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NATIVE CULTURAL SERVICES

A Cultural Resource Inventory of City of
OSMP Studies 4045

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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

OF THE

CONTIGUOUS

BOULDER MOUNTAIN PARKS

BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO

By

Mark F. Mitchell
and
Peter J. Gleichman

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By

**Mark F. Mitchell
and
Peter J. Gleichman**

Prepared For:

**City of Boulder
Parks and Recreation**

Prepared By:

***Native Cultural Services*
4484 Hamilton Court
Boulder, Colorado 80303**

December 1995

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Native Cultural Services conducted a cultural resource survey of the Boulder Mountain Parks in order to locate, document, and evaluate the cultural resources present. The intent of this inventory is to gain an understanding of the cultural use of the park, and to facilitate management decisions regarding treatment of the cultural properties which exist in the park.

The project area consists of the contiguous portion of the Boulder Mountain Parks system, including all or portions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, T.1S., R.71W., and Sections 25, 26, 34, 35, 36 T.1N., R.71W., 6th P.M., in Boulder County, Colorado. The work performed included a pedestrian survey of the park, a detailed literature and archival search on the area, interviews with local informants, and contacts with ten Native American tribes.

The contiguous portions of the Mountain Parks contain 5627 acres. The park was surveyed at different levels of intensity, depending on slope angle. Approximately 3230 acres were inventoried at a Class III (intensive or 100%) level, 310 acres were inventoried at a Class II (sample) level, and 2087 acres were examined at a reconnaissance level with binoculars from vantage points.

As a result of this survey, there are now 36 historic sites documented in the Boulder Mountain Parks. This includes seven linear sites which had been previously recorded. Two of the previously recorded linear sites were reevaluated as a part of this survey. The standing shelters which had been previously recorded were totally rerecorded, and are included in the total of 36 sites. An additional historic site, the Roosa Cabin, is on an inholding of private land, and was not recorded. No prehistoric sites were observed. Fifty isolated finds were recorded, 9 of which were prehistoric. In addition 267 other cultural manifestations were located and recorded.

These cultural resources were evaluated for eligibility to both the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Register of Historic Properties (SRHP), and 15 sites are considered individually eligible for nomination to either the NRHP or the SRHP. Twenty sites are considered not eligible for individual nomination. One site (5BL5005) would need evaluative testing to examine its archaeological potential prior to determining eligibility. The isolated finds are not individually eligible to the NRHP.

Eligible sites include the four shelters (Summit, Bluebell, Panorama Park [Halfway House], and Green Mountain Lodge), the Sunrise Circle amphitheater, Chapman Drive, Gordon-McHenry Road, Boulder Canyon Road, the historic trails network within the park as

well as the four trails which extend beyond the park (Mesa, Bear Canyon, Fern Canyon, and Shadow Canyon), and the Silver Lake Ditch. The contributing portion of one site, a dump, is not on Mountain Parks property.

The resources which relate to recreational use of the park can be deemed an historic district. This proposed **Boulder Mountain Parks Historic District** is based on the theme of Recreation within the Boulder Historic Context. The park was established primarily for recreational purposes, and recreational use is clearly the dominant historic use of the area. Recreational use of the park has been both long term and intensive. Numerous community organizations have a long history of involvement with the park, including Chautauqua, the Lions Club, Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Jaycees, the Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Mountain Club, the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, and the University of Colorado Hiking Club. The involvement of these entities has helped shape the cultural character of the park as well as effected the organizations themselves and the general community of Boulder. The intensive recreational use of the park is current and ongoing, including pursuits such as hiking, technical and freestyle climbing, athletic training, and picnics. The presence of the park and its recreational opportunities continues to help define the community of Boulder.

We recommend that the **Boulder Mountain Parks Historic District** be listed on the NRHP. Listing will give the park recognition for its role in the community, and make the park eligible for tax benefits and eligible for preservation grant funds for maintenance and restoration of the buildings and trails.

We also recommend that any future maintenance to the shelters, or the stonework on the roads (such as the Enchanted Mesa bridge), be done in accordance with the design, workmanship, and materials used in the original construction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the staff of the Mountain Parks of the City of Boulder Parks and Recreation Department for their assistance and cooperation during the course of the project. We are particularly grateful to Mary McNellan of the Boulder Mountain Parks Division. This project stems in large part from her efforts and interest. Mary conceived and facilitated the inventory, shared her knowledge of the area, and coordinated our efforts with the Mountain Parks staff.

Mark Becker and Kirk Halford served as crew supervisors, and we appreciate their efforts. A number of people worked on the field research crews: Chris Sanning, Andre Mallinger, Dock Teegarden, Susan Villalobos, Mike Whalen, Darren McFarland, Jean Kindig, and George Price.

Mark Becker assisted with preparation of the environmental section. Mike Whalen completed the drafting of site maps as well as assisting with report production. Andre Mallinger assisted with preparation of site forms and maps and report production. Phil Rice conducted the architectural analysis of standing buildings. Dave Tucker illustrated the chipped stone artifacts.

Archival research was initially conducted by Sylvia Pettem, with further research conducted by Pete Gleichman, Ralph Benton, and Andre Mallinger.

Several people assisted our efforts by sharing their knowledge or providing access to historical records, for which we thank them: Dick Lyman, Brian Peck, Clifford Teegarden, Dock Teegarden, Jack E. Smith, Jim Swaebly, Dick Leupold of the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, Tom Meier of the Boulder Historical Society, Jody Corruccini, Carnegie Library Archivist and Chautauqua Archivist, and the folks at the Colorado Mountain Club and the University of Colorado Hiking Club.

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INTRODUCTION

The mountain "backdrop" of Boulder forms one of the most striking and beautiful settings a city could have. The dramatic uplift of extremely steep sided mountains fronted by the Flatirons is part of the image and identity of Boulder. The term "Flatirons", first applied to the large vertical slabs of rock on Boulder's mountain backdrop, has become the term for any spectacular steeply-dipping resistant sedimentary bed in the world, and Boulder's Flatirons are the type example. The presence of the mountains and rock formations has undoubtedly been a factor in the human use and occupation of the area, including but not limited to the settlement of Boulder by Euro-Americans. The mountain backdrop is far more than just a scenic vista - it is an important natural resource that has been utilized by people for many thousands of years, with particularly heavy use over the last 110 years of the historic era.

Much of the mountain backdrop, including the most dramatic rock formations, comprises the Boulder Mountain Parks.

Native Cultural Services conducted a cultural resource survey of the Boulder Mountain Parks in order to locate, document, and evaluate the cultural resources present. The intent of this inventory is to gain an understanding of the cultural use of the park, and to facilitate management decisions regarding treatment of the cultural properties which exist in the park.

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The Mountain Parks contain 5627 acres. As discussed in detail in the Methods section below, the park was surveyed at different levels of intensity, depending on slope angle. Approximately 3230 acres were inventoried at a Class III (intensive or 100%) level, 310 acres were inventoried at a Class II (sample) level, and 2087 acres were examined at a reconnaissance level with binoculars from vantage points. The project area and levels of survey are depicted in Figure 1, the Boulder 1966 (photorevised 1971) and the Eldorado Springs 1965 (photorevised 1971) USGS 7.5'quadrangle maps.

Peter J. Gleichman served as Principal Investigator for the survey. Mark F. Mitchell served as Project Archaeologist. Mark Becker, Kirk Halford, and Mark Mitchell directed crews of field archaeologists. Fieldwork was initiated in December 1993, but after a few days was suspended due to snow cover. Fieldwork resumed in May 1994 and continued through September 1994.

Additional field checks and archival research were conducted through February 1995.

Field notes and photographic negatives are on file with the City of Boulder Mountain Parks Division. Three isolated artifacts were collected during the inventory, and will be curated by the City of Boulder Mountain Parks Division.

ENVIRONMENT

The Boulder Mountain Parks form the uplift demarking the transition from the Great Plains to the Front Range of the Southern Rocky Mountain Physiographic Province (Fenneman 1931). From north to south, the park includes Anemone Hill, Flagstaff Mountain, Green Mountain, Bear Peak, and South Boulder Peak, and associated canyons. Elevation ranges from 5440 feet at Settlers Park to 8549 feet at the top of South Boulder Peak. Sunshine Canyon forms the northeast boundary of the park, and the park extends south almost to South Boulder Creek. Boulder Creek flows through the northern portion of the park from west to east. These drainages and their associated tributaries are part of the South Platte River system. At least 22 springs are also known to be in the park. Six of the springs have been modified and are thus cultural properties. Three 'wells' are also present.

Geology

This summary of the geology of the area is based on Colton (1978) and Wells (1967). The rock formations in this area trend generally north to south and dip to the east. The basement rock in the Boulder area is the Precambrian Boulder Creek Granodiorite and can be observed at the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. This intrusive igneous rock is approximately 1.7 billion years old.

There is a major unconformity on top of the Precambrian basement rocks in the Boulder area. In many areas, the uppermost levels of the Precambrian basement rock are highly weathered. The earliest Paleozoic era rock present is the Fountain Formation. It dates to the Pennsylvanian and early Permian Periods, roughly 300 million to 250 million years ago. The Fountain Formation consists of interbedded arkosic sandstones and conglomerates, with occasional siltstone and shale beds. The Fountain Formation is resistant and distinctive, and forms several notable features, including the summit of Green Mountain and the Flatirons in the Boulder area. It has been interpreted as either braided stream deposits or as alluvial fan deposits from the "Ancestral Front Range." The Lyons Formation rests on top of the Fountain Formation. It is a well-sorted, fine to medium grained quartz sandstone, that has been

interpreted as dune deposits that date to the late Permian period. It probably derives from the shore sediments of a ancient shallow sea. The Lyons Formation is also resistant, and is readily visible. Lyons Formation sandstone has been used for construction in the Boulder area for many years.

The Lykins Formation rests atop the Lyons Formation. This rock unit spans the transition between the Paleozoic and Mesozoic (Permian-Triassic, 225 million years ago), and consists of three rock members. The Harriman Member, dating to the late Permian, consists of red siltstones and shales of probable marine origin. This unit is not very resistant, and is covered by vegetation in most areas. The Forrelle Member is a pink and gray limestone. It is fairly resistant and has features indicative of algal origin in a shallow marine environment. The Strain Member, dating to the Triassic Period, consists of shale and siltstone that is reddish in color. It is non-resistant, and forms a valley, except near the top, where a resistant sandstone bed is present. It is of marine origin.

The Ralston Creek Formation (also known as the Entrada Formation) is a thin bed of red and gray calcareous sandstone and siltstone containing distinctive thin layers and nodules of red and white chalcedony. It dates to the early Jurassic (ca. 180 mya) and is fairly resistant. The formation is generally buried under Quaternary colluvium, but is exposed on the southwest side of Echo Rock just west of Table Mesa. Several creek beds such as Bear Canyon, Doudy Draw, and Eldorado Springs Canyon are deep enough to have cut through this deposit. It may have been possible for prehistoric people to have collected chalcedony for stone tool manufacture by walking in the creek beds. The Morrison Formation, which dates to the late Jurassic Period and sits on top of the Ralston Creek Formation, is a thick unit of claystone and siltstone, interbedded with sandstones and siliceous limestone. It is of fluvial and lacustrine origin.

The Dakota Group dates to the early Cretaceous Period (ca. 135 mya) and contains the Lytle and South Platte Formations that comprise the Dakota Hogback ridge. The Lytle Formation consists of sandstones and conglomerates that form a prominent hogback immediately to the west of Boulder. It is of fluvial origin. The South Platte Formation contains two members. The Plainview Member is a platy sandstone which is then covered by dark gray silty shale. The Muddy Member is a prominent ridge-forming sandstone at the top of the formation.

Portions of the project area are covered by Pleistocene/Holocene colluvial deposits. These deposits are bouldery to pebbly sandy silt and clay deposits resulting from sheet wash and gravity. They are present on the slopes of mountains and in the intervening gullies.

Soils

Soils within the Boulder Mountain Parks project area fall into the Rock Outcrop-Juget-Baller association (Moreland and Moreland 1975). A soil association is a landscape with a distinctive pattern of soils, generally consisting of one or more major soils, for which the association is named, in conjunction with at least one minor soil. This association contains rock outcrops along with very gravelly and stony soils formed in residuum of granite and sandstone. The major soil series in this association include Juget, Baller, Allens Park, Fern Cliff, Peyton and Goldvale. About 35% of the area is made up of rock outcroppings and colluvial land. Juget series soils make up about 15 percent of the association and are located primarily on south facing slopes in the northern and western portions of the Park. Juget series soils typically support open stands of ponderosa pine and short grasses. Small areas of Baller series soils are located on ridges in the eastern portion of the Park. Baller soils are very shallow and support native grass vegetation. The Fern Cliff-Allens Park complex occurs primarily on north-facing slopes throughout the project area and covers most of the central upland portion of the Park. Fern Cliff and Allens Park soils support a mixed conifer forest of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir with a sparse understory of grass. Goldvale series soils occur within the Park on the Enchanted Mesa and portions of the upland ridges to the north of the mesa. Soils of the Goldvale series support a mixed conifer forest and a locally dense cover of understory vegetation.

Soils within the project area vary in depth from very shallow to moderately deep. All are well- or excessively-well drained. Runoff is typically high for most soils within the Park. High erosion hazard is particularly noted for the Goldvale, Baller, Fern Cliff, and Juget series. Where the covering vegetation has been disturbed during the construction of roads and buildings, erosion can be a significant problem.

None of the soils within the Park are appropriate for tillage.

Fauna and Flora

Boulder Mountain Parks contains one of the most diversified wildlife areas in all of Colorado. Hogan (1989) states that there are some 350 species of vascular plants found on the north side of Green Mountain alone. "This represents an exceptional richness for an area of less than one square mile. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, a montane area ten times the size and with much greater variety of habitats, has 430 species. The entire alpine area of the Indian Peaks Wilderness has a flora of 253 species." (Hogan 1989:9). Clearly, Boulder Mountain Parks offer an unusual if not unique environment for plant diversity which should also encourage animal diversity.

Boulder Mountain Parks can be divided into many environmental zones. These zones include grasslands, riparian forest, grassland-forest ecotone, coniferous forest, and rock faces and canyons. Most of these zones are large areas found throughout the Front Range, but the Mountain Parks also contain several microenvironmental zones, some unique within Colorado. Many of these microenvironments are found on north facing slopes, and/or at the base of canyons. The following is an overview of the common plants and animals found in the Mountain Parks, arranged according to the different environmental zones.

Grasslands - The grasslands are found in rocky uplands and mesas between Boulder Creek and South Boulder Creek and have similar vegetation to that of a true prairie. Little bluestem Schizicharium scoparium, prairie dropseed Sporobolus heterolepis, and porcupine grass Stipa spartea, are grasses present within the park (Cooper 1984). "The latter two mentioned are rare in Colorado but are known to occur primarily in the Boulder area. This type is very well developed on many of the mesas that border Chautauqua Meadow and other mesas farther south" (Cooper 1984:5). Animals commonly found in this environment include a variety of birds, small rodents, and coyotes.

Riparian Forest - The Foothills Riparian is found in cool canyons at the mountain front. Some of the common plants are plains cottonwood, peach-leaved willow, alder, boxelder, green ash, and shrubs such as chokecherry, wild plum, and pin cherry. Animals commonly found in this zone are birds, porcupine, red fox, and fox squirrel. Black bears can be found in this zone from late summer to early fall (Jones 1990). A Mountain Riparian zone is present and found only on the north side of Green Mountain. This area is very unique within the foothills. Trees such as narrowleaf cottonwood and aspen are common. The most important shrub is beaked hazelnut. Also, a rather large number of regionally rare and disjunct species occur near permanently wet seeps and along streams in this area. One of the most unique species to this area is paper birch, Betula papyrifera. This occurrence of birch is the most southerly stand in the Western United States. These trees are a Pleistocene relict and probably reflect the southern extension of boreal vegetation into this region during the ice ages (Cooper 1984). Animals commonly found in this environment are birds, black bear, squirrel, chickadee, porcupine, and raccoon.

The Grassland-Forest Ecotone is found at the lower treeline in the Boulder area, usually occurring on the mesas and hogbacks with ponderosa pine being the primary coniferous tree. Old photographs and eyewitness accounts of this area indicate that treeline has advanced from the foothills well out onto the mesas and plains during the last century. This is probably the result of wildfire suppression, and the disturbance of soils due to ranching. The ecotone varies in habitat types from dense stands of trees to open and parklike with broad grassy area between trees (Cooper 1984).

Common animals found in this environment include birds, mountain lion, mule deer, weasel, grayfox, and coyote (Jones 1990).

Conifer Forest - Ponderosa Pine Forest is the dominant forest type over mesa tops, and the drier portions of the mountains. A mixed ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir forest can be found over much of the steep east and west faces of Flagstaff Mountain, Green Mountain, and Bear Peak (Cooper 1984). Animals common to both the Ponderosa Pine Forest and the Ponderosa Pine-Douglas-Fir Forest include birds, squirrel, porcupine, mountain lion, and bobcat (Jones 1990). A Douglas-Fir Forest occurs on steep north-facing slopes at lower elevations and on all slope aspects at higher elevations (Cooper 1984). "It is the dominant vegetation type on the upper portions of Green Mountain and Bear Peak" (Cooper 1984:11). The common animals found in this zone are birds, black bear, red fox, porcupine, and small rodents (Jones 1990).

Rock Faces and Rock Canyons - Although Trees are generally absent on the steeper faces of the lower canyons, the Flatirons, and the talus slopes associated with the Flatirons, shrubs are abundant. Yet, these areas, especially the cliffs on the eastern slopes of Green Mountain and Bear Peak provide important nesting sites for raptors including the prairie falcon, peregrine falcon, American kestrel, golden eagle, and the red-tail hawk (Jones 1990). Small rodents are also present.

Summary of Cultural Land Use Potential

The variety of environmental zones within the park, and the tremendous species richness (diversity of plants) of the park would have been noted by aboriginal people, and formed an attraction of the area. The position of the Mountain Parks, adjacent to the Great Plains, would also heighten the attraction to the area, with different biological resources available for exploitation from different ecosystems. Stone suitable for tool use may have been available from the Ralston Creek Formation. Habitation sites were probably located east of the mountain uplift and out of the park, where terrain is flatter. The park was undoubtedly used for hunting and plant gathering, and may have been used for ceremonies.

From a Euro-American perspective, suitable land uses include timber production, grazing, recreation, stone quarries and, to a very limited extent, homesites.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The known culture history of the general area is presented in several historic and prehistoric contexts prepared for the Colorado Historical Society to guide research (Mehls 1984A and 1984B, Guthrie et al 1984, Eighmy 1984). A file search of the Boulder Mountain Parks area was conducted for the Parks Department by the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) on January 16, 1990. The results of the file search were provided to Native Cultural Services by Boulder Mountain Parks. In addition, the Boulder County cultural resource data on file at Native Cultural Services was consulted for information on known historic and prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area.

Previous Investigations Within the Project Area:

No formal cultural resource surveys have taken place within the Mountain Parks. Surveys of City of Boulder Open Space parcels, County Parks and Open Space, and State land parcels which are adjacent or near to the park have been conducted, resulting in numerous historic sites being located and documented. Those projects are summarized below.

A number of sites within the park have been recorded. In 1980 Manuel Weiss, on behalf of the Boulder County Historical Society and Boulder County Parks and Open Space, performed an initial documentation on numerous historical sites in Boulder County. The focus was on standing buildings and structures. Homes, schools, churches, mine buildings and kilns were recorded. As part of his work, the Boulder Mountain Parks were termed an historic district and assigned state number 5BL755.0. Within this informal district, the recreational facilities were assigned number 755.1, the "First White Camp" (Settlers Park) was given number 755.2, and the Flatirons were given number 755.3. The recreational facilities included the shelter and amphitheater on Flagstaff Mountain, Bluebell Shelter, and Halfway House, but did not include Green Mountain Lodge. The First White Camp, 5BL755.2, has no cultural manifestations except a commemorative plaque placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1939 (now missing). Indeed, it is unknown whether this spot was the actual campsite or not. This spot was assigned a new number (5BL1480) in 1986. The Flatirons are striking rock formations which have been used extensively by climbers, but are not a cultural feature, and should not be considered such.

After consultation with the staff of OAHP, it was decided not to use the 5BL755 designation, and to assign new numbers to each individual site. As a result the shelters have been totally redocumented during this project.

Several linear sites which have been documented outside the park cross portions of Mountain Parks land. Site 5BL515, the Gordon-McHenry Road, was built up Sunshine Canyon in the 1860s. Site 5BL622, the Boulder Canyon Road, was built up Boulder Canyon between 1865 and 1871. Four trails have segments outside the Mountain Parks but also extend into the park - the Mesa (5BL3924), Bear Canyon (5BL3925) Fern Canyon (5BL3926), and Shadow Canyon (5BL3927) trails. Site 5BL3813, the Silver Lake Ditch, is part of the city water transport and storage system, and dates to the 1880s. Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Reevaluation forms were completed for the Bear Canyon trail/road and the Silver Lake Ditch.

Three other sites, Chapman Drive (5BL4170), an historic dump (5BL4177), and the Town of Boulder Ditch/Red Rocks Reservoir (5BL4182) have segments on both Mountain Parks land and City of Boulder Open Space land. They have been documented both as a part of this project and as a part of the Mt. Sanitas Open Space survey, described below.

Previous Investigations Adjacent to the Project Area:

While not part of a formal inventory, the Chautauqua Park is designated as an Historic District (5BL361) and the Chautauqua Auditorium (5BL362) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Formal cultural resource surveys have been completed on several areas adjacent to the park:

Walker Ranch: A survey of the Walker Ranch, in the mountains west of the current project area, resulted in the ranch, 5BL235, being listed on the National Register as an Historic District (Kranzush 1980).

Eldorado Canyon State Park: An inventory of the Castlewood acquisition, west of Eldorado Springs, resulted in one prehistoric site (Late Prehistoric Period), two prehistoric isolated artifacts and two historic complexes being located and recorded (Hand 1981).

South Boulder Creek BLM Parcels: An inventory of BLM tracts near South Boulder Creek, south and west of the current project area, was conducted by Native Cultural Services on behalf of Boulder County Parks and Open Space. Eight historic sites and one prehistoric isolated artifact were located in the 1133 acres surveyed. This included the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad (5BL455) and the South Boulder Diversion Dam and Conduit (5BL2375), the Crags Mountain Resort (5BL2376), a road bed through South Draw (5BL2374), and a cabin foundation (5BL2373) (Gleichman and Gleichman 1988).

Bear Creek to South Boulder Creek Open Space: A series of surveys during 1992 were conducted by Native Cultural Services and covered the Open Space property between Bear Creek and South Boulder Creek (Gleichman et al. 1993). This area is immediately to the east of the southern portion of the present project area. A total of 33 sites and 28 isolated finds were recorded, consisting mainly of historic cultural manifestations, though occasional, ephemeral prehistoric properties were located. One prehistoric lithic scatter (5BL3882) was considered potentially eligible to the National Register. Three possible hunting blinds (5BL3889, 5BL3911 and 5BL3920) were considered potentially eligible. Of the historic properties, the Stockton Cabin (5BL3812) was considered eligible, and the Lafayette Water Pipeline (5BL3866) and the Fern Canyon Trail (5BL3926) were considered potentially eligible to the National Register (Gleichman et al 1993:99-100).

Most other historic sites and isolated finds recorded in the area helped to define the newly proposed **South Boulder Foothills Historic Archaeological District**. Contributing sites and IFs include fourteen homesteads and habitation sites, seven ditches and springs, three trails (Mesa, Bear Canyon, and Shadow Canyon), and ten stone fence lines. Seven additional features were considered potentially contributing. All of these manifestations are considered eligible to the National Register in association with the Historic Archaeological District (Gleichman et al 1993:98-99).

The South Boulder Foothills Historic Archaeological District was defined under the unifying theme of Agriculture, and incorporates historic activities such as homesteading, farming, ranching, water management, and transportation. Agricultural use of the area began in 1859 and remains ongoing, though habitation in the area declined after the 1920s. Boundaries of the district are essentially the limits of Open Space property, with Highway 93 to the east, Bear Creek/Shanahan Hill to the north, and the Boulder Mountain Parks Historic District to the west. The southern boundary remains undefined. The results of an ongoing survey in the Douby Draw area will hopefully help establish a southern boundary.

