Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
CRIPPLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON
Cripple Creek Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
on Route 67

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Cripple Creek __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
3rd

STATE
Colorado

CODE
08

COUNTY
Teller

CODE
119

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	X INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER Community

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mayor of Cripple Creek (and various private and public owners)

STREET & NUMBER
City Hall, Bennett Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Cripple Creek __ VICINITY OF

STATE
Colorado

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Registry of Deeds, Teller County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
First Street

CITY, TOWN
Cripple Creek

STATE
Colorado

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Colorado State Inventory

DATE
in progress

__FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
1880 Gaylord Street

CITY, TOWN
Denver

STATE
Colorado

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cripple Creek-Victor mining district was founded late in comparison to other Colorado mining towns. Though gold had been found as early as 1874, it was not until Bob Womack's discovery in Poverty Gulch, after 15 years of unsuccessful prospecting, that the area became interesting to other prospectors. The city of Cripple Creek was officially incorporated in 1892. For sometime after the town sprang up, progress was slow as there was not a great influx of miners into the district. In 1891 the population was less than 500, in 1892 about 2,500, but between that time and 1900 the population had grown to more than 25,000 in Cripple Creek and in excess of 55,000 in the district.

The first town was constructed primarily of wood. In 1896 a fire started in a local dance hall. This fire leveled 15 acres of the town. Only four days later the town was completely razed by another fire. The subsequent town was then constructed of brick and a number of these structures remain today. Though few of these structures are outstanding in themselves, they are indicative of the historic fabric of the town.

1. The Midland Terminal Depot (photograph no. 1) was purportedly erected in the early 1890's thus making it one of the oldest buildings in the town. It is a three-story building with gabled roof. The first level is fashioned of stone while the two upper levels are brick. When the railroad closed the building was unused some years. It now houses the Cripple Creek-Victor Historic Mining Museum. The building sits facing the beginning of Bennett Avenue at its point of junction with Route 67.

2. El Paso County Courthouse (photograph no. 2) is a completely functional two-story building built in 1901. The Courthouse sits at 1st and Bennett Avenue. The building was constructed after Cripple Creek was made the county seat. Constructed of brick with a stone foundation, there are no architectural features of distinction.

3. The Imperial Hotel (photograph no. 3) sits on 5th Street. The Imperial and the Palace (located on Bennett Avenue) were the two outstanding hotels of Cripple Creek. The Imperial was constructed of brick wtih a flat top. In recent years it has been completely renovated on the interior and is now the home of an annual summer production. In the renovation all period materials from various hotels in the state were used. The interior is plush in period furnishings and the bedrooms have brass beds and other late 19th, early 20th century furnishings.

4. The Old Homestead (photograph no. 4) is located on Meyers Avenue which was the center of an extensive "red light" district. A two-story brick building with flat top roof and painted white, the Old Homestead is now operated as a museum.

5. St. Paul's Catholic Church (photograph no. 5) sits on Third Street on a high hill overlooking the west section of Cripple Creek. The Church was constructed early in the 20th century. St. Paul's is one of several other

(continued)

churches in Cripple Creek, none of which are on a grand scale.

6. Mansard Roof House (photograph no. 6) sits on Warren Avenue. This house in English Victorian style seems perfectly out of place. Built by an Englishman in 1908, it is a two story house with a mansard roof. Dormers circle the second floor and there is a bay on the southeast corner off the porch and entrance. There are very few impressive private residences in Cripple Creek.

7. The El Paso County Hospital (photograph no. 7) sits just outside the Cripple Creek city limits on the northwest edge of town. The county hospital built in the first decade of this century, is one of the most impressive of the buildings in the district. Constructed of brick in Greek Revival style, it is a two-story building. There is an enclosed porch entrance (formerly open) on the south facade. A circle solarium is located on the side of this porch. The hospital has been recently purchased and is now used as a guest facility for tourists. The interior has been converted for this purpose. The building is now called Hospitality House.

The town of Victor sprang up shortly after Cripple Creek in 1893. The town is located about five miles southeast of Cripple Creek. Victor has gained the name the city of mines because it was here the biggest and most productive of the mines were located. Battle mountain which sits on the north side of town contained the most successful mines in the district.

The Major Mines of the Cripple Creek Mining District

At the height of mining efforts in the historic mining district more than $18,000,000 was mined. More than 8,000 persons were employed by Miners at an annual payroll of $900,000. In this area were more than 500 mines. Of all these there are several which are outstanding.

The Portland located on Battle Mountain overlooking Victor was the largest and the richest producing $60,000,000 in 50 years. The mine shaft was more than 3,200 feet deep and contained 180 acres.

The Cresson was the second largest producer. The richest vein was found at the 1,200 feet level in 1914. The cavity was termed the "treasure chest."

The Independence was discovered by Winfield Scott Stratton. This mine produced $4,000,000 for Stratton before he sold it for $11,000,000. Total take from the mine's production totalled more than $28,000,000.

The Gold Cain was found by accident in the heart of downtown Victor while moving dirt for a hotel.

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The Pharmacist, this gigantic producer which rendered its founder a millionaire, was haphazardly discovered by the toss of a hat. A.D. Jones was a pharmacist, and knew nothing of mines. At the toss of his hat he selected the location and dug up the Pharmacist.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1890 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In the years in which other Colorado Mining towns were on the decline, one of the world's largest gold fields was discovered in 1891, along Cripple Creek. Cripple Creek ranks near the top, of all the rich gold strikes of the mining era, for the amount of gold recovered and for the amount of people involved in the boom. It has been estimated that in excess of $400,000,000 in gold has been mined in the Cripple Creek district. At its peak, the population of the district was over 50,000 and was served by 3 railroads and two trolleys.

The Cripple Creek district eventually comprised a number of satellite gold camps. These towns, in many cases, were autonomous entities. In 1899 nearly $20,000,000 was produced from the almost 500 mines.

Cripple Creek has lost many of the buildings of the first boom period. There remains,however, a good representation and the buildings constructed during the early 20th century reflect the character of the town. Cripple Creek is situated west of Colorado Springs and is under municipal and various private ownerships.

HISTORY

Cripple Creek district in Colorado is one of the world's most famous gold fields. This area originally pronounced worthless by mining experts, has produced almost 400 million dollars worth of gold since 1891.

Although Cripple Creek sprang up in the early 1890's, the first discovery of gold was made there in 1874. However, at that time little gold was found. In 1884, as the result of the "salting" of an area near Mount Pisgah, a short distance west of Cripple Creek, 3,000 prospectors rushed to that place in search of gold. However, after the hoax was proved, miners were suspicious of new discoveries in the region because they feared another "salted" mine.

The actual discovery of gold at Cripple Creek was the result of the prospecting of Robert Womack, a young cowhand. When 2 Colorado Springs prospectors in 1891 traversed Poverty Gulch, they found Womack working at the bottom of a 48-foot shaft in which he had uncovered a promising vein of gold. Womack called his claim the El Paso and took specimens of the ore to Colorado Springs. At the assay office, it was discovered that the ore yieled almost $250 a ton. Womack subsequently sold his claim. He later died impoverished in Colorado Springs, a ward of loyal friends.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2,300

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	1 3	4 8 6 8 2 0	4 2 8 8 5 4 0
B	1 3	4 8 3 9 4 0	4 2 8 7 3 4 0
C	1 3	4 8 2 8 2 0	4 2 8 9 5 4 0
D	1 3	4 8 5 4 6 0	4 2 9 0 7 9 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Joseph Scott Mendinghall, Historian

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service — 12/9/75

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

1100 L Street, N.W. — 202-523-5464

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Washington — D.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

[NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS] NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL Landmark Designated: ..... date

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

Boundary Certified: Cornelius Heine 12-22-75
Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys — date

Boundary Certified: Acting Director, OAHP 12/22/75
date

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE [NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS]

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

Reports of Womack's discovery did not result in an immediate rush to the region. Experienced miners still refused to believe that any large quantity of ore might be found in that place. In the fall of 1891, a straggling settlement of tents and cabins grew up on the present site of Cripple Creek. Bennet and Myers, owners of the land, after learning that gold had been found on their land, platted out 80 acres for a township which they called Fremont for the explorer John W. Fremont. The lots were eagerly purchased by the miners who later poured into the region. Since there was already a town in the State by the name of Fremont, postal officials refused to accept it as a name for the camp. The name of Cripple Creek was then suggested and was subsequently approved by the Postal Department.

The development of the mines at Cripple Creek was relatively slow. During 1892 most of the mining was from placers, for the great lodes were not discovered until the following year. In that year the population of Cripple Creek rose to 4,000. In 1893 the big mines of the district were discovered and developed. However, in that year as a result of demonitization of silver, thousands of miners were thrown out of work. As a result, many silver camps were forced to close down and the miners flocked to Cripple Creek to dig for gold. It was discovered that the deeper the mines were developed the richer the veins became. In 1894, a railroad was completed to the city. Both a Midland Terminal from Divine, and the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad from Canyon City reached Cripple Creek, the latter one, sending its first train puffing into the camp on July 2 of that year. By 1894 the population had increased to 18,000. By 1896, gold production reached $8,750,000; by 1898, $16,000,000; by 1899, $21,000,000; by 1900, the year's production was $23,000,000. The greatest production appears to have occurred in 1901 when almost $25,000,000 in gold was taken from the region which was surpassed only by a town in Transvaal, South Africa. By this time the district of Cripple Creek, which comprised the towns of Victor, Goldfield, Gillett, Anaconda, Independence, Cameron, Altman, and 2 or 3 smaller ones.

Towns like Cripple Creek prospered. Victor, located on the southern edge of the district rivaled Cripple Creek in size and population. The mines located around the town were by far the most productive in the district.

Unlike most gold mining districts, Cripple Creek has enjoyed an extended prosperity. For almost 2 decades before the veins began to be depleted gold was mined in great quantities. Following 1914 there was a long period of stagnation, but in the early 1930's the district took on new life and in the latter part of that decade population trebled when gold groduction rose to over $5,000,000.

At its height, Cripple Creek had a population of 25,000. At the beginning of the century the camp had 41 assay offices, 91 lawyers, 46 brokerage houses,

(continued)

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88

88 doctors and dentists, 14 newspapers, 70 saloons, and one coroner. Bennett Avenue was a busy street. As the main street of the town Bennett Avenue was congested with the hustle-bustle of the rapid pace of a mining boom town.

Today Cripple Creek is a small community which looks back on its heritage with great pride. The community is in the process of restoring the old Cripple Creek-Victor leg of the Midland Railroad as well as a number of the old buildings of the town.

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----------. Ghost Towns of the Cripple Creek District. Little London Press: Colorado Springs, 1974.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Beginning at the summit of Mineral Hill, elevation 10,225', proceed southwest to the summit of a mountain, elevation 9,855', then proceed to the northeast corner of Mt. Pisgah Cemetery, then south along the east boundary of the cemetery to the southeast corner, then proceed southeast to the summit, elevation 9,731' 1600 feet northwest of Signal Hill, then proceed northeast to the summit of Globe Hill, elevation 10,436', then proceed northwest to the summit of Carbonate Hill, elevation 10,335', then proceed east to the point of origin.

The boundary is established by points of elevation surrounding the town of Cripple Creek in order to provide the discrete natural setting reminiscent of the historic environment. Additionally, it encloses part of the extent of Poverty Gulch where some of the original ore discoveries were made as well as the County Hospital building which is located outside the town limits.

DISTRICT MUSEUM

N: Cripple Creek Historic District

LOC: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Tellen Cty.)

ID: #1 The Midland Terminal, west elevation, looking east

Photo Ref: Photog - Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975
Neg. Filed At - Historic Sites survey, DC

photo #1

-TELLER COUNTY COURT HOUSE-

N: Cripple Creek Histonk Oisthict
Loc: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Teller Cty)
Z:O: #2 Teller County Courthouse, east elevation
[El Paso] Looking SW.

Photo Ref: Photog-Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975
Neg. Filed At - Historic sites survey, Washington
DC

photo #2

HOTEL IMPERIAL 35
IMPERIAL
HOTEL
IMPERIAL HOTEL
2 SHOWS DAILY

N: Cripple Creek Historic District
Loc: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Teller Cty.)

IO: #3 Imperial Hotel,
north + east facades
Looking southwest

Photo Ref: Photog- Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975

Neg Filed at - Historic Sites Survey) DC

photo #3

THE
OLD HOMESTEAD
LAST OF
CRIPPLE CREEK'S NOTORIOUS
PARLOR HOUSES
NOW ON DISPLAY
GOOD2 TOURS OF 10 ROOMS

N: Cripple Creek Historic District

Loc: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Teller Cty.)

ID: #4 The Old Homestead,
west and south elevations,
looking northeast.

Photo Ref: Photog - Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975
Negative Filed At - Historic Sites Survey, Washington D.C.

photo #4

N: Cripple Creek Historic District
Loc: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Teller Cty.)
IO: St. Paul's Catholic Church -
west elevation looking southeast.

PHOTO REF: Photog - Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975
Neg Filed At - Historic Sites Survey, Washington D.C.

Photo #5

N: Cripple Creek Historic District
LOC: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Teller Cty.)

ID: #6 The Mansard Roof House
South and east elevations
Looking NW.

Photo Ref: Photog - Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975
Neg Filed at - Historic Sites Survey, DC

Photo #6

N: Cripple Creek Historic District

Loc: Cripple Creek, Colorado (Teller Cty)

ID:

#7 Teller County Hospital -

South and east elevations, looking NW.

Photo Ref: Photog - Joseph Scott Mendinghall, May 1975

Neg. Filed At - Historic sites survey, DC

Photo #7

CITY HALL
VICTOR
GOLD

CRIPPLE CREEK - VICTOR, COLO.
VICTOR CITY HALL - CAST IRON DETAIL

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

N/LOC: Cripple Creek, Victor_CO

SD: Victor City Hall - Cast Iron Detail

PHOTOREF: NPS Photo (M. Larew) 1977

ERTS MARKET
Coca-Cola

CRIPPLE CREEK - Victor, Colo.
VICTOR St. BETWEEN 3rd & 4th

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

PRINT MADE BY KODAK R NOV 77

N/ LOC: Cripple Creek, Victor, CO.
ID: Victor St. Between 3rd & 4th
Photo Ref: NPS Photo: M. Larew, 1977

CRIPPLE CREEK – VICTOR, COLO.
TAILINGS PILES – Hwy. 67 BETWEEN
CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

Kodak
PRINT MADE BY KODAK R NOV 77

M/Loc: Cripple Creek – Victor, Co
ID: Tailings Piles – Hwy. 67
between Cripple Creek & Victor
Photo Ref: NPS Photo: M. Larew, 1977

APTIST
HURCH

CRIPPLE CREEK - Victor, Colo.
VICTOR BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRD St.

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

PRINT MADE BY KODAK NOV 77

N/LOC: Cripple Creek - Victor, CO
IO: Victor Baptist Church, Third St.
Photo Ref: NPS Photo: M. Larew, 1977

YARBROUGH HARDWARE CO.
Hotpoint
APPLIANCES
2095
GIFTS

CRIPPLE CREEK – Victor, Colo.

FARR BLDG., VICTOR ST.

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

NILOC: Cripple Creek, Victor, CO

ZO: Farr Bldg; Victor St.

PHOTO REF: NPS Photo; M. Larew, 1977

IMPERIAL
HOTEL-MOTEL
CAFE
CAMP
the
LITTLE
LODE
GIFT SHOPPE
YL-700

CRIPPLE CREEK - VICTOR, COLO.

LOOKING WEST ON BENNET ST. - CRIPPLE CREEK

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

Nlcc: Cripple Creek - Victor, CO.
ID: Looking West on Bennet St.
PhotoRef: NPS Photo: M. Larew, 1977

Sarsaparilla
SALOON
Cripple Creek
Gold Jewelry
Kathleen
GREATEST
MINE TOUR

CRIPPLE CREEK - VICTOR - Colo.

LOOKING WEST ON BENNET ST. - CRIPPLE CREEK

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

NARC; cripple creek - Victor, CO
ID; Looking west on Bennet St
PhotoRef; NPS PHOTO - M. Larew, 1977

ROSSER BLK

CRIPPLE CREEK - Victor, Colo.
4th St., S. of Victor St.

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

Kodak
PRINT MADE BY KODAK R NOV 77

NRoc: Cripple Creek-Victor, CO
ID: 4th St, S. of Victor St.
PhotoRef: NPS Photo - M. Larew, 1977

DRUG

CRIPPLE CREEK - VICTOR, Colo
LOOKING NORTH on 4th St. toward the
INDEPENDENCE MINE

N: Cripple Creek - Victor, Co
ID Looking North on 4th St.
toward the Independence Mine

UNSAFE
NO
DANGER

CRIPPLE CREEK - Victor, Colo.

Fourth St., S. of Victor St.

L. to R. Masonic Temple + former Victor Record

NPS Photo: M. Larew, 1977

Kodak
PRINT MADE BY KODAK R NOV 77

N/a Cripple Creek - Victor, CO
ID: Fourth St, S of Victor St
L. to R. Masonic Temple
+ former Victor Record
Photo Ref NPS Photo: M. Larew, 1977

[label fell off but was on side of photo]

N/Loc: Cripple Creek, Victor, Co.

Kodak

PRINT MADE BY KODAK R. NOV 77

Id: Ruins of Mill
— Hwy 67 between
Cripple Creek & Victor

Photo Ref: NPS Photo — M. Larew 1977

BANK

CRIPPLE CREEK – Victor, Colo.
N. SIDE of BENNET St. – CRIPPLE CREEK
L. to. R. #2 of 2

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

N/Loc: Cripple Creek, Victor, CO
ΣO: N. Side of Bennet St.
L. TO. R. #2 of 2
Photo Ref: NPS Photo – M. Larew, 1977

CAFE
IMPERIAL

CRIPPLE CREEK - Victor, Colo.
N. SIDE of BENNET St. - CRIPPLE CREEK
L. to R. #1 of 2

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

N/LOC: Cripple Creek, Victor, Co
20: L. to R. #1 of 2 - N. Side of Bennet St.
Photo Ref: NPS Photo - M. Larew, 1977

THE PALACE BLOCK
PALACE HOTEL
PALACE HOTEL

[Label fell off, but remains next to photo]

N/LOC: Cripple Creek, Victor, CO.

SO: S. side of Bennet St.
L. To. R. #4 of 4

Photo Ref: NPS Photo: Milarew, 1977

THE VICTORIAN VILLAGE
BUCKLE SALE
2.95
3.95
308
SALT WATER TAFFY
Trego's EMPORIUM MALL
HATS
HANDCRAFTS
PONCHOS

CRIPPLE CREEK- VICTOR, COLO.
S. SIDE of BENNET ST. - CRIPPLE CREEK
L. to R. #3 of 4

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

NILOC; Chipple Creek - Victor, CO

ID; S. Side of Bennet St.
L. to R. #3 of 4

Photo Ref: M. Larew, 1977

Kodak
PRINT MADE BY KODAK R NOV 77

JAMISON BLOCK
GENERAL STORE
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN GAL
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN GAL
STORE WIDE SALE

Kodak
PRINT MADE BY KODAK
NOV 77

CRIPPLE CREEK - VICTOR, COLO.
S. SIDE OF BENNET ST. - CRIPPLE CREEK
L. TO R. #2 OF 4

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

N/Loc: Cripple Creek, Victor, CO
ID: S. side of Bennet St. - L. to R.
#2 of 4

Photo Ref: NPS Photo
McLaren, 1977

GOLDEN BURRO
CURIOS GIFTS JEWELRY
GOLDEN BURRO
SOUVENIRS CARDS FILM
ASPEN BLK
ILAND
ILAND
The Brass Ass
NATIONAL AWARD
WINNING STORE
The Brass Ass of Cripple Creek
The Brass Ass of Cripple Creek
Mollie
WORLD
GOLD
The Brass Ass of Cripple Creek

CRIPPLE CREEK - VICTOR, Colo.
S. SIDE of BENNET St. - CRIPPLE CREEK
L. to R. #1 of 4

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

N/LOC: Cripple Creek, Victor, Co.
ID: S. Side of Bennet St.
L. to R. #1 of 4
Photo Ref: NPS Photo - M. LareW, 1977

CONOCO
STOP
COLO
67

CRIPPLE CREEK – VICTOR, Colo.

VICTOR HOTEL, Victor & 4th sts.

NPS PHOTO: M. LAREW, 1977

NILOC: Cripple Creek, Victor, CO.

ID: Victor Hotel, Victor & 4th sts.

