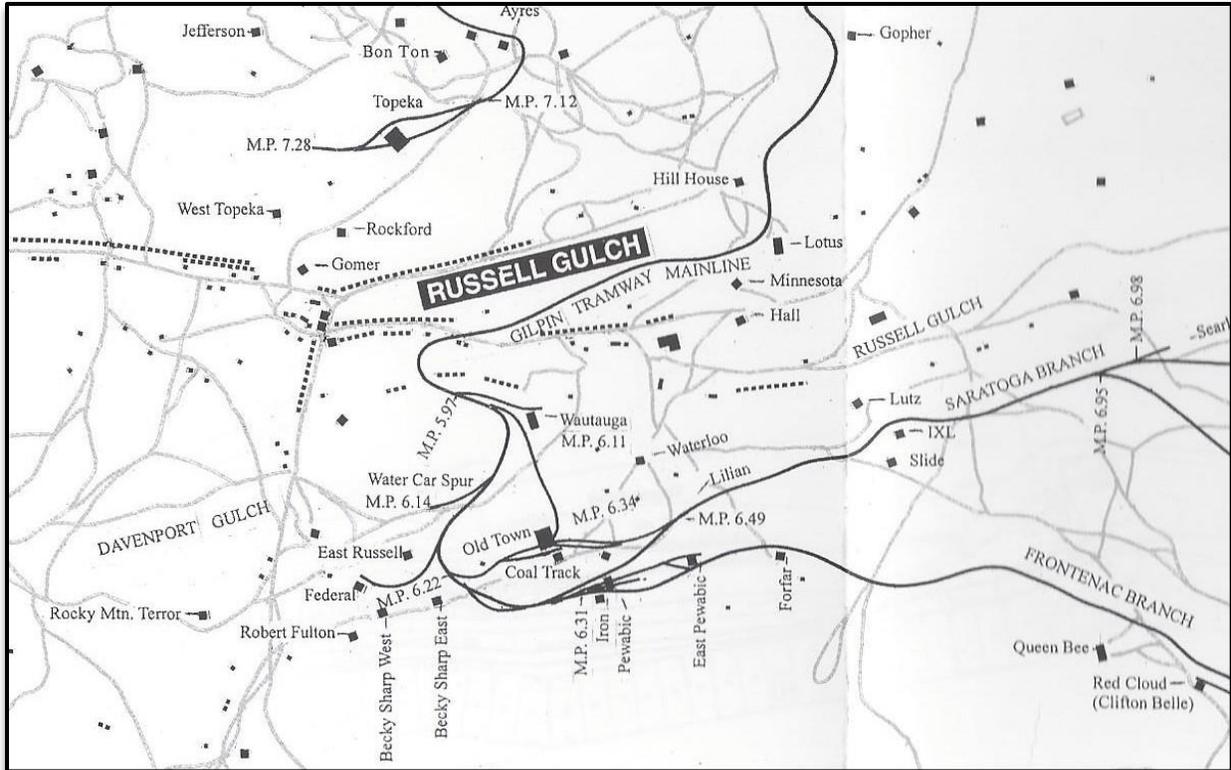


Figure 10: Another map that shows the Gilpin Tram route in Russell Gulch as well as some of the mines that the tram serviced there. *Source:* Abbott and McCoy 2009.

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.

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 expanded 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 11: 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 General Mining Act of 1872, which authorized and governed prospecting and mining for minerals on federal public lands, 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 12: 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 13: 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. Classes for students in Russell Gulch were held in various buildings that had other primary uses as early as 1860 (when fourteen students were enrolled). After the county was divided into five large school districts, and tax levies were instituted, in 1871 the Russell Gulch school district was able to purchase its first to be used solely as a school (5GL.2376). It quickly outgrew this building, however, and a large stone school was constructed later that decade (5GL.2377). That building was again replaced due to growing student population in 1905 by a two-story brick school (5GL.2275).

There were also 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.

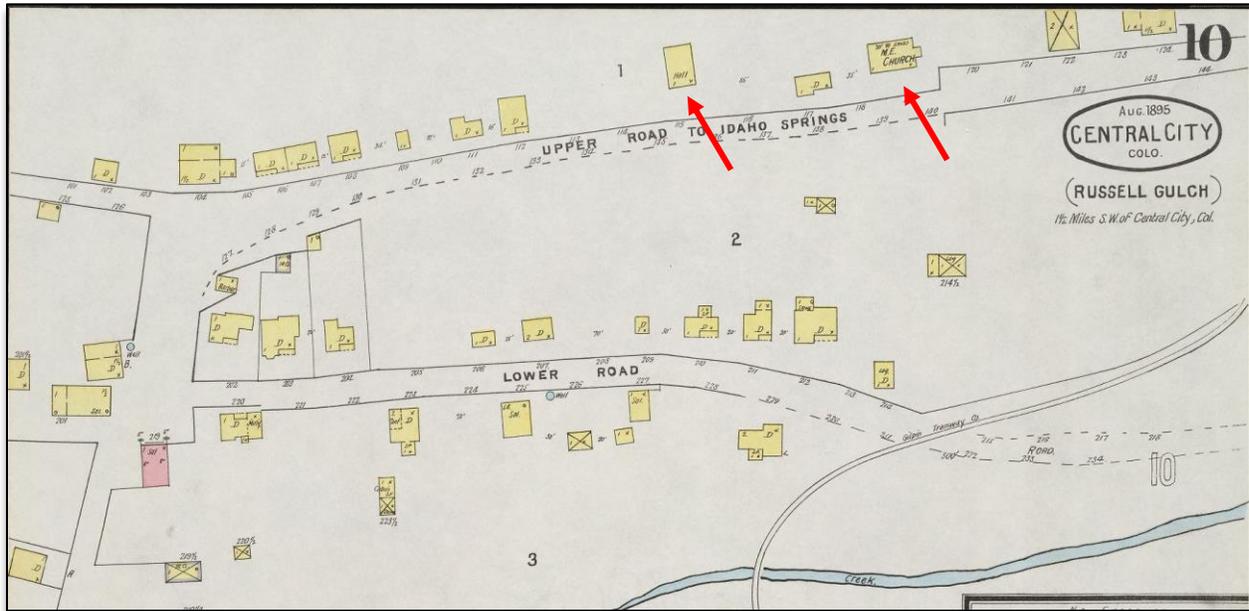


Figure 14: The M.E. Church and Union Hall are seen on this 1895 Sanborn Map on the “upper road.” On the south side of the “lower road” are three saloons (one brick) and a millinery shop and confectionary shop attached to dwellings; none of these buildings are extant. *Source:* Central City, Colo. Sanborn Map, 1895 (Russell Gulch page).

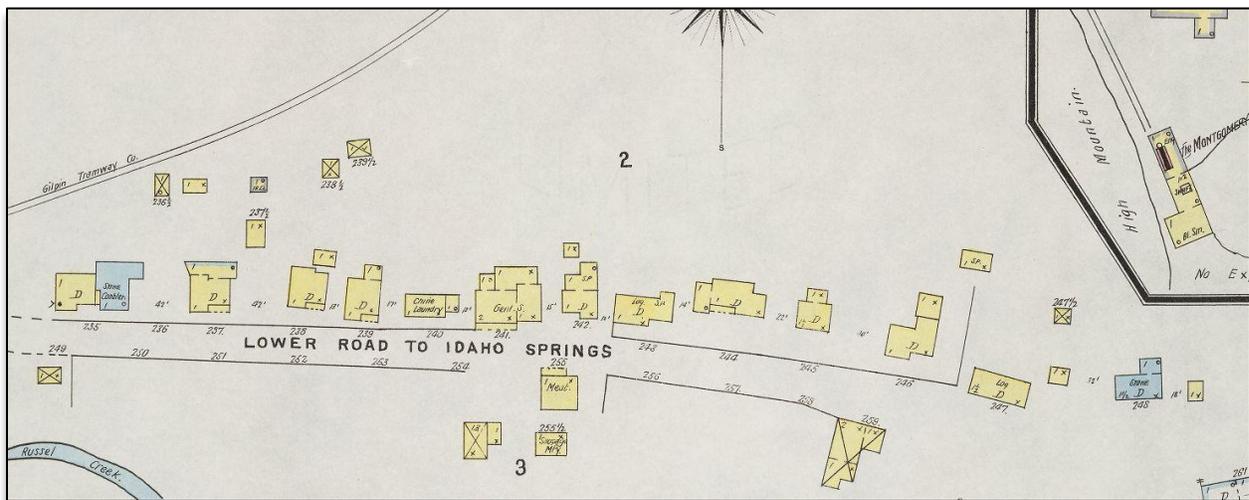


Figure 15: 1895. A stone building with a cobbler, a Chinese laundry, and a general store were on the north side of this street, while the south side had a meat market and sausage factory. This is the “middle” east/west road in Russell Gulch. *Source:* Central City, Colo. Sanborn Map, 1895 (Russell Gulch 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 15), 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 (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 16: Date unknown. Wagner & Askew storefront. *Source:* Brian O'Donnell personal collection.



Figure 17: 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. The surnames of the saloon owners reveals the changing ethnic make-up of Russell Gulch, In the 1910s, there were saloons now owned by Tyrolean 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 18) seen on the following page, 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.

PHASE II SURVEY

The majority of buildings inventoried in the second phase of survey were dwellings, except for the following: the two schools (5GL.2376 & 5GL.2377), the stone cobbler's building (5GL.2375), Chellew's barn (5GL.2374) and the Davis Boarding House (5GL.2364). The Davis Boarding House was later used as a single-family dwelling for the majority of its existence, as was the first frame school building (5GL.2376). The latter building, however, was initially sold by a mining corporation to the school district, and may have served as an office for that company in its earliest use.

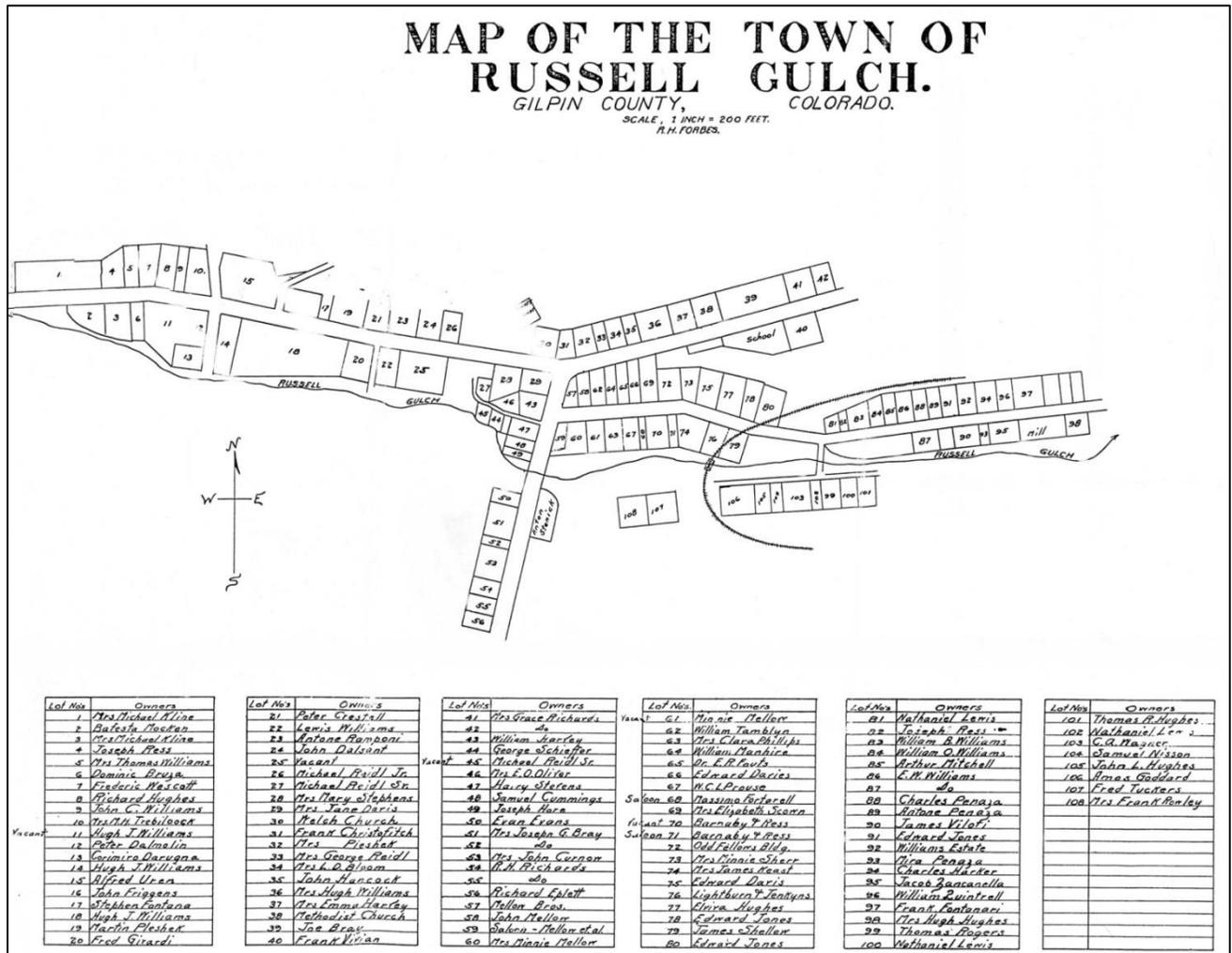


Figure 18: 1910 map filed with the incorporation papers for the town of Russell Gulch.

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 possible 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 19).

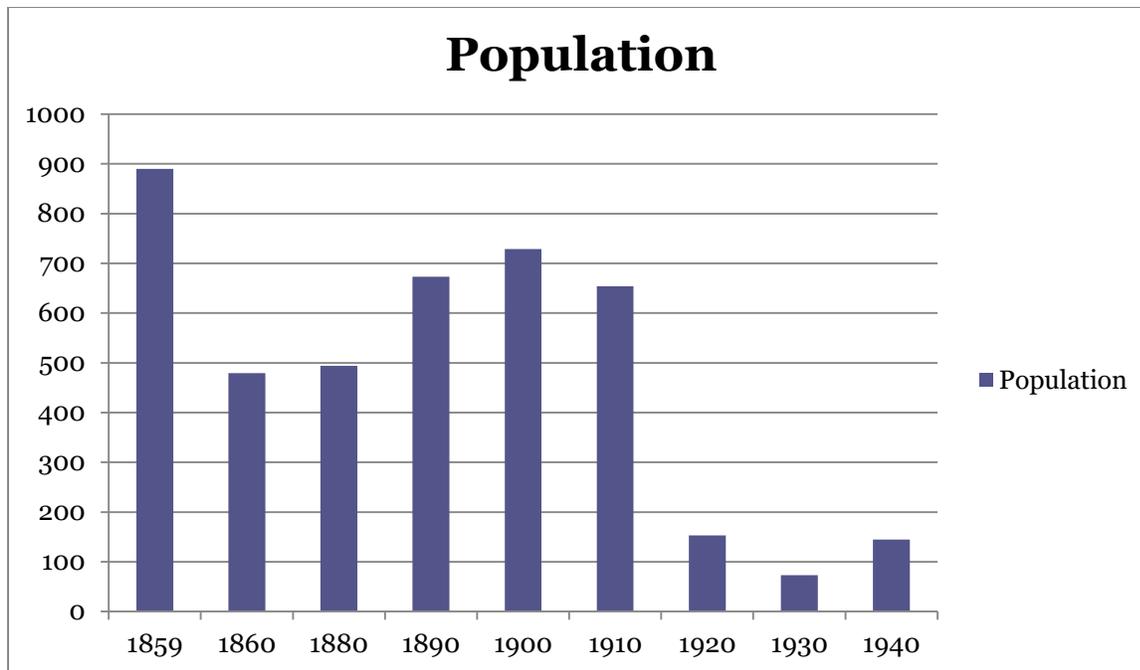


Figure 19: Population Data for 1859 & 1860 are from contemporaneous estimates. 1870 census data included Russell Gulch in unincorporated Gilpin County; 1890 census records are not available.