Mount Sanitas and Related Parcels Open Space: A survey of 971 acres of City Open Space parcels was conducted by Native Cultural Services in 1993 and 1994. The 11 parcels include Mt. Sanitas and the Bonnie Schnell parcel on Flagstaff Mountain, as well as other parcels on Flagstaff, near Settlers Park, and adjacent to the Mountain Park. The survey documented 14 historic sites and 11 isolated finds (one prehistoric). Included were 3 sandstone quarries, a granite quarry, a limestone quarry and kiln, the Dakota Ridge Trail, a habitation site, and several areas of historic features and trash. Also included were Chapman Drive (5BL4170), an historic dump (5BL4177) and the Town of Boulder Ditch/Red Rocks Reservoir (5BL4182), both of which have segments on both Mountain Parks land and City of Boulder Open Space land. They have been

documented both as a part of this project and as a part of the Mountain Park survey.

Historic Context

The Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1851 acknowledged Southern Arapaho and Cheyenne ownership of the area between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers, from the Continental Divide eastward into central Kansas. At the time of white contact, the Boulder area was a winter camp for the Southern Arapaho (Coel 1981). Prior to the Arapaho - Cheyenne movement into the area, several other groups are known to have utilized the plains/foothills transition area along the base of the Front Range, including the Comanche, Apache, Ute, and Shoshone.

In 1898, 40 years after the Euro-American settlement of the Boulder Valley, the first acquisition of land for the Mountain Park was made. The purchase was made in conjunction with the establishment of Chautauqua. The historic use of the Mountain Park, particularly through the inter-war period, is entwined with the history of Chautauqua.

A general history of Boulder's Parks has been published (Hudson 1991), as has a history of Chautauqua (Galey 1981). A more detailed history of City of Boulder Mountain Parks has also been produced (McNellan 1995).

The Boulder Historic Context Project defines a number of themes which are relevant to the project area (Friedman 1989). Based on the above histories and the information from the site files at the Colorado Historical Society, we know of or expect cultural properties to be present representing the following themes: Aboriginal Prehistory; Mining, Minerals and Extractive Industries (building stone); Transportation; Agriculture; Commerce and Industry (lumber); Water Resources; and Recreation. These themes are discussed in relation to the results in the Discussion section, below.

OBJECTIVES

The survey of the Boulder Mountain Parks had several related objectives. The primary objectives were to provide the Boulder Mountain Parks Division with a complete inventory of all cultural resources within the park and to produce recommendations on appropriate management of these cultural properties. Any cultural resources located were to be documented and their significance assessed in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National

Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Properties (see the Management Recommendations section below for criteria of eligibility). The presence of cultural resources in or near any existing or proposed recreational development might also provide the opportunity for education regarding the history and prehistory of Boulder County and of the park itself, through the use of interpretive signs or trail maps/brochures discussing points of interest in the cultural landscape.

The objectives were met through a combination of field survey at various levels of intensity (see Methods, below) archival research from local institutions, and interviews with persons knowledgeable about the project area. In addition, an attempt was made to further our understanding of the prehistory and history of the area through the development of a set of expectations based on findings during previous investigations in the vicinity.

It was expected that if aboriginal cultural resources were located within the project area, information obtained from these resources would be applicable to a number of research concerns such as regional chronology, settlement patterns, resource utilization, site function, and cultural affiliation. Data concerning historic Euro-American sites could be used to address questions about late 19th and early 20th century ranching, mineral extraction and recreation in Boulder County.

Archaeological site density in this part of eastern Colorado is variable. Previous cultural resource surveys in the immediate area have identified historic Euro-American resources (generally associated with agriculture and mining endeavors) and a few aboriginal sites and isolated artifacts. The low number of aboriginal sites known for this area is perhaps in part accounted for by poor ground visibility and the nature of the terrain. Aboriginal camps tend to be located near water sources in areas of low slope such as terraces or ridge tops. Areas of steep slope angle were generally utilized for specialized activities such as hunting and plant gathering, which leave few archaeological traces. Habitation sites were probably located east of the mountain uplift. The Plains/Foothills transition zone was apparently attractive to aboriginal people, probably for the variety of natural resources available from the environmental zones present on the plains and in the mountains. The proximity of perennial water sources such as Boulder Creek, may have attracted prehistoric peoples to the area, especially from the Ceramic Period (A.D. 1-1550) on. It is well known that the Boulder area was occupied by various tribal groups during the 18th and 19th centuries, ending in the mid 1860's. Some limited evidence of aboriginal use of the project area was expected; however, the historic use of the area and the proximity of urban development has probably obliterated most of the aboriginal manifestations.

Historic Euro-American remains were certain to occur in the project area, and to exhibit much higher visibility than aboriginal sites. Because of the history of ranching, mining, and recreation within and adjacent to the project area, resources related to these activities such as quarries, picnic shelters, trails, roads, and irrigation ditches were both known and expected.

METHODS

Research for this project focused on locating the physical manifestations of cultural behavior through field survey. Historical or archival data regarding the physical manifestations was also gathered through conversations with informants knowledgeable about the area, and through searching records housed at the Main Boulder Public Library and the Carnegie Branch, the University of Colorado Norlin Library, the Western History Collections at Norlin Library, Chautauqua, Boulder Parks Office, City of Boulder Central Records, the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, the University of Colorado Hiking Club, and the Boulder Historical Society.

In addition, contact was made with ten Native American tribes, requesting any information, comments or concerns the tribes may have regarding the area encompassed by the Boulder Mountain Parks. The following tribes were contacted and invited to share information: Southern Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, Northern Ute, Southern Cheyenne, Southern Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne, Northern Arapaho, Rosebud Sioux, Oglala Sioux, and Shoshone.

In order to facilitate the pedestrian survey, and to maximize the coverage of archaeologically significant terrain features, a three-tiered survey plan was developed. Because a significant portion of the Mountain Parks consist of talus fields, steep slopes, and rock outcroppings, the park property was divided into two zones on the basis of slope angle. Slope angles were estimated by an analysis of contour pattern and width as represented on USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Parcels estimated to have slope angles lower than 35° were grouped into Zone 1; parcels with slope angles in excess of 35° were grouped into Zone 2. The slope angle estimates were field checked during the course of the survey, and the zone boundaries were adjusted accordingly. Parcels where the slope angle was determined to be less than 35°, but where pedestrian survey was futile due to the presence of extremely dense vegetation or active talus fields, were included in Zone 2. Some parcels with slope angle exceeding 35° were passable, and were therefore included in Zone 1. Of the total 5627 acres within the contiguous boundaries of the Mountain Park, 3230 acres (57 percent) were assigned to Zone 1, and 2397 acres (42 percent) were assigned to Zone 2.

Three survey techniques were utilized during the course of fieldwork. A Class III cultural resource inventory (intensive or 100% pedestrian survey) was completed for all the parcels classified as Zone 1. This Class III survey was conducted by field crews of two to four field archaeologists walking adjacent linear transects. Individual crew members were spaced at 5 to 30 meter intervals, depending on steepness of terrain. On steeper slopes larger transect intervals were used. Where the terrain was either flat or gently sloping, shorter intervals were used. In areas thought to exhibit significant archaeological potential, 5 meter intervals were used to ensure maximum coverage. Terrain features also dictated the type of transect used. Where the terrain was generally flat or gently sloping, linear transects, oriented either north-south or east-west, were used. In most areas of the Park, however, contour transects, which parallel lines of constant elevation, were used.

Zone 2 parcels were surveyed using two different techniques, based primarily on accessibility. In steep areas accessible to pedestrian survey, a Class II (sample oriented survey) technique was used. Crews of one to three field archaeologists closely examined the terrain features most likely to contain cultural manifestations, including saddles, rock shelters, open slopes, and ridges. Generally, Class II surveys involved the systematic examination of a particular parcel, without the use of formal transects.

Portions of the park which are inaccessible to effective pedestrian survey, whether due to steepness, active talus fields, or dense vegetation, were surveyed using a reconnaissance technique. This involved the systematic observation of a particular parcel of land through field glasses. Where possible, each parcel was observed from at least two locations. Potential archaeological manifestations were spot checked by teams of one to two field archaeologists. Of the 2397 acres classified as Zone 2, 310 acres (13 percent) were surveyed using a Class II survey technique, and 2087 acres (87 percent) were surveyed using a reconnaissance technique.

Ground visibility varied between good and very poor in the areas covered by the Class III and Class II surveys. As elevation increases within the park, or where water is more abundant, denser stands of Douglas fir punctuate the more open canopy of ponderosa pine. In these areas, ground visibility is substantially reduced by an accumulation of needle litter, moss, and low shrubs. In some lower portions of the Park, where the availability of direct sunlight and groundwater promotes the growth of locally dense meadows, ground visibility is similarly reduced. The areas of highest ground visibility include south-facing slopes of moderate steepness, active slope wash zones, ridgetops, and open glades in ponderosa pine stands. For this reason survey efforts concentrated on those areas. Field archaeologists also inspected exposed ground

exposed ground surfaces in eroded areas, drainage cutbanks, incised animal and pedestrian trails, rodent burrows, ant nests, and unmodified two-track roads for the presence of cultural materials.

Evidence of cultural resources was sought in the form of material debris, structural remains, or any other unusual surface anomaly. When a cultural manifestation was encountered, the area surrounding the find was carefully inspected for additional artifacts or features. The manifestations located during the course of the survey were grouped into three categories. 'Sites' were defined as a cluster of four or more artifacts, or a feature with associated artifacts, which is at least 50 years old. 'Isolated finds' and 'isolated features' were defined as a single artifact or feature, not associated with other artifacts or features, which is at least 50 years old. 'Other manifestations' were defined as isolated features or objects of recent or indeterminate age. This category includes common features such as prospector pits, logging roads, recreational camps and range fences.

When the manifestation was defined, notes were made about the objects or features and their setting. As appropriate, sites and isolated features were documented with black-and-white photography and sketch maps. Colorado Cultural Resource Survey site and isolate forms were completed. Historic artifacts and chipped stone tools were measured and described in the field. Potentially diagnostic artifacts were collected for further laboratory analysis. No test excavations were conducted.

RESULTS

There are 36 historic sites documented in the Boulder Mountain Parks. This includes seven linear sites which had been previously recorded. Two of the previously recorded linear sites were reevaluated as a part of this survey. The standing shelters which had been previously recorded were totally rerecorded, and are included in the total of 36 sites. An additional historic site, the Roosa Cabin, is on an inholding of private land, and was not recorded. No prehistoric sites were observed. Fifty isolated finds were recorded, 9 of which were prehistoric. In addition 267 other cultural manifestations were located and recorded.

These resources are summarized below. More detailed descriptions and additional information are included with the Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Forms, Appendix B of this report. The Other Manifestations are detailed in Appendix A.

RECORDED SITES

Chapman Drive:

Site 5BL4170 is a graded, unpaved segment of road known as Chapman Drive, which crosses a portion of the project area. Chapman Drive ascends the "back side" or west facing slope of Flagstaff Mountain. The road originates in Boulder Canyon and extends to the junction of the Flagstaff Summit road and the Flagstaff Road at Realization Point. Chapman Drive is 20 to 24 feet (6.1 to 7.3 meters) wide and well cut into the uphill slope. The corners of some of the switchbacks appear to be banked. Constructed features along the length of the road include rock retaining walls, drainage culverts, bridges and cattle guards.

The portion of the road which lies within the Boulder Mountain Parks is approximately one mile long, and includes two major switch-backs. Rock retaining walls have been erected along three portions of this road segment and vary in length from 131 to 243 feet (40 to 74 m) and in height from 6½ to 16½ feet (2 to 5 m). Each one is constructed of locally-obtained, fitted and lightly dressed cobbles and boulders, dry laid. With the exception of wall sections which incorporate natural rock outcroppings, these retaining walls are not vertical, but slant back toward the roadbed at an angle of 50-60°. Two large stone and mortar drain culverts have been constructed to carry run-off under the roadbed. The drains have vertical stone-lined entries; one drain is covered with a cast iron grate 3 feet in diameter.

A bridge-cattle guard-culvert constructed of massive fitted and dressed granite blocks is located at the boundary between Mountain Parks and Open Space property (Figure 2). The bulk of the feature

is dry-laid. The retaining wall which supports the roadbed is 10 feet (3 m) high where it crosses the ephemeral drainage and is 82 feet (25 m) long.



FIGURE 2 - View east at CCC stonework on bridge on Chapman Drive.

The pilasters along the top of the retaining wall, the culvert and cattle guard, and the gateposts are all constructed from mortared, dressed cobbles. The gate located on the uphill (east) side of the roadbed is supported by a short wall and gatepost. The gate is constructed from 1x4 milled stock, bolted together and hung on hand-wrought iron hinge pins.

The cattle guard is constructed from 11 (1 1/2 inch O.D.) concrete-filled pipes laid on concrete supports. The pipes are secured in place using hand-wrought iron bars. The portion of the culvert below the cattle guard is constructed from mortared granite blocks, held in place by a crude keystone.

Historic Data

Chapman Drive was constructed by camp SP5C of the Civilian Conservation Corps between the fall of 1933 and the spring of 1935. In October 1933, Camp SP5C was sent to Boulder and established a camp at 6th Street and Baseline Road. Their main endeavor was the construction of the road down the west slope of Flagstaff Mountain. The road was named Chapman Drive in honor of Oscar Chapman, then Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Doherty, owners of Blanchard's (now the Red Lion Inn) donated a right-of-way across their property in Boulder Canyon. The road was formally opened on March 29, 1935 (Barker 1977).

Historic Dump:

Site 5BL4177 is a large, mostly reclaimed trash dump covering about 18,000 square meters (4.45 acres). It is situated on the floodplain along the south side of a creek, and is bisected by a road. The portion south of the road is on Boulder Mountain Parks lands and has been extensively reclaimed (Dick Lyman, personal communication, 1993). This portion of the site is presently used as a parking area and picnic ground. On the north side of the road, on Open Space land, there are a series of pits and a steep, heavily overgrown drainage with a large concentration of historic trash. Materials observed in this concentration included: hundreds of cans of various sizes; hundreds of pieces of broken bottle glass of various colors including purple and aqua; a dozen complete bottles; hundreds of sherds of a white glazed stoneware china with a green double ring pattern ("Carr China Carson Crockery Co. Denver" on bottom); several enameled pans; bricks; metal fragments; steel strapping; and fragments from an earthenware pickle jar.

Historic Data

A homestead entry patent for 120 acres including the land on which this site is located was granted to William Brierley on March 20, 1882 (Patent #23). The 1915 Drum Map shows that the property was owned by the Sanitarium at that time. The Seventh Day Adventists built the Sanitarium on 90 acres of land that they acquired in 1895 (Fetter 1983; Smith 1981). According to Dick Lyman, this was an informal city dump, and was also used as a dump by the nearby Sanitarium. Some soil has been placed over portions of the part of the trash dump on Open Space to stabilize and protect it from vandalism. At least some of the material in the dump predates World War I, and probably is from around the turn of the century. Some material is however more recent.

Town of Boulder Ditch and Reservoir:

Site 5BL4182 is the Town of Boulder Ditch and Red Rocks Reservoir. The old ditch, actually a buried eight-inch cast iron pipeline, is still visible and easily traced. It extends along the hillside above the north bank of Boulder Creek for a distance of about 1207 meters (3960 feet) from its former headgate near Goat Rock (a.k.a. Point o' Rocks and Hanging Rock). The ditch supplied water to the Red Rocks Reservoir which was located south of Red Rocks about halfway between the Farmers and Silver Lake Ditches.

Historic Data

On October 31, 1874, Boulder citizens passed a bond to construct a city reservoir and pipeline near the mouth of Boulder Canyon. The reservoir was built in the following year. The Town of Boulder Reservoir has also been called Red Rocks Reservoir or Sunshine Reservoir Number 1. J.P. Maxwell surveyed the project and N.D.

Currigan laid the pipe and built the reservoir and John A. Elland dug the ditch. The headgate for the Town of Boulder Ditch was located up Boulder Canyon on the north side of the creek at a point below the present headgate of the Silver Lake Ditch. Water rights for the Town of Boulder Ditch were adjudicated in 1882 and an appropriation dated June 17, 1875 established a domestic right of 6.189 cfs from Boulder Creek, as well as an additional 6.189 sec. ft. for storage rights in the reservoir (Smith 1986). Because of fear of pollution from mill tailings, in 1890 a new intake was established just above the Alps and a new eight-inch pipeline was laid to Sunshine Reservoir (Burns & McDonnell, Consulting Engineers 1921).

Around 1906 the Red Rocks Reservoir was abandoned. The location of the reservoir was developed as the Glen Crosley Silver Fox Farm in the 1940's. The Silver Fox Farm ceased operation by 1948 (Jack E. Smith, personal communication) and nothing remains of it today. At present, the location is clearly visible as a flat area just north of Settlers Park. The buried pipeline is still present and although disturbed in a few small sections, the stacked stone retaining walls are still present in a few locations.

Civilian Conservation Corp Camp:

Site SBL4930 is the Civilian Conservation Corp Camp located immediately south of Baseline Road, at the intersection of Baseline Road and Sixth Street. The site originally covered an area some 235 feet (72 meters) north-south by 350 feet (107 meters) east-west. According to Clifford Teegarden, who served in the CCC at this camp, it consisted of seven major buildings. Four of these structures were personnel barracks, each designed to accommodate roughly 40 men. A fifth building served as a garage housing the camps' nine vehicle fleet which included five dump trucks and four stakebed transport trucks. The largest structure consisted of a quartermaster's office and administrative facilities on the east end and a mess hall on the west end. The seventh building housed a recreational facility. In addition to these primary structures, the site originally included a number of ancillary facilities including a boxing ring, a concrete-floored latrine, a tool shed, and a creosote tank for dipping construction timbers (Clifford Teegarden, personal communication 1994).

Very little remains of the camp (Figure 3). Field investigations revealed one in situ foundation, a variety of foundation fragments, several runoff control devices, and two scatters of coal which was presumably used as a heating fuel. The single remnant foundation is located on the extreme southwest end of the camp, and probably marks the location of the recreation building. At least two recycled galvanized hot water heaters have been set into the ground on the eastern end of this foundation, presumably to channel slope runoff. Fragments of coal located on the platform indicate that

the building was probably heated by a coal burning stove or furnace.

Concrete foundation fragments similar to those noted above were observed scattered across the site; no other intact building foundations were located, however. A concentration of poured concrete foundation blocks was noted on the northeastern end of the camp, in the probable location of the quartermaster's building. It is likely that, either the buildings were generally constructed above ground using small concrete post footings, or the structures were dismantled and the land regraded. The general lack of building platforms and access road cuts seems to suggest the latter possibility.

Historic Data

This camp was occupied by several corps of men between the late fall of 1933 and the late summer of 1937. It is not known when the structures of the camp were removed, but it seems likely that they had been removed by the time ski tow operations began in 1948.

Men stationed at this camp, as well as another one located at 6th Street and Boulder Creek, participated in a wide range of construction activities between the summer of 1933 and the summer of 1935. These included the building of recreational facilities such as trails, roads, and shelter houses. The CCC also made a number of contributions to natural resource management within the park by cutting fire lines, removing trees which had been killed by the Black Hills beetle, and constructing erosion control devices. More information on the CCC is presented under Recreation in the Discussion Section.

Mesa Ski Slope:

Site 5BL4931 is a ski jump and ski lift complex known as the Mesa Ski Slope (Figure 4). The site is located on a broad open slope 300 feet south of Baseline Road at the mouth of Gregory Canyon. The site consists of two principal sets of features: the remnants of a rope ski tow, and a ski jump and associated facilities.

The site measures 500 feet (152 meters) east-west by 380 feet (116 meters) north-south. The ski jump has been constructed by excavating a broad trench parallel to the fall line of the slope and piling the overburden on the downslope end of the trench, creating a kind of 'backstop.' The upper portion of the jump has been graded to angle of 25°, while the middle and lower (runout) sections are graded to 40°, creating a breakover from which to jump. Artifacts observed in association with the ski jump include the wooden remnants of a jump platform, a galvanized hot water tank (recycled for use as a drainage culvert), a steel pole, a steel shovel head, and a snow fence. Several foundations were also observed adjacent to the ski jump. Feature 1, located west of the

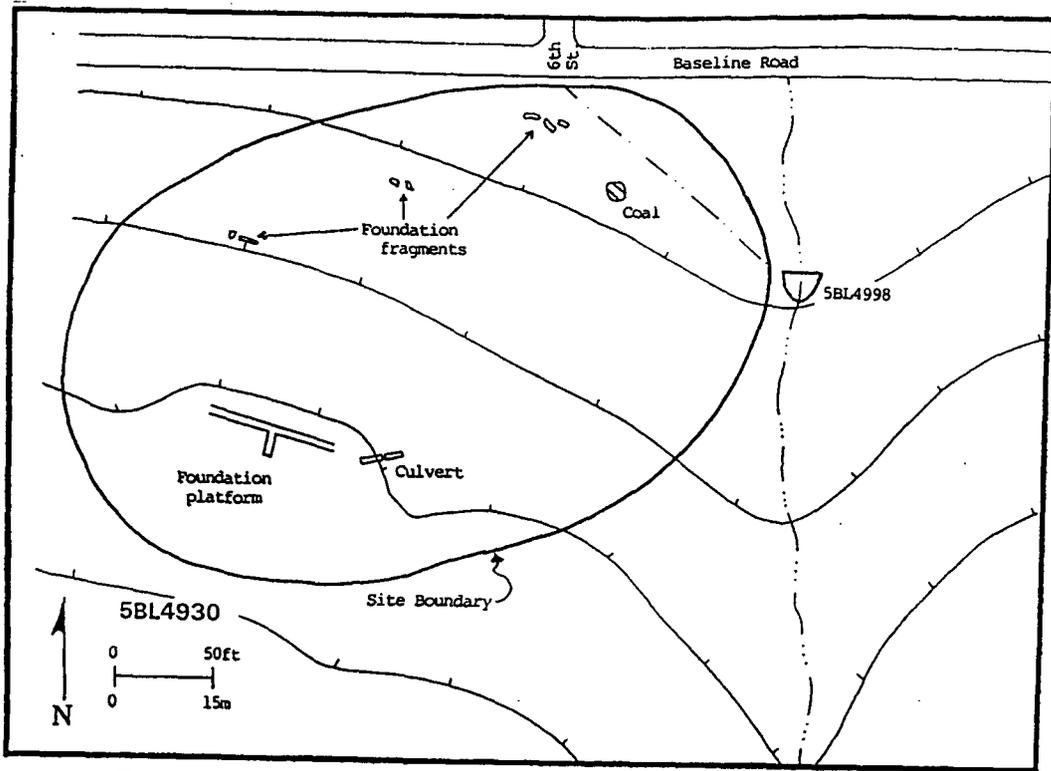


FIGURE 3 - Plan view of CCC Camp.

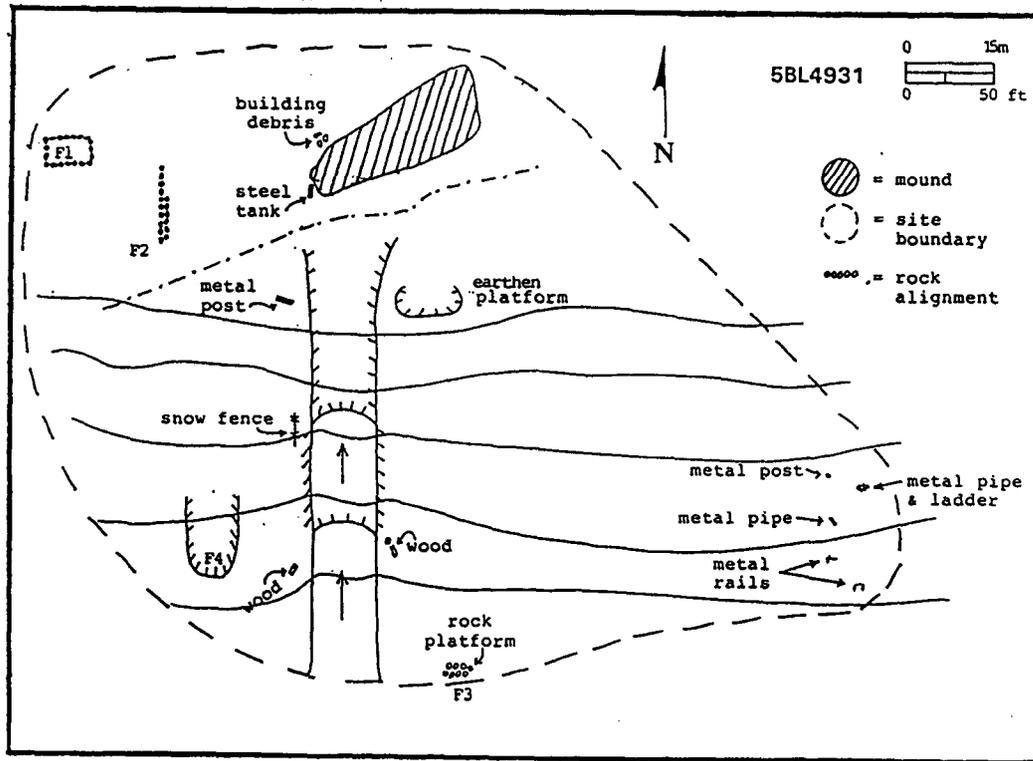


FIGURE 4 - Plan view of Mesa Ski Slope.

overburden 'backstop' at the base of the jump, is a rectangular depression and sandstone rock wall. To the east of Feature 1, roughly 75 feet (23 meters) west of the base of the jump, is Feature 2, a line of sandstone cobbles 50 feet long and oriented parallel to the fall line of the slope. The function of this rock alignment is not known. Feature 3, a small rock platform, has been constructed at the top of the slope, and may have been connected to the operation of the jump. A second, smaller jump (Feature 4) is located roughly 40 feet (12 meters) to the west of the main jump.