Photo Ref: NPS Photo M. Larew, 1977

PRINT MADE BY KODAK R NOV 77 Kodak

cripple creek - Victor, CO
Christian Science Church
M. Larew, 1979

BARGAIN STORE
EMPORIUM
BARGAIN STORE

#10 Smisek

Box 670

Cripple Creek

Colo. 80813

CRIPPLE
CREEK

#14

Smisek
Box 670
Cripple Creek
Colo. 80813

O.W.L.

42

Main street of Cripple Creek, Co.
East view. Mount Pisgah
may be seen in the right
background. Photograph by Ray H. Mathison,
October 1958. Negative in Region Two Office
Omaha, Nebraska Library.

-42-

Cripple Creek,
Colorado
(birdseye view)
from the NE.
Photograph by Ray
H. Mattison,
October
1958.

Negative in
Region Two
Office Library
Omaha,
Nebraska

-C70

Cripple Creek as you approach
from the north on
Colorado 67

August 8, 1969

Bennett Avenue looking east
-note banners over street
in the distance

August 8, 1969

Tourists' narrow-gauge railroad

August 8, 1969

YUTY BUILDING
CAFE

1896 buildings on north side of Bennett Avenue

August 8, 1969

KODAK
SAFETY
FILM
2/1
13

Cripple
Creek,
Colo

IMPERIAL HOTEL
21 ANNUAL
JUNE 15 SEPT 7
GOLD CAMP
Conducted
TOURS
BUS DEPOT
GOLD CAMP TOURS
KEEP
RIGHT
BANK
HOSPITAL
OLD
FASHIONED
REST ROOM
OLD VALLEY
4H CLUB
KODAK
SAFETY
FILM

KODAK SAFETY FILM

2 1 16

KODAK
SAFETY
FILM
10

KODAK
SAFETY
FILM
12

KODAK
SAFETY
FILM
CRIPPLE CREEK TRAVEL PARK
HOSPITALITY HOUSE
11

KODAK
SAFETY
FILM
9

KODAK
SAFETY
FILM
15

10 3/8"

NPS

3 - Colorado Colorado Mining Towns

The business district of Cripple Creek, Colo., from the southwest. Teller County Courthouse on the left.

8/14/49
Photo and data by Grant
Cripple Creek #4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CRIPPLE CREEK NORTH QUADRANGLE
COLORADO-TELLER CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4961 I NW (DIVIDE)
4961 I NE (LAKE GEORGE)
4961 I NE (WOODLAND PARK)
105°15′
105°07′30″
38°52′30″
38°45′
12′30″
10′
50′
47′30″
R. 70 W.
R. 69 W.
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
2 100 000 FEET
2 080 000 FEET
340 000 FEET
370 000 FEET
DIVIDE 4.6 MI.
FLORISSANT 12 MI.
4961 IV (FLORISSANT 1:62 500)
GILLETT 0.1 MI.
4961 I SE (PIKES PEAK)
GILLETT 2.2 MI.
CRIPPLE CREEK 0.8 MI. (CRIPPLE CREEK SOUTH) 4961 II NW
STRATTON 0.3 MI.
0.3 MI. TO COLO. 268
4961 III (COVER MOUNTAIN) 1:62 500
4961 II NE (BIG BULL MOUNTAIN)

BLACK FOREST
PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

Midland
Buchannon Gulch
Putney Gulch
Fourmile Creek
Sheep Rock
Rock Outcrop
Dome Rock
Hay Creek
Ford Ave
Bull Springs
Barnard Creek
Red Mountain
Spring Creek
Rhyolite Mountain
Copper Mountain
Mineral Hill
Carbonate Hill
Mt Pisgah
Mt Pisgah Cem.
Hunts Gulch
County Hospital
Mollie Kathleen Mine
Poverty Gulch
Hoosier Pass
Tailings
Ruins
Tenderfoot Ski Area
BM 9041
BM 9346
BM 9489
BM 9780
BM 10086
BM 10313
BM 10320
BM 8279
BM 9013
BM 9896
BM 9911
BM 9944
BM 10215
BM 10070
BM 10342
BM 10095
BM 10298
BM 10130
BM 10185
BM 10243
BM 10524
BM 10710
BM 10000
BM 10100
BM 10200
BM 10300
BM 10400
BM 10435
BM 10445
BM 10500
BM 10600
BM 10700
BM 10800
BM 10900
BM 11000
BM 11100
BM 11200
BM 11300
BM 11400
BM 11500
BM 11600
BM 11700
BM 11800
BM 11900
BM 12000
BM 12100
BM 12200
BM 12300
BM 12400
BM

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CRIPPLE CREEK NORTH QUADRANGLE
COLORADO-TELLER CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4961 I NW (DIVIDE)
4961 I NE (WOODLAND PARK)
4961 IV NE (LAKE GEORGE)
4961 IV (FLORRISSANT 1:62 500)
4961 II (COVER MOUNTAIN 1:62 500)
4961 II NW (CRIPPLE CREEK SOUTH)
4961 II NE (BIG BULL MOUNTAIN)
4961 I SE (PIKES PEAK)

105°15′ — 105°07′30″ — 38°52′30″ — 38°45′ — 47′30″ — 50′ — 12′30″ — 10′

479 000m E. — 480 — 481 — 483 — 485 — 486 — 488 — 488 000m E.

4302 000m N. — 4301 — 4300 — 4299 — 4298 — 4297 — 4296 — 4295 — 4294 — 4293 — 4292 — 4291 — 4290 — 4289 — 4289 000m N.

R. 70 W. — R. 69 W.

T. 13 S. — T. 14 S. — T. 15 S.

DIVIDE 4.6 MI. — FLORRISSANT 12 MI. — CRIPPLE CREEK 0.8 MI. — STRATTON 0.1 MI. — GILLETT 2.2 MI. — GILLETT 0.1 MI. — 0.3 MI. TO COLO. 268

2 100 000 FEET — 2 080 000 FEET — 340 000 FEET — 370 000 FEET

PIKE NATIONAL FOREST

BLACK FOREST

Midland — Sheep Rock — Rock Outcrop — Dome Rock — Bull Springs — Red Mountain — Mt. Pisgah — Mineral Hill — Carbonate Hill — Copper Mountain — Rhyolite Mountain — Tenderfoot Ski Area — Hoosier Pass — Mollie Kathleen Mine — Tailings — CRIPPLE CREEK — County Hospital

Buchannon Gulch — Putney Gulch — Four Mile Creek — Willow Creek — Oil Creek — Spring Creek — Bernhard Creek — Long Hungry Gulch — Poverty Gulch — Ruide

BM 9041 — BM 9346 — BM 9439 — BM 9780 — BM 8279 — BM 9010 — BM 8862 — BM 8892 — BM X 9137 — BM 10020 — BM 10086 — BM 10313

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS, USGS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1951

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Location of all boundaries are approximate

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

UTM GRID AND 1951 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
GN — MN — 0°07′ 2 MILS — 14° 249 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE — 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET — 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

COLORADO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty
Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.-1967

CRIPPLE CREEK NORTH, COLO.
N3845—W10507.5/7.5
1951

AMS 4961 I SW—SERIES V877

Cripple Creek
Teller Co, CO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GRAYS PEAK QUADRANGLE
COLORADO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 MONTEZUMA 15' QUADRANGLE

Cripple Creek Quad Colorado

(BYERS PEAK) (EMPIRE)

105°52'30" 426 000m.E. 50' 2 MI. TO U.S. 40 (BERTHOUD PASS) 47'30" 1 920 000 FEET 105°45'

39°45' 4400 000m.N. 39°45'

690 000 FEET

42'30" 42'30"

(LOVELAND PASS) (GEORGETOWN)

660 000 FEET

40' 40'

39°37'30" 39°37'30"

4387 000m.N.

434 000m.E.

(KEYSTONE) (MONTEZUMA) (MOUNT EVANS)

DILLON 21 MI.
LOVELAND PASS 8.2 MI.

SILVER PLUME 1.4 MI.
DENVER (CITY CENTER) 51 MI.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS 103 MI.
DILLON 12 MI.

GEORGETOWN 7.4 MI.

T. 4 S.

R. 75 W.

22

Hassell Lake 11335
Woods Creek
PACK TRAIL
Ruby Creek
JEEP TRAIL
Engelmann Peak 13362
Robeson Peak 13140
Woods Mountain USLM NO. 12940 12730
Mount Parnassus 13574
Bard Peak 13641
Bard Creek
Sherman Mtn
Silver Plume Mountain 12477
Brown Gulch
Herman Gulch
Watrous Gulch
Thompson Gulch
Cloud Gulch
Pinkerton Gulch
Clear Creek
Silver Plume Campground
Bethel Campground
BM 10364
BM 10332
BM 10181
BM 10082
BM 9845
BM 9774
Graymont
BM 9651
BM 9464
Silver Cloud Mine
W&M Mine
Hamill 9497
Golden Belt Tunnel
Hamill Mine
Johnny Bull Mine
OLD RR GRADE
FOREST BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST
Deadman Gulch
Pendleton Mountain 12276
Wide Awake Gulch
Quartz Creek
Kearney Gulch
Mount Sniktau 13234
Baker Mountain
Grizzly Gulch
Stevens Gulch
Ganley Mountain 12902
Josephine Mine
San Juan Tunnel
Grizzly Tunnel
CLEAR CREEK CO
SUMMIT CO
Loveland Pass Tunnel (Exploratory Bore)
West Portal
North Fork Snake River
Arapaho Basin Ski Area
Grizzly Peak 13427
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Torreys Peak 14267
Grays Peak 14270
Lenawee Mountain
Chihuahua Gulch
Ruby Gulch
Kelso Mountain 13764
McClellan Mountain 13587
Mount Edwards
Grays Lake
Horseshoe Basin
Stevens Mine
Santiago Mine
Waldorf Mine BM 11390
Argentine Pass BM 13207

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
as part of the Department of the Interior program
for the development of the Missouri River Basin

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1953. Field check 1958

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations
Land lines unsurveyed in T. 4 S.-R. 75 W. except Sec. 22
All other land lines omitted because of insufficient data

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

14° TRUE NORTH MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1958

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

COLORADO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route

GRAYS PEAK, COLO.
NE/4 MONTEZUMA 15' QUADRANGLE
N3937.5—W10545/7.5
1958

Cripple Creek
Teller Co, CO

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.-1962-NS
M R-229 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CRIPPLE CREEK SOUTH QUADRANGLE
COLORADO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

4961 I SW (CRIPPLE CREEK NORTH)
4961 I NW (FLORISSANT) 1:62 500
4961 I SE (PIKES PEAK)

Cripple Creek Historic District
U.S.G.S. 7.5' series map
Cripple Creek North, Colorado
Quadrangle (1951)
Cripple Creek South, Colorado
Quadrangle (1951)
UTM
A 13/486820/4288540
B 13/483940/4287340
C 13/482820/4289540
D 13/485460/4290790

Cripple Creek

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS, USGS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1951

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Locations of all boundaries are approximate

1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

UTM GRID AND 1951 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
State Route

CRIPPLE CREEK SOUTH, COLO.
N3837.5—W10507.5/7.5

1951

AMS 4961 II NW—SERIES V877

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

CRIPPLE CREEK SOUTH QUADRANGLE
COLORADO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(FLORISSANT) 1:62 500

105°15′ — 479000m.E. — 12′30″ — 2 100 000 FEET — 105°07′30″

38°45′ — 4288000m.N. — 42′30″ — 330 000 FEET

COLORADO SPRINGS 44 MI.
DIVIDE 18 MI.
67
R. 70 W. 10′ R. 69 W.
1.5 MI. TO COLORADO 67
(PIKES PEAK)

CRIPPLE CREEK
Mt Pisgah Cemetery
Lookout Point
Signal Hill
Rattlesnake Gulch
Dead Gulch
Hungry Gulch
Gold Gulch
Arequa Gulch
Poverty Gulch
Squaw Gulch
Fairview
Gold Hill
Globe Hill
Stratton
Forest Queen Mine
Ironclad Hill
Midway
Wild Horse Mine
Altman
Independence
Joe Dandy Mine
Raven Hill
Anaconda
Chicken Hawk Mine
Guyot Hill
Beacon Hill
Rosebud Hill
El Paso Mine
Gold Dollar Mine
Elkton
Elkton Mine
Victor Shaft Mine
Squaw Mountain
Goldfield
Ajax Mine
Portland Mine
Victor
Victor Com
Hollywood
Oil Tanks
Grouse Mountain
Straub Mountain
Little Pisgah Peak
Mitre Peak
Nipple Mountain
Rock Outcrop
Wilson Ruins
Water Tanks
Tailings
Transformer Station
Cameron Mine
School Section Mine
Tunnel
Pipe Line
Telephone Line
Power Line
Trail

TELLER CO
FREMONT CO

T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.

(COVER MOUNTAIN 1:62 500)
1.4 MI. TO COLORADO 336
ADELAIDE 1.4 MI.
(BIG BULL MOUNTAIN)

290 000 FEET — 4276000m.N.

38°37′30″ — 2 080 000 FEET — ELDRED 4.2 MI. — 12′30″ — (COOPER MOUNTAIN) — R. 70 W. 10′ R. 69 W. — 488000m.E. — 105°07′30″

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1962
MR 3225

(COVER MOUNTAIN) 1:62 500

(PHANTOM CANYON)

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS, USGS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1951

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Colorado coordinate system, central zone

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Locations of all boundaries are approximate

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

14°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1951

SCALE 1:24000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

COLORADO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

CRIPPLE CREEK SOUTH, COLO.
N3837.5—W10507.5/7.5

1951

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Cripple Creek
Teller Co, CO

Letter July 3, 1961 to owner of Cripple Creek, Colorado notifying him of eligibility of Landmark status, signed by Acting Director Scoyen.

Owner; Mayor of the city of Cripple Creek; Cripple Creek, Colorado

Letters also sent to: Sen. Gordon Llewellyn Allott, 6-29-61
Sen. John Albert Carroll, 6-29-61
Cong. J. Edgar Chenoweth, 6-29-61

Dutton - Int. 4748

Sacramento sites not included - they were the subject of a special press release May 19, 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

~~missing: Appomattox, Va.~~ Christ Church, Lancaster Co. Va. ~~ado Press Release, May 30~~ - 1961.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release JULY 4, 1961

SECRETARY UDALL DECLARES 43 MORE SITES ELIGIBLE FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

Forty-three additional sites commemorating America's historical heritage are eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today.

These sites possessing exceptional historic value to the American people are described in four new studies in the National Park Service series. The Registry eventually will cover all major periods of human history in the United States.

The 43 sites are included in the studies: Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860, two subthemes under Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898 entitled The Mining Frontier and Great Explorers of the West; and a supplement to the subtheme Military and Indian Affairs entitled Indian Affairs.

Secretary Udall said that the Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by States, other public agencies, or historical societies, and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain them.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. This program was authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which provided for a "survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Owners or administrators of sites found eligible for Landmark status may apply to the National Park Service for such recognition and will receive a certificate. Suitable markers will be furnished upon request.

To date there have been 377 sites recommended for landmark status. Of these 255 have been found eligible.

Descriptive summaries of the sites in the presently announced theme studies are attached. A list of themes under study is also attached. Additional studies will be announced from time to time. The various theme studies may be published later for public distribution. Only reading copies are currently available.

x x x

P.N. 96122-61

Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860

In the study of "Political and Military Affairs, 1830-1860," 14 sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Twelve of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Lindenwald, New York. As the home of Martin Van Buren, from 1841 until his death in 1862, no other structure is so intimately associated with the eighth President of the United States. Since Van Buren's death, the property has passed through several hands, but has not suffered major alterations. Located east of Kinderhook, New York, on State Route 9H, the house is privately owned.

2. Sherwood Forest, Virginia. This was the home of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, during the last 20 years of his life. The house is little changed from the time of the President's occupancy. The 1,000-acre estate includes a 12-acre yard surrounding the house with a variety of ancient trees and remains of formal gardens. The house is furnished with original pieces and family mementos. Located near Charles City, Virginia, on State Route 5, the house is still owned by the Tyler family.

3. James K. Polk Home, Tennessee. Built in 1816 by Samuel Polk, father of James K. Polk, this was the home of the future President for several years during his young manhood. The house remained in the family for many years then changed owners several times before being purchased by the State of Tennessee and the James K. Polk Memorial Association in 1929. It was opened to visitors in 1930. The James K. Polk Home is located on U. S. Highways 31 and 43, Columbia, Tennessee. It is owned by the State of Tennessee and administered by the James K. Polk Memorial Association of Nashville and the James K. Polk Auxiliary of Columbia.

4. Springfield, Kentucky. Springfield was the home of Zachary Taylor for more than 20 years prior to the beginning of his military career in 1808. It was the scene of his marriage, and the birthplace of five of his six children. When Taylor died in the White House in 1850, his body was brought back to rest at Springfield in the family burial ground, which later served as the nucleus of the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery. Springfield has passed through the hands of several private owners. Constructed of brick, the 3-story house of 8 rooms evidently has not undergone extensive alteration since Taylor lived there. Located at 5608 Apache Road, Louisville, Kentucky, it is privately owned.

5. Franklin Pierce Homestead, New Hampshire. This dwelling, built in 1804, was the home of Franklin Pierce. Although other houses were occupied by Pierce for shorter intervals later, the family home at Hillsboro is most intimately associated with him, since it was his home from infancy until his marriage in 1834. It is also the dwelling most typical of his time and background. The Pierce Homestead is a handsome example of New Hampshire village architecture. It consists of 2 stories containing 8 rooms. Architectural investigation has disclosed the character of the interior at the time of Pierce's occupancy. Located in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on State Route 31, it is owned by the State of New Hampshire.

6. Wheatland, Pennsylvania. Wheatland was the home of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, from 1849 until his death in 1868. Wheatland was built in 1828 on the order of one William Jenkins who also named the estate. After Buchanan's death, the house passed through the hands of several private owners before it was acquired by a foundation. Wheatland has been spared remodeling and major alteration. It is a two and a half story brick house containing 17 rooms with furnishings appropriate to the Buchanan period, including many pieces belonging to Buchanan. The house and grounds are in excellent condition and are open to visitors. It is located on State Route 340 in the western outskirts of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and is owned by the James Buchanan Foundation for the Preservation of Wheatland.

7. "Old Main," Knox College, Illinois. "Old Main" constitutes the best preserved physical remains relating to the historic Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. These debates brought nationwide attention to Abraham Lincoln and keynoted the momentous issues of the sectional controversy carrying the Nation toward disunion and civil war. Extensive restoration of the building's interior was carried out in 1937. The exterior, carefully restored in the 1930's, has retained its original appearance to a remarkable degree. "Old Main" is located on the campus of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, facing South Street and is owned by the college.

8. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, New York. Brooklyn's Plymouth Church was a foremost center of anti-slavery sentiment between 1847 and the outbreak of the Civil War. Its minister during this period was the famed Henry Ward Beecher. From its pulpit spoke such notable opponents of slavery as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and John Greenleaf Whittier. The original church building has changed little since it was opened in 1850. Plymouth Church is located at 75 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York City. It is owned by Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational), Brooklyn, New York.

9. Cooper Union, New York. Here on February 27, 1860, Abraham Lincoln spoke to a large and influential audience concerning the mounting crisis dividing North and South and threatening to destroy the Union. The address made Lincoln more widely known in the East. From it he emerged as a formidable rival to Senator William H. Seward for the Republican Presidential nomination. Cooper Union, in addition to serving as an educational center for more than a century, has been a forum for important issues in the history of the last 100 years. Located at Cooper Square, 7th Street and 4th Avenue, the site is owned by Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York 3, New York.

10. Okeechobee Battlefield, Florida. On the northern shore of Lake Okeechobee, on Christmas Day, 1837, Zachary Taylor won a decisive victory over a band of Seminole and Mikasuki warriors. The battle was a turning point in the Second Seminole War. The battlefield location is well established. A monument, erected in 1939 by descendants of Colonel Gentry (killed in the battle) and the Florida Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, stands at the southwestern edge of the field. The site, located 4 miles southeast of Okeechobee, Florida, on U. S. Highway 441, is privately owned.

11. Fort Jesup State Monument, Louisiana. Fort Jesup was the most southwesterly military outpost of the United States from its establishment in 1822 until the Mexican War. From there, in 1845, Zachary Taylor's Army of Observation marched to launch the opening campaign of that war. During 1845, with the frontier moved far to the west, Fort Jesup was inactivated. Fort Jesup State Monument was established in 1957 and consists of some 22 acres. The only remaining building, a log kitchen, has been repaired and furnished with period reproductions as well as authentic utensils. One of the officers' quarters has been reconstructed and is used as a visitor center and Park office. Fort Jesup is located on Sabine Parish, Louisiana, 7 miles northeast of Many on State Highway 6, and is owned by the State.

12. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. The Naval Academy at Annapolis has produced the top ranking career officers who have commanded the United States Navy for more than a century. At once a college and technical and vocational school, it has played a significant role in American education and military affairs. Established in 1845, at the Army's former Fort Severn, it was known first as the Naval School. In 1850 the name was changed to the U. S. Naval Academy and in the following year, a 4-year course of study was inaugurated with summer cruises to give practical experience to young midshipmen. The Naval Academy is located on the west side of the Severn River, with its main entrance at Maryland Avenue gate. It is owned by the United States Government.

13. Mesilla, New Mexico. One of New Mexico's most historic towns of territorial days, Old Mesilla preserves much of the charm and flavor of the past. Over the Plaza of Mesilla on July 4, 1854, the United States flag was first raised in the territory of the Gadsden Purchase. Mesilla was an important stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail route. During the Civil War, Mesilla was first Confederate headquarters, and later Union headquarters. Old Mesilla was associated with the range cattle industry and with such frontier figures as Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid. Located two miles from Las Cruces, New Mexico, in Dona Ana County, Mesilla is in private and municipal ownership.

14. Sangamon County Court House, Illinois. In this building, the fifth capitol of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln sat in the State legislature and argued cases before the State Supreme Court. It was here also that he accepted Republican nomination for Senator in the historic contest with Stephen Douglas. On that occasion he made the famous "House Divided" speech. Here too, his body lay in state before internment. The building is therefore intimately associated with the events leading up to the Civil War. Located in the center of the business district in Springfield, Illinois, the building is owned by Sangamon County.

In addition, six sites relating to this period are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia

2. The Second Bank of the United States, Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania

3. Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming

4. Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico

5. Everglades National Park, Florida

6. Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida

* * * * * * * *

The Mining Frontier - Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898

In the study of the Mining Frontier, 16 sites in non-Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value for the purpose of commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. They are as follows:

1. Bodie, California. One of the best preserved gold mining "ghost" towns of the Far West, the first strike here was in 1859. In the 1870's the town reached its peak with a population of about 10,000 people. One mine yielded nearly $15,000,000 in a 25-year period. Total output up to World War II, when mining was discontinued, is estimated at $70,000,000. Located in Mono County, only a few miles from the high Sierra Nevadas, the more than 100 surviving deserted buildings are unusually well preserved. It is privately owned.

2. Coloma, California. John Marshall, a foreman for John Sutter, discovered gold here on January 24, 1848, while building a sawmill tailrace. This resulted in the greatest series of gold strikes on the North American continent, and one of the greatest in the history of the world. The California gold rush followed in the wake of Marshall's discovery. At the time of the gold discovery there were only a few thousand Americans in California. The next year there were 100,000, and in 1850 California was admitted as a state. The California gold discovery had incalculable consequences on the economic and political development of the United States. Located 7 miles west of Placerville on California State Highway 49; the site is owned by the State of California.

3. Columbia, California. A gold town dating from 1850, Columbia today probably has more original buildings than any other town of the Mother Lode country. At one time it was the third largest city in the state. Its surrounding mining district yielded about $90,000,000 in gold. Unlike most of the gold camps, Columbia was never completely deserted. The site is located 60 miles east of Stockton and is in private and State ownership.

4. New Almaden, California. Here were discovered the first quicksilver deposits in North America. It is the oldest mine in California, and has been one of the four greatest sources of quicksilver in the world. It has yielded greater value than any mine in California, and produces about one-third the mercury mined in the United States. Since 1927 the New Almaden mines have been active only intermittently. At present they are inactive. New Almaden is located 14 miles south of San Jose, California, and is in private ownership.

5. San Francisco Old Mint, California. A San Francisco branch mint was established in 1854 as a result of the discovery of gold in 1848. The added flood of silver from the Comstock Lode in the 1860's necessitated enlargement of the mint and a new one, begun in 1869, was completed in 1874. It was placed on an independent basis and soon became the principal mint in the United States and the chief Federal deposit for gold and silver produced in the western states. It possesses architectural distinction and is considered a fine example of 19th century Federal building architecture. One of the few remaining structures in downtown San Francisco that survived the 1906 earthquake, the building is located at Fifth and Mission Streets and is in Federal ownership.

6. Virginia City, Nevada. Virginia City, the great community of the rich Comstock Lode, was the greatest silver strike in the United States. From their discovery in 1859, the Virginia City mines yielded $300,000,000 in gold and silver in the next 20 years. Largely because of the wealth, population, and influence that accompanied the exploitation of the Comstock Lode, Nevada became a territory in 1861 and a state in 1864. The great wealth of the mines resulted in many fine brick and stone buildings, rather than the usual board structures of a boom camp. Many of these buildings survive. Virginia City is located 16 miles south of Carson City, Nevada, and is in private ownership.

7. Tombstone, Arizona. Tombstone is probably the most celebrated in story and popular folklore of the mining towns of the southwest frontier. It grew up after Ed Schiefflin's discovery of silver there in 1877. By 1881 it had 7,000 population, and an unrivaled reputation for lawlessness and violence. The Wyatt Earp-Clanton feud and the climactic OK Corral gunfight are known to every schoolboy. The town is unusually well preserved and is one of the finest surviving examples of the authentic boom towns of the once wild west. It is privately owned.

8. Central City, Colorado. Central City, center of the first great mining boom in Colorado, for many years ranked next to Denver in size. Most of Colorado's mining law originated at Central City. Gold was mined at Central City until 1919; only intermittently since then. Most of the old buildings surviving today were built after the fire of 1874. Central City was a cultural center in its day, and in recent years has been restored to that role. The town still retains the atmosphere of an old mining town. It is owned by the Central City Opera House Association, and private individuals.

9. Cripple Creek, Colorado. Discovery of gold at Cripple Creek in 1891 resulted in one of the biggest gold strikes of the mining era in the United States. At its peak the Cripple Creek area

had a population of 40,000 and was served by five railroads, had 41 assay offices, 46 brokerage houses, 14 newspapers, and 70 saloons. About $400,000,000 in gold were taken from the Cripple Creek area. The railroad station is a municipally owned museum; otherwise, the site is in private ownership.

10. Leadville, Colorado. At its peak, Leadville was the world's greatest silver camp. It has been an important producer of gold also, and has yielded a greater number of minerals of total value over a longer period than any other United States mining area. Because of this, the city has had an unusual degree of stability for a mining community, and a relatively large number of early buildings survive. The mining boom which began in the early 1860's at Leadville continues as an important activity to the present day. It is in private ownership except for State ownership of the Healy Cabin and the Dexter Cabin.

11. Virginia City, Montana. The gold strike at Alder Gulch in 1863 was one of the greatest in the West. Virginia City grew up on the spot, and at its peak from 1865 to 1875, had a population of about 10,000. One of the best known vigilante groups came into existence at Virginia City and Bannack to deal with the notorious Henry Plummer gang of outlaws which plundered gold shipments. The lower and more historic part of Virginia City is owned and has been restored by Charles A. Bovey. The remainder is also in private ownership.

12. Butte, Montana. Butte is the center of the largest copper mining region in the world. Since 1864, an area of less than five square miles has produced more than two billion dollars worth of mineral wealth. Mining began with silver, but in the 1870's the copper discovered proved to be the area's great mineral wealth. Butte is still a great copper producing center, and is in private ownership.

13. Bannack, Montana. Bannack, Montana's oldest town, was the first territorial capital. Gold was discovered there in 1862 and a mining camp of 1,000 people quickly arose. The Alder Gulch (Virginia City) gold discoveries, 90 miles away, however, soon eclipsed those at Bannack. Bannack had the first quartz mine and stamp mill in Montana Territory. The place retains the atmosphere of a frontier mining camp. It has a large number of original buildings, and since it always remained a small town and was not abandoned until 1938, it underwent very little change since its earliest period. It is a fine example of an authentic mining ghost town. The site is in State ownership.

14. Deadwood, South Dakota. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 led to the opening of the area to miners despite treaties with the Sioux forbidding this area to white exploitation. Deadwood soon became a wild miner's camp attracting an assortment of notorious persons. The Homestake Mine produced most of the $550,000,000 in mineral wealth that has come from the Black Hills since 1875. Deadwood is in private ownership.

15a-

15. Silverton-Telluride Area, Colorado. Silverton and Telluride are the two principal towns in the San Juan basin of southwestern Colorado and the center of a rich gold, silver, lead, and copper mining district that played an important part in the economic development of the Rocky Mountain area. The mineral wealth of this high, isolated mountain country was brought out by narrow gauge railroads, of which the Durango-Silverton branch of the Denver, Rio Grande, & Western is the only remaining one maintaining passenger service. The area is privately owned.

15a -

16. Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad, Colorado. This 45-mile stretch of narrow gauge railroad tract was completed in 1882 along the gorge of the Las Animas River between Durango and Silverton. It climbs 2,800 feet to an elevation of 8,302 feet in that distance. Its purpose was to bring gold and silver ores of the Silverton area to smelters at Durango. As the sole surviving regularly scheduled passenger narrow gauge railroad in the West, it is an important historical survival of a facility that played a significant role in the history of the Rocky Mountains.

ftal 17-

There are no historic sites representing this theme in the National Park System, although Yosemite National Park has a great many associations with the mining era of California and its early history is directly related to it.

* * * * * * * *

Great Explorers of the West

In the "Great Explorers of the West" subtheme of "Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries to the Pacific, 1830-1898," five sites not in Federal ownership have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. They are as follows:

1. Chinook Point, Washington. The discovery of the Columbia River, in 1792, by the American Capt. Robert Gray, marked the climax of a long search for the legendary Great River of the West, and gave the United States a valid claim to the Northwest under international law. Chinook point, overlooking the mouth of the river, is a salient landmark at the discovery site. It is located along U. S. Highway 101, and is owned by the State of Washington.

2. Pike's Peak, Colorado. One of the best known landmarks of the West, it was discovered by Zebulon Pike on his 1806 expedition. Both the peak and its name serve as eternal reminders of Pike's explorations for the infant United States. Located west of Colorado Springs, Colorado, the mountain is owned by various private individuals.

3. Pike's Stockade, Colorado. Here Zebulon Pike raised the American flag over what was actually Spanish soil, and was taken into custody by Spanish soldiers. The location of the stockade has been verified through descriptions in Pike's journal, supplemented by testimony of old settlers. Located four miles east of Sanford, Colorado, in the San Luis Valley, it is owned by the State of Colorado.

4. South Pass, Wyoming. As the earliest passage of the Rocky Mountains, South Pass was used more than any other route by westbound settlers. The significance of the Pass in western development is hard to exaggerate. It figured in every major phase of western United States history. Effective discovery of the Pass was made by Jebediah Smith in 1824, when, with a party of William H. Ashley's trappers, he crossed the Pass in search of richer beaver-trapping territory. Although members of the returning Astoria party may have crossed South Pass, our real knowledge of it dates from Smith's crossing. Located in western Wyoming, on State Highway 28, South Pass is in private ownership.

5. Walker Pass, California. The discovery of this pass by Joseph Walker, the famous mountain man, established a new route to California. Through this pass in 1843 Walker himself led the first emigrant wagon train into California. Later he guided part of Fremont's third expedition over the Sierras by way of this pass. Walker Pass is located 60 miles northeast of Bakersfield, California, on State Highway 178 and is owned by the Federal Government and private individuals.

* * * * * *

Indian Affairs

In the Indian Affairs Supplement to Military and Indian Affairs, eight sites have been recognized as possessing exceptional value. Six of these, not administered by the National Park Service, are eligible to receive certificates as Registered National Historic Landmarks. They are as follows:

1. Fort Union, North Dakota. As the principal Upper Missouri fur trade depot, a small westward projection of the white men's world, Fort Union afforded northern Plains and mountain tribes their first long contact with the alien white culture. Built in 1828, it was encircled by a wooden palisade guarded by square stone bastions. With the exception of a few cellar pits, little surface evidence of the fort remains today. Located at the east edge of Buford, North Dakota, south of U. S. Highway 2, it is owned by the State of North Dakota.

2. Cataldo Mission, Idaho. In 1848, Jesuit missionaries began construction of the old Mission of the Sacred Heart, using only primitive tools and Indian labor. The Mission played a successful role in educating Indians of Idaho. The peaceful influence of the Jesuits probably was partly responsible for the refusal of the Coeur d' Alenes to join Chief Joseph during the 1844 Nez Perce War. The Mission, completed in 1853, is the oldest building in Idaho. It is located about 20 miles east of Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, on U. S. Highway 10, and is owned and administered by the Catholic Church.

3. Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania. In its 39-year existence (1879-1918), the Carlisle Indian School gave thousands of young Indians elementary education and instruction in mechanic arts, agreculture, and home economics. It represented a sincere effort to better the Indians, and its success prompted founding of other schools. Carlisle and similar schools were important in educating the Indians. Several school buildings survive near the western limits of the current military reservation. Located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on U. S. Highway 11, the old Carlisle School is owned by the United States Government as part of the Army War College.

4. Haskell Institute, Kansas. Established in 1884 as the "Indian Training School," Haskell Institute has continued to be a leader in Indian education. It has had a wide effect on young Indians, preparing students to take part in the Nation's life, and to return to their tribes, improving both their own and their people's social and economic conditions. Today the school offers a four-year high school course supplemented by both vocational and pre-professional training. Located in Lawrence, Kansas, Haskell Institute is owned by the United States Government and administered by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

5. Cherokee National Capitol, Oklahoma. The Cherokee National Capitol is a landmark to one important Indian tribe's solution to the problem of survival when faced with invasion by a technologically dominant civilization. It represents the culmination of successful acculturation beginning in colonial times and continuing into the late 19th century. The Cherokee seem to have recognized early that they could survive only through adjusting their own life-way to changes thrust upon them by the whites. The Cherokee Capitol is located in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and serves as the Court House of Cherokee County.

6. Creek National Capitol, Oklahoma. The Creek National Capitol symbolizes successful adjustment of a tribe whose culture and very existence was threatened by white pressure. Through their earlier Confederacy, the Creeks had had a form of representative government. Building on this tradition, the Creeks, after removal to Oklahoma, developed a government similar to our own. The Creek National Capitol is located in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and is owned by the Creek Indian Memorial Association.

Two sites commemorating this phase of American history are represented and interpreted in the National Park System as follows:

1. Whitman National Monument, Washington
2. Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming

As the result of additional study, two new sites have been added to the list of those recognized as possessing exceptional value in commemorating the military affairs phase of the "Military and Indian Affairs" subtheme of Westward Expansion. They are as follows:

1. Fort Atkinson, Nebraska. One of the line of forts guarding the western frontier, in the 1820's, Fort Atkinson lay south and west of Fort Snelling and held this portion of the line from 1819 to 1827. It served to advance the interest of the Upper Missouri fur trade in this period. The Upper Missouri Indian Agency was located at Fort Atkinson. Although nothing remains of the fort above ground, recent archeological studies have uncovered the fort's foundations. Located about one mile east of the town of Fort Calhoun, the site of Fort Atkinson is privately owned.

2. Fort Concho, Texas. Of the line of forts protecting the Texas frontier, Fort Concho was among the more important due to strategic location at the point where east-west trails converged to avoid the Staked Plains on the north and the desert to the south. Troops from the fort took part in campaigns against the Kiowa and Comanche from 1870 to 1875. Substantial remains of the fort exist today on the south edge of San Angelo, Texas. The buildings are owned in part by private individuals and in part by the City of San Angelo.

* * * * * * * *

96122

EDWIN L. FRY
MAYOR
O. M. CRAIG
TREASURER
E. MURPHY
CLERK

COUNCILMEN
MILES FLEETWOOD
JIM WHITE
JOSEPH BURNS
R. F. TRUMPY

City of Cripple Creek, Colorado...

Cripple Creek, Colo.,
August 18, 1961.

Honorable Gordon C. Allott,
U.S.Senator from Colorado,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Allott:

All of the people of Cripple Creek, Colo were very happy to receive your telegram advising us that the Department of Interior has designated this City as a Historic Side entitled to bronze markers and certificates upon application to the National Park Service.

We would appreciate your advising us whether this designation covers the entire Cripple Creek District which would include the City of Victor and surrounding small towns which were once here and have now disappeared, or is this designation for the City of Cripple Creek, only.

It is our desire to obtain as many markers as possible so that all of the historic sites can be designated for posterity.

We wish to thank you for your efforts in behalf of our District, which will benefit greatly from this publicity.

Sincerely

Mayor.
City of Cripple Creek, Colo.

L 58

EDWIN L. FRY
MAYOR
O. M. CRAIG
TREASURER
E. MURPHY
CLERK

COUNCILMEN
MILES FLEETWOOD
JIM WHITE
JOSEPH BURNS
R. F. TRUMPY

City of Cripple Creek, Colorado...

Cripple Creek, Colo.,
August 18, 1961.

National Park Service,
U.S.Department of Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We have been advised by the Hon. Gordon C. Allott, U.S.Senator from Colorado, that the Department of Interior has designated Cripple Creek, Colo. as a Historic Site entitled to bronze markers and certificates upon formal application to your Department.

We would appreciate it if you will kindly furnish us with necessary information as to the number of bronze markers and certificates to which this City is entitled, also specifications as to size, etc., to enable us to furnish proper data to your Department.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

CITY OF CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

Joe J. Vetter
Mayor.

L58-IBH August 24, 1961

Cripple Creek

Hon. Joe J. Vetter
Mayor of the City of Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek, Colorado

Dear Mr. Vetter:

We have received your letter of August 18 inquiring as to the number of certificates and bronze markers which the Department would provide for Cripple Creek.

Only one certificate and marker are awarded to a historic town or district such as Cripple Creek. Usually, these are presented to the mayor or other public official of the town and may be displayed at any public or suitable place in the town he may select.

Cripple Creek, Colorado, was declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status in a Departmental press release of July 4, 1961. At the same time, Hon. Gordon L. Allott was notified of this action.

On July 3, Director Wirth sent application forms for a certificate and marker, addressed to the Mayor of Cripple Creek. Since they may not have come to your attention, we are enclosing another set for your convenience.

As soon as we receive the completed application forms a certificate and marker will be prepared for Cripple Creek.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Enclosure

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two . w/c of inc.
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:llg 8/23/61

United States Senate

LNP
L58

Washington, D. C., August 23, 19 61

Kahler

Respectfully referred to

REPLY DUE

Mr. John R. Littleton
Branch of History
National Park Service SEP 1 1961
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Per telephone conversation with you today, the attached is forwarded for inclusion in your direct response to Mayor Vetter's inquiries to you.

Your assistance on this is greatly appreciated. And, would you please let me have a copy of your reply for my records.

Gordon Allott, *U. S. S.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45102-2

SEP 19 1961

L58-IBH

Hon. Joe J. Vetter
Mayor of the City of Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek, Colorado

Cripple Creek Col.

Dear Mayor Vetter:

Senator Allott has forwarded us a copy of your letter of August 18, requesting us to provide answers to your questions concerning Registered National Historic Landmark status for Cripple Creek, Colorado.

The Landmark designation for Cripple Creek covers only the community of Cripple Creek itself. In considering Cripple Creek, among other sites typifying the mining frontier in Western American history, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments recognized the fact that both Cripple Creek and the district surrounding it were part of an important mining area. However, it was the Board's opinion that only the City of Cripple Creek possessed sufficient well preserved remains to be eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. The designation, therefore, refers to the historic community of Cripple Creek only and it was the intent of the Advisory Board that the City of Cripple Creek should receive the Landmark Certificate and bronze Marker.

In the case of such historic districts, one marker and one certificate are issued designating the community as a whole as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

We hope this explanation will answer your questions concerning the classification of Cripple Creek, and will be looking forward to receiving your application for the Landmark Certificate and Marker.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

Assistant Director

Copy to: Senator Gordon Allott. W/c of inc.
Regional Director, Region Two. W/c of inc.
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 9/15/61

Cripple Creek, Colo.,
December 14, 1961.

Mr. Charles W. Porter, III,
Acting Chief Historian,
U.S.Department of Interior,
National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of August 24th, file L58-IBH, regarding certificate and bronze marker which the Department would provide for Cripple Creek.

We are attaching copy showing what we would like to have illustrated on the bronze marker, if this is in accordance with the regulations of your Department. The two captions to be 1/2" high letters and the body to have letters 1/4" high.

We are also enclosing application forms for certificate and marker, properly filled out.