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: 1914-1945⁴

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.

⁴ 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 decade 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 by 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.

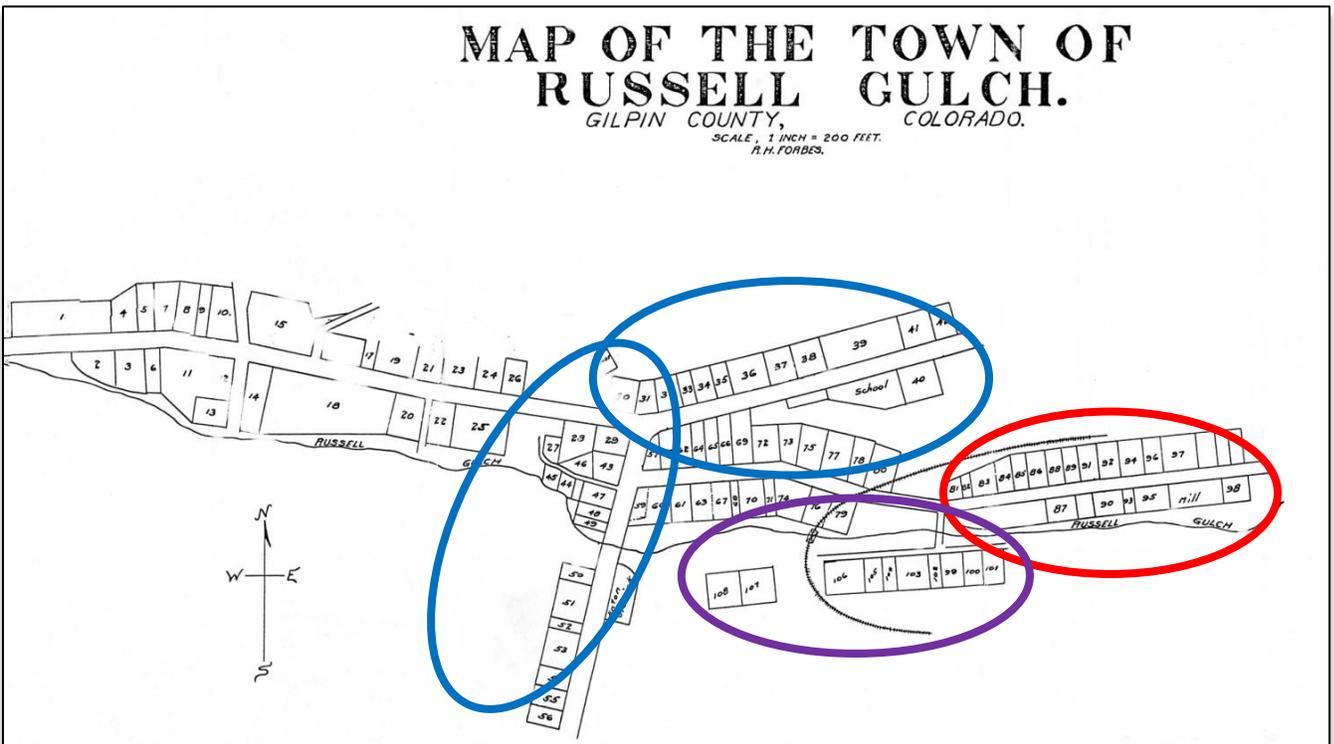


Figure 20: Approximate location of ethnic settlement patterns in Russell Gulch based on extant properties and census records. Blue oval denotes Welsh and Cornish residents; purple oval denotes Cornish residents; and red oval denotes Tyrolean residents (after 1900). There were smaller enclaves of German-Austrians, and for a brief period, Chinese miners. *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	18	Chinese	Miner					China	China	China
2		Shue Chan	F	22	Chinese	Wife					China	China	China
3		Chalson	M	28	Chinese	Miner					China	China	China
4		de bar	M	23	Chinese	Miner					China	China	China
5	580 581	Agnes Agnes	F	32	English	Stone Cator		Rheumatism			England	England	England
6	581 582	John George	M	36	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
7		Juliana	F	36	English	Wife					Wales	Wales	Wales
8		Emma	F	4	English	Daughter					Wales	Wales	Wales
9		Georg	M	8	English	Son					Wales	Wales	Wales
10		Georg	M	1	English	Son					Wales	Wales	Wales
11	582 583	Walter	M	26	English	Miner					Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
12		Walter	M	26	English	Wife					Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
13		Walter	M	1	English	Daughter					Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
14		Walter	M	1	English	Daughter					Iowa	Iowa	Iowa
15	583 584	Walter	M	41	English	Miner					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
16		Walter	M	35	English	Wife					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
17		Walter	M	15	English	Daughter					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
18		Walter	M	18	English	at school					Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota
19		Walter	M	11	English	at school					Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota
20		Walter	M	8	English	at school					Minnesota	Minnesota	Minnesota
21		Walter	M	6	English	at school					Colorado	Colorado	Colorado
22		Walter	M	1	English	Son					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
23		Walter	M	70	English	Miner					Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
24		Walter	M	58	English	Miner					England	England	England
25	584 585	Walter	M	45	English	Wife					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
26		Walter	M	43	English	Wife					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
27		Walter	M	21	English	Son					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
28		Walter	M	25	English	Miner					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
29		Walter	M	24	English	Miner					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
30		Walter	M	16	English	Miner					W. Va.	W. Va.	W. Va.
31	585 586	Walter	M	48	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
32		Walter	M	48	English	Wife					Wales	Wales	Wales
33		Walter	M	18	English	at school					Wales	Wales	Wales
34		Walter	M	8	English	Son					Wales	Wales	Wales
35		Walter	M	8	English	Son					Wales	Wales	Wales
36		Walter	M	23	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
37		Walter	M	20	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
38		Walter	M	38	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
39		Walter	M	30	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
40	586 587	Walter	M	32	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
41		Walter	M	34	English	Wife					Wales	Wales	Wales
42		Walter	M	13	English	at school					Wales	Wales	Wales
43		Walter	M	9	English	at school					Wales	Wales	Wales
44		Walter	M	6	English	at school					Wales	Wales	Wales
45		Walter	M	19	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
46	587 588	Walter	M	37	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
47		Walter	M	38	English	Wife					Wales	Wales	Wales
48		Walter	M	7	English	at school					Wales	Wales	Wales
49		Walter	M	3	English	Son					Wales	Wales	Wales
50	588 589	Walter	M	28	English	Miner					Wales	Wales	Wales
51		Walter	M	26	English	Wife					Wales	Wales	Wales

Figure 21: 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 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.⁵ 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.

⁵ 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 22: 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-Saxon *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 23 & 24, now Virginia Canyon Road). Later census records revealed that the Cornish residents built their houses near this church.



Figure 23: 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.

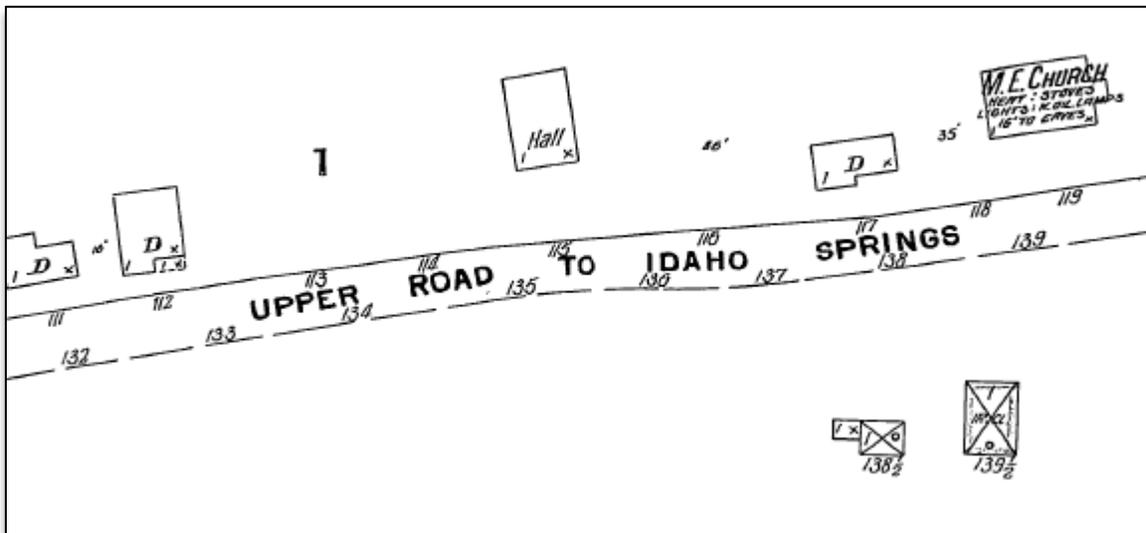


Figure 24: 1900 Sanborn Map.

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 24: The frame portion of the livery stable’s barn (5GL.2374) 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). Like the Cornish and later the Tyrolean immigrants, they lived in houses close to their church. As the church was located in the west side of town, several of the houses inventoried in the Phase II survey were associated with Welsh immigrants. Along with the Cornish, Italians and Austrians, the Welsh also had their own section in the Russell Gulch cemetery.



Like the Cornish, Welsh immigrants were also known for the quality of their masonry work. The cobbler workshop (5GL.2375), built for (and possibly by) Welsh immigrant Thomas Lewis, features stonework that remains square and true over 140 years later, even with over a century of neglect.

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 of 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 26: 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 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).

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).

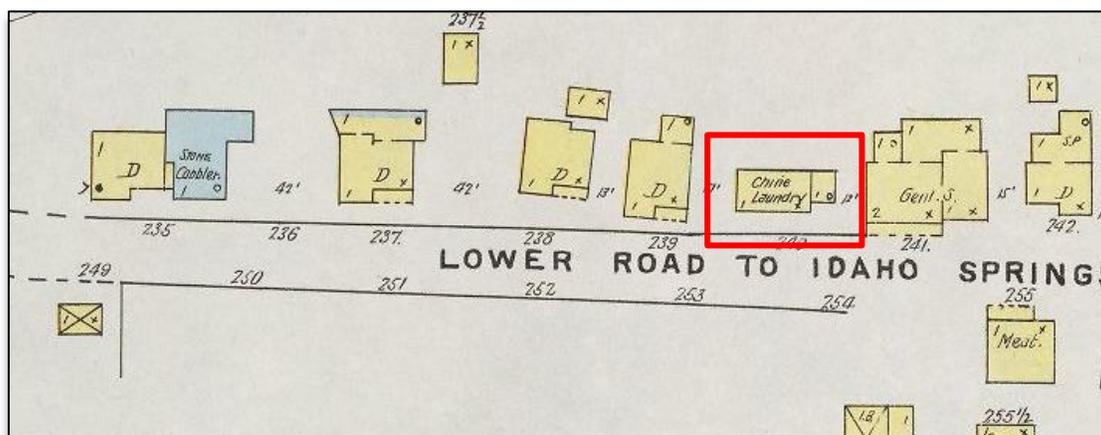


Figure 27: 1895 Sanborn Map. Chinese Laundry (demolished), a frame building, is seen in the red box.

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). 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 28) 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.

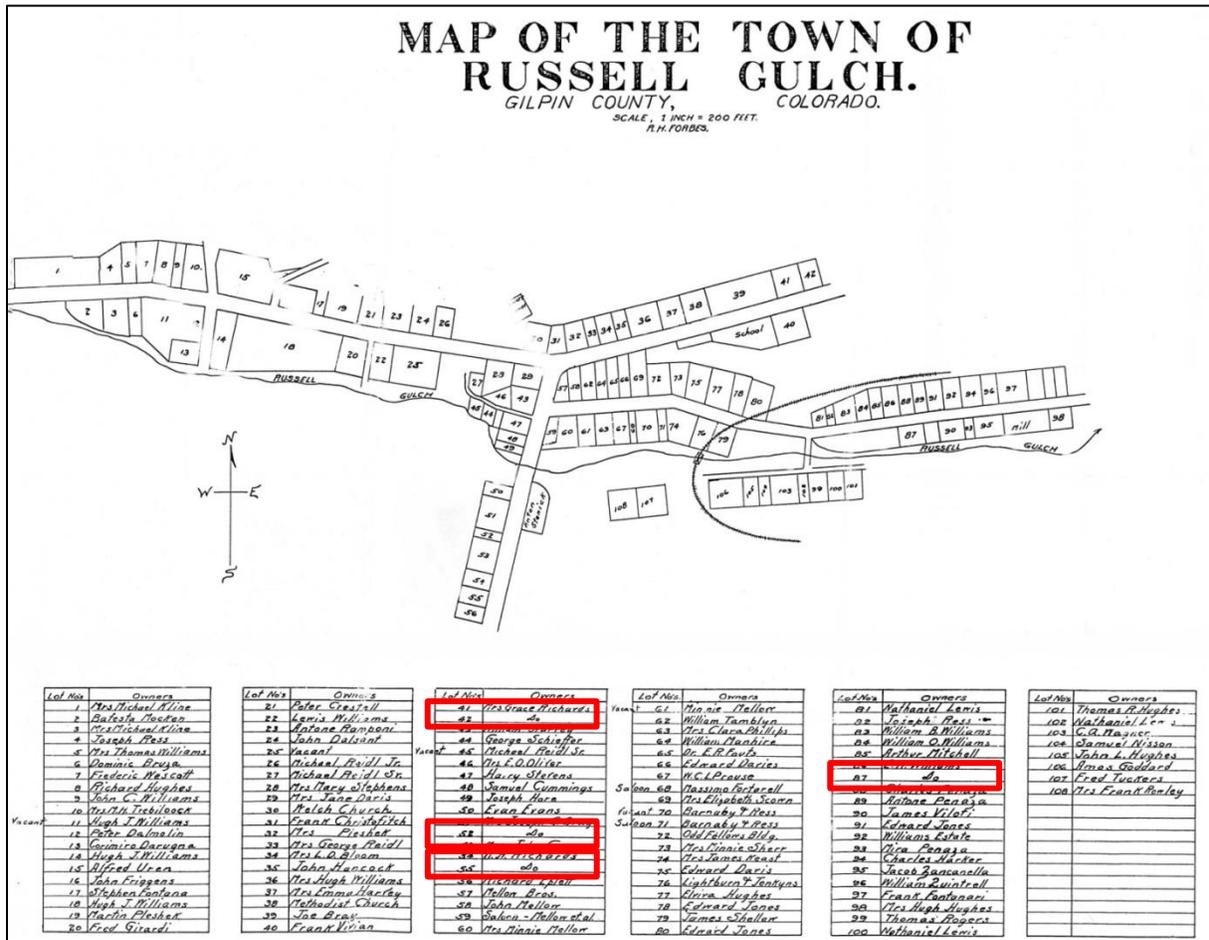


Figure 28: 1910 map filed with the incorporation papers for the town of Russell Gulch. The lot numbers and by assumed Chinese “So” are shown in red.