The rope ski tow is located approximately 325 feet (100 meters) to the east of the jump. The tow, which is oriented approximately north-south and parallel to the fall line of the slope, was originally 850 feet (259 meters) long. Observed remnants of the tow structure include metal rails, metal posts and poles, and a metal 'ladder' structure to which a rope pulley has been attached. No other features were observed in association with the ski tow.

Historic Data

During the winter of 1947-48 Harris Thompson and Steve Bradley initiated the idea for the Chautauqua Mesa Ski Area. Work on the ski tow and the ski jumps was begun in October of 1948. Junior Chamber of Commerce member Norman Winchester, along with Thompson and Bradley, then University of Colorado ski coach, organized volunteers to clear rocks from the slopes and plant new grass. The project, dubbed "Operation Big Push," was given assistance by the Jaycees, members of the local ski club, and interested community volunteers. The local National Guard contributed bulldozers to the effort.

The original 200-foot-long rope tow was driven by a Dodge gasoline-powered engine liberated from an Army truck. An 850-foot long rope tow was installed prior to the winter of 1949-50. The remains of the motor house, located at the upper end of the tow are still visible. Field telephones were used to communicate between the top and the bottom of the lift. Although this second lift served its intended purpose, Thompson noted that cross-country skiers were able to get to the mesa top faster than skiers on the rope tow.

The first ski jump was constructed from snow and dirt, and allowed skiers to jump from 15 to 40 feet. Two longer jumps, which are still visible on the western end of the ski area, were constructed prior to the winter of 1949.

Although the ski area operated for seven weeks during its first winter of operation, an "Official Grand Opening" was held in January of 1949. Members of the University ski team and two members of the Olympic ski team provided a demonstration of ski-jumping techniques. The rope tow and ski jumps were sold to the Boulder Recreation Department in 1950. The ski area was subsequently closed due to vandalism and lack of snow.

During 1962 the ski area was revived by members of the Boulder area Junior Chamber of Commerce. Use of the lift was free; it is estimated that the ski area cost roughly \$200 a season to operate at that time, including gasoline for the lift motor and insurance.

A short season planned by the Jaycees for March 1963 was cut short when it was discovered that the lift facilities had been vandalized. Although the damaged lift motor and field telephones were replaced, the ski area never operated again. This description and history of the Mesa Ski Slope is derived principally from Pettem (1983).

Sunshine Reservoir:

Site 5BL4932 is the Sunshine Lake Reservoir complex, consisting of an earthen dam, dam output control structure, spillway, inlet control facilities, and a small stone quarry (Figures 5 & 6). The reservoir was constructed by excavating a small triangular basin, approximately 325 feet (100 meters) on a side, into the slope overlooking Sunshine Canyon. The northern end of this basin was then enclosed by constructing an earthen, rubble filled dam 360 feet (110 meters) long and 23 feet (7 meters) high. Discharge control facilities were located in the center of the dam and enclosed in a small control house. Water was admitted to the reservoir from an aqueduct which was constructed over the southern flank of Anemone Hill; inlet control pipes and valves are visible on the southern end of the reservoir opposite the outlet control shed. A dry-laid stone block apron was constructed below the inlet pipes to control erosion. Spillway facilities were located on the northeastern corner of the lake and consisted of two large iron pipes set into a concrete support structure. The pipes fed into a spillway canal. The reservoir was surrounded by a slab-paved walkway into which an iron guard rail was set. The sandstone blocks from which the walkway was constructed may have been cut from a small stone quarry above and to the southeast of the reservoir.

The reservoir, now empty, has been modified since its abandonment. A vehicle ramp has been built from the northwestern corner of the reservoir into the bottom of the reservoir basin to allow for the dumping of construction materials. A power generation facility has also been constructed on the western side of the reservoir.

Historic Data

The Sunshine Lake Reservoir (5BL4932) was another early water project. The reservoir was proposed in 1886 when the Red Rocks Reservoir (5BL4182) no longer met the demand for city water. The location was approved by City Council in April 1890 and construction was completed in 1891. The reservoir had a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons and cost \$160,000 to complete (Schoolland, 1980). The reservoir was abandoned in the 1950s.

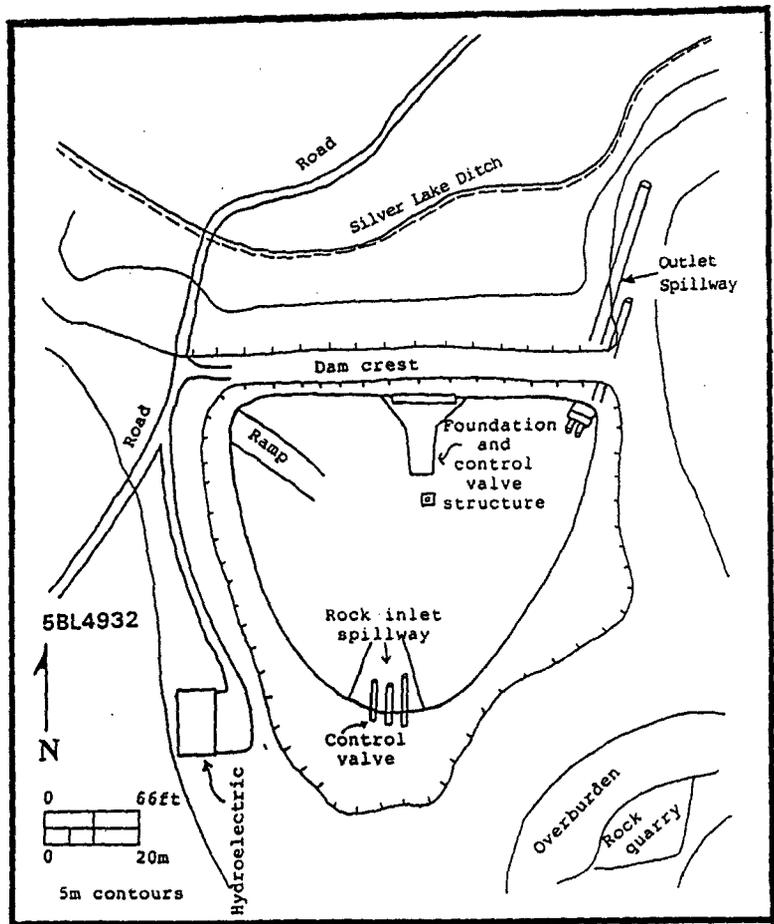


FIGURE 5 - Plan view of Sunshine Reservoir.



FIGURE 6 - View NNE at Sunshine Reservoir Dam.

Settlers Park Quarry:

Site 5BL4933 is the **Settlers Park Quarry**, a Lyons Sandstone quarry consisting of the quarry cut, an access road, and the remnant foundations of rock hauling equipment (Figures 7 & 8). The quarry area is approximately 200 feet (60 meters) on a side; the platform created by the working face measures 60 feet (18 meters) north-south by 150 feet (45 meters) east-west. The quarry face is roughly 16 feet (5 meters) high. An access road approaches from the west, turns west at the eastern face of the hogback and enters the quarry area. A rock retaining wall constructed from dry-laid stone masonry supports the southwestern section of the quarry platform. On the western end of the quarry is the remains of a tramway or some other type of rock transport equipment. The structure consists of a concrete pillar foundation and several small concrete footings. A line of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter rock bolts has been set into the rock outcrop below the foundation pillar, presumably supporting the tramway or rock chute superstructure required to move quarry materials to the base of the cliff. One short segment of light-duty track (2 inches wide) was observed at the site, suggesting that a rail and cart system was in use here.

The quarry bench supports an extensive growth of ponderosa pine trees. The site is currently receiving extensive recreational use. A large number of modern firepits and associated trash scatters were observed during the survey.

Historic Data

The parcel containing the quarry was owned by one Eric J. Anderson, who transferred title to James A. Maxwell on November 27, 1880. James Maxwell transferred the parcel to John Brierly on May 18, 1882. James Maxwell is listed as a stonemason in the 1880 census. James A. was the father of James P. Maxwell, considered to be one of Boulder's city fathers.

Eric Anderson was not related to Jonas Anderson Jr., who was associated with the Anderson Quarry in Skunk Canyon. Both Eric Anderson and Jonas Anderson, Jr. were incorporators of the town of West Boulder in 1874. Eric and Jonas Jr. are both noted as builders and carpenters in the 1880 census. Jonas Anderson, Sr. homesteaded much of West Boulder and was one of the incorporators of the Anderson Ditch Co. in 1874.

Since Eric Anderson and Jonas Anderson Jr. were associated, it is possible that Jonas Jr. was involved with the stone quarry at Settlers Park. John Brierly is known for his fruit and vegetable gardens, but did build a stone house in 1871 (Brierly House, 207 Pearl). This house is constructed from quarried stone. Brierly and his son Sylvester also built the Armory building at 934 Pearl St. Since the Brierly's were involved with construction, it is not impossible that they used the stone quarry. While it seems logical that stonemason James A. Maxwell would have used the quarry, this

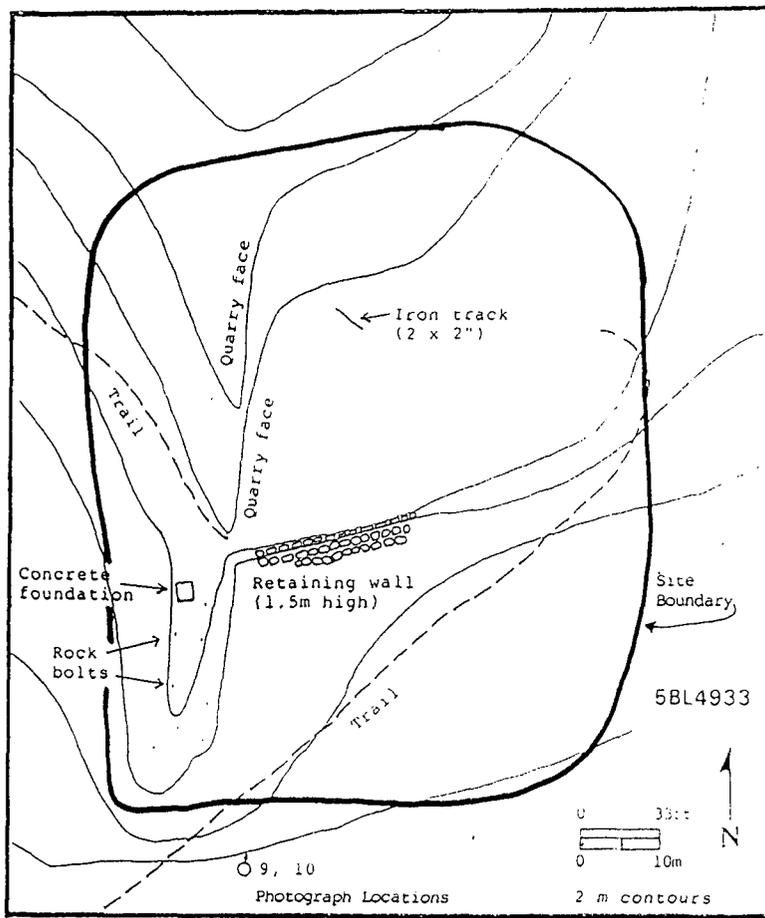


FIGURE 7 - Plan view of Settlers Park Quarry.



FIGURE 8 - View N at Settlers Park Quarry, retaining wall in center photo.

was apparently not the case. A J.B. Sturtevant photograph, taken about 1900 of the Yount Flour Mill, with Red Rocks in the background, shows no quarry cut.

Bluebell Picnic Shelter:

Site 5BL4934 is the Bluebell Picnic Shelter. The site consists of a stone shelter and an associated terrace containing two picnic benches and a grill (Figures 9 & 10). The overall site dimensions (including the shelter and the adjoining patio) are 26 feet (8 meters) north-south by 46 feet (14.5 meters) east-west. The shelter house itself measures 26 feet (8 meters) north-south by 18 feet (5.5 meters) east-west and is approximately 10 feet (3.2 meters) high. The structure was originally built as an open pavilion, with four battered (trapezoidal) piers supporting the roof, and a low concrete-capped stone masonry bench all around except in the center of the east side. There is now a stone fireplace in the center of the west side, and the north end and west side have been filled in with stone masonry walls. The same assortment of sandstone field stones has been used in these walls as in the original piers, but the piers are more nearly laid in courses. The 12 foot high stone chimney is more like coursed rather than random rubble. The fireplace has a sandstone plaque embedded in it carved with the legend, "Erected by Boulder Lions Club." The metal roof is laid over milled pine close-laid sheathing on milled rafters. The floor is of poured concrete.

To this original structure a macadam terrace has been added. Two concrete and stone picnic benches, and a bar-b-que grill, have been put into place on this patio.

Historic Data

The shelter was originally constructed by the Boulder Lions Club at a cost of \$875. The work was completed in 1923. Lions Club President John M. White and Secretary Percy L. Corbin initiated the project in 1921, in order to alleviate demand for use of the Panorama Park Shelter House which had been built by the Club in 1919. Approval for the project was given by the Planning and Parks Commission on May 16, 1921 (Planning and Parks Commission minutes, 5/16/21).

The shelter has been modified several times since its original construction. The fireplace may not have been part of the Lions Club shelter. The north and west elevations have been infilled, presumably in order to provide additional shelter. It is also possible that the roof has been extensively repaired or replaced. The mortar on the outside northwest corner has also been maintained. The timing of these modifications is not known, although it is likely they were made by the Civilian Conservation Corps prior to 1935. A Boulder Daily Camera article dated May 8, 1935 indicated that the CCC had been making

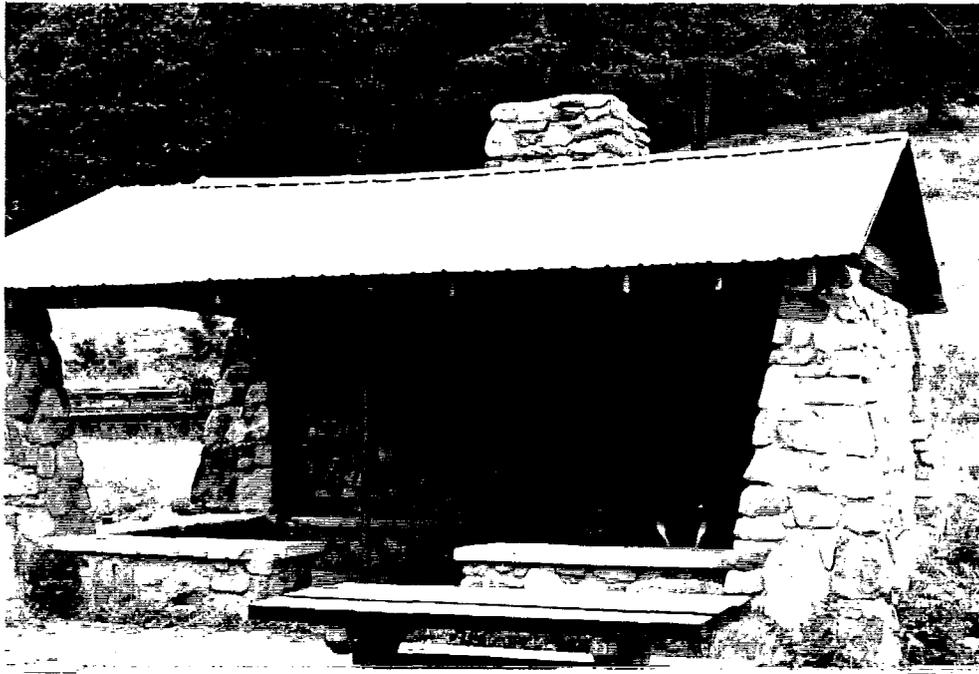


FIGURE 9 - View SW at Bluebell Shelter.



FIGURE 10 - View of north side of Bluebell Shelter.

improvements to the facilities in Bluebell Canyon, although the nature of these improvements was not specified.

The terrace and soil retaining walls on the east side of the shelter house were probably added at some later date. They do not appear to conform to typical CCC construction techniques. It is not known when these modifications were made.

Green Mountain Lodge:

Site 5BL4935 is the **Green Mountain Lodge**, consisting of the lodge structure itself, an attached patio terrace, and a modified spring (Figures 11 & 12). The structure measures 48 feet (14.6 meters) in length, 25 feet (7.6 meters) in width, and approximately 15 feet (4.6 meters) in height. This side gable building has a facade gable over the door, which pierces the north elevation approximately 1/3 of the building's length east of the west end. The whole lodge is built in courses of granite rubble, graduated in size from larger stones in the bottom course to smaller stones in the upper courses.

The stones are laid in portland cement mortar, kept well back from the faces, to create deep shadows. There are two fireplaces, one in the middle of the west end, and one on the southeast corner, made of the same fabric. Windows are located on the northwest and southwest corners and on the long sides and ends of the building. Although the windows are unglazed, all of them close with shutters made of one inch boards bolted together and covered with steel gratings.

Inside the lodge is a curious feature to mark off the "upper" (west) end of the hall. Two stone buttresses have been constructed so as almost to join in an arch. The interior is finished with tongue-and-groove planks applied vertically. All this interior wood is stained brown. The floor is of carefully fitted polygonal sandstone flags.

A stone slab patio has been constructed on the northern side of the structure. The patio has walkways that extend around the sides of the building. The patio contains a set of movable picnic benches; a concrete grill has been set into the northeast edge of the patio. A spring, located at the base of a broad slope, approximately 26 feet (8 meters) south of the structure has been modified to provide drinking water. The spring has been contained within a stone and concrete basin. An inscription in the overflow trough indicates that the spring modifications were made in 1964.

Historic Data

Originally known to local residents as the "Boy Scout Cabin," Green Mountain Lodge was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Under the direction of G. H. Ellenwood, CCC camp SP-2-C began work on the



FIGURE 11 - View of north side of Green Mountain Lodge.



FIGURE 12 - View of east side of Green Mountain Lodge.

lodge in 1934. The lodge was completed in the fall of 1934 at an estimated cost of \$5,000 (Boulder Daily Camera, December 14, 1934).

The lodge was constructed from a variety of imported materials. The roof truss structure was constructed from West Coast heartwood pinned with oak dowels. Paving flags for the patio terrace and the interior floor were brought from stone quarries in Lyons. Twelve tons of cement-and-asbestos shingles in twelve colors and sizes are arranged on the roof and grade from antique green on the eaves, through grey and burgundy to light red on the ridge crest.

The structure accommodates approximately 50 people, and was intended for the complimentary use of Boulder-area organizations.

Woods-Bergheim Quarry:

Site 5BL4936 is the Woods-Bergheim Quarry, located on the broad, open, east-facing ridge which separates Bluebell and Skunk Canyons. The site consists of a large, interconnected complex of quarry operations and access roads, including two large working faces and a series of seven smaller cuts and surface quarries (Figure 13). The largest quarry operations are located on the southern and northern ends of the site; the smaller operations are located on the intervening ridge, overlooking Bluebell Canyon. Quarry operations cut into the Lyons Formation. The overall site dimensions are 900 feet (275 meters) north-south and 480 feet (147 meters) east-west.

The largest quarry operation (Cut 1), located immediately west of Skunk Canyon, consists of a working face between 50 and 65 feet (15 and 20 meters) high which has been cut in at least three planes. A very large quantity of waste rock debris has been deposited on the eastern side of this cut and now extends some 325 feet (100 meters) downhill, below the access bench. Three access roads enter the quarry from the north. The uppermost of these connects the most recent working face with a network of quarry haul roads located on the Enchanted Mesa. The second, located approximately 1/3 of the distance down the length of the overburden pile, has been covered by rock debris. The lowermost access road, located 1/2 the distance down the waste rock pile, is supported by fitted, dry-laid sandstone masonry and extends to approximately the middle of the waste rock pile where an air compressor station has been constructed. The compressor station is constructed from dressed sandstone blocks and concrete, and rests on a concrete foundation which is cut into and supported by the waste rock pile. Artifacts associated with the compressor station include corrugated sheet tin, wire rope, hewn timbers, and window glass.

The only artifact associated with the quarry bench is an iron wheelbarrow. At the base of the waste rock pile a number of

artifacts were observed, including metal barrel ribs and large metal containers.

A second large quarry operation (Cut 2) is located on the northern end of the site, overlooking Bluebell Canyon. Unlike Cut 1, the working face of this operation runs perpendicular to the Lyons Formation. In this case the overlying Harriman Member of the Lykins Formation caps the quarried stone to the east; accordingly the blocks removed from this cut appear to be more blocky and angular than the tabular stone removed from Cut 1. Two haul roads access this operation; an upper road, which provides access to the principal working face, and a lower road which provides access to a smaller secondary working face located 65 feet (20 meters) below the primary cut. The grade of this lower road is supported by rough sandstone block masonry. No artifacts were observed in association with this quarry.

Seven smaller cuts and surface quarries are located on the ridge between the two primary operations. Most of these are small and are not accessed by formal haul roads. Two of these smaller operations appear to be "moss rock" quarries and consist of pits dug into the upper surface of a natural talus field. Several sanitary food containers, an iron fire grate, and one 6x6 inch timber were observed in association with these moss rock operations.

Access roads connect the major quarry features. These roads are generally 5 feet (1.5 meters) wide, graded, banked and supported by rock masonry where necessary. Although many of these haul roads are now badly eroded, remnants of them can be traced across the western portion of the Enchanted Mesa and into Bluebell Canyon.

Historic Data

This complex of quarries was owned and operated by Jonas Bergheim and Frank P. Wood. Wood, who was born on December 30, 1860 and came to Boulder in 1873, was involved in a variety of businesses prior to his partnership with Bergheim, a German immigrant. Wood, who became senile in his later years, died of exposure at the age of 74 after having wandered off on March 17, 1934.

Although the date on which Wood and Bergheim began their operation is not known, it was probably prior to the turn of the century. By the early 1880s sandstone flags (tabular sandstone blocks) began to replace the existing wooden sidewalks of Boulder and Denver. A variety of historic buildings in the Boulder area made use of Woods-Bergheim sandstone (see Sandstone Quarrying in Discussion, below).

Transportation costs for quarried stone were significant. A tram was planned to connect the Woods-Bergheim Quarry to the railroad, which would be cheaper than hauling the stone by wagon, and allow considerably more stone orders to be filled (Daily Camera, March

15, 1910). The tram was never built. The accessibility of quarries near Lyons, Nolan and on Mount Sanitas in Boulder (5BL4173) decreased the competitiveness of the Woods-Bergheim operation.

The "Bergheim-Woods property" was sold to the City of Boulder on March 26, 1920 for \$5,800. The city purchased this tract in order to prevent additional development and preserve the mountains for recreational uses.

Historic Artifact Scatter:

Site 5BL4937 is a historic site scatter consisting of a sparse scatter of historic artifacts, associated with at least one charcoal feature (Figure 14). The site measures 98 feet (30 meters) north-south by 89 feet (27 meters) east-west. Artifacts observed at the site include painted ceramic dinnerware fragments; aquablue, purple, green, clear, and brown glass bottle fragments; automobile seat frames and springs; sanitary food cans; rubber; and painted wood fragments.

Several features were observed in association with the site. A concentration of charcoal (roughly 6 feet [2 meters] in diameter) containing burned artifacts was observed near the center of the site. Five shallow, steep-sided pits were located on the perimeter of the site. These have been covered by brush and small branches and may represent temporary privy pits. Two large trash pits, measuring 2 to 3 meters in diameter, located approximately 40 meters east of the site, may not be directly associated with the site.

A line of trees appears to have been planted along the eastern edge of the artifact scatter. In addition, two apple trees were observed in the center of the site. It is not known whether these trees were originally located along some type of historic boundary, such as a pasture fence, or have grown up in a disused trail or road as has been observed elsewhere in the park.