Yours very truly,

Joe J. Vetter

Joe J. Vetter,
Mayor

C O P Y

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO.

WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD CAMP.

Gold was discovered in Poverty Gulch in 1886 by Robert Womack. The City of Cripple Creek was incorporated in February 1893, Dr. John A. Whiting being the City's first Mayor.

Two bad fires in April 1896 destroyed a large portion of the City being of wood and frame construction. Rebuilding was started immediately, all business houses on Bennett Ave. being rebuilt in brick and stone. By the end of 1896, the population of the City was 40,000.

By 1900, the City had numerous hotels, brokerage houses, newspapers, grade and high schools, banks, telegraph offices, hospitals and churches.

During boom times, there were over 500 producing mines and approximately one billion dollars in gold was produced. There were three steam railroads and two electric lines serving the district with scheduled trains arriving or departing every six minutes.

Decline of the District started after World War 1 and further depression was due to pegging of price of Gold at $35.00 per ounce in 1932, making it impossible to operate at a profit due to inflation, the depth of the mines and the solid rock formation.

Cripple Creek was declared a Historic Site by the U.S.Dept. of Interior, July 3, 1961.

This plaque erected in 1961 - Joe. J. Vetter, Mayor.

DEC 19 1961

Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner,owners) of Land in front of Museum located in
(name of site)

Cripple Creek (City) Teller (County) Colorado (State)

(I,we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (x) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (x) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I,we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my,our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I,we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I,we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Joe J. Vetter

Joe J. Vetter,
Mayor

Cert to Reg 2 on
4-24-62

January 9, 1962

L58-CHA

Cripple Creek, Col

Hon. Joe J. Vetter
Mayor of the City of Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek, Colorado

Dear Mayor Vetter:

Thank you for returning the completed application forms requesting a Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Marker for Cripple Creek. We will be happy to place an order for the certificate and marker right away.

All of the markers for the Registered National Historic Landmarks contain the same wording except for the name of the landmark site. We are enclosing a photograph of a marker, so that you may note the wording which is used. We did appreciate, however, the summary of the historical importance of Cripple Creek which you enclosed. However, as you will see, we cannot use it on the Landmark Marker. If the site is marked by the State or a local group, we believe information you have given may be used to advantage.

Thank you for your interest. We are happy to include Cripple Creek in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks of our country.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Enclosure

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two. W/cy inc.
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

Cripple Creek, Colo.
January 19, 1962

Mr. Charles W. Porter, III,
Acting Chief Historian,
U.S. Department of Interior,
National Park Service,
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 9th, file L58-CHA, regarding Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Marker for Cripple Creek.

We would greatly appreciate it if you will kindly arrange to place an order for the certificate and marker as shown in the photograph which you sent to us.

We are assuming that this marker will be 17" x 18" as outlined in your original letter.

We wish to thank you for your interest in behalf of our City.

Yours very truly,

/s/

Joe J. Vetter,
Mayor.

FM

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Y

L58-CHA January 30, 1962

Cripple Creek

Hon. Joe J. Vetter
Mayor of the City of Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek, Colorado

Dear Mayor Vetter:

We have received your letter of January 19 asking us to order a Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Bronze Marker for Cripple Creek.

Accordingly, we are placing the name of Cripple Creek on the list of certificates and markers to be prepared. The certificate should be completed within a few weeks. Production of the marker will require several months, since our contractor has a large backlog at present.

We are happy to be able to offer Cripple Creek a place in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks and appreciate your acceptance of the Landmark status.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Acting Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Two. W/c of inc.
Mr. Littleton

WDLogan:bfr 1/30/62

February 8, 1962

L58-CHA

Memorandum

Cripple Creek, Col
v rig 2

To: Regional Director, Region Two

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark Application form for Cripple Creek, Colorado

We are attaching copy of a Registered National Historic Landmark application for a Certificate and Plaque for Cripple Creek, Colorado.

It will be noted that in the space for the name of the site, Mayor Vetter of Cripple Creek has inserted the phrase, "Land in front of Museum." We believe Mayor Vetter has done this to indicate the fact that the city owns that particular bit of property, rather than as indication of the name he wishes used on the Certificate and Marker. Accordingly we will produce the Landmark Certificate and Plaque with the name, "Cripple Creek" unless we are advised otherwise by your office. We would also appreciate your advice as to whom the Marker should be shipped when it is completed.

/S/ CHARLES W. PORTER III

Acting Chief Historian

Attachment

Copy to: Mr. Littleton ✓

WDLogan:gb

L58

FEB 13 1962

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: Acting Regional Director, Region Two

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Landmark application for Cripple Creek, Colorado

We have your memorandum of February 8 together with the application for a certificate and plaque for Cripple Creek, Colorado.

We believe that Mayor Vetter, in placing in the space for the name of the site "land in front of Museum" apparently has indicated the space where he wants the plaque placed. It will be agreeable with us if you will produce the Landmark certificate and the plaque with the name "Cripple Creek." You may send the marker directly to Mayor Vetter.

(Sgd) George E. Baggley

Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

April 24, 1962

L58-CHA

✓Cripple Creek
Ft Atkinson
Reg Two

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Two

From: Acting Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Certificates to be sent to Owners

We are enclosing the following Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for sites in your Region:

1. Cripple Creek, Colorado

2. Fort Atkinson, Nebraska

We regret that the signatures in some instances are slightly blurred. However, we recommend that the certificates be issued as submitted.

Both of the owners of the above sites have requested markers and we will place an order for manufacturing them as soon as we can reach them on the list. At the present time these markers are numbers 73 and 81 respectively on our list.

Lgd

Acting Chief Historian

Enclosures

Copy to: Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha 2, Nebr.

L58

Jan. 15, 1963

Memorandum

To: The Director

From: Acting Assistant Regional Director, Midwest Region

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Names of Owners or Administrators of Sites eligible for Landmark Status

We have your memorandum of January 7 requesting the names of the other mayors of towns which have been selected as historic districts for Landmark status, other than Silverton, Colorado, and Deadwood, South Dakota.

According to our latest information (late May 1962), the administrators are as follows:

Central City, Colorado	George Ramstetter, Mayor
Leadville, Colorado	George Mitchell, Mayor
Cripple Creek, Colorado	Joe Vetter, Mayor
Telluride, Colorado	Not known
Butte, Mont.	Vern Griffith, Mayor
Fort Benton, Montana	Miss Marian Smith, Mayor
Bannack, Mont.	Ashley Roberts, Director, State Parks Div., Helena
Virginia City, Mont.	Charles Bovey, Virginia City, is owner of histroical section.

Thomas E. Whitcraft (signed)
Acting Asst. Reg. Director

In duplicate

COPY

April 5, 1963

L58-CHAH

Hon. Joe J. Vetter
Mayor of the City of
Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek, Colorado

Dear Mayor Vetter:

This is to inform you that we are shipping the Registered National Historic Landmark Plaque for Cripple Creek, Colorado, to you today via Railway Express. We would appreciate it if you would advise us upon receipt of the plaque.

It is a pleasure to have you participate in our Landmark program.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:
Midwest Regional Director
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★ news release

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Forrester 343-4646

For release to PMs April 21, 1967

GEOLOGISTS RENEW STUDIES OF HISTORIC MINING AREA

The famous Cripple Creek gold mining district in Teller County, central Colorado, is the target of a new exploration program by geologists of the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Now inactive, the mines produced about 21 million ounces of gold from 1891 to 1962, although the district's main production ended in 1941.

Preliminary investigations of the Cripple Creek district have been published in a new U. S. Geological Survey Circular. The report indicates the possibilities of large, but low-grade, surface deposits.

Garland B. Gott, of the Survey's Denver, Colo., office, and geologist in charge of the Cripple Creek study, said that "in the vicinity of the Cresson mine - in the south-central part of the mining district - samples from surface rocks within an area about 3,800 feet long, and 500 feet wide averaged 2.5 parts per million gold ($2.50 per ton)."

"If these samples give a true measure of the gold content of these rocks," Gott said, "then a block of ground this large might be mineable by use of modern mass-production methods."

"Judging by the closed mines," the USGS spokesman said, "exploration and mining of veins similar to those that produced gold in the past is not economically feasible today," he added that "the best possibility for the discovery and development of additional gold reserves in the district appears to be large low-grade deposits that can be cheaply mined from the surface."

Gott explained that the Survey's preliminary studies, based on the distribution of 'indicator' elements such as tellurium, silver, and mercury, as well as gold, are designed to determine whether such large low-grade deposits exist.

The Cripple Creek district is located 20 miles southwest of Colorado Springs, and is within 10 miles of historic Pikes Peak. For nearly 75 years its mines - most of them lying within a circle of only about 4 miles in diameter - probed the crater of an ancient volcano, tapping the gold-bearing lodes that occur in narrow fissures within the volcanic rocks.

The report, containing several maps based on results of the sampling program, is the fourth in a series of USGS reports resulting from the Survey's recently intensified nationwide search for heavy metals such as mercury, tin and tantalum, and for precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum. All of these are in short domestic supply. The heavy metals program, being undertaken jointly by the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, is aimed at providing clues to new sources of the metals for further exploration and development by private industry.

Entitled "Distribution of Gold, Tellurium, Silver, and Mercury in part of the Cripple Creek District, Colorado," by Garland B. Gott and others, the report is published as Geological Survey Circular 543. Copies are available free on request from the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 20242, and over-the-counter from the Survey's Public Inquiries offices at the following addresses: 108 Skyline Bldg., 508 2nd Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; 7638 Federal Bldg., 300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles 90012; 504 Custom House, 555 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111; 15426 Federal Bldg., 1961 Stout St., Denver, Colo., 80202; 602 Thomas Bldg., 1314 Wood St., Dallas, Texas 75202; 8102 Federal Bldg., 125 South State St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; South 157 Howard St., Spokane, Washington 99204.

X X X X

H3417 MWR CS PHH December 13, 1972

Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities
Through: Chief, State and Private Assistance

From: Landmark Program Specialist

Subject: Cripple Creek Historic Landmark,
Biennial Inspection, 1972

I visited the town on May 15, accompanied by Dick Strait of the Colorado State Director's Office. We met with Mayor Joe B. Burns briefly, but our main contact was with Mr. Wayne Makin, the owner of the Imperial Hotel (built in 1896) and a member of the City Planning Commission.

The town has kept its historical integrity with the help of a historic district ordinance, although Mr. Makin says it requires vigilance to make sure it is enforced. Most of the present buildings date from after the great fires of 1896. The town was quickly rebuilt following the holocausts. The Cripple Creek Mining District then reached its peak output of gold in 1901 and continued producing until the 1950's.

Except for the Imperial Hotel, which Mr. Makin has restored and partially refurnished to its turn-of-the-century appearance, none of the tourist attractions were open at the time of our visit. These include the Mollie Kathleen Mine, the Cripple Creek Mining District Museum and the Old Homestead Parlour House, a restored and refurnished brothel (copies of brochures attached).

The boundaries I will recommend for the historic district follow the surrounding ridge lines so as to preserve the natural part of the historic setting as well as the actual structures. The only modern intrusion I noticed as we drove into the valley was a water tank perched on the hillside.

The accompanying picture postcards look towards the northwest.

The landmark plaque is still located in front of the museum building.

SIGNED

Donald F. Dosch

Enclosures
cc: Director, WASO w/cy encl.
State Director, Colorado

Green

United States Department of the Interior

H.J. Sheely 1/18/

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-HH

JAN 18 1973

Memorandum

To: Director, Midwest Region

From: Chief Historian

Subject: Receipt of National Historic Landmark Biennial Inspection Report[s]

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of [a] biennial inspection report[s] for the following national historic landmark[s]:

Bannack Historic District, Montana
Cripple Creek Historic District, Colorado

Your continued cooperation in keeping us informed of further developments regarding landmarks in your Region, including changes of ownership and any potential threats to their integrity or existence, will be greatly appreciated.

(Sgd.) A. R. Mortensen

A. R. Mortensen

bcc: PHHS-Mr. Sheely
FNP:HJ Sheely:kr 1/17/73

HP - Montana - Bannack Historic District
Colorado - Cripple Creek Historic District

National Parks Centennial 1872-1972

Green

INT: 6935--72

THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20907
(301) 589-1480

September 3, 1975

National Register of Historic Places
c/o National Park Services
Department of the Interior
18th and "C" Streets N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Gentlemen:

Would you kindly furnish me with one copy each of the nomination application for Cripple Creek, Colorado; Teller County, and Pioneer Square-Skid Row Historic District, Seattle Washington, King County.

Unfortunately I do not have a copy of the 1974 Register supplement, and so I cannot determine if the following places have been nominated or placed on the Register:

1. Larimer Square, Denver Colorado, King County
2. Trolley Square, Salt Lake City, Utah, SL Co.
3. Arrow Press Square, Salt Lake City, Utah, SL Co.
4. Victor, Colorado, Teller County

If the nomination applications are available for the above four places, I would appreciate also receiving a copy of each.

Please advise if there is a fee for the requested materials.

Very truly yours,

C. Warren Giauque
Regional Planning Officer

CWG:rt

Blebovich
9-25-75

Cole
9-25-75

H34-PR

SEP 2 6 1975

Mr. Warren Giaugue
Regional Planning Officer
Maryland-National Capitol Park and Planning
Commission
8787 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20907

Dear Mr. Giaugue:

Thank you for your letter requesting copies of nomination forms. We are enclosing xerox copies of the Cripple Creek, Larimer Square, and Pioneer Square-Skid Road Historic District nominations. The other properties you mentioned have not been nominated. The State Historic Preservation Officers for Colorado and Utah may be able to supply you with information concerning the other properties you mentioned. These officials are Mr. Stephen H. Hart, Chairman, State Historical Society, Colorado State Museum, 200 14th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80203 and Dr. Melvin T. Smith, Director, Division of State History, 603 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102.

We hope this information will be useful to you. We shall be happy to answer any further questions.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) George F. Emery

for

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Stephen H. Hart SHPO Colorado w/c inc.)
Dr. Melvin T. Smith SHPO Utah w/c inc.)

bcc: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region)
Director's Reading File
DI
PR)

FNP: BLEBOVICH:jln:9-25-75 BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PR

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO

Colorado State Museum, 1300 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80203

September 13, 1977

Honorable William Murphy
Mayor of Victor
Victor, Colorado 80860

Dear Mayor Murphy:

I am writing to thank you for hosting and meeting with Ms. Marilyn Larew of the National Park Service and myself on Tuesday, September 6 regarding the Cripple Creek National Historic Landmark boundary.

I was very pleased that you were both concerned and enthusiastic about the possibility of including both of the towns of Victor and Cripple Creek within the district. After touring the town and exploring further the mining area between the towns, it became even more apparent that a district enclosing the entire area would be the most appropriate way of recognizing and protecting this very important area in the history of mining.

You will be interested to know that although Ms. Larew will be touring the mining towns and camps of several other states before making her official report, other regional representatives of the National Park Service seem favorably disposed to seeing Victor included in the landmark district; this opinion is supported as well by Mr. Stephen H. Hart, State Historic Preservation Officer in Colorado.

In the event that you never received the information sent to you in anticipation of our appearance in town, I have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination form which describes the district and delineates the boundaries as they now exist. I have also enclosed the brochures which briefly describes the National Landmark program and the National Register programs.

When we are advised of any further developments regarding the boundary, we will be most pleased to pass them on.

Sincerely,

James Edward Hartmann
Curator, Historic Preservation

cc: Ms. Marilyn Larew ✓
Mr. Stephen H. Hart

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO

Colorado State Museum, 1300 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80203

September 14, 1977

Honorable Creg Robinson
Mayor of Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek, Colorado 80813

Dear Mayor Robinson:

I am writing to thank you for attending the meeting of Tuesday, September 6, with Ms. Marilyn Larew of the National Park Service and myself regarding the Cripple Creek Historic District boundary.

We were especially pleased to learn that the town has passed an ordinance regarding the protection of this National Historic Landmark. We were unable to secure a copy before we left the town, so I would very much appreciate you sending one to us for our files.

You might be interested to know that Mr. Bill Murphy, Mayor of Victor, speaking in its behalf was quite interested in seeing the town included in the landmark. Upon our return to Denver, a meeting was held with other representatives of the National Park Service which was attended by Mr. Stephen H. Hart, State Historic Preservation Officer in Colorado. It was agreed that the landmark could be very much strengthened by the inclusion of Victor and also the heavily mined area and attendant towns located between the two towns.

Ms. Larew will be touring more western mining towns and camps before making her final report, but she seemed quite enthusiastic about the idea of expanding certain of Colorado's mining town boundaries. I will let you know when we hear anything further about the Cripple Creek district boundaries.

Sincerely,

James Edward Hartmann
Curator, Historic Preservation

cc: Ms. Marilyn Larew
Mr. Stephen H. Hart

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: 3-1-78

FROM : Marilynn Lawes

SUBJECT: Cripple Creek - Victor

Larry Kallenberger, Teller County Planning Dept, PO Box 1886, Woodland Park, Colo 80863 - interested in knowing whether + when Victor is added to the Cripple Creek designation - so he can order a highway sign. The county is all for Victor's addition + will help in any way possible.

M.L

5010-109

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Aug 23, 78

Dear Mr Emery,

Can you give us information on how to obtain a National Historic Landmark plaque and Certificate? Peggy Thomas of the Dept. of Interior has been reviewing our application for the 1976 Tax Reform act and has refered us to you as she feels we should be eligible -

The building I am refering to is The St. Nicholas Hospital which was built by the Sisters of Mercy in 1894 (see sketch). It was used as a hospital until June of 1977 when a new one was built. We have purchased the building and are restoring it for use as a hotel.

Since Cripple Creek is a national historic site is it possible for this building to bear a plaque?

Please send us more information -

Thank you for your contribution,

Mr & Mrs. Wayne Swisher

c/o The Heart of Denver

Boys & Girls

Cripple Creek, Colo.

80813

Cripple Creek Hospital • 1894

Hotel St. Nicholas, Cripple Creek, Col. 80813

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

DATE OF REQUEST 8-14-78

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cripple Creek Historic District (NHL)

STATUTE

SHPO OPINION:

[X] CONTRIBUTING

[ ] NON-CONTRIBUTING

[ ] NO COMMENT

STATE	COUNTY
Colorado	Teller

NAME OF OWNER

Wayne E. and Linda L. Smisek

ADDRESS OF OWNER 3rd and Eaton, Box 670
Cripple Creek, Col. 80813

REHABILITATION CERTIFICATION

DATE CERTIFIED AS: AUG 24 1978

[X] CONTRIBUTING [ ] NON-CONTRIBUTING

REMARKS:

2 structures.

USDI -NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER TAX REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION

WASO-155
(9/77)

Mary Callander
9/18/78

H3417-HSS

SEP 1 8 1978

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Smisek
c/o The Hotel St. Nicholas
Box 670
Cripple Creek, Colorado 80813

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Smisek:

Thank you for your letter requesting information on how to obtain a plaque and certificate for the St. Nicholas Hospital, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

We have determined that this hospital is within the boundaries of the Cripple Creek National Historic Landmark. Individual structures like this do not get a plaque or certificate. Both a plaque and certificate have been presented to the Mayor of Cripple Creek for the entire district. However, because the hospital is in the district and judged to contribute to its significance, it should be eligible for tax act benefits.

We hope this information will be of assistance to you. If we can help you further in any way, please let us know. Thank you for your interest in the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) George F. Emery

George F. Emery
Chief, Historic Sites
Survey Division

cc: Mr. Arthur C. Townsend
State Historic Preservation Officer
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203 w/c of inc.

FHR:M Callander:mc:9/18/78:523-5464

bcc: Director's Reading File
HSS-Sheely) w/c of inc.
HSS-Reading File)

HP - Colorado - Cripple Creek

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HSS

Cripple Creek - Victor HD 3-17

Victor + the land intervening should very definately be added to the landmark boundary Cripple Creek was the financial, political, + social center - little as it looks + today Victor was where the working stiffs lived.

Suggest the roads as on sketch map as boundaries but if section lines will work, they make an easier boundary to describe - you will want to see Big Bull Mountain Q to the east of Victor as I suspect the boundary should include part of sec 28, TWP 15S. I think sec 33 is clear. This will make a huge acreage under boundary but the county + SHPO + Victor will support it. Cripple Creek may scream because the towns have always been vicious enemies but that's tough. It's right.

You will not forget the working stiff, will you? Too often these forms are written with an eye

to capitalists & how much loot was pulled out. Coming from Butte you know about labor troubles on the mine camps & that should be there, too — it's a part of the whole too often neglected —

Other maps could be provided by Larry Kallenberger of Teller County Planning Dept see memo.