Chin Lin Sou, a leader in the Denver and Colorado Chinese-American community, owned the Rist Place in Russell Gulch in the 1880s. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1859 to work on the transcontinental railroad. In 1871, he moved to Black Hawk where he became a supervisor in a mine. He was associated with two profitable mines in Gilpin County, and then eventually moved to Denver where he opened a successful trading company.

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 identity. 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 29).

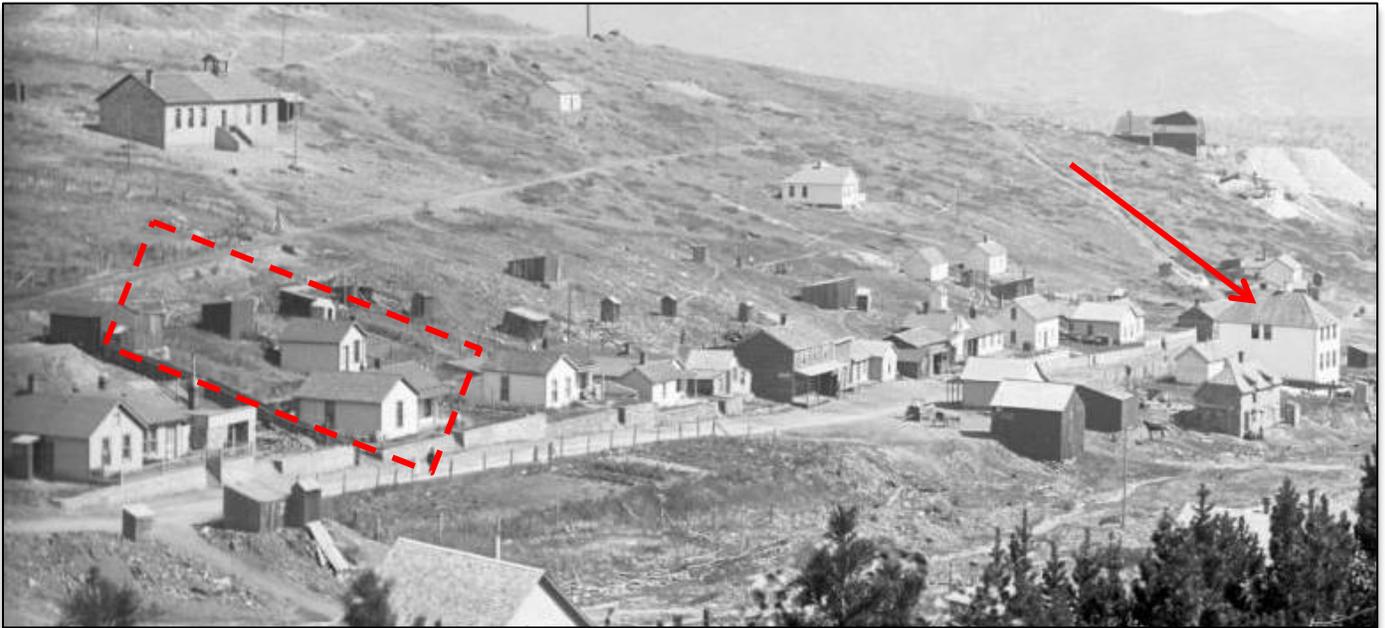


Figure 29: Between 1900 & 1920 [?] This photograph shows the general area where Tyrolean immigrants were living ca. 1900-1920. The Sons of Tyrol met in the large white building marked by the arrow. The Joseph Ress property (5GL.2280) is marked by the dashed box. The fenced yard with this property includes 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. In the Phase II survey, there were German-Austrians living in a few of the houses on the west side of town.

RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

ELIGIBILITY: INDIVIDUAL AND DISTRICT

A total of eighteen properties were surveyed: fourteen (14) properties were surveyed at intensive level, and four (4) additional properties at reconnaissance-level. Of those, three (3) were evaluated as being individually eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and an additional three (3) needed additional data. Eligibility was based primarily on the level of integrity (i.e., these two buildings were the least altered of those surveyed). Another property was evaluated as needing data to determine individual eligibility for the state register. Since local designation requires less integrity than the National Register, a total of fourteen (14) primary buildings were recommended as individually eligible as Gilpin County landmarks, primarily for their historical associations (see Table 1).

Individually Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places



306 Harris Detour – 5GL.2370



6137 Virginia Canyon Road – 5GL.2373



Russell Gulch School (second); aka, the old stone school – 5GL.2377

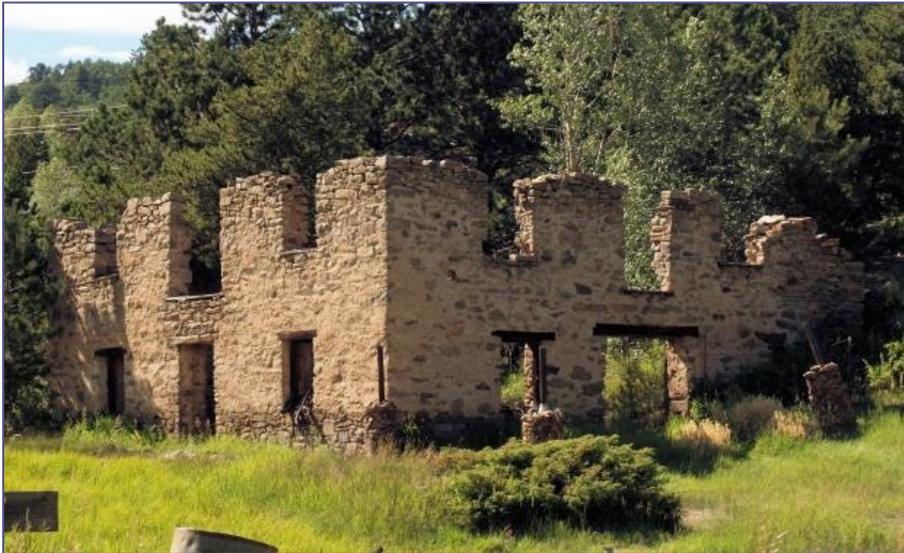
Need data to determine NRHP eligibility



204 Main Street - 5GL.2378



First Russell Gulch School - 5GL.2376



Chellev's barn/Russell Gulch Livery Stable – 5GL.2374

Need data to determine state eligibility



Lewis House & Cobbler shop – 5GL.2375

In addition to individual eligibility for historic designation, the potential for either a federal, state or local district was examined. Using the information gathered in both Phase I and II survey, it was determined that there was not a sufficient concentration of historic buildings that retained integrity to recommend either a National or state historic district. However, this may change if additional historic mining archaeological sites are evaluated.

However, since a local historic district requires less integrity, boundaries for a potential historic district are recommended below in Figure 30. At the present (2019), the county’s ordinance does not have any provisions for designating a historic district. Therefore, these recommendations should be revisited once a revised ordinance has been approved and guidelines for designation are provided.

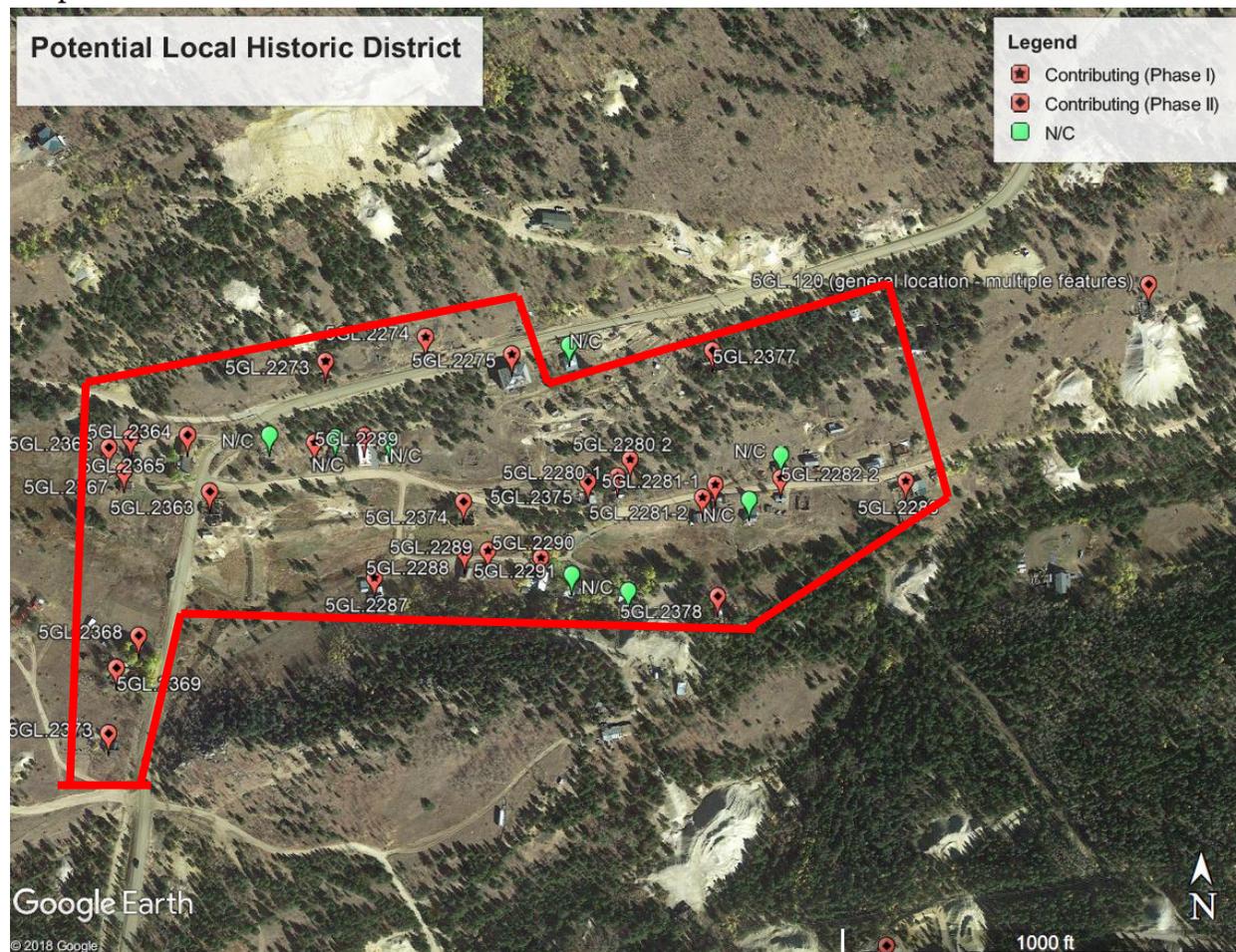


Figure 30: Potential boundaries for a local historic district, with contributing & non-contributing resources noted. There are additional ruins and landscape features that should be accounted for if local district designation is pursued.

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 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 & WING



Figure 31: 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 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. There were two gable-front-and-wing houses found in this phase, and both had late Victorian elements. 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 32: 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 33: 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 two: 5GL.2366 at 42 Oliver Lane. The earliest portion of this building was a log cabin that was later encased with stone. Another historic dwelling at 329 Russell Gulch Road (5GL.2379) was constructed with stone and later covered with stucco.



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 it is uncertain how many buildings have original siding. Of the frame buildings inventoried for this phase, seven may have original siding. In several instances, not all of the historic siding remains intact and areas may have been patched over the years. As seen in the examples in Figure 34, those buildings with historic siding are in generally better condition than the frame buildings previously inventoried in Phase I.



Figure 34: 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 asphalt siding scored to resemble brick. While this latter siding likely does not date from the original construction date, it is over fifty years of age. 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.

The extant stone buildings have generally held up better over the years, in spite of their abandonment and neglect – sometimes for over a century. Both the “old stone school” (5GL.2377) and Chellew’s Barn (5GL.2374) are lacking roofs, but the stone walls are in generally good condition. The masonry of stone cobbler’s building (5GL.2374) is likewise in excellent condition. There are numerous stone ruins scattered around Russell Gulch, varying from commercial to residential foundations, mining resources, or stone retaining walls. These are still standing due to the excellent craftsmanship of the masons, most likely the Cornish or Welsh 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. There were several Welsh miners in Russell Gulch, too. Welsh masonry is known for its quality craftsmanship as well, and several of the extant stone features in Russell Gulch may be the result of Welsh masons.



Figure 35: Left – the old stone school (5GL.2377) and Right – Chellew’s Barn (5GL.2374).

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.

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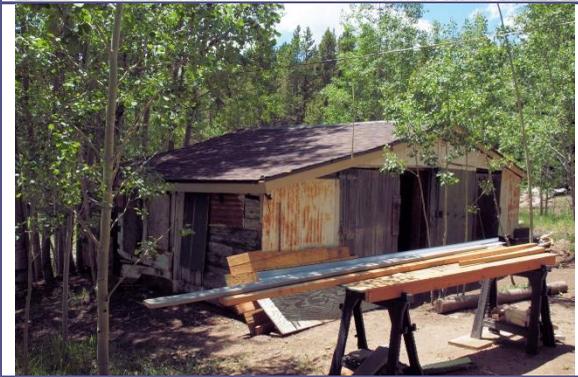
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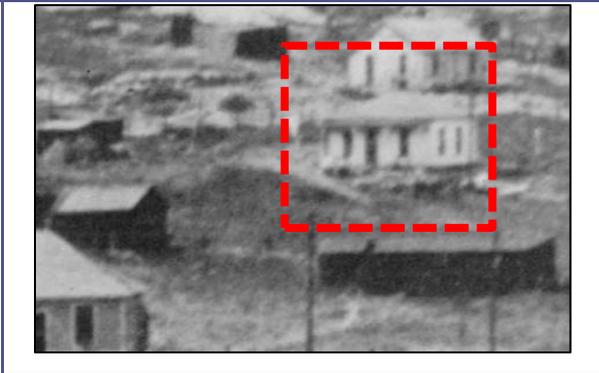
The tables on the following pages contain all the properties surveyed in Phase II, listed by the state identification number. It includes a current and historic photograph (when available); address; address and historic name; individual eligibility to the National and state registers; contributing to a potential NRHP or state district; and eligibility for Gilpin County landmark designation (both individual and district).