Historic Data

The proximity of a major quarry access road to this site suggests that the artifact scatter may have been connected with quarry operations. The presence of aquablue and purple glass bottle fragments indicates that this site was in use prior to about 1917. The Woods-Bergheim quarry operations were in fact abandoned prior to 1920. The artifact scatter may also have resulted from use of the area during logging operations, or from recreational campers. The Enchanted Mesa was used extensively for overnight camping by the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club and other groups.

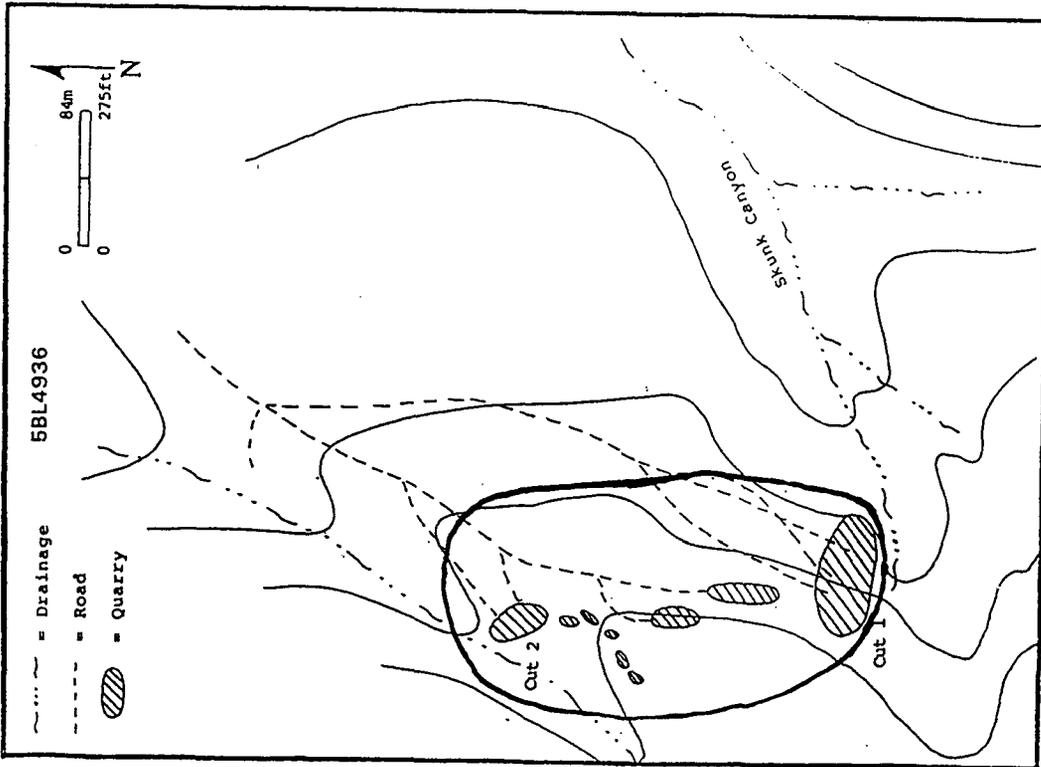


FIGURE 13 - Plan view of Woods - Bergheim Quarry.

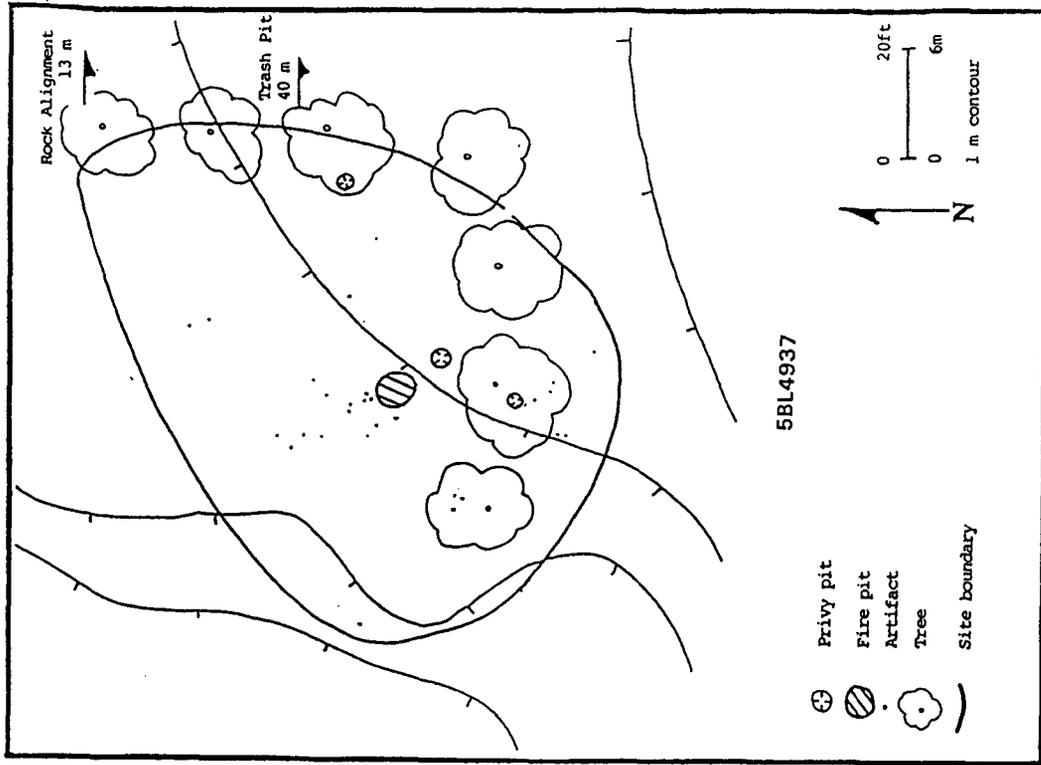


FIGURE 14 - Plan view of historic artifact scatter.

Morse Well:

Site 5BL4938 is the Morse Well, consisting of a decorative stone and concrete well head and associated concentric retaining walls, access ramps and stone benches (Figure 15). The well measures 52.5 feet (16 meters) by 82 feet (25 meters). The structure is constructed from partially dressed and fitted granite blocks and concrete. The stone blocks vary in size, and include some small chinking stones. Two semi-circular retaining walls extending from the east and west sides of the well head form gently sloping ramps leading down to the Flagstaff summit road. A semicircular wall, into which a concrete bench has been set, is located on the north side of the well. Overflow from the well is directed through a stone and cement trough to a downspout set into a high decorative stone and concrete retaining wall. The well head, which at one time was fitted with a mechanical pump, is now locked and appears to be non-functional.

Historic Data

A Boulder Daily Camera photograph dated April 30, 1929 appears to show the construction of Morse Well (McNellan 1995). The current form of the well appears, however, to have been due at least in part to the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps. A Boulder Daily Camera article dated May 8, 1935 states that, among their many activities, the CCC constructed an "artistic stone wall at the well" on the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. A press release from the Department of the Interior regarding the naming of Sunrise Circle Amphitheater mentions that James P. Solan, supervisor of the amphitheater construction, "also laid up the walls about the Morse Well..".

During the early 1940s the City of Boulder provided a mechanical pump for the well; this pump had originally been located on the Chautauqua grounds. Subsequently the well was condemned and the pump was destroyed by vandals. John J. Morse was Superintendent of the Water Department from 1922 through 1934, a time when substantial work was completed on Boulder's watershed, mostly by the CCC.

Flagstaff Summit Shelter:

Site 5BL4939 is the Flagstaff Summit Picnic Shelter, consisting of an open stone and log structure (Figure 16). The shelter is 33 feet (10 meters) long and 21 feet (6.5 meters) wide. This gable roofed structure is constructed from granite boulders laid as random rubble masonry on a poured concrete base. An arched opening or unglazed window pierces the southwest end and the northeast end. Rectangular sandstone flags form the sills of these openings. The southeast side is open from the poured concrete floor up to the top plate. The northwest (rear) wall is solid, and contains two fireplaces, one built into each corner. The fireplaces are made of

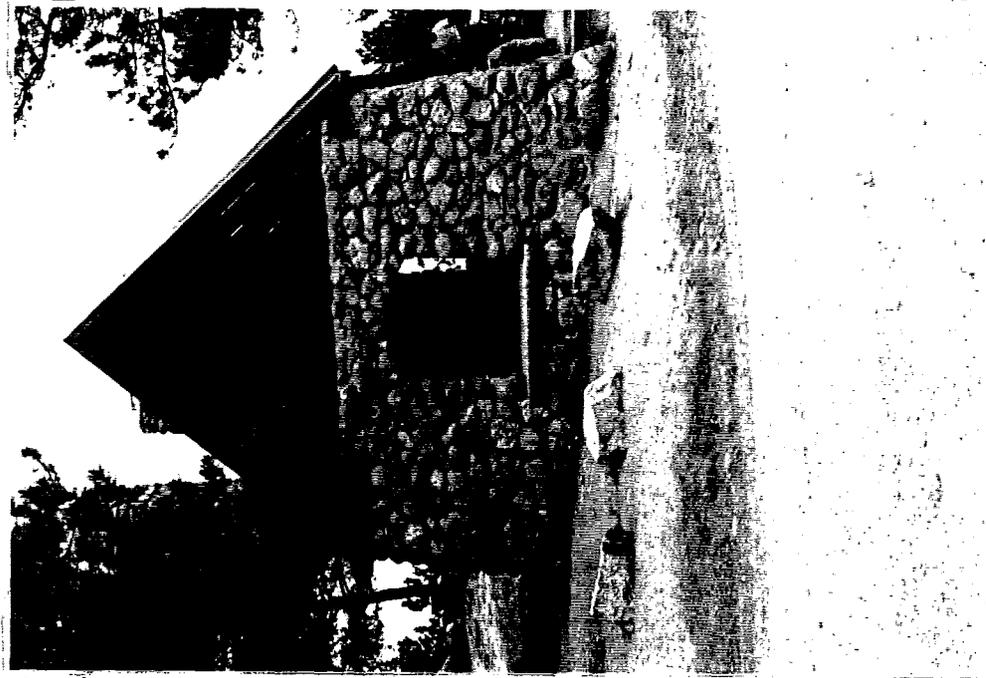


FIGURE 16 - View of Flagstaff Summit Shelter.

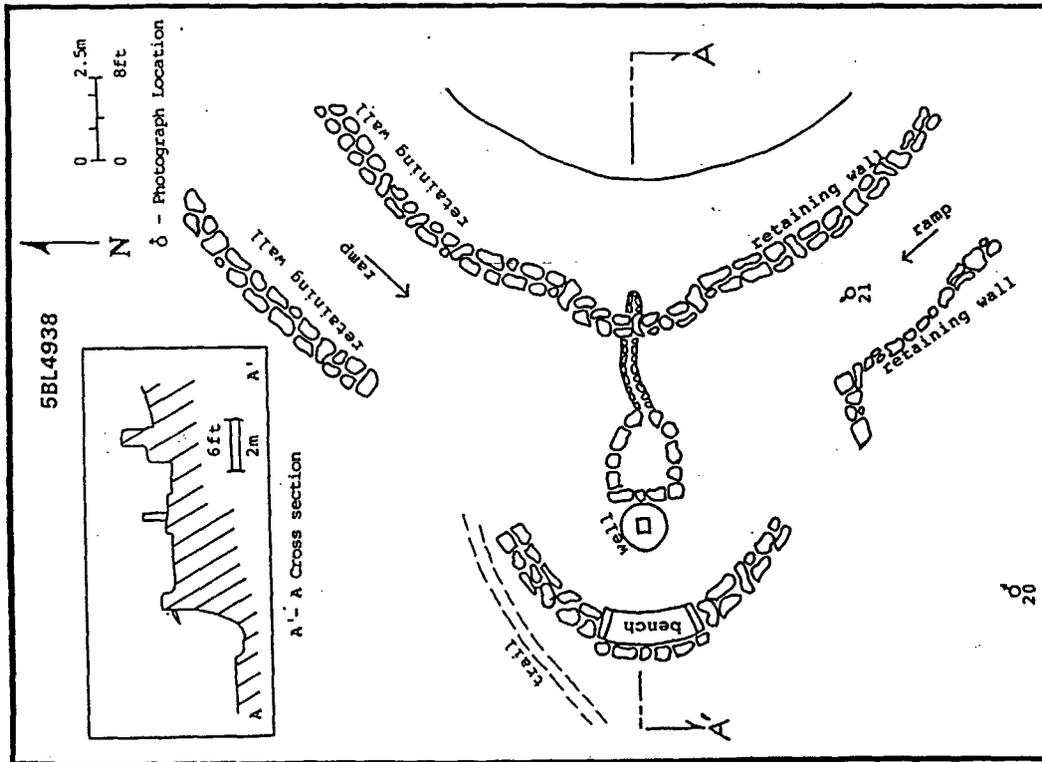


FIGURE 15 - Plan view of Morse Well.

the same granite boulders, with low concrete aprons. The chimneys project 16" through rear the wall. The mantels are made from sandstone flags.

All the walls are battered (trapezoidal) from 30" thick at the base to 12" thick under the top plate. The t-shaped entryway is formed by two small walls which extend from the piers and leave the central section of the southeast wall open. The low walls are capped with 4" thick sandstone flags. Two feet in front of these walls is a second low wall 10'0" long and 3'8" high, also sandstone capped, which extends across the opening and frames a rectangular terrace or landing.

The roof is supported by 9" diameter peeled pine poles forming rafter couples. The gable ends are closed by peeled poles set in a herringbone pattern, following the roof slope. Metal roofing now covers the original roof surface. Two concrete and wood picnic benches have been secured to the concrete-slab lined interior.

Historic Data

The Flagstaff Summit Shelter House was constructed between February and April 1933 by the Boulder Lions Club at a cost of \$577.24. These funds were donated by the Lions Club and its honorary members William H. and John A. McKenna. Professor Walter C. Toepelman, then Lions Club president, led the effort.

A shelter for the summit of Flagstaff Mountain was originally proposed by the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club in the spring of 1925. A joint committee composed of representatives from the three climbing organizations in Boulder (the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, the Colorado Mountain Club, and the University Hikers Club) recommended that a wooden shelter house be built just below the flagpole on City of Boulder land near the summit. This structure was to have been built using trees which had been burned in the fire of 1924, over a concrete floor. This three-sided structure would have been open on the east and included a stone fireplace. Construction was arranged for May 9, 1925, but was halted at the last minute when members of the Mountain Parks board intervened and insisted that a stone structure be erected. As a stone structure was considered to be too expensive, the project was abandoned (Rocky Mountain Climbers Club meeting minutes for April 13, 1925; May 11, 1925; and May 23, 1925).

Sunrise Circle Amphitheater:

Site 5BL4940 is the **Sunrise Circle Amphitheater and Flagstaff Memorial**, consisting of a stone and concrete monument and an adjacent semicircular amphitheater (Figure 17). The site measures approximately 164 feet (50 meters) by 131 feet (40 meters). The Flagstaff Memorial, located on the western end of the complex, is a rectangular fieldstone and concrete block onto which a steel

flagpole has been attached. The monument is surrounded by a sandstone and concrete walkway 33 feet (10 meters) in diameter. A brass plaque indicates that the Memorial was erected by Nathaniel Lyon, from the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 5, in September, 1932.

The amphitheater consists of a circular central arena around which a semicircular stage and two tiers of bench seating have been constructed. The central arena formerly contained a firepit, which was removed in 1993. The elevated stage, 16 feet (5 meters) wide, is located on the eastern side of the arena, and is accessed by stone steps from both the east and west sides. On the west side of the arena twelve rows of semicircular, concentric bench seats, arranged into two tiers and divided by a broad walkway, have been built. The seating, which faces east and provides a view of Boulder, is divided by two aisles, each fitted with broad irregular steps. Two broad sloping ramps provide access to the amphitheater from the Memorial and the summit road.

The entire complex has been constructed from random rubble masonry consisting of granite fieldstone cobbles and cement. The seating is constructed from concrete and fieldstone. A plaque mounted to the rear of the seating area indicates that the amphitheater was constructed between 1933 and 1934 by the 809th Co. of the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the supervision of James P. Solan.

Historic Data

The Flagstaff Memorial was proposed in 1932 by Thomas Means of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Charles W. Taylor, to replace the previous 71 foot tall wooden pole which had been cut down by vandals in 1930. The new 'telescopic' steel pole was erected in September 1932 and originally measured 75 feet in height. That first steel pole was reduced in 1947 to its current height of 40 feet.

The Sunrise Circle Amphitheater was constructed between September 1933 and March 1934 by Civilian Conservation Corps camp SP2C under the direction of James P. Solan. The amphitheater was constructed in a "natural amphitheater" which had been cleared of debris by local residents during the spring of 1933 as a part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) work relief program (Boulder Daily Camera May 17, 1933). Elaborate dedication ceremonies for the new amphitheater were planned for March, 1934, but were cancelled twice due to snow storms and finally abandoned. (Amphitheater: Rocky Mountain News March 11, 1934; Boulder Daily Camera March 17, 1934; Boulder Daily Camera March 24, 1934; Boulder Daily Camera May 8, 1935; Memorial: Boulder Daily Camera May 17, 1933).

Enchanted Mesa Road:

Site 5BL4941 is the **Enchanted Mesa Road**, consisting of a graded roadbed and a stone and concrete bridge (Figure 18). The Enchanted Mesa Road begins immediately south of the Chautauqua Auditorium and runs from there south along the northern side of Bluebell Canyon. Where the road turns east, and crosses Bluebell Creek, a stone and cement bridge has been constructed. The road continues along the northern slope of the Enchanted Mesa, eventually turning southeast as it approaches the mesa top. The roadbed is approximately 13 feet (4 meters) wide and has been cut into the uphill bank. No formal rock masonry was observed supporting the grade.

The bridge measures approximately 33 feet (10 meters) long and 13 feet (4 meters) wide and consists of three separate sections. A concrete arch tunnel, which has been poured in place, supports the roadbed. On either end of this concrete tunnel a decorative granite fieldstone and cement retaining wall has been constructed. The lower margins of these walls follow the contour of the creek bed; the upper end consists of a low guard rail. The wall at the center of the arch is $11\frac{1}{2}$ (3.5 meters) above the creek bed. Because the stone retaining walls have not been properly bonded to the central concrete arch, they are now pulling away from the roadbed and collapsing. Repairs are slated for 1995.

Historic Data

This bridge was reputed to have been constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, but the precise date of construction is unknown. The stonework does seem similar to CCC techniques. No records confirming CCC involvement have been located, however. Mountain Parks Fields Operations/Maintenance Coordinator Dick Lyman recalls that people could and did drive onto Enchanted Mesa via this road when he was a child. The original road was likely to have been a quarry or logging road.

Halfway House:

Site 5BL4942 is the **Panorama Park Halfway House**, consisting of the shelter house and an attached patio (Figure 19). There is also a stone privy associated. The overall site dimensions (including the shelter house and an adjoining patio) are 69 feet (21 meters) by 46 feet (14 meters). The structure itself measures 43 feet (13 meters) by 26 feet (8 meters). The building is an end-gable stone structure with the northwest corner built into the hillside. The southeast side opens onto a raised patio terrace, paved with polygonal sandstone flags and surrounded by a low wall. Two stone benches with backs are built into this wall.

The structure has three walls built of sandstone blocks. The northeast wall is pierced by three openings, or windows. These openings have been modified by the addition of small stones which

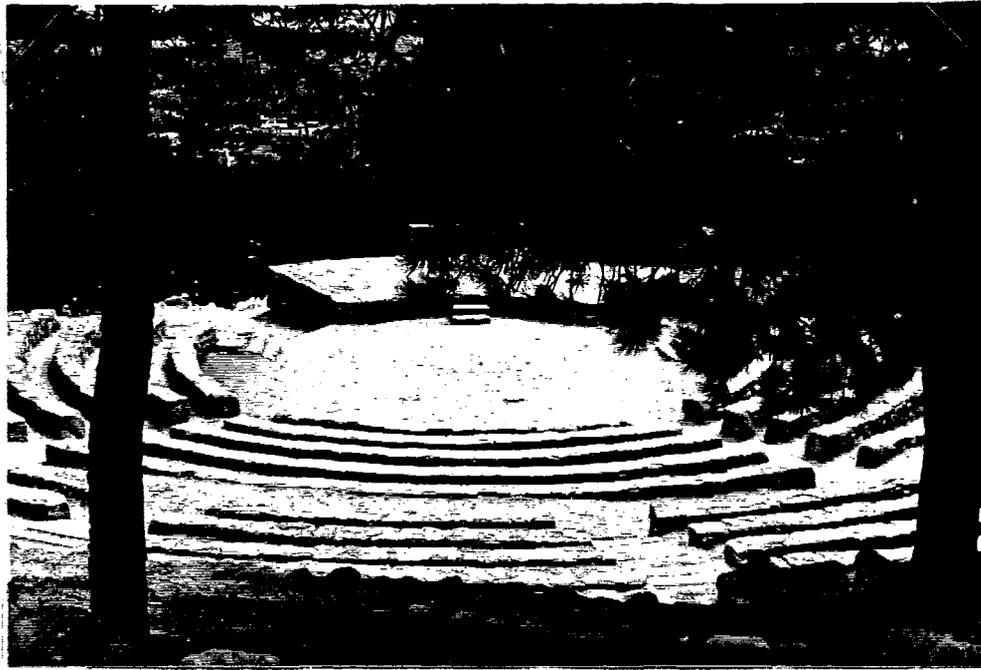


FIGURE 17 - View east at Sunrise Circle Amphitheatre.

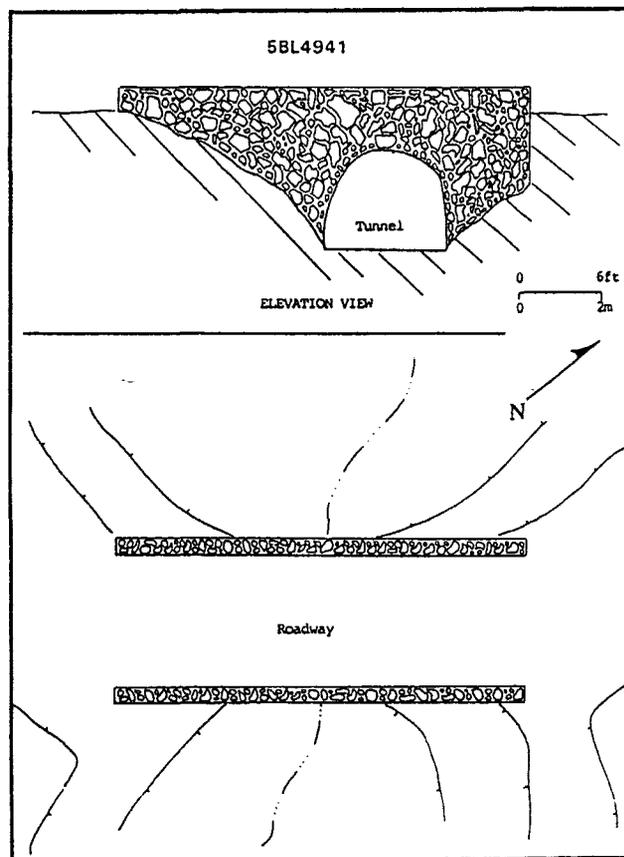


FIGURE 18 - Plan and profile of Enchanted Mesa Bridge.

have reduced the size of the openings. These unglazed windows are now fitted with wooden shutters and steel mesh grates.

The roof structure is made from 12" diameter peeled pine logs. The rafters are peeled pine poles. The roof surface was originally wood shingles over spaced rough-sawn pine sheathing but has now been replaced by metal sheeting. A fireplace is set into the center of the northwest wall; the chimney projects outside the wall. The height of the building on the northeastern corner is 7'0". The height on the northwestern corner is 4'10".

The southeast (front) wall was originally mostly open. Two interior peeled pine posts, and associated support structures formed the door and two adjacent 'windows.' These openings have been modified and are now closed by wooden shutters and steel gratings. The door and window shutters are made from heavy wooden planks.

Historic Data

The original Panorama Park Shelter House was constructed by the Boulder Lions Club at a cost of \$800. The structure, completed during the summer of 1919, was the first public picnic shelter constructed in the Mountain Park, and the first of many successful construction projects financed and directed by the newly chartered Lions Club. The construction of the shelter house was directed by the club's first president Dr. L. B. Overfelt. Dedication ceremonies were held on July 6, 1919.