The Cripple Creek history is probably inadequate.

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE
Colorado

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
XV "Westward Expantion, 1830 to 1898" (Mining Frontier in ~~the Trans-Mississippi West~~)

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
Cripple Creek

4. APPROX. ACREAGE
Undetermined

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)
Private ownership

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

Cripple Creek district in Colorado is one of the world's most famous gold fields. This area originally pronounced worthless by mining experts, has produced almost 400 million dollars worth of gold since 1891.

Although Cripple Creek sprang up in the early 1890's, the first discovery of gold was made there in 1874. However, at that time little gold was found. In 1884, as the result of the "salting" of an area near Mount Pisgah, a short distance west of Cripple Creek, 3,000 prospectors rushed to that place in search of gold. However, after the hoax was proved, miners were suspicious of new discoveries in the region because they feared another "salted" mine.

The actual discovery of gold at Cripple Creek was the result of the prospecting of Robert Womack, a young cowhand. When 2 Colorado Springs prospectors in 1891 traversed Poverty Gulch, they found Womack working at the bottom of a 48-foot shaft in which he had uncovered a promising vein of gold. Womack called his claim the El Paso and took specimens of the ore to Colorado Springs. At the assay office, it was discovered that the ore yielded almost $250 a ton. Womack subsequently sold his claim. He later died impoverished in Colorado Springs, a ward of loyal friends.

Reports of Womack's discovery did not result in an immediate rush to the region. Experienced miners still refused to believe that any large quantity of ore might be found in that place. In the fall of 1891, a straggling settlement of tents and cabins grew up on the present site of Cripple Creek. Bennett and Myers, owners of the land, after learning that gold had been found on their land, platted out 80 acres for a townsite which they called Fremont for the explorer John W. Fremont. The lots were eagerly purchased by the miners who later poured into the region. Since there was already a town in the State by the name of Fremont, postal officials refused

(continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)

Muriel S. Wolle, Stampede to Timberline: The Ghost Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado (Boulder, 1949), 450-482.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS * ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
			October, 1958

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
Ray H. Mattison	Historian	DEC 19 1958

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Colorado	Cripple Creek

7. Importance and Description (cont'd)

to accept it as a name for the camp. The name of Cripple Creek was then suggested and was sebsequently approved by the Postal Department.

The development of the mines at Cripple Creek was relatively slow. During 1892 most of the mining was from placers, for the great lodes were not discovered until the following year. In that year the population of Cripple Creek rose to 4,000. In 1893 the big mines of the district were discovered and developed. However, in that year as a result of demonitization of silver, thousands of miners were thrown out of work. As a result, many silver camps were forced to close down and the miners flocked to Cripple Creek to dig for gold. It was discovered that the deeper the mines were developed the richer the veins became. In 1894, a railroad was completed to the city. Both a Midland Terminal from Divine, and the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad from Canyon City reached Cripple Creek, the latter one, sending its first train puffing into the camp on July 2 of that year. By 1894 the population had increased to 18,000. By 1896, gold production reached $8,750,000; by 1898, $16,000,000; by 1899, $21,000,000; by 1900, the year's production was $23,000,000. The greatest production appears to have occurred in 1901 when almost $25,000,000 in gold was taken from the region which was surpassed only by a town in Transvaal, South Africa. By this time the district of Cripple Creek, which comprised the towns of Victor, Goldfield, Gillett, Anaconda, Independence, Cameron, Altman, and 2 or 3 smaller ones.

Unlike most gold mining districts, Cripple Creek has enjoyed an extended prosperity. For almost 2 decades before the veins began to be depleted gold was mined in great quantities. Following 1914 there was a long period of stagnation, but in the early 1930's the district took on new life and in the latter part of that decade population trebled when gold production rose to over $5,000,000.

At its height, Cripple Creek had a population of 20,000. At the beginning of the century the camp had 41 assay offices, 91 lawyers, 46 brokerage houses, 88 doctors and dentists, 14 newspapers, 70 saloons, and one coroner. Bennett Avenue was a busy street. Myers Avenue, one block south was equally busy but had a different type of trade. According to Muriel S. Wolle, it consisted of "one-storied cell-like cribs, false-front saloons, dance halls and Parlor Houses." In 1906, an overturned stove started a fire which destroyed most of the town. The town was soon rebuilt with stone and brick structures. The population of Cripple Creek in 1940 had dropped to 1,428; in 1950, to 853.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Colorado	Cripple Creek

7. Importance and Description (cont'd)

Very few significant structures have survived in Cripple Creek. One of these is the old depot purportedly erected in 1890. The railroads have since abandoned Cripple Creek, so the old depot now serves as a city museum. Another is the Imperial Hotel where plays of the 1890 era are now held during the summer months. Another is the old jail at the northern part of the town. All that remains of an extensive red light district is the "Old Homestead," a Parlor House. This last structure is now operated as a museum.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

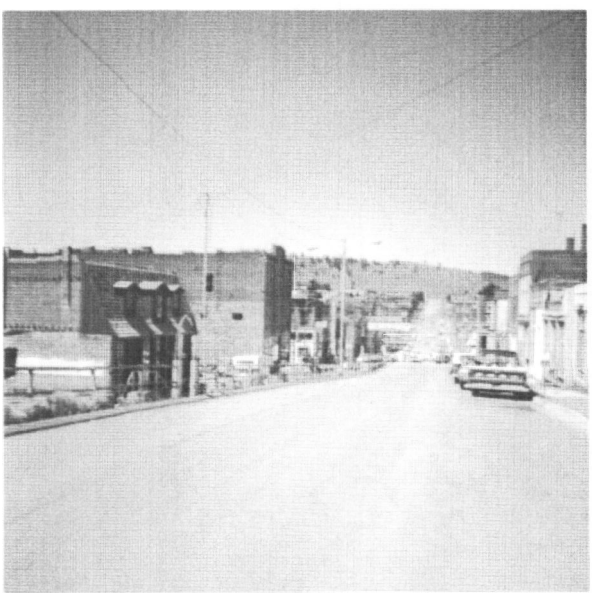
This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Colorado	Cripple Creek

Historical Remains: Cripple Creek, with a population of about 614, is the center of a mining district which includes the lesser towns of Gillett, Cameron, Independence, Goldfield, Dutchtown, Lawrence, Elkton, Mound City, and Anaconda. It still retains much of the early 20th century atmosphere. As an old mining town, it is becoming a popular tourist attraction. Of the towns in the district, Cripple Creek would be the most eligible site for landmark status.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

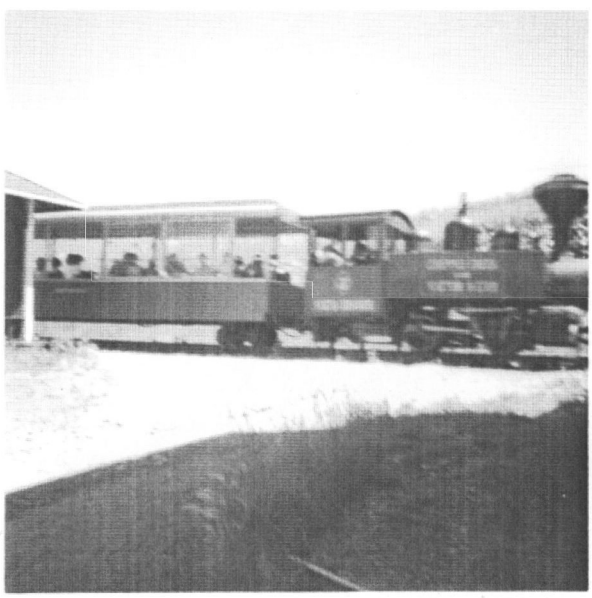
Cripple Creek as you approach from the north on Colorado 67



Bennett Avenue looking east - note banners over street in the distance

August 8, 1969

1896 buildings on north side of Bennett Avenue



Tourists' narrow-guage railroad

August 8, 1969

Cripple Creek, Colorado (birdseye view) from the northeast. Photograph by Ray H. Mattison, October 1958. Negative in Region Two Office Library, Omaha, Nebraska.

Main street of Cripple Creek, Colorado. East view. Mount Pisgah may be seen in the right background. Photograph by Ray H. Mattison, October 1958. Negative in Region Two Office Library, Omaha, Nebraska.

Teller Co.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Cripple Creek, Colorado

In the declining years of the Colorado silver boom, one of the world's largest gold fields was discovered in 1891, along Cripple Creek, near Pike's Peak. Among the rich gold strikes of the mining era, Cripple Creek ranks near the top for total amount of gold recovered and for the number of people involved in the boom. It is estimated that nearly $400,000,000 in gold have been mined in the Cripple Creek district, and that at its peak the population of the area reached 50,000. It was served by five railroads. A picture of the frenzied activity at this unbelievebly rich camp is hard to convey, although the statistics are impressive, for at its height Cripple Creek contained 41 assay offices, 46 brokerage houses, 14 newspapers, and 70 saloons.

It was discovered that the deeper the mines were developed the richer the veins became, and both population and gold production steadily increased. The Cripple Creek district evenutally comprised a number of satellite gold camps, as well as the town of Cripple Creek. In 1899 nearly $20,000,000 were produced by some 475 mines.

Unlike most mining districts, Cripple Creek continued to prosper over the years. The treasure continued to pour forth for almost two decades. Following World War I, a long period of stagnation ensued, but in the 1930's production rose again, to more than $5,000,000 yearly.

Most of the original structures of Cripple Creek were destroyed in a fire in 1906. As a result, only a few buildings of the early boom period remain. The railroad has abandoned the town and the old depot now serves as a municipal museum. At the Imperial Hotel, plays of the 1890's are produced annually in the summer.

Located in Teller County, Colorado, west of Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek is in private and municipal ownership.

* * * * * * * * * * *

NSHSB6/19/61

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Cripple Creek, Colorado

Date: July 15, 1964

Visited by: Ray H. Mattison

1. Location: Teller County, Colorado

2. Theme: XV--Westward Expansion and Extension of the National Boundaries, 1830-1898
   Subtheme: "The Mining Frontier"

3. Owner:
   a. 1961: City of Cripple Creek

   b. Present: [X] Same
   [ ] New

4. Use
   a. 1961: An inactive mining town which earns its livelihood largely by the tourist industry.

   b. Present: [X] Same
   [ ] Changed as follows:

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

Cripple Creek, Colorado

5. Physical condition

a. 1961: Poor

b. Present: ☐ Excellent; ☐ Good; ☐ Fair; ☒ Poor

Comments: The interest in the town on the part of tourists seems to be increasing. Few changes have taken place in the town. The Landmark plaque, together with another bronze plaque summarizing the history of the town, is installed on a single rock in front of the town museum. To prevent vandalism to the two plaques, an iron fence has been placed around the stone.

6. **Special Problems:** There appears to be no strong group in Cripple Creek which is interested in the preservation of the town. I was informed that perhaps half of the inhabitants of the town depend on federal and state assistance for their livelihood. The town, however, does have a museum and there is a summer theater which features plays of the 1880's and 1890's. Other than the plays and another museum, there are few other outstanding tourist attractions in the town.

7. **Suggestions offered to the owner:** I discussed the matter of the preservation of the town very briefly with Mayor Joe Vetter. Since the town does not have a growing population and mining is relatively inactive, there are no serious problems at present regarding the preservation of the town. However, in comparison to Silverton and Central City, Cripple Creek presents a very run-down appearance.

Roy H. Thatcher

REPORT OF VISIT TO
CRIPPLE CREEK NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Colorado

August 8, 1969

I visited the mayor, Arthur Tremayne, at his machine shop on Bennett Avenue. He did not accompany me around town, but did give me general and useful information.

I consider the town is functioning quite properly as a Landmark area. There were lots of tourists there, fanning out from the museum at the east end of Bennett Avenue. The banners mentioned in the 1967 Report were still flying, and there is no movement afoot to take them down. The town has practically no industry, so the tourist-supported enterprises keep the town going.

There is now a sewage disposal plant erected through a $170,000 Farmer's Home Administration grant. New water and sewage lines are being installed, replacing some that are 75 years old. All work is expected to be completed by September 1, and the city will later undertake to extend water and sewer lines to outlying sections on its own.

The narrow-guage steam railway was doing a thriving business, running about two miles from the Museum. Eventually, it will run to Victor, some six miles away.

The ordinance being considered in 1967 to insure continuation of the historic appearance of Cripple Creek is now law. It was passed on March 3, 1969 and:

a. establishes a restoration zone for the six-block area along Bennett Avenue between Main and A Streets

b. provides for preservation and restoration of the Victorian atmosphere of the above area

c. establishes a commission to regulate the construction, renovation, repair or remodeling of the exteriors of all buildings in the restoration zone; and

d. provides penalties for violation of the ordinance.

I asked if there was any thought of removing cars from Bennett Avenue, the street with a great many 1896-97 buildings. Mayor Tremayne said there was not, and the idea fell flat. Perhaps this may be possible at some future date.

I believe Cripple Creek continues to merit its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Original Signed by
William L. Featherstone

William L. Featherstone

.MWR Form 61
(4/77)

fbs

LANDMARK VISIT REPORT

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Name of Site: Cripple Creek, Colorado

2. Type of Landmark: Historic X Natural ___ Environmental ___ Education ___

3. Name of Visitor: Rodd L. Wheaton

4. Title: Historical Architect

5. Organization: National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region

6. Name and title of person contacted: Mayor C. Robinson; Dayton Lummis, Curator, Cripple Creek District Museum.

7. Name and title of person responsible for the management of the site: Mayor Robinson and City Council

8. Owner - telephone and address: City Hall

9. Briefly state why site was declared a landmark: One of the world's largest goldfields, yielding almost 25 million dollars in 1901. Most of the original structures destroyed by fire in 1906.

II. OWNERSHIP

1. What is the attitude toward continued participation in the landmark program? Wish to continue X. Does not wish to continue ___. Is not participating ___.

2. Have any changes in land ownership taken place since designation? Yes X No ___. If yes, if possible, list new owners and addresses.

Private property transfer.

3. If ownership changes have taken place might these changes nullify "registered" status or allow a change from "eligible" to "registered" status? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain:

4. Does the present owner wish to change from "eligible" status to "registered" status? Yes ___ No ___.

III. CONDITION AND MAINTENANCE OF SITE

1. Condition includes any structures(s), grounds, furnishings, etc. that are a part of the landmark. Please check applicable box(s). (Cross out "no" as needed)

a. /__/ Condition of the site is excellent, signs of regular maintenance.

b. /X/ Condition of the site is good, regular maintenance performed.

c. /__/ Condition of the site shows decline, no regular maintenance performed.

d. /__/ Condition of the site shows serious deterioration, no regular maintenance performed.

/e./ /__/ Condition of the site threatens integrity of the landmark.

f. /__/ _____ shows signs of deterioration but the rest of the site is in good condition, no regular maintenance performed.

g. /__/ Other

2. If c, d, e, f, or g has been checked, please explain.

3. Measures that are being taken or planned to improve condition of site:

Cripple Creek has a designated city "historical zone" set up in 1963 along Main Street and two side streets. This encompasses primarily commercial buildings. As a building inspector, a retired army engineer is responsible for compliance with zoning which primarily requires use of red brick in new construction. However, because of court costs, etc., the city is generally reluctant to enforce zoning.

IV. SITE INTEGRITY

1. Has there been any destruction or alteration of all or part of the landmark? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

--Fire in March 1977 destroyed two buildings on Main Street, approximately 75 feet of frontage. A new one-story grocery store has been built on one of the lots.
--Six buildings have been demolished in the past year.

2. Have there been circumstances or events on the lands adjacent to the landmark that have resulted in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of landmark resources, character, and/or significance? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain.

--County Subdivision.
--Vandalism of mining structures and "Midway Saloon".
--Mobile home park to southwest of city on terraces up hill.
--Mining company "clean up" of mines.

3. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain.

--Traffic conjestion and tourists.
--Tourist "trap" development including "Old Town" fake graveyard on Main Street.

/4./ Have any other threats to the integrity of the site taken place? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain.

City apathy toward preservation. Many of the buildings are in a deteriorated condition, but are considered to be "restored." There is little investment in resource to make a tourist dollar.

/5./ Are there any threats likely to occur in the future? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

--Construction, possibly, of Canon City-Cripple Creek Highway.
--Continued demolition by neglect.
--Mining Corporations own 70-80% of adjacent land and control historic scene.

/6./ Is there urgency regarding any of the threats? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

--Too expensive to maintain buildings.
--Lack of preservation expertise; spending money where not necessary.

7. Do any financial problems exist in maintaining the landmark? Yes X No ___. If yes, please describe.

Typical small town preservation.

8. Are there any special problems, or special problems that we can assist in solving? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain.

National Trust for historic preservation has been to Cripple Creek and has suggested a city survey.

V. ACCEPTABILITY OF USE

1. How is the landmark used:

Residential property	/ /	Mixed use	/X/
Commercial property	/ /	Private property	/ /
Public property	/ /		

2. Is present use of the site acceptable to maintenance of the landmark's integrity? Yes X No ___. If no, please describe unacceptable uses.

3. Is the landmark interpreted to the public via brochures, signing or other means? Yes X No ___. If yes, describe the nature and accuracy of the interpretation.

Two mile high club brochures.

4. If a registered landmark, is the bronze plaque displayed? Yes X No ___. If no, explain.

In District Museum yard.

5. Where is the landmark certificate located?

Possibly at City Hall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

/1./ On the basis of this report is landmark designation recommended to continue for this site? Yes X No ___. If no, explain citing specific examples from this report and any other sources.

/2./ What follow-up action do you suggest for the MWRO and/or others?

There is a need for district expansion to include Victor. A survey is needed to determine needs of buildings--to include restoration potential and maintenance. (Similar to Hot Springs, South Dakota, report.)

/3./ Is a special team needed to assess threats, problems, or special items? If so, what type of expertise is needed, approximately how long, and when will they be needed?

I do not view this as a National Park Service responsibility.

4. Is there any new information, corrections, or comments on the significance of the area as described in the original report or brief? Yes X No ___ District expansion needed.

5. Did you offer any suggestions to the owner/administrator? Yes X No ___. If so, please note.

--Preservation procedures and considerations.
--SBA loans for preservation.
--Local plaque and designation of significantly restored buildings.

6. Did you give the owner/administrator the tax and grants-in-aid handouts? Yes X No ___.

7. Did you contact local/state agencies to ascertain threats? Yes X No ___.

8. Did you attach to this report dated, captioned photographs of threats, site condition, site use, display of plaque, and other conditions? Yes ___ No X .

9. General Comments:

Cripple Creek markets its history and is a major tourist attraction in the State.

Though I viewed the resources as deteriorating, I was assured by Dayton Luumis that it has been improved in the last 5 years, despite the vacant lots and abandoned buildings. We discussed the use of Small Business Administration loans for preservation. This has been utilized in Colorado City area of Colorado Springs. I suggested that they--Cripple Creek--need to get the expertise of a wheeler-dealer to organize efforts.

It is felt that the Grants-In-Aid program is too cumbersome to be of help; locals feel it too hard to meet requirements and, as a consequence, this grant source is ignored.

The water system is considered adequate to protect Cripple Creek in case of fire. However, the number of abandoned buildings and second and third floors are a hazard.

Victor should be included as part of the Cripple Creek Historic District. It is an integral part as are evidence of mining activity and the railroad between. As elsewhere, the mining represented by tailings, head frames and mills have been neglected in the nomination.

Businesses come and go in the community and it is difficult to retail candles and preserve a historic structure. Basically, the economy is unstable though the Imperial Hotel Melodrama continues to attract patrons.

Note:
Dayton Lummis does not consider himself to be Mr. Cripple Creek Preservation although the Mayor recommended that I talk with him.

_____
Signature of Visitor

Date: _____

MWR Form 61
(4/77)

LANDMARK VISIT REPORT

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

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2. Type of Landmark: Historic X Natural ___ Environmental ___ Education ___

3. Name of Visitor: R Wheaton

4. Title: _____

5. Organization: _____

6. Name and title of person contacted: Mayor C. Robinson; Dayton Lummis, Curator, Cripple Ck District Museum.

7. Name and title of person responsible for the management of the site: Mayor Robinson & city Council

8. Owner - telephone and address: City Hall,

9. Briefly state why site was declared a landmark:

II. OWNERSHIP

1. What is the attitude toward continued participation in the landmark program? Wish to continue X. Does not wish to continue ___. Is not participating ___.