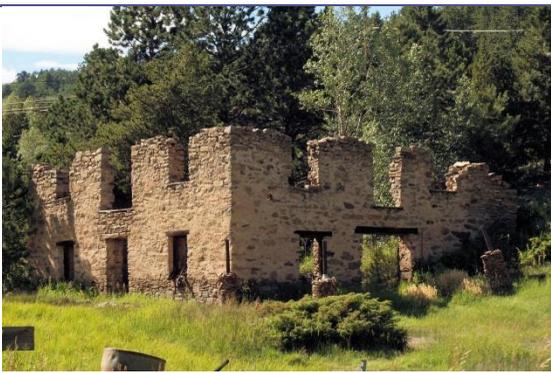
APPENDIX C: TABLE OF PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED PROPERTIES

Photograph	Site #	Address	Historic Name	NRHP & CO: Individ. eligible	NRHP & CO: Contrib. to district	Local Register Ind/Dist Elig.	Historic photo or Sanborn map
	5GL.2365	44 Oliver Lane	Olver-Stevens House Building #15	No/No	Yes/Yes	Yes/Yes	
	5GL.2366	42 Oliver Lane	Riedl House Building #16	No/No	No/Yes	Yes/Yes	

	5GL.2367	41 Oliver Lane	Schiefer/Schaeffer House Building #17	No/No	Yes/Yes	Yes/Yes	
	5GL.2368	6185 Virginia Canyon Road	Klein-Bray House Building #27	No/No	Yes/Yes	Yes/Yes	
	5GL.2369	6173 Virginia Canyon Rd.	Curnow House Building #28	No/No	Yes/Yes	Yes/Yes	

	<p>5GL.2370</p>	<p>306 Harris Detour</p>	<p>Harris House Building #19</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	
	<p>5GL.2371</p>	<p>288 Harris Detour</p>	<p>Harris House Building #23</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	
	<p>5GL.2371</p>	<p>288 Harris Detour</p>	<p>Barn</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>No/Yes</p>	

	<p>5GL.2371</p>	<p>288 Harris Detour</p>	<p>Chicken coop & outhouse</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>No/Yes</p>	
	<p>5GL.2372</p>	<p>88 Harris Detour</p>	<p>Thomas Holman House Hampton House Building #25</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	
	<p>5GL.2372</p>	<p>88 Harris Detour</p>	<p>Outhouse</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	

	<p>5GL.2373</p>	<p>6137 Virginia Canyon Road.</p>	<p>Eplett-Rickard-Klein-Grenfell House Building #29</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	
	<p>5GL.2374</p>		<p>Chellew's Barn & Russell Gulch Livery Stable</p>	<p>Need data/Need data</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	
	<p>5GL.2375</p>	<p>Russell Gulch Rd.</p>	<p>Lewis House & cobbler shop Building #68</p>	<p>No/Need data</p>	<p>No/No</p>	<p>Yes/Yes</p>	

	5GL.2376	208 Missouri Flats Road	(First) Russell Gulch School Building #53	Need data/Need Data	Need data	Yes/No	
	5GL.2377	Between Virginia Canyon & Russell Gulch Road	(Second) Russell Gulch School Old stone school	Yes/Yes	No/No	Yes/No	
	5GL.2378	204 Main Street	Joyce-Hughes-Dallapeitra House Building #50 Galbraith murder house	Need Data/Need Data	Yes/Yes	Yes/Yes	

HISTORIC MINING RESOURCES/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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July 2019

For Official Use Only. Disclosure of Site Locations is Prohibited [36-CFR-7.18]

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ABSTRACT

Flattops Archaeological Consultants conducted an archaeological survey which included a full recording of the previously unrecorded Success Mill, as well as the re-recording of eight archaeological mining sites to current standards. Included as part of this project is a comprehensive file search that will build on the information presented in the Russell Gulch Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1. Included in the file search will be search of site and project files from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (COMPASS) database, a review of historic GLO quadrangles and patent information (www.glorerecords.blm.gov), as well as pertinent local histories and interviews with long-time local residents. The inventory was completed by Kae McDonald, Ph.D. on April 19 and May 17, 2019, under the stipulations of Colorado State Permit #75547. The project is located in the greater Russell Gulch area, Gilpin County, in Unsectioned portions of Township 3 South, Range 73 West (6th Prime Meridian).

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FORM

I. PROJECT SIZE

Total federal acres in project	_____	Total federal acres surveyed	_____
Total state acres in project	_____	Total state acres surveyed	_____
Total private acres in project	<u>17.5</u>	Total private acres surveyed	<u>17.5</u>
Total other acres in project	_____	Total other acres surveyed	_____

II. PROJECT LOCATION

County: Gilpin
 USGS Quad Map: Central City, CO. 7.5' (1972)
 Principal Meridian: 6th
 Township 3S Range 73W Section _____ Unsectioned on topo map _____

III. SITES

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations						
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other
5GL111		X			X					X					
5GL112		X			X					X					
5GL115		X			X					X					
5GL120		X			X					X					
5GL121		X			X					X					
5GL126		X				X			X						
5GL412		X				X			X						
5GL1118		X			X					X					
5GL2363		X			X					X					

IV. Isolated Finds

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type			
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown
N/A				

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type			
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown
N/A				

INTRODUCTION

Flattops Archaeological Consultants conducted an archaeological survey which included a full recording of the previously unrecorded Success Mill, as well as the re-recording of eight archaeological mining sites to current standards (Figure 1, Table 1). Included as part of this project is a comprehensive file search that will build on the information presented in the Russell Gulch Historic Resources Survey: Phase 1. Included in the file search will be search of site and project files from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (COMPASS) database, a review of historic GLO quadrangles and patent information (www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov), as well as pertinent local histories and interviews with long-time local residents. The project is located in the greater Russell Gulch area, Gilpin County, in Unsectioned portions of Township 3 South, Range 73 West (6th Prime Meridian).

Table 1: Summary information for the archaeological sites recorded for the Russell Gulch Historic Resources Survey, Phase II.

Site Name	Smithsonian Number	Total area inventoried around site	Comments
Pewabic/Iron Mine	5GL111	7.7	Discrepancies between the 1982 and 1990 site forms for the East Pewabic and Iron Mine features.
Wm. Richardson Mine	5GL112	1.1	
Federal Mine	5GL115	0.7	
Lotus Mine	5GL120	1.8	
Stone Mill Ruins	5GL121	0.1	
Prompt Pay/Lynne Mine	5GL126	0.3	
Perrin Mine	5GL412	2.7	
Missouri Mine (Mississippi Claim)	5GL1118	2.6	
Success Mill	5GL2363	0.5	

This project involved funding provided through a History Colorado for Certified Local Government grant. In accordance with policies and regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665), as amended, the objective of this cultural resource inventory was to locate and record any cultural resources that might be within the potential area of effect of the proposed project, and to provide recommendations of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Management recommendations for treatment of any discovered resources were to be made in accordance with their recommended NRHP evaluations. The inventory was completed by Kae McDonald, Ph.D. on April 19 and May 17, 2019, under the stipulations of Colorado State Permit #75547.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT

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 (Figure 2).



Figure 2: View north across Russell Gulch showing the typical environment of the area.

PREVIOUS WORK AND CULTURE HISTORY

A files search was conducted through the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Compass database in January 2019, and the General Land Office database (gloreCORDS.blm.gov) was accessed numerous times throughout the project. Appendix B contains the file search table for those sites located within the defined boundaries of the Russell Gulch Mining District (Slaughter and Wolfenbarger 2017:10), and previous projects conducted within that same area.

The GLO plats and patent records for sections comprising the project area were reviewed online (www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov; Table 2). Due to the sheer volume of information available for Sections 14, 15, 22, and 23, T3S, R73W, Appendix C includes maps and patents specific to this phase of the project.

The historic context for Russell Gulch was presented in Slaughter and Wolfenbarger (2017:18-25) and will not be repeated here. Other sources consulted include (but are not limited to):

- Church et al. (2007), Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology;
- Mehls (1984), Colorado Mountains Historic Context;
- King (1984), Colorado Engineering Context;
- Fell and Twitty (2008), Mining in Colorado Multiple Property Documentation Form;
- Bastin and Hill (1917), U.S.G.S. Economic Geology of Gilpin and Adjacent Parts of Clear Creek and Boulder Counties, Colorado;
- Twitty, Eric (2005), Riches to Rust: A Guide to Mining in the Old West;
- Hollister, Ovando James (1867, reprinted), The Mines of Colorado;
- Fossett, Frank, (1867, reprinted), Colorado: A Historical, Descriptive, and Statistical Work;
- Abbott, Dan and Dell A. McCoy (2009) The Gilpin Railroad Era: Black Hawk, Central City, Nevadaville, and Russell Gulch.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Historic research objectives are also concerned with the refinement of data concerning the events, peoples, and places of the last 120 years (Church et al. 2007; Mehls 1984). Following state and federal policies and regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665) as amended, this project area was inventoried to identify any cultural resources within the potential area of effect of the proposed project. Any discovered cultural resources were to be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the Criteria for Eligibility (36 CFR §60.4). Register eligibility is evaluated in terms of the integrity of the resource, and its association with significant persons, events, or patterns in history or prehistory, its engineering, artistic, or architectural values, or its information potential for important research questions in history or prehistory.

The criteria applied to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the NRHP are as follows:

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

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR §60.4).”

FIELD METHODS

Each mine site was inventoried using pedestrian transects spaced approximately 10 meters apart. Special attention was given to areas of enhanced subsurface visibility such as erosion cuts, anthills, and the backdirt of animal burrows. Surface visibility varied from poor to excellent, averaging 20 to 100%. The weather was generally sunny and warm.

The mine sites were documented on appropriate Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms, and their locations plotted in 7.5' USGS topographic maps. A Garmin E-Trex 30x global positioning system unit was utilized to plot all features and cultural material. The North American Datum (NAD) 1983 was used to plot all sites and IFs. Documentation of each site included establishing the full extent of the site, plotting a datum with the above-certified GPS unit, drawing a site sketch map, and taking photographs of the site area and any distinctive features. No artifacts were collected during the course of the project.

RESULTS

(including Site Evaluation and Management Recommendations)

A total 17.5 acres were inventoried for the presence of cultural resources. Field conditions were poor to excellent for the discovery of cultural resources. Eight previously recorded mine sites (5GL111, 5GL112, 5GL115, 5GL120, 5GL121, 5GL126, 5GL412, and 5GL1118) were revisited and re-recorded, and one new mining-related site (5GL2363) was recorded during the current project. Each of the resources is described in detail below.

5GL111: PEWABIC/IRON MINES.

Site 5GL111 was originally recorded in 1982 by the Colorado Preservation Office (now History Colorado). The site is located approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the Russell Gulch townsite in upper Russell Gulch. The site was re-recorded in 1991 by the CMLRD/IMP for the Eleventh Grant (Quartz Hill). There are some discrepancies between the 1982 and the 1991 site forms. For example, on the 1991 site form Feature H-7 is listed as the Pewabic Mine, but the 1982 site form map shows it as the Iron Mine. In addition, on the 1991 site form Feature H-8 is listed as the East Pewabic, but the 1982 site form map identifies it as the Pewabic, and Feature H-9 is listed as the Iron Mine on the 1991 site form, but the 1982 site form map shows it as the East Pewabic. Based on further research that included a review of the mineral survey plats, the configuration of the mines as described in the 1982 site form are thought to be the most accurate.

The earliest patent awarded for the Iron/Pewabic mining complex was Mineral Survey #61 for the Pewabic No. 3 Lode; it was awarded to the Colorado Central Gold and Silver Mining

Company in 1869. Mineral Survey #125 for the Pewabic Lode followed, and was awarded to Edward S. Perrin in 1871; it was subsequently amended in 1881. Mineral Survey #172 for the West Pewabic Lode was subsequently awarded to John H. Hense in 1872. The final patent awarded was Mineral Survey #560 for the Pewabic Lode; it was issued to the Republic Gold Mining Company in 1880. The East Pewabic mine was established in approximately 1890 and retained a mining permit through 1981. The Pewabic, the Wautauga, the Pogue and approximately one dozen other mines were acquired by the Old Town Mining and Milling Company in approximately 1905. The early owners first developed the Pewabic by means of seven shafts ranging from 30 to 60 feet in depth for a distance of 900 feet along the vein. Surface ores had already been worked out by 1866 and amounted to 1,500 tons which averaged \$31 a ton.

The Gilpin Tramway reached the Pewabic Mine before the end of September 1888 (Abbott and McCoy 2009:184-186). It began hauling ore from the Iron Mine in Russell Gulch to the Hidden Treasure Mill in Black Hawk on Wednesday, August 24, 1888 (Abbott and McCoy 2009:68). An additional 1,400 feet of sidetrack was completed to the East Pewabic Mine before the end of August at a cost of \$720.25, which included relaying 400-feet of track to the mine. In addition, a 600-foot siding with a capacity of 25 cars was also constructed (Abbott and McCoy 2009:188). The shaft house of this mine burned down on June 21, 1890, apparently from sparks from a passing Shay locomotive. By 1906, the Pewabic Consolidated Gold Mines Company had erected a large and substantial shaft house over the Iron Mine, which was connected by a wing to the Pewabic shaft house, putting both mines under one roof. J.C. Fleschhuft was the superintendent of this consolidated mining company. The 600-foot spur to the Pewabic Mine was constructed between January and March in 1905 at a cost of \$384.58. Before the end of October 1907 two tracks were constructed at the Pewabic Mine to furnish more convenient means of switching and loading cars at a cost of \$1,093.50 (Abbott and McCoy 2009:184-186).

While it was idle for many years prior to 1934, the Iron Mine was still being mined in 1917, albeit by several lessees rather than the owners (Bastin and Hill 1917:255; OAHF site forms for 5GL.111, 1991). Two main shafts were later developed for extraction, the Pewabic, 900 feet deep and the East Pewabic, 700 feet deep. When the Iron and Pewabic Mines were consolidated under one ownership, much of the work was done through the Iron inclined shaft which measured approximately 700 feet deep and included seven well developed levels (Bastin and Hill 1917:254-256, please see following figure). The Pewabic and Iron veins were both composed of disseminated pyrite. The waters in the Iron were so corrosive that miner's overalls were eaten through in two days' time, and any iron parts in the mine had to be constantly replaced (Bastin and Hill 1917:255). The Iron workings also tapped the Richardson vein slightly east, as well as the Grasshopper vein. Average ore value from the Pewabic-Iron properties in 1910 yielded 2.62 ounces of gold and 5.75 ounces of silver per ton. Smelter ore brought \$58.40 per ton. Gross production for the Pewabic and Iron Mines from 1904 to 1910 was \$526,000. Production before 1904 was estimated between \$1.5 and \$2 million, making these workings and the nearby Old Town the richest in the area and ranking high among the best mines of Gilpin County. The fact that the Iron and Pewabic were producing so well after the turn of the century was indicative of a very durable vein. The Pewabic also had an on-site 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.

Companies that operated the Pewabic Mine included the original patentee Edward S. Perrin in 1879, Old Town Mining Company in 1902, the Republic Gold Mining Company in 1904, and the Pewabic Mining and Milling Company in 1927. Other mines in the vicinity that were operated by the same firm include the Incidental, Bobtail, Bangor, Grasshopper, Danforth, Mars, 84, Becky Sharp, Wm. Richardson, Placer, Mountain, McDonald, and East Pewabic. In addition to precious metals, other minerals extracted included iron and copper sulphides. According to Bastin and Hill (1917:254), there were 14,000 feet of development on nine levels by 1908. The vein ran northeast by southwest with a pitch of 35 degrees to the north. The vein was a fissure averaging four feet wide in the lower levels. Ores were worth between \$5 and \$100 per ton. The average number of employees was 40 between 1904 and 1908, dropping to 15 by 1927, and dropping even further to 6 in 1928 (three of whom were owners).