At the time of the shelter's construction the grade of the Flagstaff Road ran through a deeply incised road cut in Panorama Park south of the current roadbed. A Boulder Daily Camera article dated November 16, 1934 indicated that improvements to the grade of the Flagstaff Road in Panorama Park were discussed by the Boulder City Council. Architect S. R. DeBoer's plan to realign and shorten the roadbed, and to make other 'improvements' in Panorama Park was approved. It was also noted that funds to build a replacement shelter house were available through the federal government and Civilian Conservation Corps camp SP5C. A Boulder Daily Camera article dated May 8, 1935 indicated that the road realignment, and the backfilling of the original grade cut, had been accomplished. The reconstruction and lengthening of the road by the Civilian Conservation Corps between had, however, a negative impact on the setting of the picnic facility. An article from the Boulder Daily Camera dated May 17, 1933, for example, noted that although the Panorama Park Shelter remained a popular destination, its location was "spoiled" by the new construction, and that "the road passes close in front of the shelter house and separates it from the fine ovens donated by William Loach, [and] John and Will McKenna."

The new Panorama Park Shelter, renamed the Halfway House, was built by the CCC some time after May 1935.

Anderson Quarry:

Site 5BL4943 is the Anderson Quarry consisting of three quarry operations areas and a series of associated access roads (Figure 20). The site measures 1742 feet (532 meters) north-south by 456 feet (139 meters) east-west. The larger operations area (Cut 1) consists of two benches, accessed by separate haul roads. The benches are formed from areas which have been quarried, with terracing from quarry rubble. The lower, and larger, bench serves two large working faces. The upper bench provides access to a smaller secondary working face. The haul road to the upper bench is supported by sections of dry-laid rock masonry, which have now collapsed in several locations.

Two additional cuts are associated with this quarry complex. Haul roads leading to these work areas connect with the main quarry access road on a broad ridge east of the quarry operations. The quarry roads join what is now the Mesa Trail, which was originally a quarry road. Cut 2, located on the northern end of the site, consists of a small working face and an access bench which measures roughly 33 feet (10 meters) east-west by 66 feet (20 meters) north-south. A second small work area (Cut 3, located immediately south of Cut 2) consists of an apparent surficial moss rock quarry which measures 33 feet (10 meters) by 50 feet (15 meters). A shallow cut and fill grade connects these operations to the primary work area. Considerable talus is present between Cut 1 and Cuts 2 & 3, on the west edge of the site. Some of the talus appears to be quarry waste, possibly from moss rock quarrying, but it is unclear how much is from quarrying.

Historic Data

The age of the Anderson quarry, also known as the Green Canyon Quarry (Herzer 1965), is not known, although operations began there sometime prior to 1890. An item in the Boulder County Herald from July 2, 1890, regarding the new railroad depot, states that "the new depot....will certainly be an exceedingly handsome building...the walls are built of Boulder County stone from the Anderson Quarry at Skunk Canyon and will certainly satisfy the most fastidious of Boulder cranks of which no city in Colorado can boast of or produce a greater supply." A deed, conveyed from Eugene Austin and Charles Russell, to Jonas Anderson Jr. granting right-of-way for quarry operations was completed on November 27, 1896. This right-of-way was maintained when Russell and Austin sold their property to the city in 1903. Quarry operations appear to have ended sometime prior to 1920 when Frank P. Wood and Jonas Bergheim, who had granted a similar right-of-way to Anderson, sold their property to the city, including the right-of-way. There was, however, a 'short-cut' from the Anderson quarry to Boulder through Skunk Creek Canyon (Herzer 1965).

Jonas Anderson Jr. was an associate of Eric Anderson, who originally owned the property on which the Settlers Park quarry was

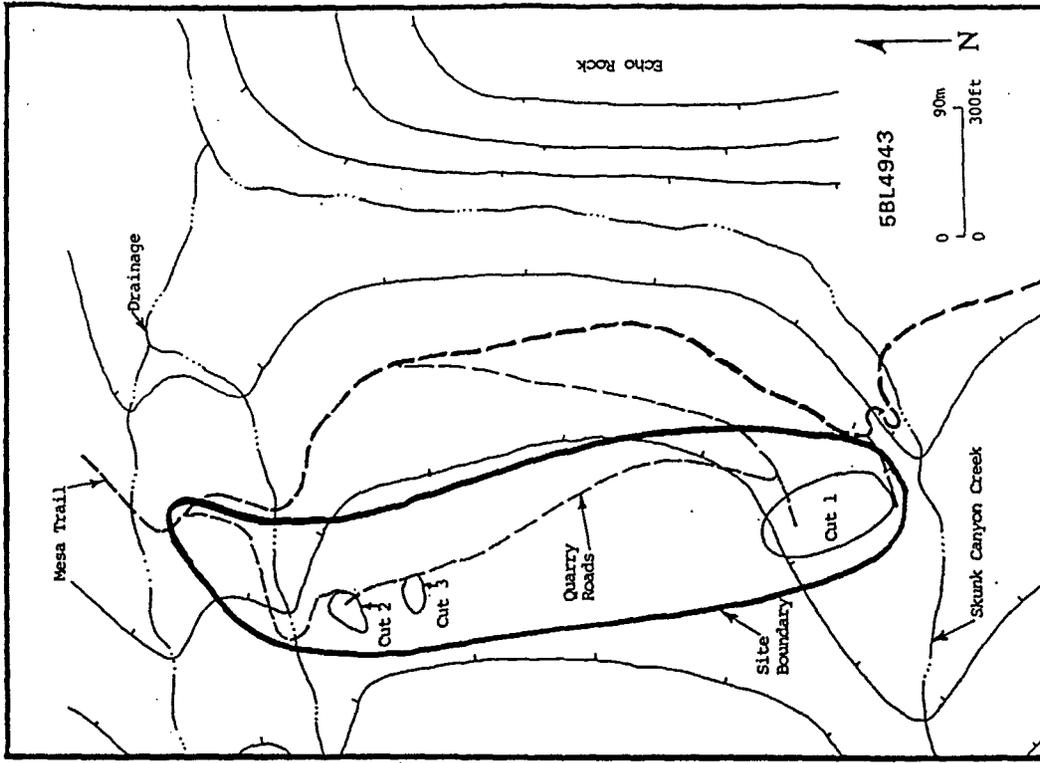


FIGURE 20 - Plan view of Anderson Quarry.



FIGURE 19 - View of east side of Halfway House.

located. Both Eric Anderson and Jonas Anderson, Jr. were incorporators of the town of West Boulder in 1874. Eric and Jonas Jr. were both noted as builders and carpenters in the 1880 census. Jonas Anderson, Sr. homesteaded much of West Boulder and was one of the incorporators of the Anderson Ditch Co. in 1874. When Jonas Anderson, Sr. (1810-1894) died, his estate included "a fine stone quarry".

Flagstaff Road:

Site 5BL4944 is the Flagstaff Road. The road begins at the western terminus of Baseline Road, at the mouth of Gregory Canyon, ascends the eastern flank of Flagstaff Mountain, and follows the broad ridge between Long Canyon and Lost Gulch, southwest of the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. A short spur in the road, beginning at the its intersection with Chapman Drive (5BL4170), accesses the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. The road leaves the Park approximately 1½ miles (2.4 kilometers) northeast of Kossler Lake. The site consists of the roadbed and the adjacent right-of-way.

Because the road has been reconstructed, upgraded, and modified repeatedly during the past 89 years, different segments of the modern roadway date to different periods. The roadway has been realigned and reconstructed in response to changes in public use, and automobile design requirements. Although several sections of the original grade are still in use, much of the roadbed has been modified. These modifications primarily involve a reduction in grade (and therefore a lengthening of the roadway) and an increase in the radius of most corners. Erosion control structures, such as culverts and drainage ditches, have also been added and upgraded.

The roadway has generally been cut or blasted into the slope on the uphill site. Most of the modern road is built on an earthen grade, although the historic roadbed was supported in numerous places by dry-laid granite and sandstone masonry walls. The largest of these is located near the base of the road, and is still in use. This wall, measuring approximately 360 feet long (110 meters) and 28 feet (8.5 meters) high, is constructed from stones ranging in size from 1 foot (0.3 meters) to 5 feet (1.5 meters) in diameter. Typically the sections of historic rock masonry vary from 3 to 10 feet (1 to 3 meters) in height and 20 to 330 feet (6 to 100 meters) in length. Several of the retaining walls incorporate small rock outcroppings.

Early roadway construction practices also included the apparent use of wooden culverts. Three original switchbacks located near the Park boundary northeast of Kossler Lake illustrate the use of low dry-laid rock retaining walls and heavy wooden plank culverts. These structures were clearly not intended for use with heavy vehicles. The three original switchbacks have been now replaced by two larger-radius curves on the modern roadway.

A bridge built across Gregory Creek at the base of the road typifies the work of the Civilian Conservation Corp on the Flagstaff road. This semi-circular bridge measures 33 feet (10 meters) wide and 60 feet (18 meters) long. The culvert consists of a stone and cement tunnel fitted on the west end with a corrugated steel pipe. The east end of the tunnel is supported by a stone block keystone arch. Each face of the bridge is constructed from loosely fitted undressed sandstone and granite blocks and cement. On the west face of the bridge the stones are completely cemented with mortar 1 to 4 inches (3 to 10 centimeters) wide; on the east face very little mortar has been used. Both sides of the bridge are fitted with stone and cement guard rails 3 feet (1 meter) high, and 1½ feet (0.5 meters) wide. A carved inscription block located on the western guard rail indicates that the bridge was a gift of W.L. Armstrong to the City and County of Boulder in 1919.

Historic Data

A roadway was first established on Flagstaff Mountain in 1906. This ¾ mile long segment, which terminated in Panorama Park, was ten feet wide and included grades of up to 10%. The construction cost was \$2,000. Carriage excursions along the "Flagstaff Scenic Drive" from the Chautauqua grounds were advertised in 1907 (McNellan 1995). By 1915 the road was extended several miles, at least to the southwestern corner of Section 36, T.1N, R.71W, and probably at least as far as Realization Point in the saddle between Long Canyon and Lost Gulch (Drumm map 1915). By 1926 the road had been lengthened to a total of four miles, at a cost of \$40,000 (McNellan 1995). A 1931 map shows the road extending beyond Kossler Lake onto what is now Walker Ranch (Drumm map 1931). The road to the summit of Flagstaff Mountain from Realization Point was built prior to the spring of 1933 at the urging of the Boulder Daily Camera (Boulder Daily Camera May 17, 1933).

By the summer of 1933, however, the entire roadway was in poor condition. As a consequence, the Civilian Conservation Corps undertook major repairs and modifications. A National Park Service press release issued after the CCC improvements were completed noted that the road was originally "unsuited to even a moderate amount of traffic. It was too narrow for cars to pass comfortably, all curves were banked the wrong way, surfacing had been washed off by initial errors in construction, and ditches where they existed were choked with debris" (National Park Service memo at Carnegie Library). Some of the grades were as high as 12 to 16 percent, and the roadbed included sharp, blind curves. The CCC reduced grades, widened the roadbed and constructed stone masonry guardrails. The horseshoe bend in Panorama Park was eliminated and the cut filled and landscaped (Boulder Daily Camera May 8, 1935).

A "Better Flagstaff" campaign to make further improvements to the roadway was initiated by the Boulder Daily Camera in 1948 (McNellan 1995).

The Armstrong Bridge across Gregory Creek was first built in 1919. The bridge, a gift to the city from then-mayor W. L. Armstrong, was later widened and modified as a part of the CCC's Flagstaff road improvement project (Boulder Daily Camera May 8, 1935). The bridge was again modified and expanded during the late 1970's or early 1980's (Dick Lyman, personal communication 1994).

Gregory Canyon Homesite:

Site 5BL4945 is an historic homesite, consisting of a foundation platform, a stone fireplace and retaining walls, an associated artifact scatter, a stone-lined path leading to the foundation platform, and several pit features (Figure 21). The site dimensions are 197 feet (60 meters) east-west by 180 feet (55 meters) north-south. The foundation platform is located on the southern side of the site and measures 18 feet east-west and 15½ feet north-south. The southern side of the foundation platform has been excavated into the ridge; the northern end is supported by a low retaining wall. Other than a fireplace in the center of the southern elevation, no portion of the structure is now standing.

The fireplace is constructed from shaped and fitted granite slabs and cobbles, and fine-grained cement. The firebox is constructed from non-aggregated cement supported by reinforcing bar. An iron kettle hook is mounted inside the firebox. Vertical granite slabs have been used to frame the firebox, and smaller fitted stones have been used to form a long, narrow mantle. Two stove pipes originally formed the chimney, although the upper portion of the fireplace has collapsed. The southern elevation of the structure is supported in part by low stone and concrete 'wings' extending from either side of the centrally located fireplace.

Several small pits are associated with the structure, located south of the rear wall. A concentration of historic artifacts is located north of the structure (downhill), which consists primarily of steel food and beverage cans, glass mason jars with ceramic lid inserts, and sheet tin. Several glass bottles with screw-type lids, ceramic plate fragments, and metal cups were also observed.

Historic Data

This homesite was probably associated with agricultural activities such as stock raising, although no direct documentation about the ownership or use of the property is now available. The substantial fireplace suggests that the structure served as more than a temporary shelter. The extensive trash scatter associated with the structure also suggests that the homesite may have been used over a period of several years. Artifacts observed at the site are from the 20th Century, but the period of occupation is unknown. The land parcel which includes this site was transferred from the federal government to the city in 1906 (Deed 95-329). This

structure may have been an unpatented (title was never granted) homestead, or may have been used by squatters.

Upper Bear Canyon Cabin:

Site 5BL4946 is a vernacular log cabin , approximately 140 vertical feet (43 meters) above Bear Creek (Figure 22). The site consists of the structure and a very sparse scatter of artifacts. The structure and foundation measures 23 feet (7 meters) east-west and 16.5 feet (5 meters) north-south. The structure was erected on a rubble-filled platform, the downslope sides of which (south and west) are supported by low retaining walls. The foundation platform extends beyond the structure on the east and west elevations. The north end of the platform is cut into the hillslope about 4 to 8 inches. A low water diversion wall has been placed north of the north elevation of the structure.

The walls of the structure are constructed from local ponderosa pine logs. The logs have been cut from the adjacent (east) slope with a handsaw and axe and notched using a modified V-pattern, similar to a square notch. The exterior bark is still attached to the logs. No evidence for split log or cement mortar chinking was observed.

The cabin consists of two rooms. The outer room, opening to the exterior on the east elevation, measures 5.9 feet east-west and 7.8 feet north-south. The larger inner room, also with a door in the east elevation, measures 13.1 feet east-west and 8.9 feet north-south. There is no evidence for the location of windows. No dimensional lumber was noted at the site and no evidence for roof construction details was observed. Four log courses remain standing in the west elevation.

The interior room contains a partially destroyed fireplace, now standing only four courses high. The fireplace was constructed from local granite cobbles loosely joined together with non-aggregated cement. No remains of a chimney were observed.

Only a few artifacts were found in association with this structure. Several bottle glass and rubber fragments were located inside the structure. Roughly 92 feet south two sanitary food containers were found. A half-full sack of solidified concrete was also noted.

Historic Data

This structure was probably associated with stock raising activities, although no documentary evidence about the ownership or function of the site is available. The ephemeral nature of the construction techniques, along with the lack of associated artifacts, suggests that the site was used on a temporary or intermittent basis. The land parcel which includes this site was

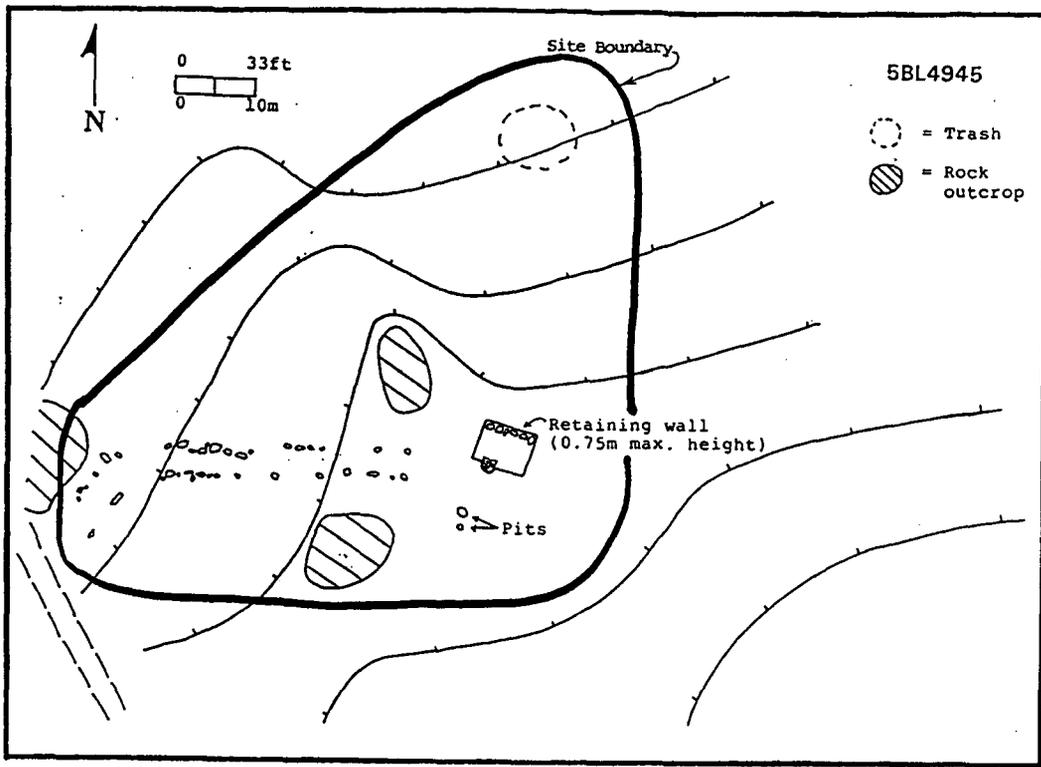


FIGURE 21 - Plan view of Gregory Canyon Homesite.

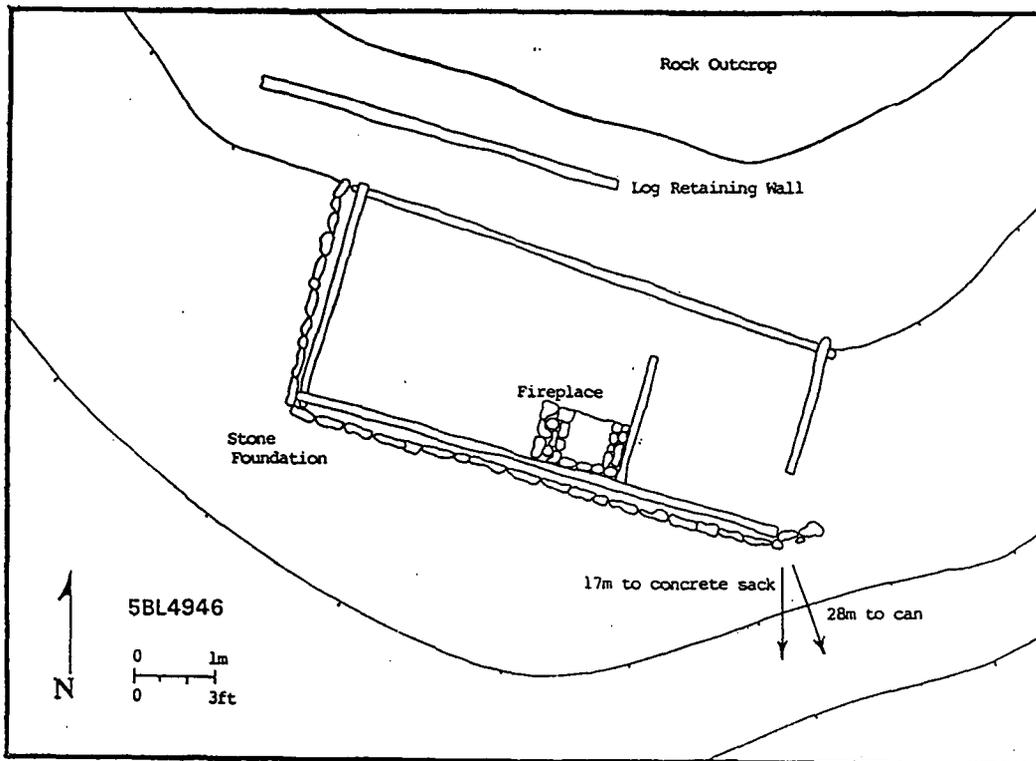


FIGURE 22 - Plan view of Upper Bear Canyon Cabin.

transferred from the federal government to the city of Boulder in 1906 (Deed 95-329).

Lower Bear Canyon Cabin:

Site 5BL4947 is a historic site consisting of a vernacular log structure, two associated pit features, a stone alignment, and a sparse scatter of artifacts (Figure 23). The site measures approximately 61 feet (18.7 meters) north-south and 45 feet (13.7 meters) east-west. The structure was built from hand-cut logs, hewn on their upper and lower surfaces, and stacked without notching. In plan dimension the structure measures 12 feet (3.7 meters) east-west and 14 feet (4.2 meters) north-south. No direct evidence for the locations of doors or windows remains, although indirect evidence suggests that there may have been a door in the west elevation. Fifteen unshaped, granite cobbles piled in the northeast corner indicate the probable location of a fireplace. No evidence for cement mortar was observed. Probable oxidation surfaces on several of the stones, however, confirm their use in a fireplace, or firepit. The remaining logs are heavily weathered and covered by a significant growth of lichen and moss on all horizontal surfaces. The eastern elevation contains the highest standing section, where four courses remain.

The artifacts associated with this structure include a segment of wire rope (3/8 inch diameter), at least two hole-in-cap cans, fragments of household ceramics, and a variety of clear and green glass bottle fragments. In addition, milled lumber fragments (1x4 and 1x6 planks) were observed near the remains of the structure. Several artifacts appear to have originated in a cutbank which may be eroding into, and exposing, a trash or privy pit.

One small pit was observed in association with the structure. A low L-shaped rock wall or platform of unknown function was also observed.

Historic Data

The location of this structure immediately adjacent to the Bear Canyon wagon Road (site 5BL3925) suggests that the two sites may have been connected, although the road's original toll house was probably located immediately east of the park boundary on what is now Boulder City Open Space property (Boyhood of E.M. Pease, n.d.).

The artifacts associated with the structure, and the apparent age of the construction timbers, indicates that the structure was probably in use prior to about 1905 or 1910. The original Bear Canyon road was built in 1862, and it is unlikely that the cabin would pre-date that period.

Gregory Canyon Road:

Site 5BL4948 is the Gregory Canyon road, traces of which can be observed intermittently beginning at the mouth of Gregory Canyon and extending west through Long Canyon. The road ends on the ridge above Long Canyon, where it intersects the Flagstaff Road (5BL4944). The site consists of the roadbed and the adjacent right-of-way.

In the lower portions of the canyon the road was built on a rubble-filled grade excavated from the uphill bank. The road is generally 8 feet (2½ meters) wide. Historic photographs indicate that the road was originally surfaced with gravel and local earth, although this has now been eroded. No rock retaining walls or erosion control structures were observed in the first 1/2 mile of roadbed.

The middle portion of the roadway features a series of impressive cuts and switchbacks blasted into bedrock. The first major cut is located where the road climbs onto the ridge between Gregory Canyon and Long Canyon. This long steep grade has been excavated out of the northern face of the ridge. Immediately above this grade is the Double 'S' curve. Here the road makes four successive switchbacks, the uppermost of which has been blasted out of a massive rock outcropping. The inclination of the roadway approaches 15° near the top of the Double 'S'. Above this the grade has been established by blasting a shallow trench through short sections of bedrock.

The gradient of the roadway through Long Canyon is considerably lower. In the eastern portion of the canyon the road crosses a broad meadow. At the western end of the meadow a short spur connects the Gregory Canyon road with Chapman Drive (site 5BL4170) and the Flagstaff Road (site 5BL4944) at Realization Point. Rock check dams or retaining walls have been built across several ephemeral drainages to support this grade.

Above the Green Mountain Lodge (site 5BL4935) the grade has been excavated into the uphill slope and supported in several places by long, low dry-laid rock retaining walls. A second series of road support structures has been put into place across the creek immediately above the lodge.