2. Have any changes in land ownership taken place since designation? Yes X No ___. If yes, if possible, list new owners and addresses.
private property transfer

3. If ownership changes have taken place might these changes nullify "registered" status or allow a change from "eligible" to "registered" status? Yes ___ No X. If yes, please explain:

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[e.] [ ] Condition of the site threatens integrity of the landmark.

f. [ ] _____ shows signs of deterioration but the rest of the site is in good condition, no regular maintenance performed.

g. [ ] Other

2. If c, d, e, f, or g has been checked, please explain.

3. Measures that are being taken or planned to improve condition of site:

Cripple Creek has a designated city "historical Zone" set up in 1963 along main Street and two side streets. This encompasses primarily commercial buildings. As a building inspector a retired army engineer is responsible for compliance with zoning which primarily requires use of red brick in new construction. However, because of court costs, etc. the city is generally reluctant to enforce zoning

IV. SITE INTEGRITY

1. Has there been any destruction or alteration of all or part of the landmark? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

- Fire in March 1977 destroyed two buildings on Main Street, approx 75' of frontage. A new one-story grocery store has been built on one of the lots.
- Six buildings have been demolished in past year.

2. Have there been circumstances or events on the lands adjacent to the landmark that have resulted in serious impairment, diminishment, or destruction of landmark resources, character, and/or significance? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain.

- County subdivision
- Vandalism of mining structures and "Midway Saloon"
- Mobile Home park to SW of city on terraces up hill
- Mining company "clean up" of mines

3. Has there been an introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property and its setting? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain.

- traffic congestion and tourists
- Tourist "trap" development including "Old Town" fake graveyard on Main Street

14.1 Have any other threats to the integrity of the site taken place? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain.

City apathy towards preservation. Many of the buildings are in a deteriorated condition, but are considered to be "restored". There is little investment in resource to make a tourist dollar

15.1 Are there any threats likely to occur in the future? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

- Construction, possibly, of Canon City - Cripple Creek Highway
- Continued demolition by neglect
- Mining Corporations own 70-80% of adjacent land and control historic scene.

16.1 Is there urgency regarding any of the threats? Yes X No ___. If yes, please explain:

- to expensive to maintain buildings
- lack of preservation expertise; spending money where not necessary

7. Do any financial problems exist in maintaining the landmark? Yes X No ___. If yes, please describe.

typical small town preservation

8. Are there any special problems, or special problems that we can assist in solving? Yes [redacted] No X. If yes, please explain.

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V. ACCEPTABILITY OF USE

1. How is the landmark used:

Residential property	[ ]	Mixed use	[X]
Commercial property	[ ]	Private property	[ ]
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3. Is the landmark interpreted to the public via brochures, signing or other means? Yes X No ___. If yes, describe the nature and accuracy of the interpretation.

two-mile high Club brochure

4. If a registered landmark, is the bronze plaque displayed? Yes X No ___. If no, explain.

in District museum yard

5. Where is the landmark certificate located?

possibly at City Hall

RECOMMENDATIONS

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/2./ What follow-up action do you suggest for the MWRO and/or others?
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/3./ Is a special team needed to assess threats, problems, or special items? If so, what type of expertise is needed, approximately how long, and when will they be needed?
I don't view this as a NPS responsibility

4. Is there any new information, corrections, or comments on the significance of the area as described in the original report or brief? Yes X No ** district expansion needed

5. Did you offer any suggestions to the owner/administrator? Yes X No ___. If so, please note.
- prevention procedures and considerations.
- SBA loans for prevention
- local plaques and designation of significantly restored bldgs

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Note Dayton Lammin does not consider himself to be Mr. Cripple Ck. Preservation though the Mayor recommended that I talk with him.

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Signature of Visitor

Businesses come and go in the community and it difficult to retail candles and preserve a historic structure. Basically the economy is unstable though the Imperial Hotel Melodrama continues to attract patrons.

Date: Rodd Clerkin 3

THINGS TO DO AND SEE IN CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

GOLD MINE TOURS: THE MOLLIE KATHLEEN near the top of Tenderfoot Hill, THE EL PASO, between Cripple Creek and Victor.

CRIPPLE CREEK & VICTOR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD — Ticket station north of the Museum. This narrow gauge is still in the process of being restored and travels several miles toward Victor. When complete, it will connect the two towns.

THE LOWELL THOMAS HOME is in Victor and is open during the summer for tours.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD PARLOUR HOUSE, one of the last of the Victorian pleasure houses, welcomes tours during the summer months.

OLD TOWN — across from the Museum, features sweet shoppe, gifts and newspapers.

SHOPPING: Gift, art and antique shops offer a wide variety for browsing or buying.

FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT and COLORADO PETRIFIED FOREST are located approximately 15 miles northwest of Cripple Creek on County Highway No. 1. The Fossil Beds National Monument is the newest National Monument in the U.S. and has not yet been fully completed.

EVENTS: The annual DONKEY DERBY DAYS celebration is held the last weekend in June. TELLER COUNTY FAIR at the fairgrounds, west edge of town, the first weekend in August.

MELODRAMA: The IMPERIAL HOTEL features two shows daily except Monday in The Gold Bar Room Theatre of the hotel, at 2:15 and 8:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 1:00 and 4:30 p.m. Sundays. June 13 through Sept. 7.

ACCOMMODATIONS:

HOTELS: THE HOME HOTEL, THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, THE PALACE HOTEL.

MOTELS: CRIPPLE CREEK MOTEL, IMPERIAL MOTEL, WESTWARD HO MOTEL.

TRAILER PARKS AND CAMPGROUNDS: POVERTY GULCH, also CRIPPLE CREEK TRAVEL PARK AND HOSPITALITY HOUSE.

CHURCHES: The United (Protestant Interdenominational), St. Peter's Roman Catholic and St. Andrew's Episcopal all hold regular services. Inquire locally for service hours. St. Peter's has an ornate altar trimmed in Cripple Creek gold. If the church is not open call Mrs. Vincent Ryan, 689-2578, for appointment to see it.

SERVICES: Cafes and restaurants, gasoline stations, department store, grocery store, liquor store, physician and hospital.

FISHING: Eleven Mile Reservoir, 22 miles from Cripple Creek. Boats may be used. Wrights Reservoir, 10 miles from Cripple Creek. Shore fishing. Skaguay Reservoir, six miles southeast of Victor off Highway 67. Boats may be used.

ELKS LODGE NO. 316: Visiting Elks are invited to come in and tour this lodge. It is located in the old Stock Exchange Building at the corner of 4th and Bennett Avenue.

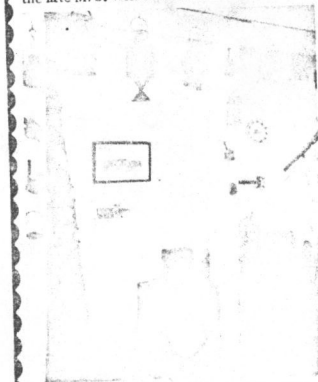
NEWSPAPER: The Cripple Creek Gold Rush, official Teller County newspaper, is published weekly on Friday. Maps of the Cripple Creek District may be purchased here.

ROADS: The best and fastest all-weather highway into Cripple Creek from Colorado Springs is Highway 24 up Ute Pass to Divide, then left on Highway 67 to Cripple Creek. A scenic alternate, open during the summer months only, is the Gold Camp Road, which follows the old Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad bed. It is a winding, dusty, but beautiful drive. From Canon City-Florence area, three routes, all gravel roads, are available. Highway 9 connecting with 115, through Guffey is the best route, especially in rainy weather or if you are pulling a trailer. Next best is through High Park and the third choice is Highway 67 through Phantom Canyon. This route is scenic, but should not be taken in bad weather.

WEATHER: Always cool, with a high temperature during the summer months of approximately 78 degrees. A sweater or light wrap is always advisable for evening. Winter climate generally mild and sunny with roads open for travel.

CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

The Cripple Creek District Museum, located at the east end of Bennett Avenue, is housed in the former Midland Terminal Railroad Depot. The building was abandoned as a station when the last railroad, the Midland Terminal, connecting the District with Colorado Springs, was taken out in 1949. It stood vacant until 1952 when it was purchased by Mr. Blevins Davis and Miss Margaret Giddings. The following year, they donated the property to be used as a museum. The Hon. Dan Thornton, then Governor of Colorado, presided at the opening in June of 1953. Most of the exhibits were prepared and arranged by the late Mrs. Wilhemina Meade Denman.

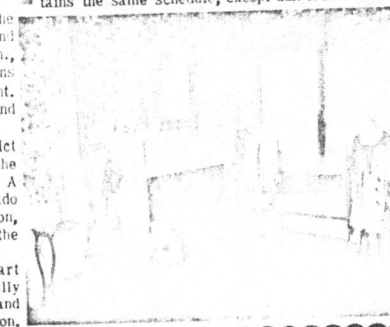


Fascinating momentos of the heyday of the Cripple Creek District are exhibited on the three floors. Second floor rooms contain mining machinery, maps of the gold-bowl, ore samples, and of special interest, multi-level glass models of several large mines. The third floor is arranged as a typical Victorian home of the late 1800's. Personal articles of famous Cripple Creek personalities are displayed here.

West of the main Museum stands the Cripple Creek Trading and Transfer Company building, once a bustling freight depot and distribution point for coal and wood. It now serves as an Art Gallery, showing original works of regional artists in the summer months.

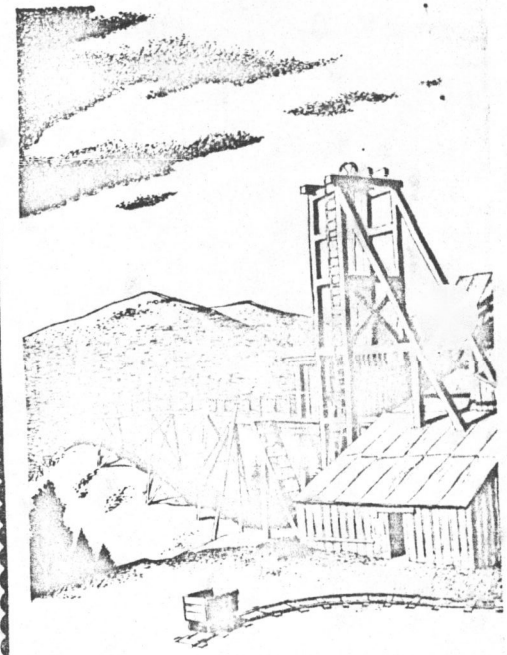
Another facility recently activated by the Board of Trustees is a two-story brick town house on Carr Avenue. This has been restored and serves as library and archives. Pictures, documents, letters, papers and books concerning the past of the area are available for study to qualified researchers.

Museum hours from mid-June through September are from 9:30 to 5:30 daily. The Art Gallery maintains the same schedule, except that it is closed on Mondays. During the winter months, the main museum is open Saturdays and Sundays from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and for groups of 50 or more persons during the week by special appointment. Access to the files of the archives and library is by appointment only.



In 1963, the Cripple Creek District was designated an historical site by the U. S. Department of the Interior. A bronze plaque, mounted on Colorado red granite, marking this designation, can be seen in the yard in front of the museum.

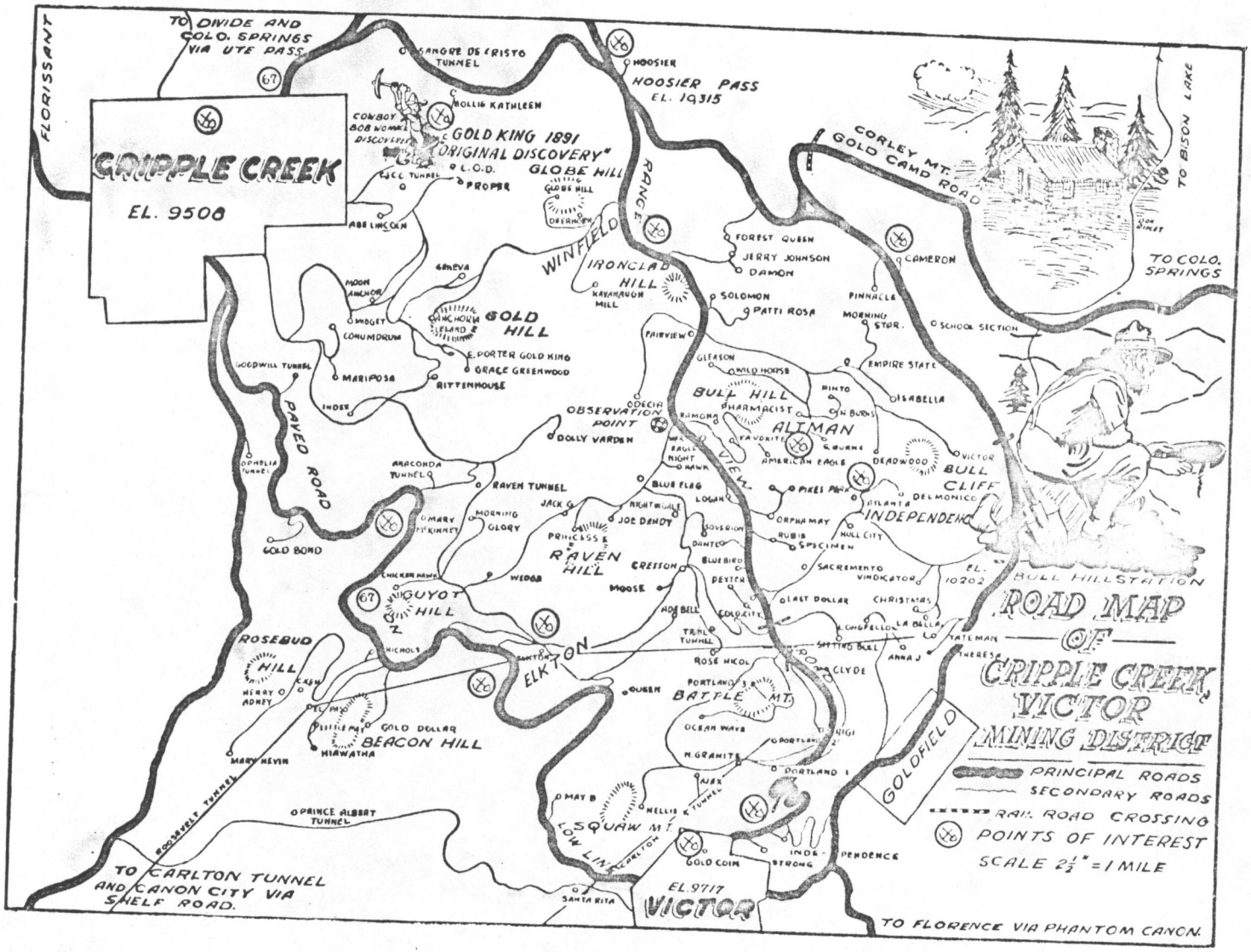
Admission to the museum and art gallery is free. Donations are gratefully accepted for the continued support and maintenance of this historic attraction.



WELCOME TO CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

The World's Greatest Gold Camp

TWO-MILE HIGH CLUB
with headquarters in
Cripple Creek, Colorado



YONDER LIES CRIPPLE CREEK

This is Cripple Creek, Colorado, the World's Greatest Gold Camp.

Gold was discovered on the bank of Poverty Gulch (near the present-day Gold King Mine) in October, 1890, by Bob Womack. Cripple Creek was founded in 1891, Victor in 1893.

Cripple Creek Gold District comprises an area four miles wide and six miles long. From this volcanic crater nearly one-half billion dollars worth of gold ore has been mined. Cripple Creek marks the northern edge of the District, Victor the southern, with the east and west boundaries outlined by the low-lying hills.

Twelve towns were established within that area: Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield, Elkton, Altman, Independence, Anaconda, Gillett, Cameron, Beaver Park, Arequa and Lawrence. Only two are now incorporated, Cripple Creek and Victor.

The District reached its peak of production and population in 1900. Cripple Creek had over 25,000, with 12,000 in Victor and over 60,000 in the District. Total value of ore produced that year was $77,107,914.

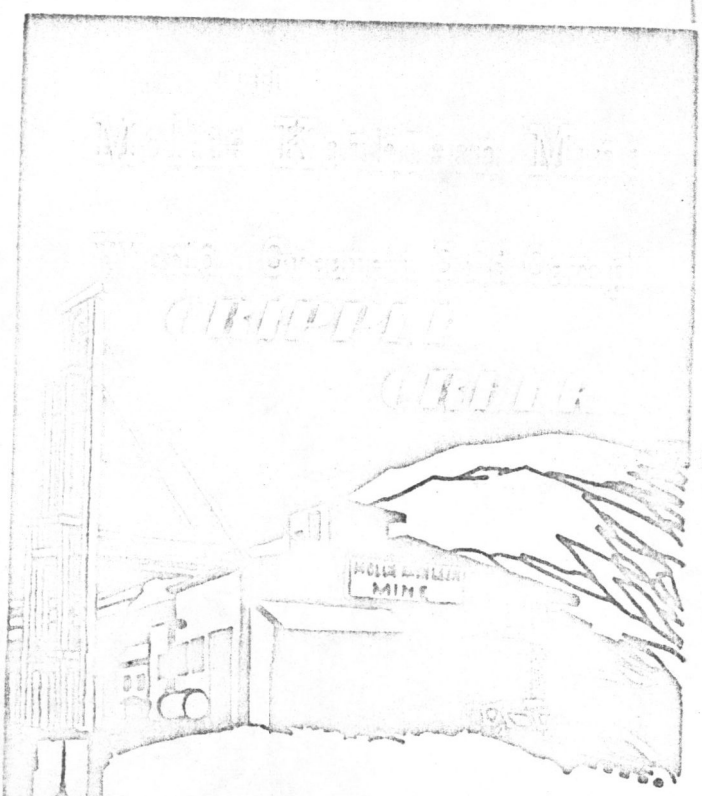
Three railroads served the Region: the Florence and Cripple Creek and the Short Line, both narrow gauge roads, and the Midland Terminal, a standard gauge. The Midland Terminal was the last to cease operation—in 1949. Two electric rail lines served the District, the Low Line which paralleled State Highway 67 between Cripple Creek and V[illegible]d the High Line, across the mountain tops at the eas[illegible] of the District.

The second store in the now famous chain of May Company stores was established in Cripple Creek in the building still standing on the southwest corner of Bennett Avenue and Third Street.

Lowell Thomas was raised in the District and was a newspaperman here. Jack Dempsey fought his first fight in the Gold Coin Club in Victor. Bernard Baruch worked here as a telegraph operator. Texas Guinan played the organ in a church in Anaconda. These are but a few of the many famous people who got their start in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek was destroyed by two fires in April, 1896. Most of the buildings now standing were erected that same year. Victor was destroyed by fire in 1899 and was immediately rebuilt.

Cripple Creek is the county seat of Teller County. Present population is 650. Victor has a population of around 400.



How To Get There

The Mollie Kathleen Mine is located at Cripple Creek, 45 miles west of Colorado Springs on the southwest slope of Pikes Peak. It may be reached from Colorado Springs on Highways 24 and 67, or on Highway 67 from Florence.

Prices subject to 1971 season

AND WHILE IN

Cripple Creek

PLAN TO INCLUDE:

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL MELODRAMA
MT. PISGAH SCENIC DRIVE
OLD TOWN ROCK SHOP
OLD HOMESTEAD MUSEUM
THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT MUSEUM
VICTOR COUNTRY STORE MUSEUM
ANTIQUE & GIFT SHOPS
+ = +
AND
OTHER ATTRACTIONS

FASCINATING

GO DOWN 1000 FEET in a Real Gold Mine. Visit two levels—the 7th level and the 10th level. A beautiful display of Florescent Minerals on the 7th level.

POPULAR

More than 200,000 people have enjoyed the trip through the mine since it was reopened a few years ago with never an accident. Trained guides will accompany you, answer your questions and relate the legend and lore of CRIPPLE CREEK—The World's Greatest Gold Camp.

SAFE and CLEAN

This is not an old, broken down, abandoned mine, but a MINE, adequately lighted and ventilated — clean — no need to worry about getting your clothes dirty — and periodicaliy inspected by Colorado state mine inspectors.

Some of the Colorful History of Cripple Creek

Many thousands of years ago, the Cripple Creek District was the site of an active volcano. As the volcano erupted, molten rock streamed to the surface through cracks and crevices, bearing with it gold, which geologists believe is more abundant in the molten depths of the earth. As the volcanic activity subsided, the molten gold-bearing rock cooled and solidified in the cracks and crevices at varying depths below the earth's surface. Mother Nature in time concealed her treasure under a verdant cloak of grass and trees.