The Pewabic and the Old Town mine, which had intersecting veins, “were the two richest and most productive mines in the area” (OAHF site forms for site 5GL111, 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 site is located approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the Russell Gulch townsite in upper Russell Gulch. There are three components to the site including the Iron mine, the Pewabic and the East Pewabic mines. The Pewabic Mine is located approximately ½ mile to the north, and the Iron and East Pewabic Mines are located to the south of the road. In addition, the Richardson Mine (5GL112) and Federal Mine (5GL115) were operated by the same mining company. The Iron Mine is located on the south (right) side of the road and is the first one visible. The Pewabic was located on the hill below the road on the north (left) side and the Richardson (5GL112) is next to it; it has subsequently been removed and the waste rock pile (Feature 4) is now a remediation site. The East Pewabic is farther up the road through a grove of trees on the south (right) side of the road. The Iron Mine Complex is composed of a derrick-style headframe (Feature 1), a stacked stone and mortar retaining wall (Feature 2), concrete foundations for a hoist (Feature 3a) and several undetermined functions (Features 3b and 3c), The Iron/Pewabic waste rock pile (Feature 4), a house (Feature 5), the East Pewabic waste rock pile (Feature 6), the East Pewabic gallows-style headframe (Feature 7), and the ruins of a building (Feature 8) of unknown function.

Feature 1 is a well-built derrick-style headframe (Twitty 2005:183) located at the west end of the site, just south of Pewabic Mountain road. It measures approximately 8 feet by 16 feet in area, and is constructed of 12” by 12” timbers that form the framework, as well as 2” by 4” dimensional lumber that form the crossbars to support the structure. The shaft is enclosed

within the supporting timbers, and the ore chute juts down from the west side of the structure. The ore chute is constructed from 2" by 6" dimensional lumber, and is approximately 4' wide and six feet long. It is connected to the headframe approximately eight feet up from the ground surface and is then angled downward at approximately 45 degrees. The hoist foundation (Feature 3a) is located between the headframe and the road. It is a concrete block measuring approximately 2.5 feet high, and 10 feet by 12 feet in area (Twitty 2005:178).

Feature 2 is a stacked stone and mortar retaining wall that forms the south side of the mining complex. It is approximately three feet high and 90 feet long.

Feature 3b is another concrete foundation, but is approximately 6" in height (Figure 3). There are rebar joints sticking up out of the foundation, a few of which are attached to pieces of dimensional lumber, and an enclosure constructed from corrugated sheet metal is located on its southwest corner. Feature 3c is also a concrete foundation, but has a hollow square measuring approximately 4' square in the center. There is dark material in the center, and it may have been used to store the coal or coke for the Gilpin Tramway that would have passed through this corridor.



Figure 3: View west across Features 3a, b, and c, 5GL111.

Feature 4 is the waste rock pile formed from mining the Iron and Pewabic veins. It measures approximately 430 feet by 211 feet. It is now a remediation site and much of the surface has been scraped and levelled. Feature 6 is the waste rock pile for the East Pewabic mine. It measures 147 feet by 103 feet and remains relatively intact except for a cut through the center for the roadway. Pewabic Mountain Road (and possibly the Gilpin Tramway) has been cut through the center of the pile.

Feature 5 is a two-story side-gabled building measuring approximately 20' by 40' (Figure 4). It is located on the south side of Pewabic Mountain Road approximately 50 meters east of the Iron Mine complex. The rectangular building is built into the slope and is oriented parallel to the road. The roof is composed of plywood sheathing overlain with asphalt shingles. It is patched with corrugated sheet metal on the west end of the roof. The walls are framed with dimensional lumber and it is sheathed on the north, south, and east sides with horizontally-placed 1" by 4" wood siding, and on the west side with 2' wide sheet metal. On the north side of the building there is one door on the main floor that measures approximately 3' by 6', and three fixed sash windows measuring between 2' and 2 1/2' wide and approximately 4' high. There is an enclosed porch that runs approximately 3/4 of the length of the north side of the building. It is approximately 5' wide, and there are at least two openings that appear to have provided access to the space formed by the top and sides of the porch. A set of stairs that has since fallen away from the porch is located on the west end. The dimensional lumber used to form the sides of the porch measured 2" by 6". There is one 2 1/2 by 2' fixed sash window on the upper west side. There is one door and one fixed sash window (2 1/2 by 2') on the east side of the building. There is a second porch that runs the length of the building's east side. It may have been enclosed at one time, but appears to have been removed because there is a large scatter of corrugated sheet iron and dimensional lumber at the base of the porch. The porch is covered with a shed roof. A two-seater outhouse (Feature 5a) measuring approximately 6' by 8' is located approximately 20 feet away from the building. It was constructed from dimensional lumber and is sheathed with tar paper and horizontally-placed 2' wide sheet iron.



Figure 4: View southeast across Feature 5, 5GL111.

Feature 7 is a gallows-style headframe over the East Pewabic shaft. It was built using 8” square timbers for the framework and 2” by 4” dimensional lumber for the supports. The hoist remains in place at the south end of the structure and remnants of the ore chute are scattered to the north of the headframe. The shaft at the base of the headframe measured 5’ by 9’; it was closed using polyurethane foam sometime after 1991.

Feature 8 is the ruins of a building located between the Iron Mine complex and Feature 5, on the south side of Pewabic Mountain Road. The function of this building is unknown.

Statement of Eligibility: The Iron/Pewabic Mine complex was among the most productive mines in the Russell Mining District (Criterion A). Although some of the features that comprise the mining complex have been removed, many of the structures are in fair enough condition to provide good information on the mining operations (Criterion C), and further study could shed more insight into the mining economy of the Russell Gulch area from the last half of the 19th century into the first decades of the 20th century (Criterion D). Therefore, 5GL111 is field evaluated eligible on the local level. Overall, 5GL111 retain good integrity of location, feeling, association, setting, and design. Because the structures have been neglected, or removed, there are varying degrees of integrity of design and workmanship.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: The density and scale of mining sites in the Russell Gulch area could certainly be considered for district potential. However, the rapid expansion of residential structures coupled with the removal of mining structures, features, and equipment may seriously imperil the integrity of any district potential. Site 5GL111 remains a good example of a large mining complex within the Russell

Mining District in the last half of the 19th century and early decades of the 20th century. It would be vital in showing the continuum of technology utilized in the pursuit of mineral wealth. Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowners to encourage the preservation of the mining complex and remaining intact features.

5GL112—WM. RICHARDSON MINE.

Site 5GL112 was originally recorded in 1982 by the Colorado Preservation Office (now History Colorado).

The mineral survey patent (No. 233 in Mineral District No. 1) for the Wm. Richardson Lode is dated March 29, 1873. The Richardson Lode was challenged in its early development because of legal difficulties among the original owners. By 1879, it only had 5 shallow shafts along its 900 feet. The shafts were equipped with hand-powered windlasses only, quite archaic for this period. Some of the ore was very rich near the surface, but deeper development in later years showed lower grade ore. The Richardson is surrounded on the east, west, and south sides by the Pewabic-Iron Mines (recorded as 5GL111).

Although Bastin and Hill were not able to access the Richardson shaft during their geologic inventory, they were able to study the Richardson vein on the 400-foot level, which connected with the 400-foot level of the Iron Mine (Bastin and Hill 1917:254-255). The Richardson shaft was approximately 300 feet northeast of the Iron Mine shaft. It was relatively short with four levels at 160, 200, 300, and 400 feet. East of the shaft the Richardson vein was not traced far, but west of the shaft it formed a true junction with the Iron vein. One of the best exposures of the Richardson vein was in a stope 20 feet east of the shaft, where a 6-foot width of altered granite gneiss is traversed by a network of irregular but sharp-walled sulphide veinlets 5 inches and less in width. The veinlets consisted almost wholly of pyrite in crystals with a maximum size of 1.5 inches. The vein was said to sample about \$7 per ton--the coarse pyrite being characteristically of low value.

5GL112 is located approximately three miles southeast of the town of Russell Gulch on a north-facing slope overlooking Russell Gulch. The mine is located in a small opening of aspen trees, and is immediately north of Pewabic Mountain Road. The Iron-Pewabic Mines (5GL111) are located on the south side of the road across from the Richardson Mine.

Much of the headframe (Feature 1) remains as it was photographed in 1982, although a shed located between the headframe and the road has been removed and a structure attached to the headframe has partially been dismantled (Figure 5). The headframe is a simple two-post gallows design (Twitty 2005:180), and is constructed using 8" by 8" timbers spaced approximately six feet (two meters) apart and standing approximately 25 feet tall. The horizontal beam and crossbars near the top of the headframe were used to hold the dumping chain for emptying ore buckets. The two diagonal backbraces are also 8" by 8" timbers, and are angled to help counter the pull of the hoist. A short framework of timbers approximately four feet north of the headframe and approximately 12 feet (4 meters) long provided support for a simple cover over the shaft and hoist. This type of headframe was favored in mining operations

across the western United States because of their relative ease of erection and light use of materials, which translated into low costs; it was considered a good fit for prospecting (Fell and Twitty 2008 E:123-125).

A pile of bricks and some scrap wood (Feature 2) is located east of the headframe, and just north of the road. It measures approximately three meters in diameter. A large waste rock pile (Feature 3) measuring 67 meters by 44 meters is located north of the headframe.

Statement of Eligibility. Because of early legal difficulties among the original owners, the Richardson Mine was challenged in its development as a producing mine. It was further challenged by a lack of abundant high-grade ore. However, the headframe over the mine shaft remains a good example of a small, sinking-class type that was best utilized for prospecting and is representative of precious metal hardrock prospecting within the Russell Gulch Mining District in the last half of the 19th century. It is therefore field evaluated as eligible on the local level under Criterion A and C. Although the structure attached to the headframe has been partially dismantled, and a shed located between the headframe and the road has been removed, the headframe and waste rock pile that comprise the remaining features of 5GL112 retain integrity of location, materials, feeling, association, setting, design and workmanship.



Figure 5: View north across what remains of the small, sinking-class head frame (Feature 1) over the Richardson mine shaft, 5GL112.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation. The density and scale of mining sites in the Russell Gulch area could certainly be considered for district potential. However, the rapid expansion of residential structures coupled with the removal of mining structures, features, and equipment may seriously imperil the integrity of any district potential. Site 5GL112 remains a good example of a small, sinking-class type that was best utilized for prospecting and is representative of precious metal hardrock prospecting within the Russell Gulch Mining District in the last half of the 19th century. It would be vital in showing the continuum of technology utilized in the pursuit of mineral wealth.

Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowner to encourage the preservation of the structure.

5GL115—FEDERAL MINE.

5GL115 was originally recorded in 1982 by the Colorado Preservation Office. It was subsequently re-recorded in 1991 as part of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Division/Inactive Mine Program for the Quartz Hill project, and a second re-evaluation form was filled out in 1992 by the CMLRD/IMP for the Leavenworth Gulch Project (Twelfth Grant).

Mineral Survey Patent #107 was awarded to George W. Currier on November 30, 1870, for the Federal Lode. By 1917 (Bastin and Hill 1917:251), the main shaft was developed to 400 feet with numerous levels. The vein exposed was composed of granite gneiss from 3 inches to 2 feet in width, carrying the sulphides pyrite, chalcopyrite and tennantite. Sampling works assays for the Federal between 1907 and 1910 showed a decline in both the amounts of gold and silver per ton.

The 1991 site form lists information contained in the archives of the Colorado Division of Mining and Reclamation; additional archival research yielded no other information on the mine. The notes on the site form list the life of the mine spanning the years between 1900 to 1947, although the mine was not in operation between 1916 and 1931. Companies that owned or operated the mine during that period of time include the Republic Gold Mining Company in 1904, the Hughes and Threewith M. Company in 1911, R.I. Hughes and Jim Farris in 1932, and J.N. Thouvenall in 1947. Other mines in the vicinity that were operated by the same firm(s) include the Incidental, Iron (5GL111), Bobtail, Pewabic (5GL111), Bangor (5GL587), Grasshopper, Danforth, Mars, "84", Becky Sharp, and Wm. Richardson (5GL112). It should be noted that the early operation of the Federal Mine was in conjunction with the Iron/Pewabic Mine (5GL111) which was patented and in operation in the late 1860s. The site form states that a mill was built in 1946 and 1947, and was still operational in 1956, but no documentation was discovered that clarifies whether this building is the ore house (identified as Feature 2 in this form), or if this was the Success Mill (5GL2363), which was built by the then-owner of the Federal Mine, J.N. Thouvenall, and located north of the mine near the center of Russell Gulch.

The 1992 site form for Feature H-11 also lists information contained in the archives of the Colorado Division of Mining and Reclamation. The information parallels that from the 1991 site form, with the addition of the Pewabic Consolidated Gold Mining Company in 1906. The one

shaft associated with this mine had an excavated dimension of 3' by 6', and an eroded dimension of 3' by 3'. For this feature, the shafts had an aggregated 1200 feet with 5500 feet of levels by 1906. The average number of employees ranged from 12 to 42 on all claims. In 1931, 3 men were operating the Federal.

In an article dated September 25, 1947, the Steamboat Pilot reported that J.N. Thouvenall uncovered an ore vein of bonanza proportions just as he was getting a milling plant (presumably the Success Mill, recorded as 5GL2363) ready for operation. The six-foot vein of ore was encountered in Mr. Thouvenall's Russell-Federal Mine (5GL528 and 5GL115, respectively), which he had operated since 1942. The Russell and Federal Mines are located approximately 0.25 miles south of the Success Mill.

5GL115 is located south of the Russell Gulch townsite, a few hundred yards off Pewabic Mountain Road to the south. When recorded, the site area measured 90 m by 43 m at an elevation of 9,170 ft asl. The western and southern boundaries are formed by a grove of pine trees and the edge of the ore dump make the boundary on the east side. The north boundary is marked by a small ditch running along the edge of the clearing. When the site was recorded in 1982, the wood frame shafthouse was covered with metal siding and there was some evidence of recent working on the site. The frame shafthouse covered the mine shaft and there was some hoisting equipment still present in the building. Tracks were also evident leading from the shafthouse to the tailings pile and the ore house.

The shafthouse (Feature 1) is rectangular and measures 44' by 15' (Figure 6). It is one-story except for the area enclosing the headframe on the east end. The front-gabled roof is oriented in a north-south direction. The framework of the building is milled dimensional lumber and the construction utilizes both 12" x 12" timbers and 2" x 4" planks. The roof is covered with 2' wide corrugated sheet metal. The interior wall sheathing is composed of vertical 2" x 6" planks. The wall exterior is covered with a combination of both corrugated and smooth 2' wide sheet metal; pieces are placed in a patchwork of both vertical and horizontal positions across the exterior of the building the exterior. The metal sheathing is painted red on the lower walls of the building and the headframe story is painted yellow. A sign with the word "FEDERAL" is attached to the west side of the building; it is eroding and most of the lettering is now unreadable.