Historic Data

The Gregory Canyon road (5BL4948) represents the first attempt to link the fledgling gold camps at Central City, Black Hawk, Gold Hill and Ward, with the growing town of Boulder (Schoolland 1980). John H. Gregory, the discoverer of the rich gold deposits at Central City which bear his name, is reputed to have been the first to utilize this corridor to the high country. Gregory apparently brought a stamp mill for processing gold ore to Central City via St. Vrain, Longmont, Valmont and Gregory Canyon in 1859 (Schoolland 1980). Henry Clay Norton's "St. Vrain, Altona, Gold Hill, and

Gregory Road Company" improved the original Gregory route, probably in 1860 or 1861 (Schoolland 1980). Construction efforts continued intermittently throughout the 1860's and 1870's. The road appears to have been improved from the top down. Beginning near Kossler Lake the road followed the southern side of Long Canyon to the bedrock outcrop dividing Long and Gregory Canyons. At that point wagons were lowered over the precipice by block and tackle (Smith 1984). In 1873 the lower section of the road was improved from Boulder up to the Double 'S' switchbacks (Smith 1984). Schoolland states that the road was largely abandoned after about 1890 (1980:210), but a Sturtevant photo dated 1896 shows the Double 'S' section in good repair and obviously still used. William Loach used the Gregory Canyon route to haul tungsten ore from mines in the mountains in 1904-05. It was abandoned as a road when the Flagstaff Road was completed as far as Kossler Lake (Schoolland 1980).

Third Flatiron Quarry:

Site 5BL4949 is the Third Flatiron Quarry, consisting of two primary working faces, two large 'moss rock' quarries, a series of smaller surface excavations, and connecting access roads (Figure 24). The site measures 772 feet (234 meters) north-south by 838 feet (254 meters) east-west. The working face and bench of the largest quarry (Cut 1) measures 72 feet (22 meters) north-south and 92 feet (28 meters) east-west; the waste rock pile extends some 50 feet (15 meters) downhill on the east. Another working face and bench (Cut 2) is somewhat smaller and located immediately south of Cut 1. Working area 3 consists of a large 'moss rock' quarry which measures roughly 164 feet (50 meters) east-west and 66 feet (20 meters) north-south. This bench is accessed by multiple parallel haul roads. The southern end of the site consists of a 'moss rock' operation which harvested a large mobile talus field. A small loading platform has been constructed at the edge of this talus field to accommodate wagon or truck traffic. A series of small surface cuts and excavations are located on the crest of the ridge between Cut 1 and Cut 3, and are not accessed by formal haul roads.

An additional series of amorphous 'moss rock' quarries is located east of the principal quarry operations, adjacent to the Royal Arch Trail. Several trenches have been excavated into the base of the large talus field extending downhill from the Third Flatiron. A series of interconnected haul roads access these operations.

The haul roads accessing each work area are approximately 6½ feet (2 meters) wide. The grade is cut into the slope on the uphill side and built on rubble fill. A least one short section of dry-laid stone masonry was observed supporting one segment of these access roads.

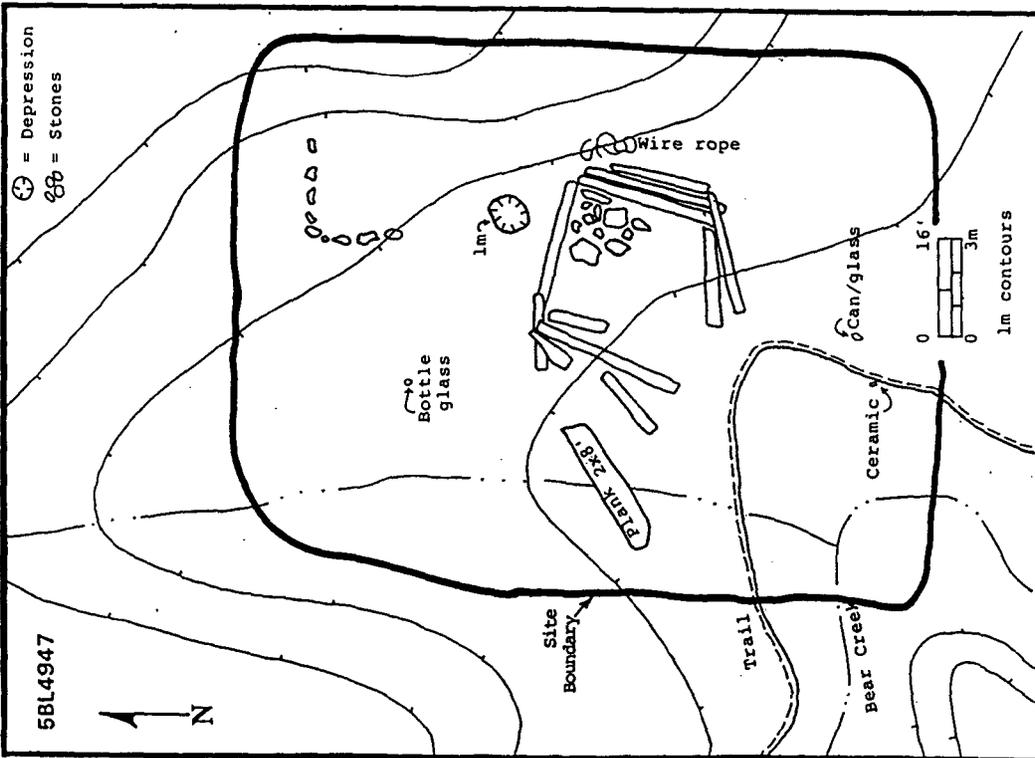


FIGURE 23 - Plan view of Lower Bear Canyon Cabin.

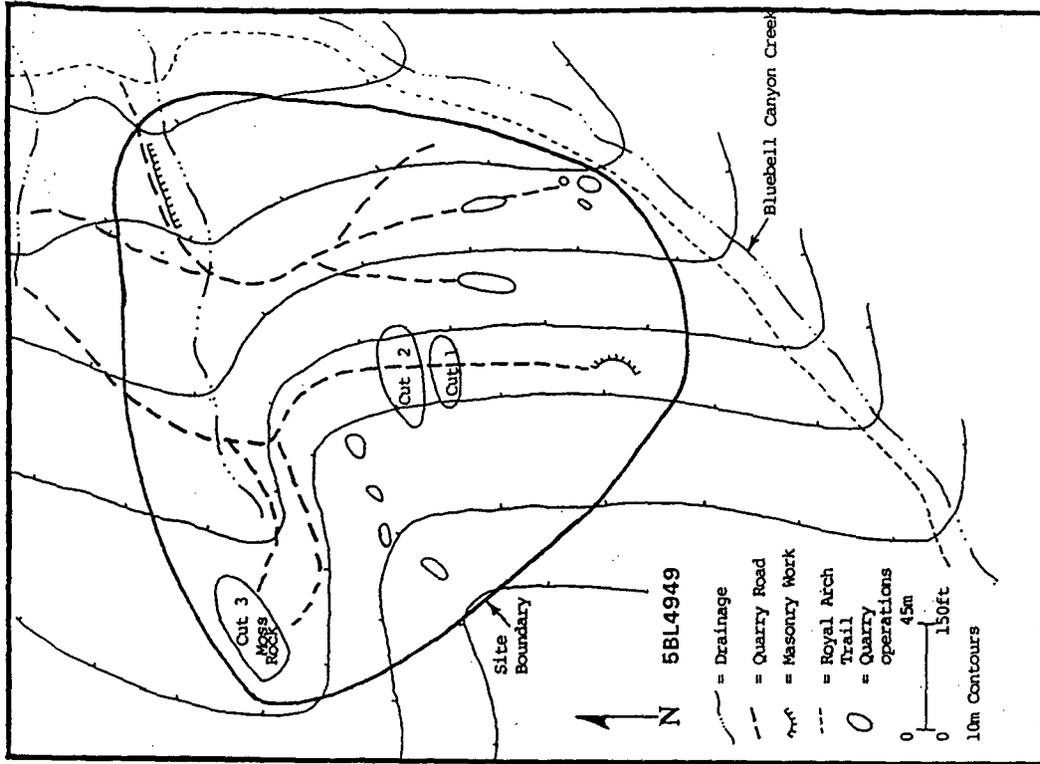


FIGURE 24 - Plan view of Third Flatiron Quarry.

Historic Data

As with the Woods-Bergheim (5BL4936), Anderson (5BL4934), and Settlers Park (5BL4933) quarries, the Third Flatiron quarry takes advantage of the high quality construction material available in the Lyons Formation. Although the ownership and dates of operation of this quarry are not known it is possible that it may have been associated with Frank Wood and Jonas Bergheim. The land parcel which includes the Third Flatiron quarry was transferred, along with their more well-known operation to the south, from Wood and Bergheim to the city in 1920 (Deed 513-436). No right-of-way documents are known for this property, and it therefore seems likely that operations were abandoned by 1920.

Sawmill Site:

Site 5BL4950 is a portable sawmill production locus consisting of two large piles of mill scrap, associated artifacts and an access road (Figure 25). The production area is located in the bottom of a shallow ephemeral drainage and measures 123 feet (37.5 meters) north-south by 123 feet (37.5 meters) east-west. The site contains two distinct mill scrap piles. The first is made up of beams with large waness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -rounds and $\frac{1}{4}$ -rounds. The second scrap pile is made up of small dimension trim stock. An informal haul road provides access to the production site. The road is 3 to 5 feet (1 to 1.5 meters) wide and now largely overgrown by douglas fir trees up to 6 inches in diameter. The slopes to the north of this site show extensive evidence of small scale timber production activities, including numerous stumps and stacks of partially-bucked timber. No evidence for structures or other features was observed.

Historic Data

Discussions with a current resident of the Kossler Lake area indicated that the Kossler Ranch had been extensively logged during the 1930s and 1940s. Both the Bear Peak West Ridge and the Green Mountain West Ridge show extensive evidence of small-scale logging activities (Dale Johnson, personal communication 1994).

Historic Artifact Scatter:

Site 5BL4951 is an historic artifact scatter located adjacent to the original grade of the Flagstaff Road (5BL4944). The site is situated on the crest of the broad ridge separating Long Canyon from Lost Gulch (Figure 26). The site consists of a sparse scatter of historic artifacts without associated structures or features.

The site measures 197 feet (60 meters) east-west by 148 feet (45 meters) north-south. No structures, foundations, or other features were observed, although the Flagstaff Road bisects the site. Several fire rings of uncertain association are located on the ridgetop; it

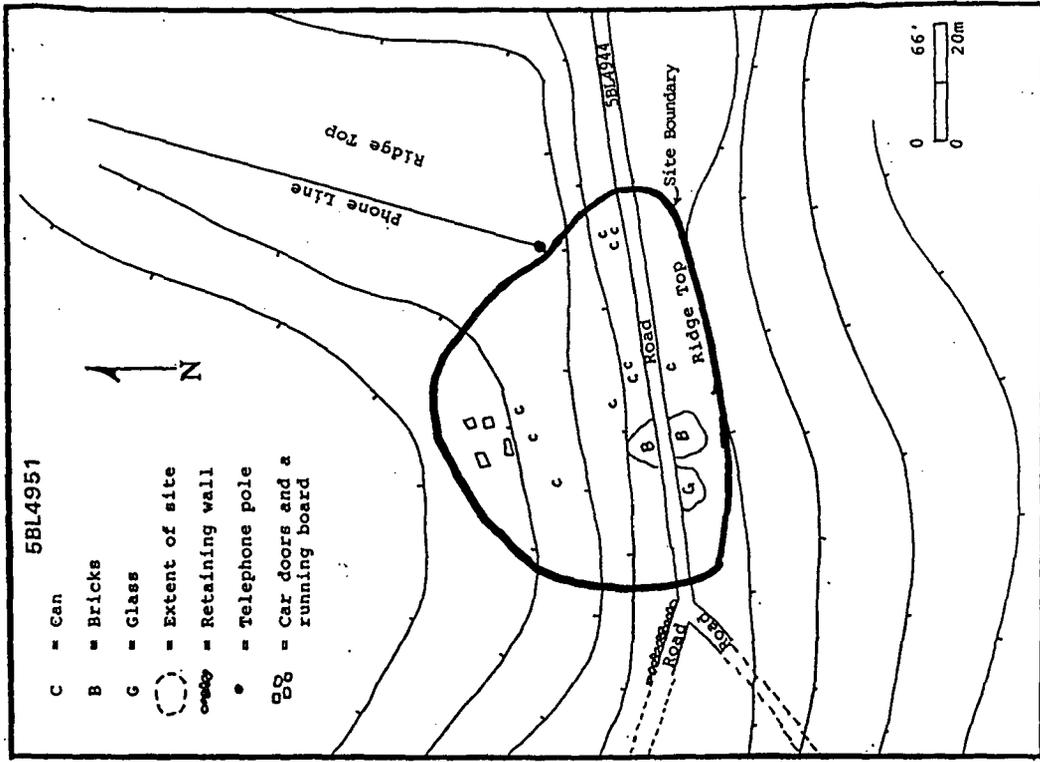


FIGURE 26 - Plan view of historic artifact scatter.

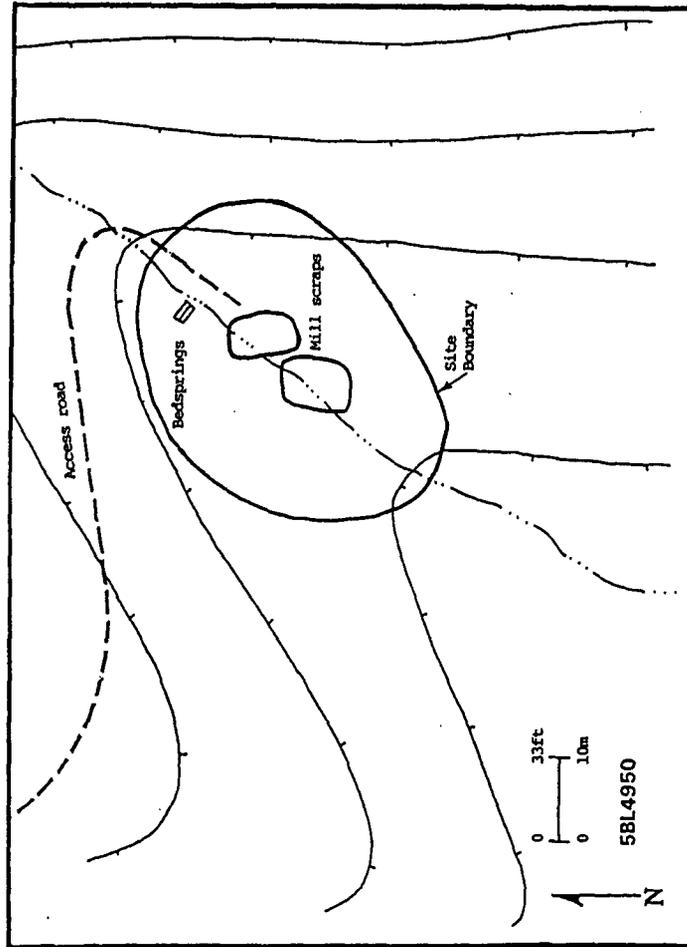


FIGURE 25 - Plan view of Sawmill Site.

is likely that at least some of these fire rings are of recent origin, judging by the presence of recent glass bottle fragments.

Artifacts observed at the site include brick fragments, household ceramic fragments, steel beer cans with church key openings, glass bottle fragments, and the remains of one or more automobiles. Forty brick fragments were noted at the site. One ceramic teacup fragment was located as were fifteen church-key beer cans and sanitary food cans. A large number of glass bottle fragments were also observed.

The automobile parts at the site include three doors, one trunk lid, one running board, window glass fragments, and other unidentified metal fragments. The production date of the vehicle or vehicles could not be determined from the fragments, although several of the parts appear to be 1930s or 1940s vintage.

Historic Data

The origin of the artifacts at this site is not known, although the proximity of the Flagstaff Road suggests that they may have been dumped here when this section of the road was still in use. Although the precise chronology of road building events is not known, it is likely that this portion of the road was upgraded at least by 1948, and probably by the CCC in the early 1930's. Either of these dates would be consistent with the artifacts observed at the site which do not appear to be more that 65 years old.

Historic Trails Network:

Site 5BL4952 is the Boulder Mountain Parks historic trails network. The site consists of a series of linear features located primarily north of Bear Canyon and within the boundaries of the park. This trails network can be subdivided into four general areas: Flagstaff Mountain, Green Mountain, the Flatirons, and Bear Peak. In addition to the historic trails included in this network, several other historic trails are located in part on Boulder Mountain Parks property. These include the Mesa Trail (5BL3924), the Bear Canyon Trail (5BL3925), the Fern Canyon Trail (5BL3926), and the Shadow Canyon Trail (5BL3927). These trails were originally recorded and documented during a survey of adjacent Boulder County Open Space properties and are described in detail in Gleichman et al. (1993).

Information about the names and locations of historic trails was gathered from a variety of sources, including three maps of the Mountain Park: one showing current (1994) trails (Figure 27), one showing trails in use during the late 1950s and early 1960s (Figure 28), and one showing trail developments prior to 1927 (Figure 29). Trails constructed prior to 1927, and still in use, have been included in the historic trails network. A second group of trails contributes to the historic network, although the exact dates of construction are not known. It is likely that the exact locations

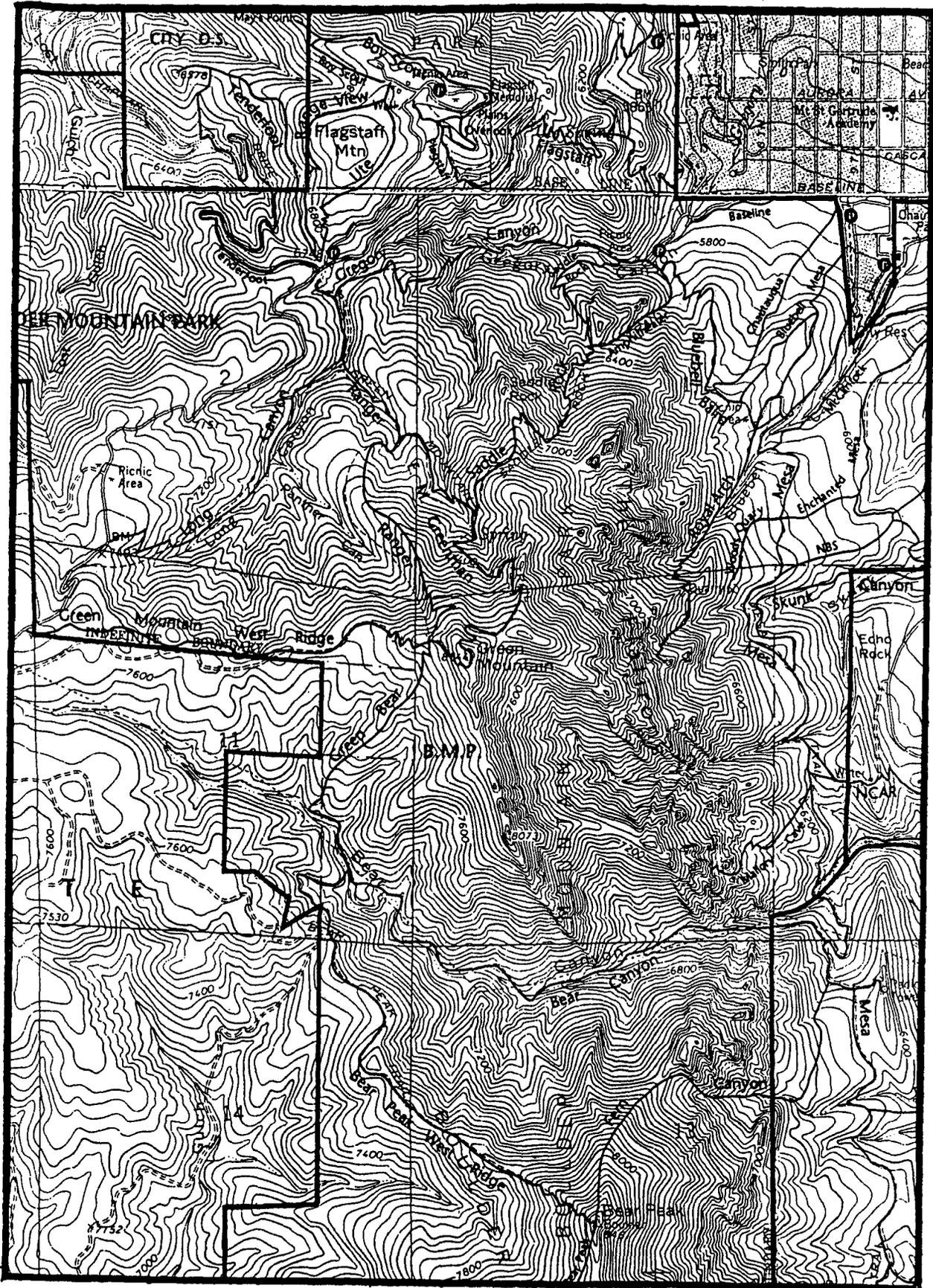


FIGURE 27 - 5BL4952 - HISTORIC TRAILS NETWORK

TRAILS

1. ARTIST POINT
2. PLAINS OVERLOOK
3. BLUEBELL—BAIRD
4. BLUEBELL CANYON—NATURE
5. MAY'S POINT
6. ENCHANTED MESA
7. AMPHITHEATER
8. BOY SCOUT
9. NORTH MESA
10. LONG CANYON
11. RANGE VIEW
12. OLD FLAGSTAFF
13. SOUTH MESA
14. GREEN MTN. WEST RIDGE
15. H. L. GREENMAN
16. BEAR CANYON
17. GREGORY CANYON
18. SADDLE ROCK
19. RANGER
20. ROYAL ARCH
21. BEAR PEAK WEST RIDGE

POINTS OF INTEREST

22. ANEMONE HILL
 23. SUNSHINE LAKE
 24. RED ROCKS PARK
 25. EBEN G. FINE PARK (P,R)
 26. HALFWAY HOUSE (P,R)
 27. PANORAMA PARK (P)
 28. PUMPKIN ROCK
 29. CROWN ROCKS (P)
 30. BASE LINE PICNIC AREA
 31. THE CRAGS
 32. REALIZATION
 33. MORSE WELL
 34. FLAGSTAFF MEMORIAL AMPITHEATER
 35. GREEN MTN. SHELTER (P,R)
 36. STONEY PT. PICNIC AREA
 37. CATHEDRAL PARK PICNIC AREA (P,R)
 38. GREENMAN'S TWIN SPRINGS
 39. JONES SPRING
 40. SEPTEMBER SPRING
 41. CHAUTAUQUA RESERVOIR (R)
 42. WOODS-BERGHEIM QUARRY
 43. ROOSA CABIN
 44. TOMATO ROCK
 45. P.S.C. SHED
 46. M.S.T. & T. RELAY TOWER
 47. ROYAL ARCH
- (P)- PICNIC FACILITIES
(R)- RESTROOM FACILITIES

BOULDER MOUNTAIN PARK TRAIL MAP

LEGEND

- PARK BOUNDARY
- ROADS & STREETS
- TRAILS
- STREAMS- MAIN
- INTERMITTENT
- SPRINGS
- LAKES
- BUILDINGS
- POWER LINE
- PROMINENT SUMMITS
- RIDGE LINES

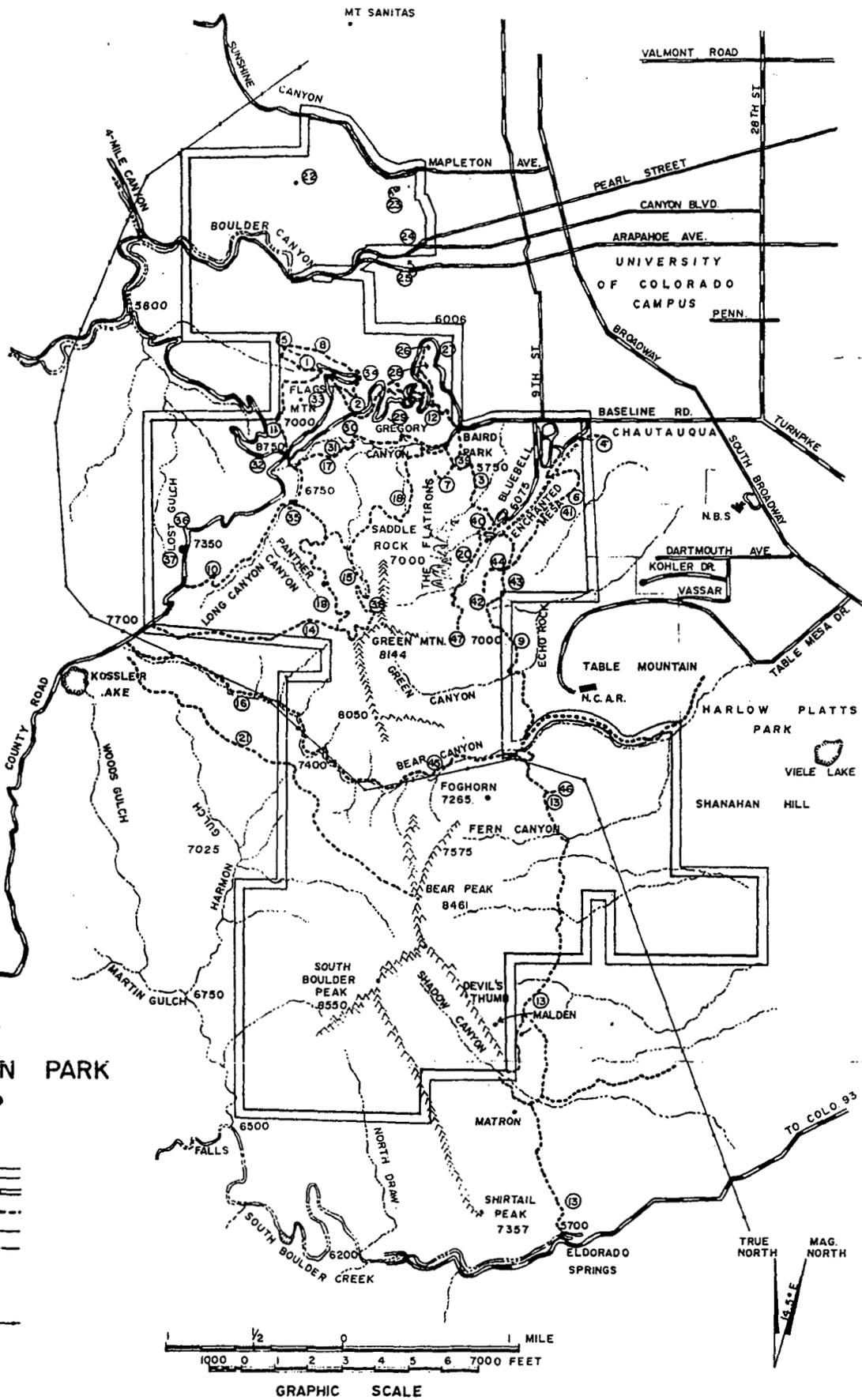


FIGURE 28 -Map of Site 5BL4952 circa late 1950s to early 1960s.

and features of each of the trails in the network have been changed or modified as a consequence of changing recreational use patterns, soil erosion, and maintenance activities. The historic trails network is detailed in Table 1.