Gold was first discovered in the region by Bob Womack, a cowboy, near the stream which gives the camp its name; the stream incidentally was named because of the large number of cattle suffering broken legs while watering and grazing along its banks. This was in the fall of 1890 and by the spring of 1891, the cry "gold" had spread the length and breadth of the United States and the rush was on. Into the District they poured, lured from their homes and their work by the magic spell of the yellow metal.

HOURS: 8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
Daily and Sunday

SHAFT TRIP

Admission: — Adults, $1.75 (including Federal tax)
Children, (6 to 12): 85c (including Federal tax)

—NO RATES FOR LARGE GROUPS—

FOR INFORMATION
PHONE CRIPPLE CREEK 689-2260

The Dawn Of A New And Greater Future

Admitting that the argonauts and their immediate followers got the "cream" of the pickings and the diggings, modern mining and milling practices and modern geology promise great achievements yet for the Cripple Creek district.

Just how great, the future alone can tell.

There are not wanting enthusiasts who will tell you that the old camp will produce as much as it has already turned out from its mines. Well, some of the wise ones sniffed and scoffed and threw cold water on the prospects for gold in the earlier days of the camp, but look at the marvelous record since!

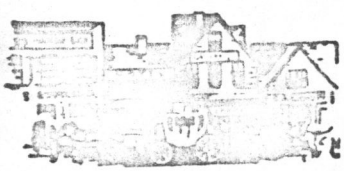
Figure out the following and estimate and dream and visualize the possibilities—

The past production of the camp has come from an average depth of all workings not to exceed 1,000 feet—

And they have opened good ore below 3,000 feet—

So how much will the mines produce from the horizon between 1,000 and 3,000 feet—and below 3,000 feet? Three thousand feet is not deep for mines, and many mining camps did not "arrive" until their workings were put down to this depth.

Further—a production zone map of the camp will show but a fraction of the entire proved productive area to have been developed; in fact there are vast areas of practically virgin territory, no work having been undertaken in it since the earlier days when the tenderfoot ore diggers did not know "ore from doughnuts."



Cripple Creek, while not a ghost town, has dwindled from a population of 30,000 at the height of the gold rush, to a mere shadow of its roaring past. The gun-totin' men, the high-grader and the mule-drawn ore wagons have faded into history, but there is plenty of fascination walking through a page of history which has made Cripple Creek to be remembered forever in the building of the West.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

THE

OLD HOMESTEAD

353 EAST MYERS AVE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

The five bedrooms upstairs are on view and they have been furnished with such period objects as patchwork quilts, marble-top dressers, brass beds, imported satin dresser scarves and many trinkets and treasures of the past.

A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY

The sturdy old building was erected in 1896 following the great fire and under the direction of such experts as Hazel Vernon, Pearl DeVere, Nell McClusky, Laura Evans and Lola Livingston, it achieved fame as has been accorded only to such noted European brothels as the Trois Moulins in Paris. At the height of its fabulous career it enjoyed the finest trade, gave the grandest soirees and, in general, achieved the greatest sophistication of any brothel in the Gold Camp. The Homestead's girls, in their Parisian gowns and leghorn hats, were the scorched toast of the town and the only things they had in common with their sisters of the cribs was their profession.

The old Homestead, last of the infamous pleasure palaces of Cripple Creek, stands alone in quiet dignity today on deserted Myers Avenue in mute testimony to its raucous, glamourous past. The bright lights, the tinkling pianos, the coarse shouts of the pleasure-seeking miners are gone but the Homestead remains.

OPEN DAILY 10:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

ADMISSION:

ADULTS $1.00

CHILDREN — 10 to 12 yrs. old . 50¢

(Under 10) . . . . Free

AND WHILE IN

CRIPPLE CREEK

PLAN TO INCLUDE

Imperial Melodrama

Mollie Kathleen Mine

Mt. Pisgah Scenic Drive

Cripple Creek District Museum

Antique and Gift Shops

ur visit to Cripple eek, the world's great- Gold Camp, will t be complete until u have seen the asures of the Home- ad. The glamorous and ady past of Cripple eek is not fully under- ood until you see, d appreciate all contributing factors . . even the so-called awdy houses" that ang up along Myers enue as the miners re drawn to Cripple eek by the lure of d. It might well be d that the Homestead s one of the greatest d mines of them all.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

AND

THE RED LANTERN INN

SERVING

CHUCKWAGON DINNERS

AND

MALT BEVERAGES

From the office visitors can see the three parlours where the girls displayed and bargained their wares. Mannikins, dressed in authentic costumes of the past, have replaced their flesh and blood sisters to lend realism to the scene.

The "second" parlour houses the grand piano and an old Edison phonograph which has a large morning-glory speaker. Teakwood tables, old paintings and banquet lamps add opulence to the rest of the Victorian furniture.

Some outstanding objects d'art in the room are the crystal alcohol lamps over the fireplace. The Pier mirror was one of the elegants of the era that symbolized wealth and taste. The gambling table is from Johnny Nolan's Saloon on Bennett Avenue.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

To the back is the large entertainment room, handsomely decorated with the original wall paper which was imported from Europe by Pearl DeVere. The paper, not distinguished in itself, was put on the walls by an artisan who, by cutting designs from the paper, formed framed panels over the old wainscoating. The room exudes a warmth that is reminiscent of Victorian England.

A large collection of antique bottles and glass is displayed on an ornate etagere. The original pieces of furniture have been polished and reupholstered.

★

CRIPPLE CREEK (TOWN)

United States

COLORADO

Department of the Interior

National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

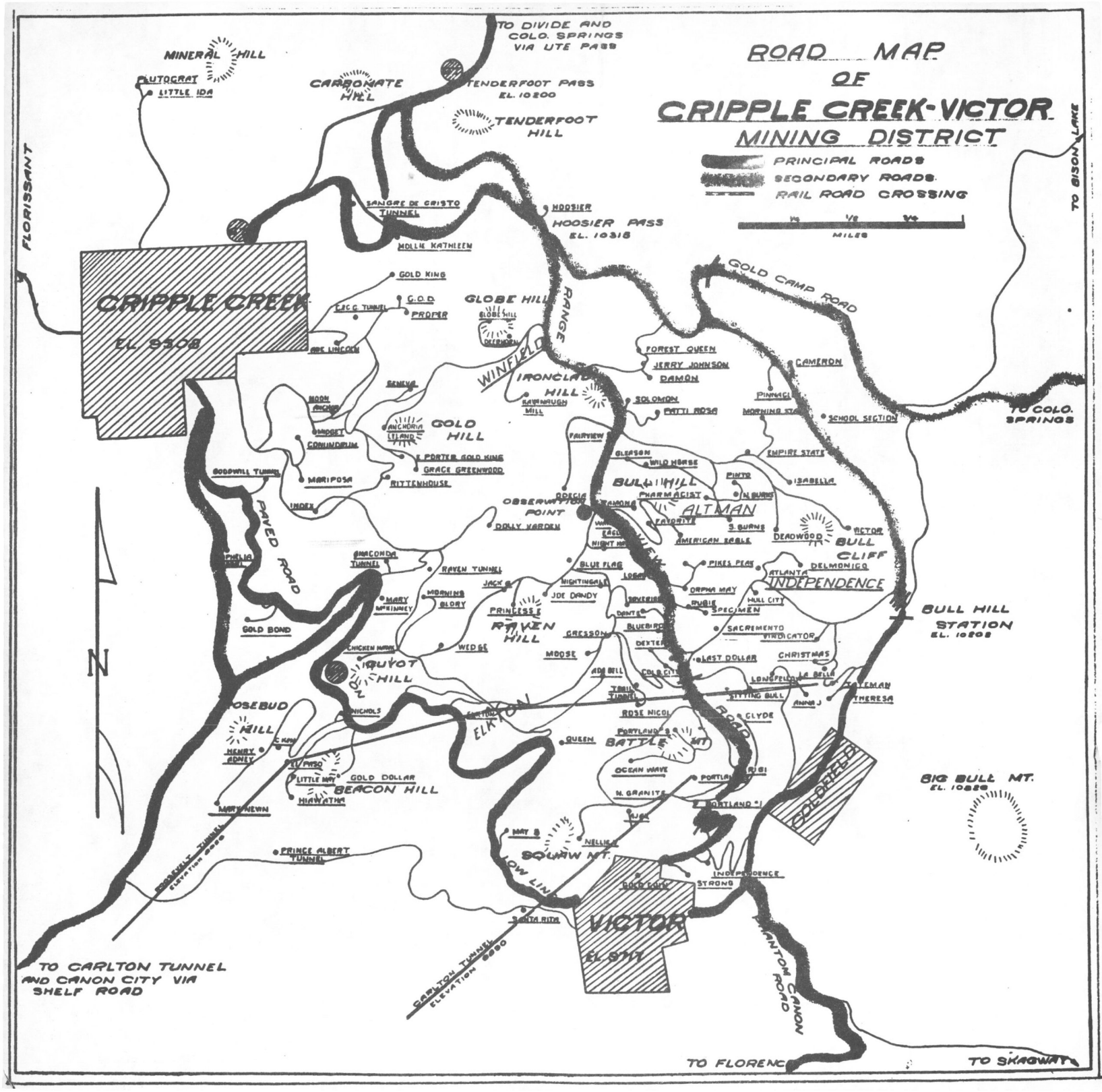
In the declining years of the Colorado silver boom, one of the world's largest gold fields was discovered in 1891, along Cripple Creek, near Pike's Peak. Among the rich gold strikes of the mining era, Cripple Creek ranks near the top for total amount of gold recovered and for the number of people involved in the boom. It is estimated that nearly $400,000,000 in gold have been mined in the Cripple Creek district, and that at its peak the population of the area reached 50,000. It was served by five railroads. A picture of the frenzied activity at this unbelievably rich camp is hard to convey, although the statistics are impressive, for at its height Cripple Creek contained 41 assay offices, 46 brokage houses, 14 newspapers, and 70 saloons.

It was discovered that the deeper the mines were developed the richer the veins became, and both population and gold production steadily increased. The Cripple Creek district eventually comprised a number of satellite gold camps, as well as the town of Cripple Creek. In 1899 nearly $20,000,000 were produced by some 475 mines.

Unlike most mining districts, Cripple Creek continued to prosper over the years. The treasure continued to pour forth for almost two decades. Following World War I, a long period of stagnation ensued, but in the 1930's production rose again, to more than $5,000,000 yearly.

Most of the original structures of Cripple Creek were destroyed in a fire in 1906. As a result, only a few buildings of the early boom period remain. The railroad has abandoned the town and the old depot now serves as a municipal museum. At the Imperial Hotel, plays of the 1890's are produced annually in the summer.

Located in Teller County, Colorado, west of Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek is in private and municipal ownership.


ROAD MAP
OF
CRIPPLE CREEK-VICTOR
MINING DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL ROADS
SECONDARY ROADS
RAIL ROAD CROSSING
MILES
TO DIVIDE AND COLO. SPRINGS VIA UTE PASS
TENDERFOOT PASS EL. 10200
TENDERFOOT HILL
CARBONATE HILL
MINERAL HILL
PLUTOCRAT
LITTLE IDA
FLORISSANT
TO BISON LAKE
SANGRE DE CRISTO TUNNEL
HOOSIER
HOOSIER PASS EL. 10318
MOLLIE KATHLEEN
GOLD CAMP ROAD
CRIPPLE CREEK
EL. 9308
GOLD KING
G.O.D.
PROPER
C.C.G. TUNNEL
GLOBE HILL
GLOBE HILL
DEFENDER
ABE LINCOLN
RANGE
WINFIELD
IRONCLAD
HILL
RAWNAUGH MILL
FOREST QUEEN
JERRY JOHNSON
DAMON
CAMERON
PINNACLE
MORNING STAR
SCHOOL SECTION
TO COLO. SPRINGS
SOLOMON
PATTI ROSA
GENEVA
MOON ANCHOR
ANCHORIA LELAND
GOLD HILL
SUNSET
CONUNDRUM
FAIRVIEW
GLEASON
WILD HORSE
EMPIRE STATE
E. PORTER GOLD KING
GRACE GREENWOOD
GOODWILL TUNNEL
MARIPOSA
RITTENHOUSE
BULL HILL
PINTA
ISABELLA
PHARMACIST
N. BURNS
INDEX
OBSERVATION POINT
OPHELIA
ALTMAN
FAVORITE
S. BURNS
DEADWOOD
VICTOR
DOLLY VARDEN
AMERICAN EAGLE
BULL CLIFF
PAVED ROAD
ANACONDA TUNNEL
RAVEN TUNNEL
BLUE FLAG
PIKES PEAK
ATLANTA
DELMONICO
JACK
NIGHTINGALE
LOCKE
ORPHA MAY
INDEPENDENCE
MARY McKINNEY
MORNING GLORY
JOE DANDY
SILVERINE
PUBLIC
HULL CITY
SPECIMEN
PRINCESS
DANTE
BULL HILL STATION
EL. 10208
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DEXTER
WEDGE
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LA BELLA
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SITTING BULL
ANNIE J
TEMPERANCE
THERESA
ROSEBUD
HILL
NICHOLS
ROSE NICOL
CLYDE
ELKTON
HENRY ADNEY
QUEEN
PORTLAND #3
BATTLE MT.
OCEAN WAVE
PORTLAND #1
GOLD DOLLAR
LITTLE MAY
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MARY NEWIN
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INDEPENDENCE
GOLD COIN
STRONG
VICTOR
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SANTA RITA
TO CARLTON TUNNEL AND CANON CITY VIA SHELF ROAD
CARLTON TUNNEL ELEVATION 8950
PHANTOM CANON ROAD
TO FLORENCE
TO SKAGWAY

MOUNTAIN & PLAIN

HISTORY NOTES

FEBRUARY 1973

A DISTINGUISHED COLORADOAN, HELEN HUNT JACKSON

While Colorado Springs was young, it blossomed like an oasis on the "Great American Desert" — an oasis not only of tree-lined streets, resort hotels, and parks but also of an elite group of residents and visitors. Its taste during the 1870s was already so refined that the village at the foot of Pikes Peak was known as "Little London."

Among those who arrived in 1873 at the town, which had been incorporated only in 1872, was Helen Hunt, a widow who came, as did many, to the well-publicized climate of Colorado Springs for her health. Mrs. Hunt, the daughter of an Amherst College professor and a member herself of the circle of New England Brahmins, had achieved a certain amount of fame in the preceding half-dozen years as a writer of poetry, fiction, and travel literature under the initials "H. H." and pseudonyms. Mrs. Hunt was not unique in Colorado Springs, for the town drew many writers in its early days. What were unique were her vivacious personality and her twinkling eyes, which quickly won the attention of William Sharpless Jackson.

Jackson, a Pennsylvania Quaker who had come to Colorado Springs as the secretary-treasurer of the new Denver and Rio Grande Railway, was to woo Mrs. Hunt for two years, marry her in 1875 in New England, and bring her back to Colorado Springs, where he had established himself as a banker and a trustee of Colorado College. (In later years he also was receiver and president of the D&RG.) In 1874 he had purchased a fine house, said to have been built by W. S. Stratton, later of Cripple Creek fame, at the corner of Kiowa and Weber streets. In his home, remodeled to please his bride, Helen Hunt Jackson continued her successful writing career, still writing poems and stories but now including Colorado in her subjects for travel writing. Observations made during trips with Jackson on the D&RG found their way into the narrative of *Bits of Travel at Home and Abroad*, for example.

The home of Helen Hunt Jackson in Colorado Springs.

Cover: Helen Hunt Jackson from the frontispiece of *Ramona* (Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, and Co., 1905).
Credits: All photographs are from the Documentary Resources Department of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

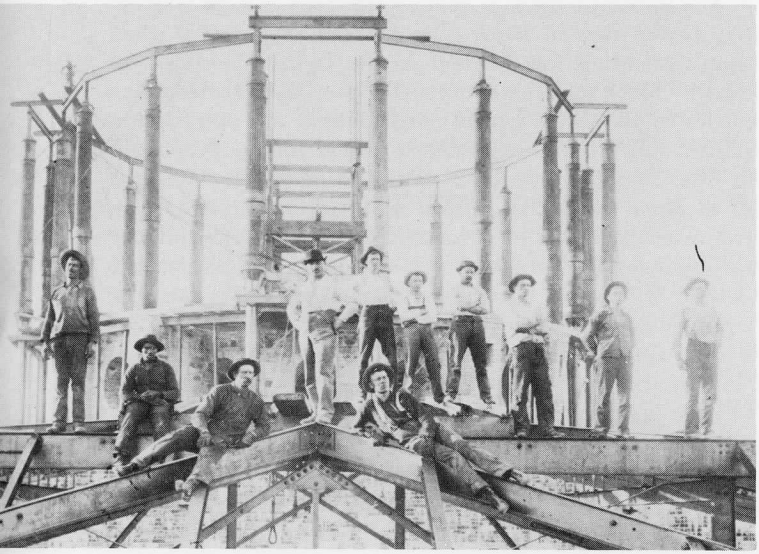
The Colorado Springs years were brief, though. During a trip to the East in 1879, Mrs. Jackson was present when Boston's attention was focused on the Indian question. An incident, involving the Ponca Indians and representing injustice of an all-too-typical sort, aroused not only Boston residents and officials to establish a fund for the Ponca but also Mrs. Jackson, who took up the cause of the Ponca as well as other tribes. Henceforth until her death she was to travel extensively and to write avidly espousing the Indians' cause. Articles sent to New York newspapers embroiled her in heated arguments. Her most serious work, in her opinion, was the book *A Century of Dishonor* in which she presented her case against the United States government's handling of Indian affairs.

As a result of her activity on behalf of the Indians and her particular interest in California, she was sent to the West Coast as special commissioner to investigate the conditions of the Mission Indians. After this assignment and the writing of an official report she turned her energies to the writing of *Ramona*, a novel incorporating the historical background that she had gathered during her assignment as commissioner. This immensely popular novel brought fame to Helen Hunt Jackson and success to the national cause that she had espoused; for popular support for reform of Indian affairs was aided through the sympathies engendered by the book.

Helen Hunt Jackson's career ended with her death in 1885, and she was buried near Colorado Springs. The great popularity that she had acquired carried over to her grave in Cheyenne Canon, which became such a tourist attraction that her remains were moved to a cemetery in town prior to 1900.

Her home, later lived in by the children of W. S. Jackson's second marriage, remained a place full of her memorabilia. A few of the rooms can be viewed today at the Pioneers' Museum in Colorado Springs, where they were moved in 1961.

The grave of Helen Hunt Jackson in 1900.



The men, including a Black, constructing the State Capitol about 1890.

BLACK IMAGES

Reflecting the growing awareness of minority cultures, the State Historical Society has joined the Denver Public Library and the Denver public schools in their presentation of a month-long series of programs on the multifaceted contribution of Black pioneers in Colorado and the West. The role that Blacks played in the development of Colorado is just being uncovered. Documents, photographs, interviews, and other resources are being sought for the continuing study.

The State Historical Society will present some of its photographic resources in a new exhibition, "Black Images," which will open 1 February 1973. Included in this exhibition are a number of views of events in which unidentified Blacks were involved as well as several portraits of known individuals — such as trapper Jim Beckwourth, Denver businessmen Barney Ford and Henry O. Wagoner, and gold miner Junius Lewis. All the photographs and the examples from the Black press in Colorado are from the Documentary Resources Department of the State Historical Society.

In conjunction with "Black Images," Charles H. Nilon, professor of English and director of Black Studies at the University of Colorado in Boulder, will speak at the February monthly meeting of the Society. His topic will concern the history of the Blacks in the West. The meeting will be held 20 February at 8:00 P.M. in Miller Hall of the First Baptist Church in Denver at Fourteenth Avenue and Grant. Refreshments will follow, served by the Volunteers of the Society.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

As a result of budgetary requirements for an indepth analysis of the functions of the Society, several minor modifications were made in the organizational structure. The principal change was in departmental designations: *Administration* remains the same; the more accurate designation of *Documentary Resources* was established for the former Library; Museum Collections became *Material Culture;* Property Maintenance was retitled *Buildings and Sites* to reflect the broad spectrum of identification, preservation, restoration, and maintenance for which the department is responsible; *Exhibits* is unchanged; the somewhat ambiguous School and Interpretive Services was altered to the more definitive *Formal Education;* and Research and Publications was changed to *Publications.* The varied and specialized research requirements of restoration, exhibits, and material culture will be more thoroughly undertaken by researchers within those programs.