Figure 6: View west toward shafthouse (Feature 1), 5GL115.

There is one 2' by 2 1/2' fixed sash window on both the east and west sides of the building, as well as a 2' by 2' fixed-sash window in the headframe space on the north side of the building. A five-foot wide door on the east side of the building leads to the ore-loading platform next to the shaft; there are no longer any remnants of the track between the shaft and ore houses.

The interior of the building has not been maintained (due to safety concerns it was not entered), but the hoist area and loading platform are still in place.

The ore house (Feature 2) has been partially dismantled. It measures 31' by 26' in area. The construction of the building takes advantage of the slope afforded by the waste rock pile for a three-story "stepped" construction typical of late 19th century concentration mills (Fell and Twitty E:153). The building is constructed using milled dimensional lumber—primarily 2" by 4" boards. The floor decking and exterior wall paneling is primarily 2" by 6" boards. On the remaining intact walls the wall paneling is placed in a horizontal fashion. Two 2' square fixed sash windows are still visible on the west side of the building—one on each of the second and third levels.

The waste rock pile (Feature 3) is quite extensive and measures 144' by 226'. It has been graded to create a level surface over much of its area. Remnants of the ore track was visible at the base of the waste rock pile. Other features include an unused utility pole (Feature 4) on the southwest side of the shafthouse (Feature 1) and a shaft (Feature H-11 on the 1992 site form) that now has been covered with a metal grate as part of the Inactive Mine Project.

Statement of Significance: Justification: Although the shaft and ore houses have fallen into disrepair and both shafts have been closed by various means through the Inactive Mine Program, there is sufficient context remaining at this site to interpret the operation of a moderately-sized precious metal mine complex in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Criterion A). Feature 1 is a good example of a shafthouse with an interior headframe encapsulating the forms and technology being used between 1904 and 1917 in the Russell, Gulch Mining District, and is therefore eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A and C. Given the adequate shelter over the shafthouse interior, there is some potential for a shallow cultural layer below the building's floor, and is therefore eligible for inclusion on the local level under Criterion D. The site area is also relatively intact and may provide additional information important to the history of mining in the Russell Gulch Mining District (Criterion D). 5GL115 retains integrity of location, feeling, association, and setting. However, because the shafthouse has fallen into disrepair, the ore house has been partially dismantled, and the shafts have been remediated, some integrity of material, design, and workmanship has been lost.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: The density and scale of mining sites in the Russell Gulch area could certainly be considered for district potential. However, the rapid expansion of residential structures coupled with the removal of mining structures, features, and equipment may seriously imperil the integrity of any district potential. Although the shafthouse has fallen into disrepair and the ore house has been partially dismantled, there is sufficient context remaining at this site to interpret the operation of a moderately-sized precious metal mine complex in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowner to continue to preserve the site area.

5GL120—LOTUS MINE.

5GL 120 was originally recorded in 1982 by the Colorado Historical Society. It was subsequently re-recorded in 1993 by the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology for the Inactive Mines Program (Thirteenth Grant); based on the eligibility recommendations at that time it was officially determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP on April 15, 1994. Under the umbrella of site number 5GL120 three mines were recorded that had been owned or operated by the same group: The Denver (Feature 55), the Lotus (Features 59 and 60), and the Ipava (Feature 8). The Denver and Lotus Mines are contiguous, but the Ipava is nearly 0.25 miles east of the other features.

Leopold Sternberger was awarded Mineral Survey Patent #917 for the Lotus Mine on September 18, 1884; it was subsequently amended on September 11, 1888. He was also awarded Mineral Survey Patent #1014 for the Denver Mine on October 4, 1886. This patent also included the Guion, Anchor, and Anglo-Saxon Lodes. Although there were no specific mentions of Mr. Leopold connecting him to either the Denver or Lotus Mines, based on a number of newspaper references in the late 1800s, it appears that Mr. Leopold was an agent of the Pennsylvania Mining Company which owned a vast network of mines and mining claims throughout Gilpin

and Clear Creek Counties. Mineral Survey Patent #7350 for the Ipava Lode was awarded to James R. Quigley on March 18, 1892.

The Denver Mine was operated by Leopold and Sam Sternberger between 1900 and approximately 1920; the Lotus was operated between 1870 and 1920 (based on dates provided in the Mining Feature Field Notes attached to the 1993 site form). The Ipava claim was added to the Sternberger holdings (the Lotus Group) in 1907. Other claims operated by same the same company included the Anglo-Saxon, Sapphire, Victoria (recorded as 5GL464), Yukon, Guion, Royal, Michigan Boy, Yuma, Whistler (recorded as 5GL1122), Anchor (recorded as 5GL118), Russell (recorded as 5GL528), Pride, and Hogan. The minerals mined in these locations included gold, silver, and copper, with the sulphide ore averaging between \$4 and \$500 per ton.

In 1900, there were two shafts on the Denver Mine measuring approximately 900 feet in total and close to 5,000 feet of underground workings. A number of veins were developed by means of the Lotus Shaft, which at the time of Bastin and Hill's 1917 geologic survey was 810 feet deep and had seven levels totaling nearly 4,700 feet of development (Bastin and Hill 1917:256; see the following Figure 44 that illustrates the location of the Lotus, Niagara, and Minnesota veins). In addition to the Lotus, the Royal, Minnesota, and Niagara veins were accessed from this claim. All were pyritic with lesser quantities of chalcopyrite and tennantite. In some portions of the Lotus vein, granite gneiss impregnated with pyrite reached a width of seven feet. The Royal vein was only four inches wide and was composed of almost solid pyrite. Where the Minnesota and Niagara veins came together, as much as four feet of the granite gneiss was mineralized with solid pyrite veinlets up to five inches wide. The Niagara vein was also developed by its own shaft workings on the east side of the lower road to the town of Russell Gulch (recorded as 5GL465), and by scattered diggings along its vein. The Minnesota also had a shaft which was located to the southwest of the Lotus shafthouse. Smelting ore of the Lotus vein was said to average about \$14 a ton. The Lotus ore dump shows fairly extensive development, but was no more than an average producer in a region of great mines.

5GL120 is comprised of two features—the shafthouse (Feature 59) and a large waste rock dump (Feature 2) that extends to the south. The shafthouse measures approximately 32 feet by 64 feet and, according to the Mining Feature Field Notes attached to the 1993 site form, it was built by 1900. It has a stacked-stone and mortar foundation that extended above the ground level in some areas, and (based on photos from the original site form) had a milled lumber framework that comprised the walls and roofs. The shafthouse has since collapsed, but the floor joists and some of the milled lumber flooring remain intact. The Fairbanks-Morse friction hoist remains in situ in the northwest corner of the feature. It was placed on a rectangular foundation of bricks and timbers and was located just above the shaft. The 1993 site form indicated that the shaft would be filled with polyurethane foam to safeguard hazardous openings. However, because the shaft was contained within the shafthouse, and due to the deteriorated condition of the shafthouse it was not entered, there was no way to visually confirm the current condition of the shaft.



Figure 7: View west across the hoist and platform, 5GL120.

The waste rock pile was located south and downslope of Feature 59. It measured 86 meters by 64 meters with the surface levelled out in a north-south direction. An early vintage pick-up was located just southeast of Feature 1. Other than the hoist, pick-up, and milled lumber that most likely is from the shafthouse, no historic artifacts or concentrations were observed within the site area.

Statement of Significance: 5GL120 was officially determined not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP on April 15, 1994. Even though the shafthouse has collapsed, it does remain in place along with the hoisting engine, and there is sufficient context remaining at this site to interpret the operation of a moderately-sized precious metal mine complex of the late 1800s and early 1900s (Criterion A). Given the fact that the shafthouse was in use from at least 1900 to 1920, there is good potential for a shallow cultural layer below the foundation of the building that may provide additional information important to the history of mining in the Russell Gulch Mining District (Criterion D). Therefore, 5GL120 is field evaluated eligible on the local level. 5GL120 retains integrity of location, feeling, association, and setting. However, because the shafthouse has collapsed and the shafts have been remediated, some integrity of material, design, and workmanship has been lost.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: The density and scale of mining sites in the Russell Gulch area could certainly be considered for district potential. However, the rapid expansion of residential structures coupled with the removal of

mining structures, features, and equipment may seriously imperil the integrity of any district potential. Although the shafthouse has fallen into disrepair and both shafts have been closed by various means through the Inactive Mine Program, there is sufficient context remaining at this site to interpret the operation of a moderately-sized precious metal mine complex in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowner to continue to preserve the site area.

5GL121—STONE MILL RUINS.

The construction date of the old stone mill is not known, but the structure appears on the Mineral Surveys for both the Smith Placer (MS587 dated June 2, 1880) and the Victoria Lode (MS5568 dated December 18, 1888 and MS5568 dated June 21, 1892). Nearby are the foundations of another structure that are also plotted on the original Victoria Lode plat; this foundation is recorded as part of 5GL465—the Niagara Mine.

5GL121 is located in a gulch southwest of the site of the Niagara Mine (5GL465) and across Russell Gulch Road from the Victoria Lode adit (5GL464). A review of available records, including historic newspapers and the detailed treatise on mining in the Central City area by Bastin and Hill (1917) yielded no information about the patent applicant Chancey H. Smith or any mining and/or milling activities at the Smith Placer. It is not clear whether the building recorded as 5GL121 was built as part of the Smith Placer improvements, but given the patent date of 1880, the Smith Placer was awarded at the tail end of placer mining efforts in the Russell Gulch Mining District. Alternatively, it may have been built to take part in the early quartz milling developments; these efforts were generally unsuccessful and abandoned quite early. This property is not discussed in the section on ore extraction techniques by Bastin and Hill (1917:153-156).

Equipment may have been salvaged when the mill closed. However, the back walls do not appear to have ever been finished, nor does it appear likely that the building ever had a roof completed. This suggests that either the milling efforts or the placer mine was abandoned before the building was finished. The construction date of the old stone mill is not known, but the structure appears on the Mineral Surveys for both the Smith Placer (MS587 dated June 2, 1880) and the Victoria Lode (MS5568 dated December 18, 1888 and MS5568 dated June 21, 1892). Nearby are the foundations of another structure, which is also depicted on the original Victoria Lode plat.

5GL121 is located in a gulch southwest of the site of the Niagara Mine (5GL465) and across Russell Gulch Road from the Victoria Lode adit (5GL464). Very little is known about this mill's origin or use, but based on its association with the Smith Placer, it was most likely part of the earliest quartz milling efforts which were generally unsuccessful and abandoned quite early. The development of techniques to extract the ore from local deposits is described in detail by Bastin and Hill (1917:153-156).

The site is comprised of a single, two-story stone structure (Feature 1). It is “L” shaped and measures approximately 33 meters by 33 meters. The two-story walls are mortar and coursed stone with a clear demarcation for a floor ledge indicating a planned second floor that was never completed (Figure 8). The walls are thick, measuring approximately 18 inches thick, and are cavity walls with finished stone walls on the exterior and filled with coursed stone in between the two walls. The one visible door on the eastern side has a wooden lintel, and the casements for the windows are 2” by 12” lumber. On the eastern side of the building, there are two windows on the second floor and four windows (two on each of the floors) on the southern side. The structure has no roof (and based on the fact that the back walls were never finished, it appears unlikely that a roof was ever constructed). There are unfinished terraces along the slope above the building. The terraces are stacked stone walls that appear unfinished because they end in a large pile of unconsolidated stones.



Figure 8: View south showing the interior wall and window construction.

Statement of Significance: There are currently no known records that identify who designed or built the stone building recorded as 5GL121. However, the building is plotted on the 1880 Mineral Survey for the Smith Placer (MS587 dated June 2, 1880), placing its construction near the middle of the “Boom Years of Mining in Russell Gulch” and as placer mining in Russell Gulch waned (Slaughter and Wolfenbarger 2017:20-23). For this reason, the 5GL121 is recommended eligible on the local level under Criterion A. In addition, the stone masonry of the building is typical of the Cornish immigrants that settled in the greater Central City area, and

can contribute additional information on the construction methods used by these immigrants. For this reason, 5GL121 is recommended eligible on the local level under Criterion C. While there are currently no known records detailing ownership or the construction history of the building, there remains the possibility that additional documents may be found that provide additional information important to the history of Russell Gulch. Therefore, 5GL121 is recommended eligible at the local level under Criterion D. The integrity of materials and workmanship is slowly being eroded away, and integrity of association and design to the surrounding mines and the intended use of the building is also unclear. However, 5GL121 retains integrity of location, feeling, and setting.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: Site 5GL121 may contribute to the role Cornish immigrants played in the development of the mines throughout Russell Gulch, as well as the construction of many of the stone masonry buildings, walls, and other features throughout the area.

Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowner to rehabilitate and preserve the building.

5GL126—PROMPT PAY MINE.

5GL126 was originally recorded in 1982 by the Colorado Preservation Office (now History Colorado) as the Prompt Pay Mine. It was subsequently re-recorded in 1986 by the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation District (CMLRD) for the Colorado Sixth Construction Grant Application. The site record also includes the Lynne Mine with a site number of 5GL553 originally assigned in 1991 and which, based on handwritten notes on the site record, was subsequently included as part of the Prompt Pay Mine in 1992.

The Prompt Pay Mine is located southwest of the Gem and Delaware Mines (recorded as 5GL127 and 5GL278, respectively), with the original Mineral Survey #780 certified on June 7, 1882 and amended January 27, 1888. Samuel Y. Smith was the claimant, and the Prompt Pay Mine was listed in the 1883 Colorado Directory of Mines. The Mine Site Field Notes attached to the 1986 site form indicate sporadic operations at the mine including 1899 by Ed Davis and Ed Williams, 1936 by Ethel L.W. Perkins, and 1971 by Carl A. Carther. The West Delaware and the Jefferson were also operated by Ethel L.W. Perkins in 1936. That year, and again in 1971, operators prospected the surface and retimbered the shaft without any reportable production.

According to Bastin and Hill (1917:247) the producing mine was placed over a short northeast-southwest vein just south of the Jefferson-Calhoun vein. It was developed by a shaft 175 feet deep with four short levels. The ore from this mine was predominantly pyritic, but also carried a little sphalerite and galena. Ore samples destined for the smelter in 1895 showed about 7 ounces of gold and 25 ounces of silver per ton. Total production of the mine was given at \$30,000 by the USGS in 1916, although the mine had been idle since 1905 and could not be entered. The average annual tonnage reported in 1937 was 2.09 tons.

The site currently consists of a single waste rock pile (Feature 1) measuring approximately 20 meters by 20 meters and is about 5 meters high. It is bounded on the northeast by a trail and the southeast by a property line. No other associated structures or features were observed to be associated with the pile.

Statement of Significance: The site lacks any physical integrity; all structures and features have been removed or destroyed. No historic artifacts or concentrations were located. The site lacks the ability to convey any of the original function and layout, other than several waste rock piles, and lacks any potential to yield more data.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: Site 5GL126 lacks the physical integrity necessary to contribute to a district.

Management Recommendations: No Further Work.

5GL412—PERRIN MINE.