The historic trails include the Flagstaff and Tenderfoot trails on Flagstaff Mountain; the Gregory Canyon, E. M. Greenman, Saddle Rock, Green Mountain West Ridge, and Green Bear trails on Green Mountain; the Woods-Bergheim, Royal Arch, Amphitheater and Third Flatiron trails on the Flatirons; and the Bear Peak West Ridge trail on Bear Peak. The names listed above are the current trail names. In the following descriptions, the first trail name is the current name, and any names that follow are the former or historic name or names for that trail on the older maps. Likewise, the first trail description is for the current trail as it is found today followed by the historic information as it is known.

FLAGSTAFF MOUNTAIN AREA

Flagstaff: Starts at the beginning of the road leading to the Gregory Canyon trail head. The trail winds up the east side of Flagstaff Mountain, crossing the main road five times and ending at the Morse Well. This trail was constructed by the CCC in the early 1930's.

Tenderfoot: Until at least 1926 the main Flagstaff access trail was known as the Tenderfoot trail and followed the original grade of the Flagstaff Road to Realization Point. From there the trail continued down the west side of Flagstaff Mountain to Boulder Creek. Chapman Drive replaced this section of the Tenderfoot trail in 1934.

GREEN MOUNTAIN AREA

Gregory Canyon/Foothills: Starts at the Gregory Canyon trailhead, passing the junction with the Saddle Rock trail. The trail climbs to a saddle and ends at a dirt road leading to Realization Point. The historic trail, originally known as the Foothills trail, continued from Realization Point to Kossler Lake, paralleling the Flagstaff Road (5BL4944). The Gregory Canyon portion of the trail is, with a few exceptions, located on the original grade of the Gregory Canyon road (5BL4948).

E.M. Greenman/H.L. Greenman/Green Mountain: Starts at the Ranger trail southeast of the Green Mountain Lodge and contours around a ridge, passing the junction with the Saddle Rock trail. Ends at the summit of Green Mountain. Originally known as the Green Mountain trail, the name was changed prior to 1965 to the H.L. Greenman trail. In 1992 the name was changed to the E.M. Greenman trail. It is possible that the lower end of the original route of the Green Mountain trail followed what is now known as the Ranger trail.

Table 1

Boulder Mountain Park Historic Trails Network

Pre-1926	1965	1994
Tenderfoot•	Chapman Drive	Tenderfoot
	Old Flagstaff•	Flagstaff
	Artist Point*	Artist Point
	Plains Overlook*	Plains Overlook
	May's Point*	May's Point
	Boy Scout*	Boy Scout
	Range View*	Range View
		Panorama
		Ute*
Green Canyon		
Foothills•	Gregory Canyon	Gregory Canyon
Green Mountain•	H.L. Greenman	E.M. Greenman
Saddle Rock•	Saddle Rock	Saddle Rock
Green Mountain•	Green Mountain West Ridge	Green Mountain West Ridge
Bear Canyon/Green Mountain•		Green Bear
	Ranger*	Ranger
Royal Arch/Green Canyon		
Woods-Bergheim/ Royal Arch/ Green Mountain•	Woods-Bergheim	Woods-Bergheim
Royal Arch•	Royal Arch	Royal Arch
Amphitheater•	Amphitheater	Amphitheater
Split Rock•		Third Flatiron
	Bluebell Nature	McClintock Nature
	Enchanted Mesa*	Enchanted Mesa

	Bluebell-Baird*	Bluebell-Baird
Pre-1926	1965	1994
		Skunk Canyon
		Mallory Cave
Bear Mountain*	Bear Peak West Ridge	Bear Peak West Ridge
South Boulder Peak/ Bear Peak West Ridge		South Boulder Peak/ Bear Peak West Ridge

• = Boulder Mountain Park Historic Trails Network. These trails are at least 50 years old and are contributing elements to the historic trails site.

* = Other Trail. These trails are of indeterminate age, but may be 50 years old.

The remaining trails are of recent origin, and have not been included in the historic trails network.

Saddle Rock: Starts at the Gregory Canyon trail and climbs to the upper end of the Amphitheater trail. Climbs steeply to reach Saddle Rock and then continues to the E.M. Greenman trail. The original route of this trail appears to have followed the long ridge running between Saddle Rock and Green Mountain, joining with the E.M. Greenman trail at a junction considerably south of the present junction. Above its junction with the Amphitheater trail, the Saddle Rock trail follows what was originally known as Contact Canyon. The trail incorporates several roads originally constructed for timber operations in the area. During the 1960's the trail was used by skiers training for the Olympics (Cushman and Cushman 1995).

Green Mountain West Ridge/Green Mountain: Starts at an access point on the Flagstaff Mountain road and continues to the junction of the Ranger and Green Bear trails. Ends at the summit of Green Mountain. This trail probably originally followed a vehicle access road running east from the Flagstaff Road to the timber operations located around the base of Green Mountain.

Green Bear/Bear Canyon-Green Mountain: Starts in Bear Canyon at the junction of the Bear Canyon and Bear Peak West Ridge trails, and continues to the junction of the Ranger and Green Mountain West Ridge trails below the summit of Green Mountain. Although this

trail is not shown on the 1965 Mountain Parks trail map, it does appear on the pre-1926 map. The current Green Bear Trail was developed in the 1980s; it is not known to what extent it follows the original trail.

FLATIRONS AREA

Bluebell-Baird: This trail connects the mouth of Gregory Canyon (Baird Park) with Bluebell Canyon and the Bluebell Shelter. This trail was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1935.

Woods-Bergheim/Royal Arch/Green Mountain: This trail starts on the Mesa trail and goes west and then south, ending in the abandoned Woods-Bergheim quarry. This trail was originally part of a much larger network which connected the Mesa trail to the summit of Green Mountain via Woods-Bergheim and Royal Arch respectively. The construction of a trail connecting Royal Arch to the summit of Green Mountain appears to have been completed sometime between the spring of 1920 (when it was proposed by the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club) and 1926 when it appears on trail maps (RMCC Board of Directors meeting minutes, 4/6/1920). This network also contained two major trails which are no longer in use: the Green Canyon trail which connected the summit of Green Mountain directly to the Mesa trail via Green Canyon (currently referred to as Skunk Canyon), and the Royal Arch-Green Canyon trail which continued south from Royal Arch into the bottom of Green Canyon.

Royal Arch: Starts near the Bluebell Shelter at the end of the abandoned road from the Chautauqua trailhead. The trail follows Bluebell Canyon, dropping into a drainage and then climbing to end at Royal Arch. This trail was a part of the network discussed above under the description of the Woods-Bergheim trail. The Royal Arch trail was originally built by "Rocky Mountain Joe" Sturtevant. The Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, under the direction of Edwin Chamberlain, the Boulder Rotarians, and the Boy Scouts also contributed to the construction and improvement of the trail (Ament & McCarty, 1985). The Civilian Conservation Corps also worked on the trail in the early 1930's. The most recent improvements to the trail were the steps built by Jr. Rangers in the 1980s.

Amphitheater: Starts at the Gregory Canyon trailhead and follows a draw past the Bluebell-Baird trail to the Amphitheater, a small bay in the rocks utilized heavily by climbers. The trail ends at the Saddle Rock trail.

Third Flatiron/Split Rock: Starts near the Bluebell Shelter at the end of the abandoned road from the Chautauqua trailhead. Climbs to the base of the Third Flatiron. Portions of this trail were originally known as the Split Rock trail. The trail, ending at location #6 on the pre-1927 map, makes use of quarry haul roads connected to the Third Flatiron quarry (5BL4949).

BEAR MOUNTAIN AREA

Bear Peak West Ridge/Bear Mountain: Starts at the junction of the Green Bear and Bear Canyon trails. Climbs to the summit of Bear Peak. This trail, originally known as the Bear Mountain trail, follows a constructed wagon road out of the bottom of Bear Canyon onto the ridge. This road may originally have been connected to logging operations in the vicinity.

CONTRIBUTING TRAILS

Flagstaff Mountain Area: Several trails, including Artist Point, Plains Overlook, May's Point, Boy Scout, Ute Trail, and Range View are accessed from the top of Flagstaff Mountain. The Boy Scout trail, which connects the Sunrise Circle Amphitheater to Artist Point was originally known as the Flagpole trail (McNellan 1995). Artist Point was named by Mart Parsons, an early City Park Ranger from the 1920's to the 1940's. Although the exact age of these trails is unknown, some or all of them may be at least 50 years old. A Boulder Daily Camera article dated May 17, 1933 reported that under the direction of then-city manager H.C. McClintock local residents had worked during the previous few months on the construction of improvements to the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. These improvements included the construction or modification of the summit road, automobile parking, and a trail to Artist Point. The development of the summit of Flagstaff Mountain had been a project sponsored by the Daily Camera for a number of years. Between July 1933 and May 1935 the Civilian Conservation Corps made a number of improvements to the summit of the mountain, including a trail between Realization Point (referred to at the time as Inspiration Point) and the Morse Well. It is not known whether this trail is the Ute trail or the Range View trail. The CCC may also have made improvements to the Boy Scout trail (Boulder Daily Camera, May 8, 1935; National Park Service press release, n.d., Carnegie Library). It has been suggested that a linear formation of ponderosa pine trees adjacent to the modern location of the Ute trail marks the location of an original Native American trail to the summit of Flagstaff Mountain (McNellan 1995).

Green Mountain Area: The Ranger trail begins at the Green Mountain Lodge. The trail climbs the northern face of Green Mountain and ends at the junction with the Green Mountain West Ridge and Green Bear trails. The trail is reputed to have been constructed by early Mountain Parks Ranger Martin Parsons. The trail was intended as a pack route to the top of Green Mountain, although it was never completed (McNellan 1995). Although the exact age of this trail is not known, it is likely that it is at least 50 years old.

Flatirons Area: The Enchanted Mesa trail is located adjacent to the Flatirons. The exact age of this trail is unknown, although it is likely to have been used for at least 50 years.

As mentioned above, the Shadow Canyon, Mesa, Fern Canyon, and Bear Canyon trails are also historic trails within the Boulder Mountain Parks. All four of these trails are listed on the pre-1926 park trails map. In addition a trail which is no longer in use connected the saddle between Bear Peak and South Boulder Peak with the Bear Peak West Ridge trail.

Historic Mine Pits & Features:

Site 5BL4981 consists of a series of historic features over an area 240 meters N-S by 210 meters E-W (Figure 30). The features include a road with stonework, two cuts which may be adits, a spring pipe and water trough, a foundation cut, mounds of sandstone rubble, and depressions.

The road follows Skunk Canyon, paralleling the drainage on the north side. At the point where Skunk Canyon makes a sharp turn to the south, the road crossed the creek with a bridge. The bridge is now gone, but dry laid stone masonry abutments are present on either side of the drainage. Part of the stonework on the north side is missing, with about 3 m of masonry abutment left. The abutment on the south side is about 8 m long. On the north side of the creek the road bed has a masonry foundation along the creek, extending for about 15 meters. The road ascends the slope on the west side of Skunk Canyon, passing Cut 1, and switchbacks up the slope to Cut 2. Cut 1 is oriented east-west, and is 25 x 7 m. Cut 2, directly upslope of Cut 1, is oriented north-south, and is 23 x 7 m. A spring pipe is in front of Cut 1, 2.5" o.d., directing water into a trough which has been created by cutting a cast iron boiler in half lengthwise.

On the north side of the drainage, north of the trail, is a rectangular foundation cut in the slope, 4 x 10 m. On the south side of the trail, and south of the foundation cut, is a circular mound of sandstone rubble, 12 x 12 m x 2 m high. North of the mound and on the north side of the trail is a flat platform of sandstone rubble and dirt, 33 m long by 8 to 10 m wide. The platform does not seem to connect to roads on either end. North of this rectangular foundation cut is another circular mound of sandstone and dirt, about 5 x 7 m. The area around the north and west sides of the mound have been excavated into the slope, interrupting the contours at this spot. North of this, and south of the trail are two depressions, 3 x 4 and 3 x 3 m.

Historic Data

The road and cuts appear to be the result of a mining effort. The Drumm Map of 1931 shows an "old coal prospect" adjacent to the road on what is now federal land (NCAR). There is a shallow cut in that spot. The two cuts on Mountain Parks land appear to be adits. It was originally thought that Cut 1 was formed from developing the

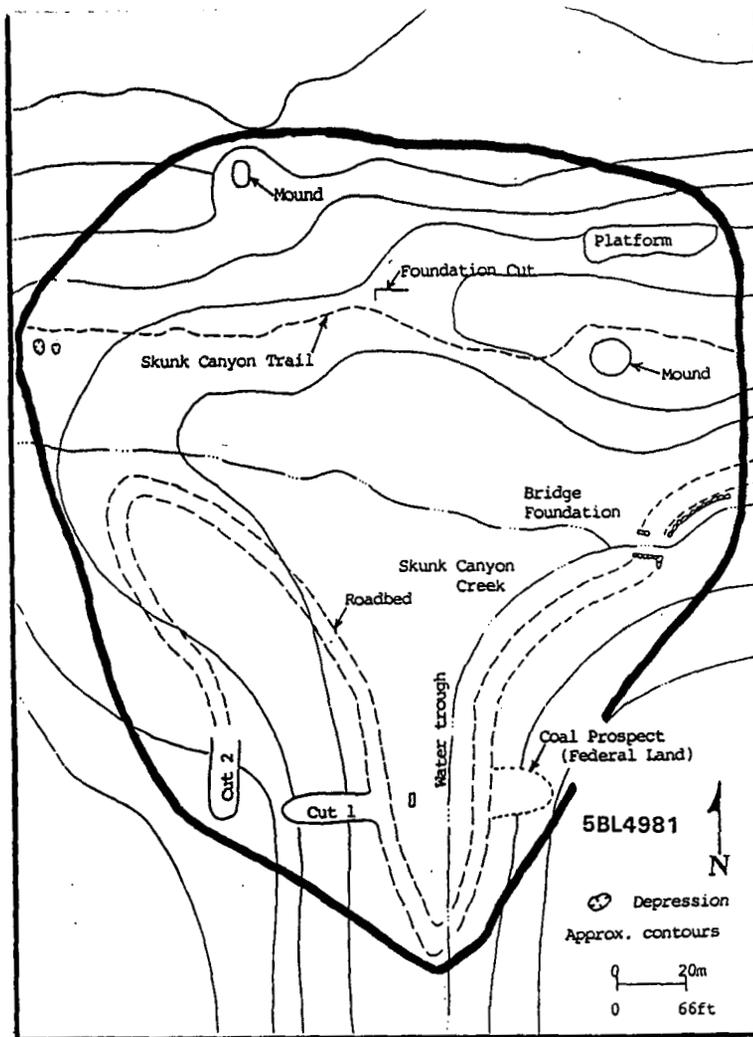
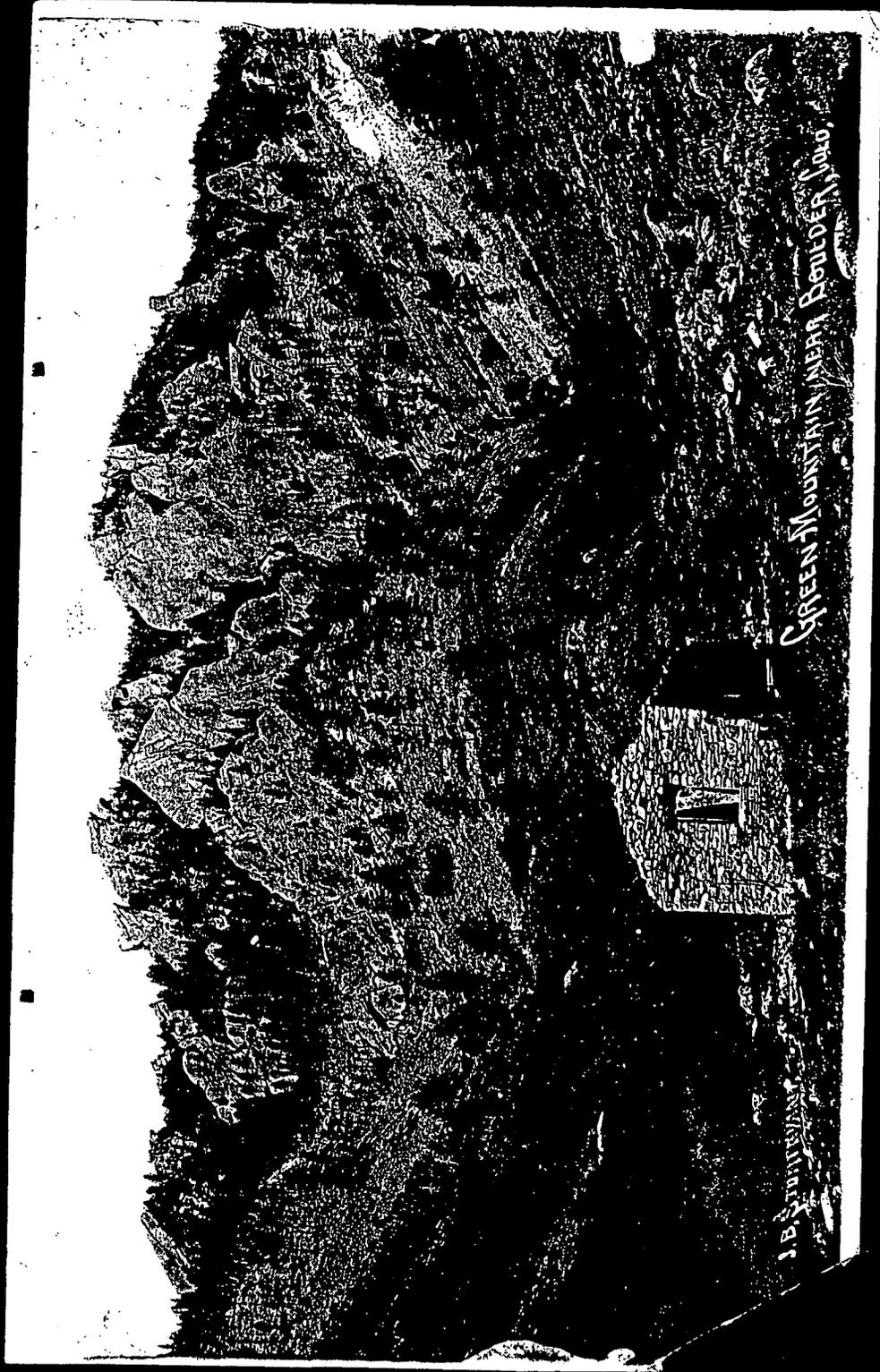


FIGURE 30 - Plan view of pits and features.

for a more substantial use of the area. Cuts 1 and 2 may in fact be from a mine. They are very similar to adit trenches or cuts on Marshall-Davidson Mesa, which were coal mines. However, no spoils piles were visible. A "Mineral Resources" map with the Open Space Resource Management Plan (McNair 1975) shows a deposit of Benton Shale (clay) in this area, and Cuts 1 and 2 may be clay pits.

The foundation cut, depressions, platform and mounds may be historically associated with the road and Cuts 1 and 2, or may be simply spatially associated. The rubble mounds and platform are very similar to features associated with sandstone quarries, and the Woods-Bergheim Quarry is just upslope to the west. A Sturtevant photo, date unknown, labelled "Green Mountain Near Boulder, Colo." shows a stone building in this approximate location. The photo had been in an album with the label "Homestead Quarry Gulch" (Figure 31 - photo courtesy Boulder Daily Camera).



Homestead Quarry Gulch

FIGURE 31: Historic photo of Site 5BL4981 location.

Historic Rock Foundation:

Site 5BL5002 is an historic stone foundation and an associated platform feature and rock alignment. The site measures 203 feet (62 meters) north-south by 184 feet (56 meters) east-west. The foundation was constructed from unshaped local granite cobbles, sandstone flagstones and fine-grained concrete mortar. The foundation is flush with the present ground surface on three sides; the north side is raised approximately 6 inches (0.15 meters). The earthen platform is located to the west of the rock foundation. This level platform was constructed by excavating a shallow cut into the uphill (south) side and spreading the resulting overburden on the downhill (north) side. To the west of the platform is a linear arrangement of small granite and sandstone cobbles 165 feet (50 meters) long. The stones are generally set into the ground and are aligned to magnetic north, parallel to the fall line of the slope. No artifacts were observed in association with this site. The function or functions of these structures and features is not known.

Historic Data

The function of this site is not known. A nine hole golf course was present on the meadow west of the Chautaugua lawn and houses from 1914 until 1919. These features may relate to the golf course in some fashion. Other topographic anomalies in the meadow may also have been associated with the golf course.

Settlers Park Foundation:

Site 5BL5005 consists of stone walls and an apparent foundation in an area 25 x 30 meters. A wall of granite slabs set in cement mortar runs for about 23 meters (76 feet), paralleling the concrete trail and the Farmers Ditch. The wall is 2-3 courses or about 2 feet high for most of its length. One segment of the wall is not visible and may be missing. The wall seems to be a retaining wall, and forms a level terraced area behind it (to the north). Towards the west end, there is a set of 5 concrete steps cut into the wall and soil behind it, ascending to the top of the terraced area. To the west of the steps, the short segment of granite wall is 4.5 feet high. Another wall extends at approximately right angles, to the NW, from the west end of the granite wall. This wall is poured concrete and sandstone rubble, and stands up to 3.5' high. It is paralleled by another concrete and sandstone rubble wall segment to the west. The space between these two walls is currently occupied by a picnic table. To the north of the picnic table and wall segments is an area that appears to be the foundation for a demolished building. This area, about 10 x 7 meters, is above the sandstone wall segments and picnic table, at the same level as the terraced area behind the granite wall. There are several pieces of concrete and a small depression in this area. Another granite wall

extends SE from the western sandstone wall segment. This granite wall is only 1.5 feet high.

Historic Data

What type of building(s) were here, their age, and function is completely unknown. The corner area formed by the granite wall and sandstone wall junction, part of the terrace created by the walls, has a dense patch of poppies. These were probably planted as ornamentals, and may indicate this was a domicile. This general site area was owned by John Brierly who had famous fruit and vegetable gardens in the 1880s. The retaining walls and presumed building may have been associated with horticulture, or the building may have had something to do with the sandstone quarry (5BL4933) which is directly north of this site.