COLORADO TRAILS

$597,210

A matching grant of $597,210 was awarded to the Newberry Library by the National Endowment for the Humanities to establish a Center for the History of the American Indian. The Committee on Institutional Cooperation, eleven major public and private universities in the Midwest (including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Michigan State, Minnesota, Northwestern, Ohio State, Purdue, Wisconsin, and the University of Chicago), will collaborate with the Newberry Library to develop the center. The development will extend over five years. The objective of the center is to improve the understanding of the history of Indian — non-Indian relations and to provide study and research materials and opportunities at the tribal, high school, college, and university levels to achieve that end.

INDIAN TEACHING GUIDE

Cross referenced and updated, *American Indian Teaching Materials* is a resource reference on Indian subjects that lists over six hundred motion pictures, filmstrips, and audio tapes, which are available for loan, rental, or purchase. Compiled by Dr. J. J. Russell of California State University at Humbolt and Dr. R. L. Brown of Texas A&I University, this publication can be obtained for $1.50 from the Bookstore, California State University, Humbolt, Arcata, California 95521.

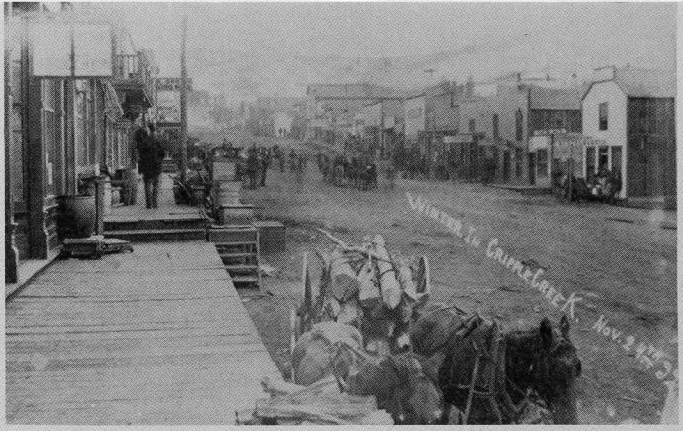
All types of museums, including historical societies and libraries that are considered museums, are eligible to apply for grants under the National Endowment for the Humanities. This agency was established in 1965 to provide financial support to individuals and institutions that are involved in the researching, disseminating, and interpreting of humanistic knowledge. Recognizing the importance of interpreting and conveying the humanities to society, financial support for museums is available under several headings — interpretive exhibitions, community education, and museum personnel training.

There are three kinds of grants offered under the interpretive exhibitions program. One grant is for developing and assembling the materials and objects for new exhibitions; the second is for the full interpretation of exhibitions already planned; and the third grant supports the cooperatively developed interpretive exhibitions designed for travel.

To strengthen the role of the museum as an educator, the community education grants support the seminars, galleries, and other projects that are sponsored by museums. And, because a qualified professional staff is essential to the effective collection and interpretation in any museum, the personnel training grants support fellowships, internships, seminars, institutes, or other training opportunities for current and potential museum and historical society personnel.

Inquiries for the brochure on museum programs or for applications for funding under any of the programs should be addressed to Museum Program, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

An endowment funded seminar held in Denver.



BOOMING CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek is booming again! In 1963 the Cripple Creek District was declared a national historic landmark, and after the current survey of the structures in the district is completed, a program of their preservation will be begun. Their preservation will enable visitors to enjoy the area as it was at the turn of the century. Reflecting the interest in the area, the Cripple Creek District Museum and the related facilities were visited by nearly one hundred sixty thousand persons in 1972.

The Board of Trustees of the Cripple Creek District Museum have also outlined plans to expand. Their agenda includes improving the facilities in the old Midland terminal railway depot, increasing the display space, and collecting additional artifacts, photographs, and documents pertaining to the history of the Cripple Creek area. In addition, traveling exhibits of the important aspects of the past and present of the area are being planned. Long range plans also include the enlargement of the art gallery.

Although the operating revenue has previously come from public donations, it has not met the rapidly rising costs and expenditures. After a careful analysis, the board has decided to initiate an admission fee effective 1 January 1973 (adults 50¢; children ages 7-12 25¢; and children under 7 free). The museum is open weekends from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. throughout the winter.

RESCUE AMERICA

Several communities in the nation have taken advantage of "seed money," which is being provided for imaginative programs that involve community volunteer work to improve the physical, cultural, social, and aesthetic environment. The grants of $1,000 are related to American Revolution Bicentennial programs. Communities and historical and other associations in Colorado planning historic preservation programs should inquire to the America the Beautiful Fund, Paul Bruce Dowling, Executive Director, 219 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

FEBRUARY 1973
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VISIT THE

Mollie Kathleen Mine

in the

World's Greatest Gold Camp!

CRIPPLE CREEK!

FASCINATING

A trip through a REAL GOLD MINE—the MOLLIE KATHLEEN, historic mine from which the most precious metal of all times is still being wrested from Mother Nature.

POPULAR

More than 200,000 people have enjoyed the trip through the mine since it was reopened a few years ago with never an accident. Trained guides will accompany you, answer your questions and relate the legend and lore of CRIPPLE CREEK—The World's Greatest Gold Camp.

SAFE and CLEAN

This is not an old, broken down, abandoned mine, but a WORKING MINE, adequately lighted and ventilated — clean — no need to worry about getting your clothes dirty — and periodically inspected by Colorado state mine inspectors.

MOLLIE KATHLEEN MINE

DEADHORSE TUNNEL TRIP

For those who do not wish to walk, but who do want to see the mine workings, we have provided the safe, clean

DEADHORSE TUNNEL TRIP

You ride over 3000 feet on a train and travel 800 feet underground, but stay on the same level as your parked car. This is an exciting trip for small children, and children and adults alike love it. Special combined rates for both the mine trip and tunnel trip. Inquire at ticket office.

How to get there

The Mollie Kathleen Mine is located at Cripple Creek, 45 miles west of Colorado Springs on the southwest slope of Pikes Peak. It may be reached from Colorado Springs on Highways 24 and 67, or on Highway 67 from Florence.

Under New Management

AND WHILE IN

CRIPPLE CREEK

PLAN TO INCLUDE:

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL MELODRAMA

MT. PISGAH SCENIC DRIVE

THE FAMOUS CARLTON GOLD MILL TOUR

OLD HOMESTEAD MUSEUM

THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT MUSEUM

VICTOR COUNTRY STORE MUSEUM

ANTIQUE & GIFT SHOPS

A GHOST TOWN JEEP TOUR

Some of the Colorful History *of* Cripple Creek

Many thousands of years ago, the Cripple Creek District was the site of an active volcano. As the volcano erupted, molten rock streamed to the surface through cracks and crevices, bearing with it gold, which geologists believe is more abundant in the molten depths of the earth. As the volcanic activity subsided, the molten gold-bearing rock cooled and solidified in the cracks and crevices at varying depths below the earth's surface. Mother Nature in time concealed her treasure under a verdant cloak of grass and trees.

Gold was first discovered in the region by Bob Womack, a cowboy, near the stream which gives the camp its name; the stream incidentally was named because of the large number of cattle suffering broken legs while watering and grazing along its banks. This was in the fall of 1890 and by the spring of 1891, the cry "gold" had spread the length and breadth of the United States and the rush was on. Into the District they poured, lured from their homes and their work by the magic spell of the yellow metal.

HOURS: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Daily and Sunday

SHAFT TRIP
ADMISSION: ADULTS, $1.25 (INC. FEDERAL TAX)
CHILDREN (6 TO 14): .75 (INC. FEDERAL TAX)

DEADHORSE TUNNEL TRIP
ADMISSION: ADULTS, $ .90 (INC. FEDERAL TAX)
CHILDREN, (6 TO 14): .60 (INC. FEDERAL TAX)
UNDER 6 NO CHARGE

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE GROUPS

FOR INFORMATION
PHONE CRIPPLE CREEK 70

"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT"

Although qualified geologists and mining engineers of the time doubted that the Cripple Creek area formations were gold bearing, the unschooled novice gold-seekers proved them wrong. Thus the Cripple Creek District was known as a "Tenderfoot's" camp, because many of the richest strikes were made by "Tenderfeet," those men who knew nothing of the ways of prospecting, the lucky ones who came and looked on a hunch and "struck it rich." One of the largest mines in the District, The Portland, is said to have been found by one of these "Tenderfeet." The lucky fellow threw his hat in the air and dug where it landed—the mine has produced over 60 million dollars in gold. In a relatively short time, there were to be some thirty millionaires created from their discoveries in the Gold Camp.

Cripple Creek, while not a ghost town, has dwindled from a population of 30,000 at the height of the gold rush, to a mere shadow of its roaring past. The gun-totin' men, the high-grader and the mule-drawn ore wagons have faded into history, but there is plenty of fascination walking through a page of history which has made Cripple Creek to be remembered forever in the building of the West.

FOLLOW THE GOLDEN TRAIL TO CRIPPLE CREEK

The trail that leads to Cripple Creek is a trail of Gold. It was Gold that brought the first prospectors to the area. It was Gold that created the Cripple Creek District. It is Gold that has kept the District alive. It is Gold that is still being dug in several of the famous mines. Each year nearly $2,000,000 of golden ore is processed at the Carlton Mill, the world's largest reduction mill.

Today the Cripple Creek District has found another treasure, the treasure of playing host to thousands of people who visit the area each year. It has become one of the West's most popular resort areas, and is growing rapidly in interest.

You may motor or ride horseback over trails ground into the rocky hills by the heavy ore wagons. The fabulous days of the Gay 90's once again come to life in the faintly etched foundations of the ghost towns and in the stark framework of the now crumbling mines.

Hotel and motel facilities are available for short stays. Houses may be rented for longer visits. For those who want to enjoy the pure, crisp mountain air and the delights of modern living far from the busy, frantic life of the city, homes are still available, waiting only rejuvenation by some loving owner.

Cripple Creek is fast becoming a Mecca for those who are looking for an ideal spot in which to spend the golden years. Many houses are being remodeled into permanent dwellings; others are being refurnished for summer living but designed for year-round occupancy when retirement is possible.

The climate in Cripple Creek is a most comfortable one. The summers are warm in the day time, cool at night. The winter climate compares happily to that on the plains below for the Cripple Creek District lies just seven miles below the top and on the slope of Pikes Peak which guards it from the severe storms of other mountain areas.

The combined Cripple Creek - Victor public school system is one of the state's finest. The District Hospital in Cripple Creek is famed for its doctor and service. Electric power is adequate for any need. The pure mountain water provided for the area is the finest quality available.

There is an active religious and social life in the region, centering around St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, St. Peter's Catholic Church and the Community Church as well as the Elks and Masonic lodges. A public library is operated by the city.

No better location could be found for a small business than this area. Craftsmen and artists find this an ideal place in which to work and live. We invite your inquiry concerning the possibility of locating here.

In planning your vacation to this region do not overlook the fall months as an ideal time to arrive. The last two weeks of September are a season of glory for the region, for the Gold hidden at grass roots reflects in brilliant beauty in the dying aspen leaves. The skies are blue as only a Colorado sky can be and the sun shines steadily from early morning till it sets behind the hills in a blaze of color.

Yes, Cripple Creek is a must in Colorado. Include it in your planning.

How to reach the Cripple Creek District

Colorado Highway 67 north of Canon City leads to Victor through beautiful Phantom Canon, former roadbed of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad. It is rather narrow and a slow road, but worth the trip for those who like to travel in the mountains.

The Gold Camp road leads from Colorado Springs up the old Short Line railroad bed to the Cripple Creek District. This, too, is a breath-taking ride, particularly in the fall, for those who wish to picnic, take pictures and enjoy the beauties of nature. Travel is not advised in the winter months.

The main road from Colorado Springs is up Ute Pass over US Highway 24 to Divide and then south on Colorado Highway 67, a distance of 42 miles.

Must's for your visit

Cripple Creek District Museum, in the old Midland Terminal Depot, at east end of Bennett Avenue.

Imperial Hotel, famous Gay 90's hostelry. Mid-June through Mid-September, the Imperial Players present authentic Victorian drama twice daily except Monday.

Antique shops, where relics of the past may be found.

Scenic drive to Mt. Pisgah peak, once Ute Indians' signal mountain. Also cemetery at its foot.

Gold Camp guided Jeep Tour for story of the region.

Carlton Mill, world's largest custom gold mill, half-way between Cripple Creek and Victor.

Lunch or dine at any of the fine restaurants. Stay longer, make reservations at one of our fine hotels or motels.

Browse through the local stores. Everything for your convenience.

Tour the gold mines.

Garage, wrecker, complete gas and oil service available 24 hours a day.

Cripple Creek Business Directory

THE MOUNT PISGAH SCENIC TRIP COMPANY
A thrilling panorama view of the surrounding area.

THE COTTAGE INN CAFE
See the "Face on the Bar Room Floor".

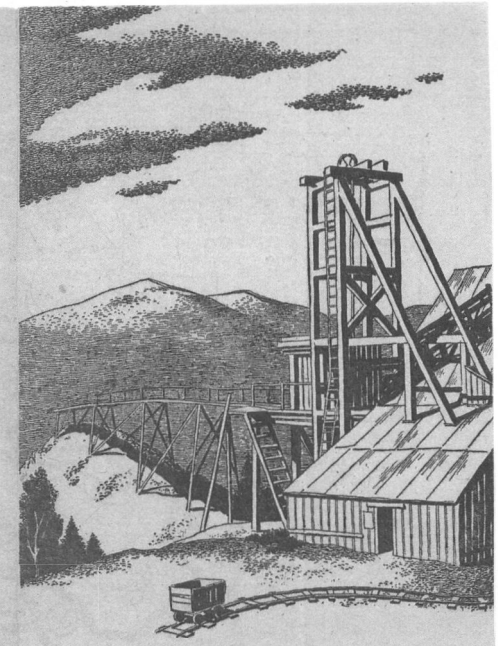
PALACE PHARMACY
Cripple Creek's Leading Drug Store.

THE HOME CAFE
Famous for Fine Meals.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Serving the Gold Camp.

CRIPPLE CREEK MARKET
For the Finest in Groceries.

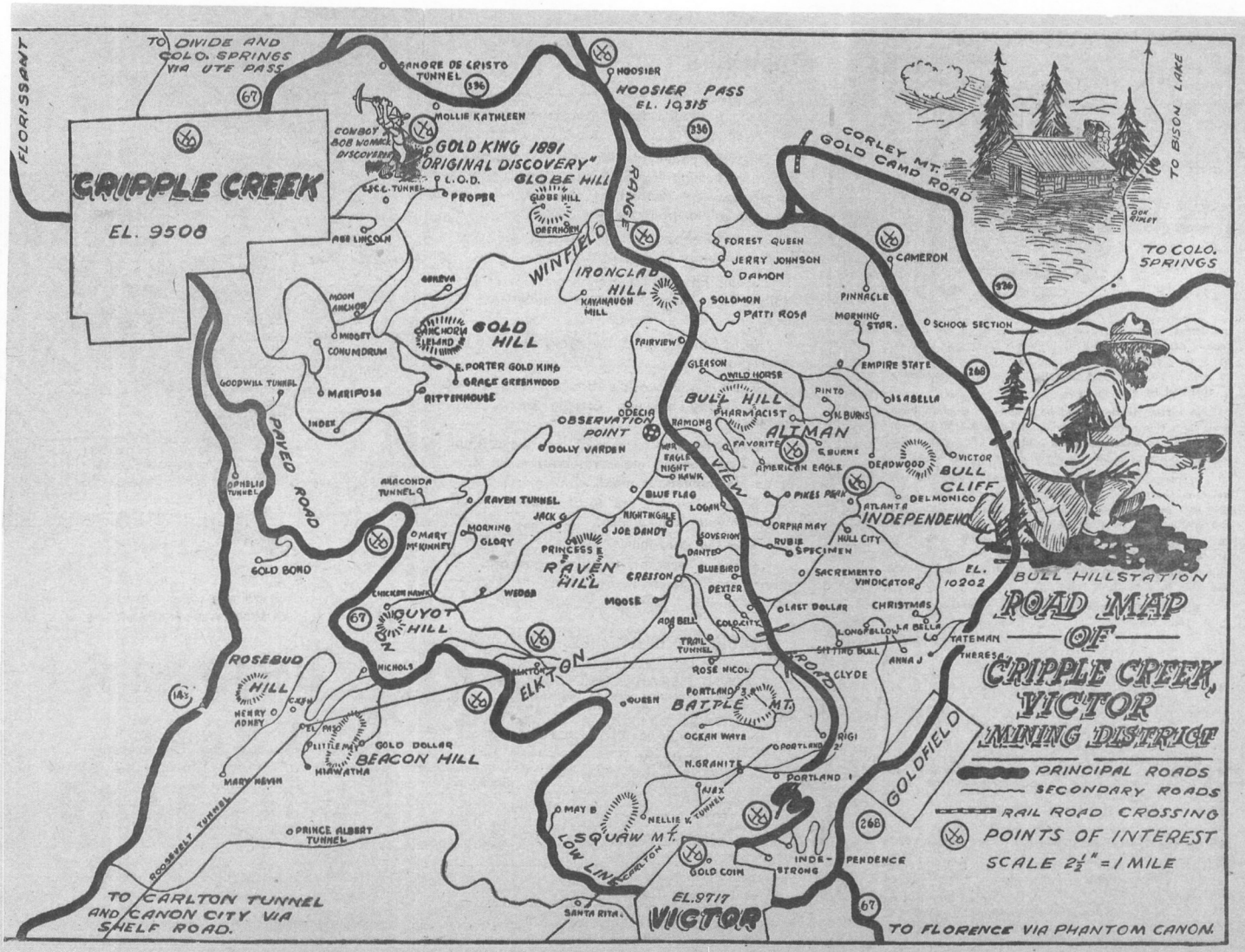
THE IMPERIAL HOTEL
Home of the Imperial Players.



WELCOME TO CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

The World's Greatest Gold Camp

CRIPPLE CREEK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



YONDER LIES CRIPPLE CREEK

This is Cripple Creek, Colorado, the World's Greatest Gold Camp!

Gold was discovered on the bank of Poverty Gulch (near the present-day Gold King Mine) in October, 1890, by Bob Womack. Cripple Creek was founded in 1891, Victor in 1893.

Cripple Creek Gold District comprises an area four miles wide and six miles long. From this volcanic crater nearly one half billion dollars worth of gold ore has been mined. Cripple Creek marks the northern edge of the District, Victor the southern, with the east and west boundaries outlined by the low-lying hills.

Twelve towns were established within that area: Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield, Elkton, Altman, Independence, Anaconda, Gillett, Cameron, Beaver Park, Arequa and Lawrence. Only two are now incorporated, Cripple Creek and Victor.

The District reached its peak of production and population in 1900. Cripple Creek had over 25,000, with 12,000 in Victor and over 60,000 in the District. Total value of ore produced that year was $77,107,914.

Three railroads served the Region: the Florence and Cripple Creek and the Short Line, both narrow gauge roads, and the Midland Terminal, a standard gauge. The Midland Terminal was the last to cease operation—in 1949. Two electric rail lines served the District, the Low Line which parallels State Highway 67 between Cripple Creek and Victor and the High Line, across the mountain tops at the eastern edge of the District.

The second store in the now famous chain of May Company stores was established in Cripple Creek in the building still standing on the southwest corner of Bennett Avenue and Third Street.

Lowell Thomas was raised in the District and was a newspaper man here. Jack Dempsey fought his first fight in the Gold Coin Club in Victor. Bernard Baruch worked as a telegraph operator. Texas Guinan played the organ in a church in Anaconda. These are but a few of the many famous people who got their start in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek was destroyed by two fires in April, 1896. Most of the buildings now standing were erected that same year. Victor was destroyed by fire in 1899 and was immediately rebuilt.

Cripple Creek is the county seat of Teller County. Present population is 800. Victor has a population of around 600.

Cripple Creek, Colorado, ghost gold mining town on the west side of Pikes Peak near Colorado Springs. In 1900 the population of the Cripple Creek district reached 60,000.

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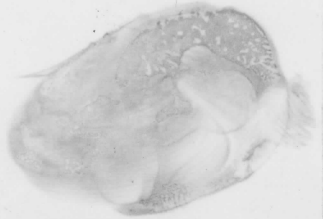

#3666 — Vista of Cripple Creek, Colorado with Mt. Pisgah in background. This old time mining district lies at an altitude of 9375 ft. and is aptly called "The World's Greatest Gold Camp." Rich in history, the old time buildings and atmosphere of the last century still prevail.

Pub. by Sanborn Souvenir Co., Inc., Denver, Colorado

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