5GL412 is located along the north side of Virginia Canyon Road, just east of the Russell Gulch townsite. It was previously recorded in 1989 for the Mined Land Reclamation—IMP project (Temporary site # J-2, 3, 4) and in 1992 (Temporary site number M-53) for the IMP/CMLRD (Twelfth Grant). At least one feature of this site was subsequently recorded as 5GL577. According to the original site form, the Perrin Mine was located in 1865; it is listed in the 1879 Colorado Mining Directory, but not the 1883 edition. There is an 1878 Patent (MS#497) by a Thomas H. Potter for the Perrin Mine. The mine is not discussed in Bastin and Hill (1917), which suggests that it was not in production for more than a few years prior to the publication of this document.

5GL412 is comprised of one large waste rock pile, and two smaller piles located along the north side of Virginia Canyon Road in an area measuring 215 m by 45 m. The larger pile (Feature 1) measures approximately 115 meters by 30 meters, and has been disturbed by a powerline right-of-way and access road construction. The smaller pile (Feature 2) measures approximately 60 meters by 30 meters. Several vent pipes were observed near the center of the pile, and rubbish including four bed springs were scattered along the eastern edge.

Statement of Significance: The site lacks any physical integrity; all structures and features have been removed or destroyed. No artifact or concentration dumps were located. The site lacks the ability to convey any of the original function and layout, other than the waste rock piles, and lacks any potential to yield more data.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: Site 5GL412 lacks the physical integrity necessary to contribute to a district.

Management Recommendations: No further work.

5GL1118—MISSOURI MINE (MISSISSIPPI CLAIM).

5GL1118 was recorded in 1999 by the Colorado Inactive Mine Reclamation Program for the Simplified Grant FY 99 (Pleasant Valley/274) Project. Features identified on the original site form as F-58, F-59, and F-60 comprise the site boundaries, although there is some question as to whether F-60 was a shaft developed for the Lizzie or the Mississippi Lode (because it is included on the original 5GL1118 site form it will be included herein). When the site was recorded in 1999, features included two shafts, a shafthouse with a headframe over one of the shafts, and a Cornish pump inside the shafthouse. The Cornish pump is listed as a working head type and was mentioned as the best example in the district, because there was not specific permission from the private landowner to enter the building, it is not known whether the Cornish pump remains in situ.

The Plat of the claim of the Defiance Gold Mining Company upon the Missouri Lode (Mineral Survey #616) was awarded August 23, 1880; the area encompassing this claim has been recorded as 5GL2029. The plat of the claim of William Job, etc., upon the Mississippi Lode (Mineral Survey 17140) was awarded on July 7, 1904. In 1911 the owners included H.F. Belcher, W.W. Flagler, and Catherine Jon (Mine site field form included with the 1999 site form 5GL1118). Other claims operated by the same company include the 2-40 (recorded as 5GL109), London (recorded as 5GL13), Paris, and Timbuctoo (recorded as 5GL1132). By 1914, the shafts measured approximately 5,000 feet on all claims, and the average number of employees ranged from one to six men. By 1917 the Missouri shaft was idle, but the East Missouri was being worked by lessees. The mine produced both gold and silver.

The Missouri shaft and the East Missouri shaft were centered over parallel ore veins that were approximately 40 feet apart (Bastin and Hill 1917:258). When Bastin and Hill completed their survey of the Russell Gulch Mining District in 1917, the Missouri Mine (Mississippi Claim) was already idle, but they were able to complete their survey of the underground workings. The Missouri shaft was developed with four levels and exploited the southern vein by both the shaft and a crosscut 40 feet long from the 158-foot level on the northern vein. The drift on the south vein on this level was 130 feet long and at its east end it exposed a tight sulphide vein that ranged anywhere from two inches to two feet wide. The sulphide was mainly pyrite, but also included some tennantite and chalcopyrite. The ore in this drift is said to carry about one to three ounces in gold and two to three ounces in silver. The smelting ore shipped in 1910 had an average content of 2.91 ounces gold and about 6 ounces silver, according to sampling-works assays.

The shafthouse (Feature 58) is a rectangular structure measuring 27 feet by 30 feet; it is built on top of a graded waste rock pile (Figure 9). It is a one-story building with front-gabled roof facing west. A three-foot wide doorway and a single fixed-sash window are located on the west side of a small, rectangular room (10 feet by 10 feet in diameter) extending out from that side of the building. On the south half of the building there is a second door and two windows on the south side of the building, along with a rectangular opening (now covered by corrugated steel) on the west side. On the south side of the building one of the windows measures approximately

two feet by two feet and is a fixed-sash window. The second window has been boarded over using milled lumber 1" by 6" planks. The walls of the structure are covered with 2-foot wide steel sheets and the roof is covered with 2-foot wide corrugated steel sheets. There is one two foot by four-foot window on the east side of the building.

The headframe is part of the shafthouse and is located along the northern side of the building. It measures approximately six feet wide and ten feet long and rise an additional six feet above the roof of the shafthouse. It is built using 8-inch square timbers at the corners and the portion rising above the shafthouse was completed using 1" by 6" milled lumber planks; it may have also been covered with the 2-foot wide steel sheeting at one time, but much of it has been removed. There are two 2-foot square fixed-sash windows on the northern side of the building, as well. The shaft was located below the headframe. It measured 4 feet by 8 feet, and was more than 100 feet deep. The Cornish pump (working head type) was located immediately to the south of the shaft.



Figure 9: View east across the shafthouse and headframe (Feature 1 [58]), 5GL1118.

The graded waste rock pile slopes sharply away from the building on the northern/head frame side of the building, and there are railroad timbers stacked in a terrace formation a few feet to the west of the building. Two pieces of track are located next to the building, but aren't connected to any other tracks.

Feature 59 was a prospect shaft measuring approximately three feet by five feet, and was approximately 16 feet deep. It is located 150 meters east of the shafthouse. It has been plugged and backfilled as part of the abandoned mine reclamation program.

Feature 60 was a prospect shaft measuring approximately four feet by eight feet, and was approximately 24 feet deep. It has been plugged and backfilled as part of the abandoned mine reclamation program.

Statement of Significance: Feature 1 is a good example of a shafthouse with an interior headframe encapsulating the forms and technology being used between 1904 and 1917 in the Russell, Gulch Mining District, and is therefore eligible for inclusion on the local level under Criterion A and C. Given the adequate shelter over the shafthouse interior, there is some potential for a shallow cultural layer below the building's floor, and is therefore eligible for inclusion on the local level under Criterion D. 5GL1118 retains integrity of location, materials, feeling, association, setting, design and workmanship.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: The density and scale of mining sites in the Russell Gulch area could certainly be considered for district potential. However, the rapid expansion of residential structures coupled with the removal of mining structures, features, and equipment may seriously imperil the integrity of any district potential. Feature 1 of Site 5GL1118 is a good example of a shafthouse with an interior headframe encapsulating the forms and technology being used between 1904 and 1917. The site could contribute to the chronological development of various technologies used in the Russell Gulch Mining District.

Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowner to continue to preserve the shafthouse.

5GL2363—SUCCESS MILL.

The Success Mill was registered under Mineral Survey No. 20688 by J.N. Thouvenall on April 22, 1946. It was located just south of the Success Claim (M.S. No. 13799) and just north of the Joseph Rist Placer (M.S. No. 190). In an article dated September 25, 1947, the Steamboat Pilot reported that J.N. Thouvenall uncovered an ore vein of bonanza proportions just as he was getting a milling plant (presumably the Success Mill) ready for operation. The six-foot vein of ore was encountered in Mr. Thouvenall's Russell-Federal Mine (5GL528 and 5GL115, respectively), which he had operated since 1942. The Russell and Federal Mines are located approximately 0.25 miles south of the Success Mill. Assessor's records dated 1970 indicate that the mill site was part of the J.N. Thouvenall estate, but was appraised at no value since it was to be destroyed; there is no record of when or by whom the building was dismantled. The card has a photo of the mill's east side prior to its destruction.

Site 5GL2363 is comprised of two structures, one of which are standing and one which is in ruins. The site area measures approximately 50 meters by 40 meters, and is located in the

southeast corner of the intersection of Virginia Canyon Road and Russell Gulch road. Russell Gulch flows in an easterly direction just south of the site. Based on the topography south and east of the buildings, there may have been one or two small reservoirs between the structure and Russell Gulch. The primary feature on the site is the mill building (Feature A). It measures approximately 17 meters by 20 meters, and appears to have been at least two stories. Typical of many concentration mills (Fell and Twitty 2008 E:152-153), it was built into the hillslope so that gravity could draw the ore through the various processing stages. The bottom story opens up to the east into a wide area devoid of vegetation, while the upper story opens up to the north and west onto the same elevation as both Virginia Canyon and Russell Gulch roads. The skeleton of the mill building provides a good view of the construction materials and methods. The bottom story appears to have been constructed using stacked stone, brick and cinder blocks with various windows and doorways finished with milled lumber of various dimensions; along the east side of the building concrete was poured into forms to create the exterior walls. Given the various materials, it is possible that an existing structure was modified and added onto in order to complete the structure. The upper story is comprised of bricks and cinder blocks, and also includes additional rooms constructed of milled lumber along the west and south sides. Based on the Assessor's photo, the entire structure was painted white.

The intact standing structure (Feature B) is much smaller, measuring 7 meters by 5.5 meters. It is a single story, and was constructed from milled lumber. The front-gabled roof is oriented east-west. The walls are covered with corrugated steel on the south side, and steel panels on the north side, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is a double-wide door that opens on the west side, and a doorway and two windows on the north side have since been filled in and covered with corrugated steel sheets or paneling.

Statement of Significance: 5GL2363 is one of the few remaining examples of a hardrock mining concentration mill in Russell Gulch, and while the physical integrity of the structure has deteriorated there is enough of a structural framework to provide information on the orientation of the concentration process. Therefore, it is eligible for inclusion on the local level under Criterion D. It is also an example of mid-20th century attempts to reinvigorate the hardrock mining industry in Russell Gulch and is therefore eligible for inclusion on the local level under Criterion A. Although the physical integrity of 5GL2363 is deteriorating, the site retains integrity of location, feeling, association, setting, and design.

National Register District Potential and Contributing Recommendation: Although the physical integrity of 5GL2363 is deteriorating, it is one of the few remaining examples of a hardrock mining concentration mill in Russell Gulch.

Management Recommendations: Work with the private landowner to preserve, and possibly rehabilitate, Feature A.

EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Field conditions were good for the evaluation of the mine sites revisited for this phase of the project. Mining and mineral processing archaeological sites are categorized in terms of the principal material or metal being extracted, representing the most significant factor structuring similarities and differences in the various archaeological sites subsumed under this general theme (Horn, Guilfoyle, and Neely 2007:302-303). Perhaps the most important consideration in identifying and assessing a mining and mineral processing site is to recognize that most operations underwent an evolutionary process from exploration, to testing, to the development of a production plant, and eventual abandonment. All of the mines recorded during this project appear to have had some investment in their infrastructure, and could benefit from an investment in their preservation in order to fully capture the chronological development of various mining technologies used throughout the history of the Russell Gulch Mining District.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LOCATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES (For Official Use Only. Disclosure of Site Locations is Prohibited [36-CFR-7.18])

APPENDIX B: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES TABLE & PREVIOUS PROJECTS TABLE

Previously recorded sites in the Russell Gulch Mining District (sites highlighted in red were revisited/re-recorded during the current project).

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.7.508	Gilpin Tram	1998	Contributing	Ruins		Mostly RR Grade Only	
5GL.107	Kokomo Mine	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Field	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	1 Mining Feature, Foundations	
5GL.109	Two-Forty Mine	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Deteriorating, Poor/Heavy Disturbance	COMG	2 Mining Features, Foundations, Water Control Feature	
5GL.110	Old Town Mine	10/14/1982	Needs Data - Officially (11/3/1992)	Heavy Disturbance	CPO	Shaft, Shaft House, Tailings, Shed, Mining Equipment, Hoist House	
5GL.111	Pewabic-Iron Mines	10/14/1982	Needs Data - Officially (4/5/1992)	Excellent, Undisturbed	COMG	Ore House, Shaft House, Head Frame	GLO Patent MS 125, 126
5GL.112	Richardson Mine	10/14/1982	Not Eligible - Field	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	Shaft House	
5GL.113	Cemetery - Russell Gulch	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Field	Unknown	Not Listed	Headstones and Monuments	
5GL.114	Fairfield Mine	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Officially (6/29/1997)		CPO	2 Mining Features	
5GL.115	Federal Mine	10/1/1982	Needs Data - Officially (4/5/1992)	Undisturbed	CPO	Shaft, Shaft House	GLO Patent MS 85, 181
5GL.116	Saratoga Mine	10/20/1982	Not Eligible - Officially (5/21/1990)	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	Mining Shafts, Structure, Ore chute/bin	
5GL.117	Chase Mine	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Field	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	Shafthouse, Ore Chute/bin, Machinery	Dates 1860-1869
5GL.120	Lotus Mine	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Officially (4/15/1994)	Some Ruins, Some Excellent and Undisturbed	CPO	Shaft, Structure, Wall, Hoist	GLO Patent MS 917, 918, 986; Operated between 1870 and 1920
5GL.121	Stone Mill Ruins	10/15/1982	Not Eligible - Field	Ruins	CPO	Mill Ruins	Dates 1860-1869
5GL.122	Columbus Mine	Nov-82	Not Eligible - Officially (4/15/1994)	Ruins	CPO	Shaft, Prospect Pit, Tailings	Dates 1859-1910

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.123	Russell Gulch Ditch	10/1/1982	Needs Data - Officially (6/24/1992)	Undisturbed	CPO	Ditch	
5GL.124	Russell Gulch Town	10/1/1982	Eligible - Officially (11/3/1992)	Unknown	Not Listed	City/Town	
5GL.125	Independent Order Of Odd Fellows (IOOF)	10/16/1982	Listed - National Register (12/15/2011)	Excellent	CPO	Building	1895
5GL.126	Prompt Pay Mine, Lynne	10/1/1982	Eligible - Officially 6/29/1987)	Some Disturbance	CPO	Mine Shaft	GLO Patent MS780
5GL.127	Gem Mine	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	Mine shaft, Trash Scatter, Waste Rock Pile	
5GL.128	Pyrenees, Nimrod	10/1/1982	Needs Data - Officially (3/9/1993)	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	Mine Shaft	
5GL.129	Alps And Mackay Mine	10/1/1982	Eligible - Officially (6/29/1987)	Deteriorating	CPO	Mine Shaft, Foundation	Dates 1860-1869
5GL.131	Wood Mine (Old Wod Mine)	10/1/1982	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Excellent, Undisturbed	CPO	2 Mine Shafts, Foundation, Compressor	
5GL.132	Topeka Mine West Topeka	10/21/1982	Needs Data - Officially (5/22/1990)	Total Disturbance, Destroyed	CPO	Shafts, Foundation, Shaft House, Dump, Ore	Dates 1859-1920
5GL.133	Argo Tunnel	Jan-83	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	CPO	Tunnel	
5GL.134	Jefferson-Calhoun;Jefferson-Calhoun Vein...	10/1/1982	Eligible - Officially (5/22/1990)	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance	CPO	Dump, Tailings, Shaft House, Foundations, Structures	Operated 1868-1955; Intermittently 1913-1955
5GL.146.2	Consolidated Ditch	Dec-82	Not Eligible - Field	Undisturbed	CPO	Ditch Segment	Dates 1860-1876
5GL.188	Delmonico Mine	11/1/1982	Not Eligible - Field	Deteriorating	CPO	Ore Chute/Bin	Dates 1870-1879
5GL.278	Delaware Mine	10/1/1986	Not Eligible - Field	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	DMG	Mine Shaft	Dates 1860-1916
5GL.279	Gold Dollar Mine	10/1/1986	Not Eligible - Field	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	DMG	Mine Shaft	Dates 1880s-1920s

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.280	Stone Hole Mine	10/1/1986	Not Eligible - Officially (6/29/1987)	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	DMG	Unspecified Mining Feature	
5GL.283	Semel Mine	10/1/1986	Not Eligible - Officially (6/29/1987)	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	DMG	Adit/Shaft	
5GL.284	Twelve Thirty	10/1/1986	Not Eligible - Officially (6/29/1987)	Heavy Disturbance, Vandalized	DMG	Adit/Shaft	
5GL.286	Golden Cloud	12/1/1987	Not Eligible - Officially (7/1/1988)	Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Unspecified Mining Feature	
5GL.394	Ixl/Thurman Mine	12/15/1989	Needs Data - Officially (3/25/2015)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG-IMP	Mine Shafts, Shaft House, Structural Remains, Boiler House	Dates ca. 1870 to ca. 1915
5GL.409	Japan, Sunshine Mine	12/15/1989	Not Eligible - Officially (5/22/1990)	Destroyed, Total Disturbance	DMG-IMP	Mine shaft	
5GL.412	Perrin Mine	12/15/1989	Needs Data - Officially (5/22/1990)	Fair	DMG-IMP	Shaft, Stope	Dates 1865-1934
5GL.413	Harsh	Nov-90	Not Eligible - Officially (6/25/1991)	Destroyed, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine shaft	Dates 1863-1910
5GL.420	Mollie Newcomb	12/15/1989	Not Eligible - Officially (5/22/1990)	Total Disturbance, Destroyed	DMG	Shaft, Structure, Dump, Fence	Dates 1876 to 1930
5GL.457	Boson Plume	11/1/1990	Not Eligible - Officially (6/25/1991)	Poor, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Adit, structure, Mine Shaft	Dates 1878-1915
5GL.458	Decatur	11/1/1990	Not Eligible - Officially (6/25/1991)	Poor, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shaft, Machinery	Dates 1860-1910
5GL.464	Victoria	11/1/1990	Not Eligible - Officially (6/25/1991)	Poor, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Adit	Dates 1907
5GL.465	Niagra Mine	11/1/1990	Not Eligible - Officially (6/17/2009)	Heavy Disturbance, Ruins, Vandalized	DMG	Shaft, Platform, Wall Alignment	
5GL.480	Bismark	11/1/1990	Not Eligible - Officially (6/25/1991)	Not Listed	DMG	Prospect Pit	Dates 1875
5GL.481	Old Dougherty	11/1/1990	Not Eligible - Officially (6/25/1991)	Poor, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shafts, Stope	Dates 1939
5GL.524	Cataract Mine	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (4/5/1992)	Ruins	DMG-IMP	Mine Shaft, Foundation, Waste Rock Pile, Platform	
5GL.525	The Centennial East Mine	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (6/17/2009)	Not Listed	DMG-IMP	Mine Shaft, Foundation	
5GL.527	Phillips	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially	Unknown	DMG-IMP	Mine Shaft	

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
			(12/4/1998)				
5GL.528	Russell Mine	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Ruins	DMG-IMP	Shaft, Waste Rock Pile, Platform, Pprospect Shaft, Rock Foundation, Structural Remains, Boiler	Dates 1905 to 1950
5GL.529	Robert Fulton	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (4/5/1992)	Not Listed	DMG-IMP	Mine Shaft	Dates 1935
5GL.530	Iron Duke	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (4/5/1992)	Unknown	DMG-IMP	Mine Shaft	Dates 1900 to 1920
5GL.540	Gold Rock (Springdale And Ben J. Claims)	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (4/5/1992)	Not Listed	DMG-IMP	Unspecified Mining Feature	Dates 1890-1935
5GL.546	Free Coinage	11/1/1991	Not Eligible - Officially (4/5/1992)	Heavy Disturbance, Ruins	DMG-IMP	Mine Shaft, Waste Rock Piles, Foundation, Rock Wall	
5GL.557	Historic Ditch	6/8/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (6/24/1992)	Poor, Heavy Disturbance	Powers Elevation	Ditch	Dates 1873
5GL.567	Shearer Residence, Decicco House	10/8/1992	Within Existing District - Contributing	Excellent, Undisturbed	BLM-RGFO	Building	Dates 1880-1889
5GL.568	Historic Mining Feature	9/10/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (11/3/1992)	Ruins	Powers Elevation	Adit, Mining Timbers, Tailings, Walls	Dates 1860 to 1900
5GL.569	Historic Mining Feature	9/10/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (11/3/1992)	Heavy Disturbance, Ruins	Powers Elevation	Shed, Collapsed Shaft, Tailings	
5GL.570	Historic Habitation	9/10/1992	Needs Data -- Officially (11/3/1992)	Deteriorating, Some Disturbance, Vandalized	Powers Elevation	Structure, Foundation	
5GL.571	Historic Mining Feature	9/10/1992	Needs Data -- Officially (11/3/1992)	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance	Powers Elevation	Tailings Piles, Shafts	
5GL.576	Historic Mining Feature	9/10/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (11/3/1992)	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	Powers Elevation	Tailings Piles, Shafts	Dates 1860 to 1920
5GL.577	Historic Mining Feature	9/10/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (11/3/1992)	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	Powers Elevation	Tailings Piles, Shafts	Dates 1860 to 1920
5GL.585	East Centennial Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft	Dates 1898-1977
5GL.586	Golden Opportunity Tunnel	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft	Dates 1910-1920

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.587	Bangor Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft	Dates 1900-1948
5GL.590	Kirk Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft, Foundation	Dates 1879-1939
5GL.591	Calhoun (Ross)	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft	
5GL.592	Calhoun And E. Calhoun	10/1/1992	Needs Data - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft, Foundation, Compressor	Dates 1863-1918
5GL.593	Quartz Hill Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine Shaft	Dates 1880-1918
5GL.594	Mayflower Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1912-1918
5GL.595	West Calhoun	10/1/1992	Needs Data - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine, Shafthouse	Dates 1870-1918
5GL.596	Eldorado	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	
5GL.597	Spring Day Extension	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine	
5GL.598	Lavenworth Mine (Keystone Lode)	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1878-1932
5GL.599	Bon Ton	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	
5GL.600	Payola Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	
5GL.601	Harrison Or Ruby Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Prospect Pits	
5GL.602	Hazard Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	
5GL.603	Stewart And Co.	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shafts, Stope	
5GL.604	Bench Mine And Defiance Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1895 to 1920
5GL.605	Ethan Allen Mines	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1918
5GL.606	Rockford Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shafts	Dates 1910 to 1918
5GL.607	Gomer	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1878 to 1940

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.608	Little Eddie	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Prospect Shaft	
5GL.609	Free American Mine	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	
5GL.610	Harsh (Onoka Mine)	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1862-1918
5GL.614	Capital~North Star	10/1/1992	Not Eligible - Officially (3/9/1993)	Not Listed	DMG	Unspecified Mining Feature	
5GL.625	Peck Mine	11/1/1993	Not Eligible - Officially (4/15/1994)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1879-1939
5GL.629	Hall Mine	11/1/1993	Not Eligible - Officially (4/15/1994)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1860 to 1920
5GL.630	Nelson Mine	11/1/1993	Not Eligible - Officially (4/15/1994)	Not Listed	DMG	Shaft	Dates 1911 to 1930
5GL.715	Belmont Mine	11/1/1993	Not Eligible - Officially (4/15/1994)	Not Listed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1895-1924
5GL.804	Gladstone	3/1/1998	Not Eligible - Officially (6/9/1998)	Not Listed	DMG	Mining Complex	Dates 1890-1910
5GL.806	Imperial	3/1/1998	Not Eligible - Officially (6/9/1998)	Not Listed	DMG	Mining Complex	
5GL.815	Cissler	3/1/1998	Not Eligible - Officially (6/9/1998)	Not Listed	DMG	Mining Complex	Dates 1905-1915
5GL.1117	Lizzie	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shafts	
5GL.1118	Missouri Mine, Mississippi Claim	1/1/1999	Needs Data - Officially (5/11/1999)	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Shafts, Shafthouse, Headframe, Trash Scatter	GLO MS 621, 664, 141, 251, 252, 497
5GL.1119	Sliver	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	3 Mining Features	
5GL.1120	Star Of The West	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1870-1910
5GL.1121	Missouri, Home Protection Claims	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mining Complex	Dates 1876 to 1930

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.1122	Whistler	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1900-1920
5GL.1123	Louisiana	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shaft	
5GL.1124	Holland	1/1/1999	Needs Data - Officially (5/11/1999)	Not Listed	DMG	Mining Complex	
5GL.1125	Smith Placer	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Placer	Dates 1860
5GL.1126	The Centennial West Mine/Cataract	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1905-1920
5GL.1129	Queen Bee	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mine, Water Control Feature	Dates 1860-1910
5GL.1130	Old Jordan, Margaret	1/1/1999	Eligible - Officially (6/17/2009)	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Hoist House, Mine, Foundation, Waste Rock Pile	Dates 1900-1920
5GL.1131	East Saratoga, Vindicator	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1900-1920
5GL.1132	Watham, Timbuctoo	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Destroyed	DMG	Mine	Dates 1903-1920
5GL.1134	Wash Kash	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shafts, Hoist House, Structural Remains	Operated between 1880 and 1900
5GL.1135	Waterloo	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shafts	End date of operations 1910
5GL.1136	Rose Bud	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shaft, Mine Prospect	
5GL.1137	Lutz	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shaft, Stope	
5GL.1138	Lucky Boy	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shaft	
5GL.1139	Sliver	1/1/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (5/11/1999)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	Mine Shafts	
5GL.1140	Historic Mining Feature	4/20/1999	Not Eligible - Officially (7/20/1999)	Light Disturbance	BLM-RGFO	Prospect Pit, Waste Rock Pile, Mine Shaft	

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.1180	Soudan	2/1/2000	Not Eligible - Officially (4/5/2000)	Deteriorating, Heavy Disturbance	DMG--Inactive Mine Program	Mining Complex	
5GL.1188	Historic Isolated Find	5/1/2001	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Isolated Find	
5GL.1353	Springdale	10/30/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1354	Courtland	10/27/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1356	Griffin	10/26/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1357	French	10/26/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Collapsed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1358	Keystone	10/30/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1359	Little Ruth	10/27/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1360	Quaker Lode	10/27/2000	Not Eligible - Officially (1/10/2002)	Ruins, Total Disturbance	DMG	2 Mining Features	
5GL.1370	Alps Mine	10/23/2000	Not Eligible - Officially (3/28/2002)	Fair, Moderate Disturbance	DMG	Shaft	
5GL.1374	Little Ruth	10/30/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1375	French	10/30/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1378	Courtland	10/27/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.1379	Courtland	10/30/2000	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	DMG	Isolated Find	
5GL.2029	Missouri Mine	9/2/2010	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Mine, Shafthouse	
5GL.2030	West Hazeltine Mine	9/2/2010	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Ruins, Heavy Disturbance	DMG	Mine, Waste Rock Pile, Platform, Foundation, Water Control Feature	
5GL.2031	Silver Dollar No. 2	9/2/2010	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Ruins, Light Disturbance	DMG	Mine, Waste Rock Pile, Platform, Foundation, Water Control Feature	
5GL.2039	Blagden Mine	7/9/2010	Not Eligible - Officially (4/6/2011)	Ruins, Light Disturbance	DMG	Mine, Waste Rock Pile	Dates 1860-1900
5GL.2040	Historic Trash Scatter	7/9/2010	Not Eligible - Officially (3/26/2015)	Not Listed	DMG	Scatter	
5GL.2060	Historic Mining Feature	3/18/2009	Not Eligible - Officially (2/26/2015)	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2061	Historic Mining Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Officially (2/26/2015)	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	

Smithsonian Number	Site Name/Site Description	Date initially recorded	Current NRHP Eligibility	Condition When Recorded	Recorded By	Features	Additional Information
5GL.2062	Historic Mining Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Officially (2/26/2015)	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2063	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2064	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2065	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2066	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2067	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2068	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2069	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2070	Historic Mining Isolated Feature	9/25/2012	Not Eligible - Field	Not Listed	BLM-RGFO	Feature	
5GL.2112	Chain O' Mines Mill	3/1/2013	Officially Eligible (2/14/2014)	Not Listed	Mountain States Historical	Mill	

Previous projects within the Russell Gulch Mining District.

SHPO #	Project Title/Description	Contractor	Client	Year
CC.FS.NR48	Negative Results Cultural Resource Inventory for The McManus Driveway Permit Project, Clear Creek Ranger District, Clear Creek County, Colorado	US Forest Service		2010
GL.CO.R1	Class III Inventory of Phase I Remedial Action Locations, Clear Creek/Central City Superfund Site, 0U-4 Gilpin County, Colorado	RMC Consultants, Inc.	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	2007
GL.CO.R2	Class III Inventory of Two Mine Closure Sites, Clear Creek/Central City Superfund Site, OU-4, Gilpin County, Colorado	RMC Consultants, Inc	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	2008
GL.CO.R3	Class III Inventory of Phase II Remedial Action Locations, Central City/Clear Creek Superfund Site, OU-4 Gilpin County, Colorado (Original and Addendum)	RMC Consultants, Inc	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	2008
GL.LM.R12	Dakota Hill Mine Closure, Gilpin County (CR-RG-01-53 (P))	BLM Royal Gorge Field Office	BLM, Royal Gorge Field Office	2001
GL.LM.R2	Cultural Resources Inventory of DeCicco Land Sale Project Area (CR-050-RG-92-46 (P))	BLM Royal Gorge Field Office	BLM, Royal Gorge Field Office	1992
MC.CH.R116	Gaming Area Access EIS: Results of Intensive Cultural Resource Inventories in Jefferson, Clear Creek And Gilpin Counties, Colorado (No. 22233015.00007) (Addendum) ² ; Addendum Report/Determination of Eligibility and Effects, Colorado Department of Transportation Project Sta 119a-044, Gaming Area EIS; Floyd Hill Depot Site (5CC259), Clear Creek County	URS Corporation	Colorado Department of Transportation	2002
MC.LM.R62	Central City East Circuit Replacement Line, Cultural Resources Inventory, Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado (Project #92-CO-22)	Powers Elevation, Inc		1992
MC.LM.R70	Central City West Circuit Replacement Line, Cultural Resources Inventory, Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado	Powers Elevation	Public Service Company of Colorado	1992
CR-RG-15-13-P	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Lewis Color of Title	BLM-Royal Gorge Field Office		