REEVALUATED SITES

Silver Lake Ditch:

Site 5BL3813 is the Silver Lake Ditch. The ditch begins in Boulder Canyon, follows the south flank of Anemone Hill and winds around Red Rocks, Sunshine Canyon and Mount Sanitas, then runs along the hogback to Wonderland Lake and eventually to Mesa Reservoir. The site consists of the headgate, the extent of the ditch structure, and the adjacent right-of-way.

Historic Data

The ditch was constructed by J.P. Maxwell and George Oliver, and had a water appropriation date of February 18, 1888, with an appropriation of 20 c.f.s. from Boulder Creek. The ditch was originally intended to irrigate 1000 acres and provide for water storage in the Mesa Reservoir. Mesa Reservoir had a decree date of 1893. The ditch also supplied water to the Mesa Park Reservoir (Wonderland Lake), which was constructed around 1905. The Silver Lake Reservoir and the Island Lake Reservoir were constructed in the high country to provide water for the ditch. Both of these reservoirs were sold to the City of Boulder in 1906. Maxwell and Oliver sold the ditch in 1907; the adjudication date is March 13, 1907. Other appropriations and abandonments of water for the ditch have occurred between 1900 and 1988. The ditch is currently in use.

Bear Canyon Road/Trail:

Site 5BL3925 is the Bear Canyon Wagon road. This site was originally recorded during a survey of Boulder County Open Space properties (Gleichman et al. 1993). The segment of the road

located within the boundaries of the Boulder Mountain Parks begins at the mouth of Bear Canyon. From there the roadway roughly parallels Bear Creek, with crossings in several locations. This site consists of the roadbed, adjacent right-of-way, and two gates which originally controlled access along the road.

On the eastern side of the Park, at the mouth of Bear Canyon, the wagon road is located south of the creek, approximately 120 feet (36½ meters) above the canyon floor. One thousand feet (304 meters) west of the Park boundary, the road descends to the bottom of the canyon, and crosses to the north side of the creek. Although the road crosses the creek four more times, the roadbed is located almost exclusively on the north side of the creek throughout the Park. The Bear Canyon road eventually joins the Flagstaff Road (site 5BL4944) ¼ mile east of Kossler Lake.

Extensive retaining walls have been constructed on the eastern end of the roadway. These structures incorporate natural rock outcrops and talus fields. Each consists of dry-laid sandstone masonry walls, angled back slightly from vertical. In at least one location the retaining wall is supported by a line of rock drill steels which have been sunk at intervals into the sandstone cliff. Against these steel bars a series of first logs and then dry-laid sandstone masonry has been constructed.

Through the canyon the roadway is generally located adjacent to Bear Creek, and many sections have been damaged or destroyed by floodwaters. No formal retaining walls were observed in the central portion of the canyon, although in several sections the roadway appear to have been cut into the uphill bank and built on rubble fill.

At the western boundary of the Park the road passes through a contemporaneous gate and fence structure. The fence consists of three barbed-wire strands (Baker's Barb), mounted on split log fence posts. The gate was constructed from iron-bound end posts joined by mortised cross bars which were held into place with large nails. The gate appears to have been intended to accommodate significant vehicle traffic. A second similar gate is located ½ mile west of the eastern park boundary, at the foot of the Sacred Cliffs. This gate has, however, been almost entirely destroyed, and its dimensions are impossible to reconstruct.

Historic Data

The Bear Canyon road (5BL3925) was constructed to provide access to the newly opened gold mines at Central City and Black Hawk. Henry Clay Norton and George Williamson, in seeking a route to the gold mines which bypassed Denver, began work on an alternate road under the authority of the newly organized "St. Vrain, Altona, Gold Hill and Gregory Road Company" (Friedman 1989; Schoolland 1980). In 1862 Norton built a road up Bear Canyon, which due to its proximity

to the creek was washed out by flood waters. He rebuilt the road in 1864, only to see it washed out again (Schoolland 1980).

In December of 1868 the Bear Canyon and Black Hawk Wagon Road Company was incorporated and issued \$12,000 in capital stock. Local residents George Dana Harmon and Onsville C. Coffin, both immigrants from Maine, each bought 10 shares, valued at \$1,000. Work began on improvements to the road on the 31st of May 1869 and was completed on the 9th of December. Twenty-two men, plus Harmon and Coffin, did the work (Roosa 1940). Apparently no more successful than Norton before them, one of the original board of directors, Peter M. Housal of Valmont, sold his shares to Harmon and Coffin, probably early in 1879. Harmon filed for title to land at the mouth of the canyon in 1870 or 1871 (Roosa 1940).

The homestead of the Bear Canyon Road toll collector Mary Coffin was probably located at the mouth of the canyon on the eastern side of the park. E.M. Pease, Mary Coffin's nephew, recounts his visits to his aunt's homestead, and indicates that "in the early days there was a great deal of traffic to and from Black Hawk and Central [City], and I, a small boy, enjoyed the responsibility of collecting the toll" (Pease n.d.).

In 1885, the Bear Canyon and French Gulch Wagon Road Company tried to reconstruct the road, an attempt which only recapitulated the failures of Norton, Harmon, and Coffin (Smith 1984). The road was again rebuilt in 1907 by the Colorado Power Company which used the route to haul construction supplies between 1907 and 1910. The road was again washed out in 1919; a final reconstruction of the roadbed was completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 (Ament and McCarty 1985).

RECORDED ISOLATED FINDS

The isolated finds documented during the course of the survey can be divided into four classes: prehistoric artifacts, historic artifacts, historic features, and features of indeterminate age. Of the 49 isolated finds and features located and documented during the survey, 8 were prehistoric artifacts, 15 were historic artifacts, 21 were historic features, and 5 were features of indeterminate age. One additional prehistoric isolated find described here was discovered by a park visitor in 1991.

Prehistoric Artifacts

The 8 prehistoric isolated finds documented during the survey include 4 tools or tool fragments, and 4 lithic flakes.

Isolated find 5BL4953 is a biface fragment made from a smooth steel-grey chert with white amorphous inclusions. This very fragmented artifact may have been burned or heat treated. The fragment measures 13 mm wide, 17 mm long and 3 mm thick.

Isolated find 5BL4954 is a Late Prehistoric projectile point made from a red chert with dark irregular inclusions. The point measures 13.1 mm across the base, 18.2 mm long, and 3.2 mm thick. This point is side notched, has a square base, and straight sides. The hafting or neck width is 9.3 mm. The base of the point is unground.

Isolated find 5BL4959 is a projectile point made from white, mottled chert with macrocrystalline inclusions. The material has been identified by long-wave ultraviolet inspection as Kremmling chert. The point measures 22.9 mm wide, 32.7 mm long, and 5.5 mm thick; the base of the point is missing. The point has symmetrical excurvate sides and appears to be side-notched. The extrapolated hafting width is 15.5 mm. This appears to be an Archaic point, predating A.D. 500.

Isolated find 5BL4962 is a scraper made from a rootbeer-yellow chert with discrete macrocrystalline inclusions. The scraper measures 31.5 mm long, 25.8 mm maximum width, and 8.5 mm thick. The distal edge of the dorsal surface has been modified.

Isolated finds 5BL4960, 5BL4961, 5BL4987, and 5BL4994 are tertiary lithic flakes between 1 and 4 cm across. Material types include pink and white chert, red banded quartzite, and red chert. Isolated find 5BL4960 appears to have been modified or utilized.

One additional isolated find, 5BL5004, is a projectile point located by a park visitor in September 1991. The point is made from Kremmling Chert and measures 17.1 mm wide, 25.5 mm long, and

4.2 mm thick. Although the tangs are broken the hafting width is 7.4 mm. The point has symmetrical straight sides, is deeply corner-notched and has been made from a flake, with only minor retouch on the ventral surface. The artifact has been identified as a Hog Back Corner-notched point (Benedict 1990).

Historic Artifacts

Fifteen isolated finds classified as historic artifacts were located and documented during the course of the survey. Of these 4 are lead-welded hole-in-cap cans, 9 are glass bottle fragments, and 2 are recycled galvanized hot water heaters.

Isolated finds 5BL4955, 5BL4956, 5BL4964, and 5BL4972 are 3 to 4 inch diameter hole-in-cap food containers. These lead-welded cans were generally produced until about 1905, when they were replaced by sanitary-style food containers. Because the vertical lap seam of these cans has been mechanically welded, the earliest date of manufacture is 1883.

Isolated finds 5BL4963, 5BL4968, 5BL4970, 5BL4971, 5BL4973, 5BL4991, and 5BL4996 are fragments of purple glass from a variety of beverage and medicine bottles. Isolated find 5BL4991 is a purple glass bottle fragment and a shell button. The element manganese, once used as a glass clarifier, is responsible for the purple tint observed in these artifacts. The outbreak of World War I cut off critical German supplies of manganese for glass production. Accounting for the consumption of stockpiles, the latest date of manufacture for manganese-clarified glass is about 1917.

Isolated finds 5BL4984 and 5BL4995 are fragments of aquablue glass from beverage bottles. The aquablue tint of these artifacts, indicates that they were probably manufactured and disposed of prior to the 1910s or 1920s.

Isolated finds 5BL4982 and 5BL4983 are galvanized hot water heaters which have been recycled for secondary use. Both have been used as drainage culverts under roads and trails. The top and bottom of these multi-section cast iron containers have been removed, creating a metal pipe 18 inches in diameter and roughly 3 feet long. Recycled heater tanks of this type have been observed in association with the Civilian Conservation Corps camp (site 5BL4930). Iron tanks such as these were originally used for residential hot water heating, generally prior to the 1920s. The date at which these artifacts were modified for secondary use is not known, although it may have been as early as the 1930s.

Historic Features

Twenty-one historic features were located and documented during the course of the survey. Four of these are modified springs, 2 are wells, 2 are mineral exploration adits, 3 are stone platforms or foundations, and 10 are miscellaneous constructions.

Isolated feature 5BL4965 is the Green Mountain Summit Plaque. The plaque consists of a stone monument to which a brass plaque has been fitted. The trapezoidal monument (4 feet [1.2 m] high; 10" [0.25 m] wide at the top and 20" [0.5 m] wide at the base) is constructed from local arkose sandstone slabs and portland cement mortar. The brass plaque (10" [25 cm] in diameter) mounted on top of the monument indicates the names, elevations and locations of 24 peaks visible from the top of Green Mountain. The plaque was erected in May 1929 by the University of Colorado Hiking Club.

Isolated feature 5BL5003 is a trails registry. The registry consists of a sandstone and concrete monument 24" (0.6 m) high and 18" (0.5 m) wide at the base. A 2½" O.D. iron pipe has been set into the side of the monument. This pipe originally contained a paper register listing the names of local hikers. The registry is no longer used.

Isolated find 5BL4966 is a firepit and an associated informal windbreak immediately north of the summit of Green Mountain. The firepit measures 2 feet (0.6 meters) in diameter; the log and stone windbreak, located 3 feet (1 meters) from the firepit, measures 1 foot (0.3 meters) high. A fragment of purple glass from a 4 inch diameter beverage bottle was associated with the firepit, indicating use of the feature as early as 1917.

Isolated feature 5BL4977 is a stone cross located on a broad ridge east of the summit of Green Mountain. The cross measures 15 feet (4.5 m) long and 10 feet (3 m) wide and 8 inches (0.2 meters) high, with the long axis aligned toward magnetic north. The crossbar is located on the southern end. The cross has been made from local, lichen covered stones (2" to 1 foot [0.05 to 0.3 m] in diameter). The gaps between the stones have been filled with needle litter and pine cones. The age and original use context of this feature is not known.

Isolated feature 5BL4978 is a picnic area located at the mouth of Gregory Canyon. This rectangular slab-paved space measures 28 feet (8.5 m) east-west by 15 feet (4.5 m) north-south. The picnic platform has been cut into the slope on three sides (north, east, and west sides). The slope is supported on each of these sides by stone and cement retaining walls. The retaining walls are up to 6½ feet (2 meters) high on the north side. A low border of rocks marks the southern end of the paved space. The retaining walls have partially collapsed. Four church-key beer cans were observed in association with the feature. The construction date of this

feature is not known, although it appears on maps dated from 1965. The masonry techniques suggest that the original date of construction may have been as early as the 1930s.

Isolated feature 5BL4985 is a stone enclosure or hunting blind. This construction is located on the southern face of Anemone Hill, immediately below the crest of the ridge. The enclosure measures 10.7 feet (3.25 meters) long, 9.8 feet (3.0 meters) wide, and 3.6 feet (1.1 meters) high and is constructed from dry-laid granite fieldstones. The northern side of the enclosure is supported by a low rock outcrop. Artifacts associated with this feature include glass vessel fragments, metal cans and sheeting, and a salt shaker top.

Isolated feature 5BL4993 is a series of three low erosion control features placed across an ephemeral drainage near the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. These check dams measure approximately 6½ feet (2 meters) long and 1 foot (0.3 meters) high. Sediment has completely filled the small basins created by the dams.

Isolated feature 5BL4998 is a diversion dam and feeder irrigation ditch. The dam has been built across an unnamed drainage south of Baseline Road, and east of site 5BL4930. The dam measures 24 feet (7.3 meters) across, 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 1.0 meters) high, and 3 to 4 feet (1.0 to 1.2 meters) wide. The dam impounds water for release into a shallow ditch which follows the contour of the slope northwest away from the drainage. The dam is constructed from sandstone cobbles and cement, and contains a gravel fill. A recycled galvanized hot water heater has been used as a culvert in the ditch to direct water under Baseline Road.

Isolated feature 5BL4999 is a bridge abutment. This dry-laid sandstone construction has been placed across an ephemeral drainage located east of site 5BL4930. The stone block wall which forms the eastern side of the bridge is 4 to 5 feet (1.2 to 1.5 meters) high and 15 feet (4.5 meters) wide. A smaller stone construction forms the western abutment. Evidence for the road or trail which would have crossed this bridge has been largely destroyed.

Isolated feature 5BL5000 is a cement culvert located in an ephemeral drainage immediately south of isolated feature 5BL4999. The culvert is 3 1/2 feet (1.1 meters) in diameter and 18 feet (5.5 meters) long, and consists of 6 separate steel-reinforced concrete pipe segments. A road appears to have crossed the drainage at this point.

Modified Springs and Wells

Of the 21 historic features located and documented during the survey, 4 are modified springs and 2 are wells.

Isolated feature 5BL4967 is the Greenman Twin-Pipe Spring, located on the northern face of Green Mountain. One galvanized 1" I.D. iron pipe has been set into sandy soil adjacent to the Greenman trail. A second similar pipe has been set into stone blocks loosely piled across the spring. No water is currently flowing from either pipe.

Isolated feature 5BL4986 is a modified spring located on the southern face of Flagstaff Mountain. The spring consists of a 55-gallon collection drum sunk into the ground below a 2.75" (7 cm) diameter iron spring pipe. The spring modifications are still functional.

Isolated feature 5BL4988 is the Gregory Spring. The spring modifications consist of a concrete enclosure set into the ground. The spring was originally accessed through a steel plate set into the top of the enclosure. These modifications are no longer functional; the spring now issues from the slope approximately 30 feet (9 meters) above and 100 feet (30 meters) to the west of the concrete structure.

Isolated feature 5BL4990 is the Ute Spring, located on the southern face of Flagstaff Mountain. The spring consists of a 55-gallon collection drum set nearly flush with the ground surface. A 1" I.D. iron spring pipe is set into the ground above the collection tank. The spring modifications are currently functional.

Isolated feature 5BL4989 is a hexagonal wooden well house surrounded by a paved apron. The paving is constructed from sandstone flags and cement. The well house is 4 feet (1.2 meters) high and is constructed from 2X12" wooden planks. The well may have at one time been fitted with a mechanical pump. The well does not now appear to be functional.

Isolated feature 5BL4992 is the Bluebell well, located approximately 250 feet (76 meters) west of the Bluebell Shelter House (site 5BL4934). The structure is 5½ feet by 9 feet (1.7 by 2.7 meters) in plan dimension. Two steps lead up to the platform on which the well house sits. The platform is constructed from local granite fieldstone cobbles and cement mortar; the well house itself is concrete. A steel access plate covers the opening in the top of the well. There may at one time have been a mechanical pump attached to this plate. The water table is currently 15 feet (4.6 meters) below the top of the well (which is 2 feet 4 inches [0.7 meters] above the present ground surface). The well does not now appear to be functional.

Platforms and Foundations

Three of the 21 historic isolated features located and documented during the survey are earthen platforms or foundations.

Isolated find 5BL4976 is a platform located on the north side of Bear Canyon, approximately 75 feet (23 meters) above the creek bed. The platform has been dug into the slope on the uphill side, and is supported by a rock retaining wall on the downhill side. The retaining wall is 13 feet (4 meters) long, 1 foot (0.3 meters) high, and is constructed from dry-laid, irregular, local fieldstones, which are heavily lichen covered, and range from 8" to 20" (0.2 to 0.5 meters) in size. The plan dimensions of the platform are 16 feet (5 meters) north-south by 20 feet (6 meters) east-west. No trail or road leads to the feature. A wooden pole has been set into the ground south of the rock wall which extends 4" (0.1 meters) above the present ground surface. The function of the platform is not known.

Isolated feature 5BL4997 is a stone and cement platform, located east of site 5BL4930, on the east side of a shallow ephemeral drainage. This rectangular platform has been constructed from sandstone blocks, flags, and concrete. The platform measures 7 1/2 feet (2.3 meters) east-west by 9 1/2 feet (2.9 meters) north-south and is 15 inches (0.4 meters) high. Only the north face of the structure is exposed above ground level. The function of this platform is not known.

Isolated feature 5BL5001 is a stone platform located immediately east of Chautauqua Auditorium. The semi-circular, coursed, dry-laid sandstone retaining wall on which the platform is constructed is 3 feet (1.0 meter) high, 27 feet (8.2 meters) north-south and 33 feet (10 meters) east-west. The platform may have been a patio or picnic platform associated with Chautauqua Auditorium.

Adits

Two of the 21 historic features documented during the survey were mineral exploration adits.

Isolated feature 5BL4974 is an adit located in Lost Gulch. The feature consists of a trench 33 feet (10 meters) long and 6½ feet (2 meters) wide, which exposes competent rock. The subsurface component of the adit consists of a tunnel 6½ feet (2 meters) wide, 4 feet (1.2 meters) high and 13 feet (4 meters) in length. The waste rock from the trench and tunnel extends approximately 16 feet (5 meters) downslope from the mouth of the trench. No constructed road or trail is visible near the workings. No artifacts were observed in association with the adit.

Isolated feature 5BL4975 is an adit located in Shadow Canyon. The feature consists of a trench 39 feet (12 meters) long and 3 feet (1.1 meters) wide. Competent rock has been exposed at the end of the trench, but the subsurface tunnel has collapsed. The downslope end of the trench crosses Shadow Canyon trail. This feature is probably associated with the Stockton Cabin (site 5BL3812) and

other similar prospects nearby (isolated features 5BL3906 and 5BL3907).

Features of Indeterminate Age

Of the 49 total isolated finds and features located and documented during the survey, 5 are stone constructions of indeterminate age. Of these, 3 are stone cairns not of recent origin.

Isolated finds 5BL4957, 5BL4969, and 5BL4980 are rock cairns. 5BL4957 is located on a broad ridge overlooking Bear Canyon and is comprised of a large central boulder stood on end and surrounded and supported by a pile of smaller stones. The central stone measures 7" by 7" by 20" high, while the smaller stones range from 6" to 10" in diameter. The stones are heavily covered by moss and lichen. No trail or road is visible in the vicinity of the cairn. Cairns similar in form to this one have been used to mark the corners of mineral claims elsewhere in Boulder County. 5BL4969 is located on a broad slope overlooking Gregory Canyon and consists of 11 stones ranging from 5" to 8" in diameter, stacked in a low pile. The stones are well set into the present ground surface and are heavily lichen covered. No trail or road is visible in the vicinity. 5BL4980 consists of 10 stones set in a pile on the upper surface of a large boulder in an unnamed drainage on the north side of Bear Canyon. The stones are heavily covered by lichen and moss. No road or trail is visible from the cairn.

Isolated find 5BL4958 is a stone enclosure overlooking the upper end of Gregory Canyon. The enclosure is constructed from roughly piled fieldstone cobbles and small boulders, 6" to 16" (0.15 to 0.4 meters) in diameter. No cement mortar has been used. The stones are partially supported by a ponderosa pine which has grown around the enclosure. Substantial lichen and moss growth can be seen on all of the stones. Fragments of clear plastic were located near the enclosure, but their association to this feature is not known. No trail or road leads to the feature.

Isolated feature 5BL4979 is a linear rock alignment located on the north side of Anemone Hill. The alignment consists of an intermittent line of locally-obtained, irregular cobbles measuring 2" to 16" (0.05 to 0.4 meters) in diameter. Some of the stones are arranged into small piles or cairns, others are placed in long lines. The alignment is 292 feet (89 meters) long, and oriented toward true north. Most of the stones are deeply embedded into the ground surface and are heavily covered with lichen. The alignment also incorporates several large trees. Larger trees grow on the east side of the wall; smaller, younger trees grow to the west. The alignment overlooks a small ravine. The age and function of this rock alignment are not known.

OTHER CULTURAL MANIFESTATIONS

During the course of fieldwork a large number of cultural manifestations which were not characterized as either sites or isolated finds were observed. These artifacts and features were categorized as "Other Manifestations" because of insufficient or indeterminable age, or because of their ephemeral or ubiquitous nature. A total of 267 observed cultural manifestations fell into this category. These manifestations were further subdivided into seven classes: sanitary tin cans (C), recreational fire rings (F), linear features (L), pit features (P), stone alignments (S), windbreaks (W), and miscellaneous. Of the 267 total other manifestations, 27 were classified as sanitary cans, 73 were classified as fire rings, 49 were classified as linear features, 32 were classified as pit features, 17 were classified as stone alignments, and 11 were classified as windbreaks. The balance, 95 manifestations, were classified as miscellaneous. See Appendix A for additional information.

Sanitary Cans. Sanitary tin cans are found throughout the park, either as isolated artifacts or in small groups. Many of these artifacts are found in association with fire rings or other recent cultural manifestations. Sanitary metal food and beverage containers were first produced immediately after the turn of the century and had dominated the food container market by 1911. Because this style of can is still in use it is generally not possible to determine the age of a particular can in the field.

Fire Rings. Recreational fire rings can be found throughout the park. In most cases it is not possible to determine the absolute age of a fire ring, although it is clear that some are much older than others. Although many of the fire rings are associated with clearly modern trash, it is likely that some proportion of them are older than 50 years. There is no reliable method for making a field determination of age, however. All of the fire rings observed are thought to be from the historic use of the park.

Fire rings vary in size from 1 to more than 3 feet in diameter. Most of them have not been used recently, although some are probably still in use despite the prohibition on woodburning. Fire rings in areas accessible to pedestrian traffic are more likely to have been recently used. This is particularly the case on the south side of Anemone Hill, in Gregory Canyon and on the east side of Flagstaff Mountain. Fire rings are typically located on ridgetops, saddles and broad knolls.

Linear Features. Linear features include fence lines, social trails, disused trails, and road segments. As with recreational fire rings it is generally not possible to make a determination in the field about the age of the feature. Clearly, however, some of these manifestations are much older than others. In addition, some

of these features are much more formal than others; social trails are, for example, created by concentrated foot traffic, whereas some of the road segments in this category are graded, and supported by constructed rock masonry.

Fences generally fall into two categories. The first group, drift fences and informal property boundaries, probably predate public acquisition of park properties. These fences are typically not accurately aligned to a cardinal direction, and are often constructed from short segments of barbed wire, spliced together. These fences make use of living trees and locally-obtained split logs for fence posts. Some of the more unusual varieties of barbed wire, such as the Watkin's Diamond, Brotherton's Barb, and Baker's Perfect Barb, are to be found in these types of fences. Discussions with Mountain Parks Field Operations/Maintenance Coordinator Dick Lyman indicated that many miles of fences were removed from Park property during the 1960s and 1970s. The second variety of fence probably marks property boundaries established at or after the time of park acquisition. These fences are more uniform in orientation, materials and construction. Most of the fences in this variety make intermittent use of steel fence posts. Because many of these fences correspond with the modern boundaries of the Mountain Parks they were used to mark the perimeter of the survey area.

Roads and trails are also generally of two types. Many of these are informal and came into being through repeated use. Most of these roads and trails have been abandoned for a considerable period of time. These include logging skids, informal pedestrian trails, stock drives and mineral prospect access roads. A second group of roads and trails may have at one time filled a much more formal purpose. These are generally cut into the slope and graded. Often they include rock work support features and drainage or erosion control structures. Many of these have been 'recycled' and are now used for foot traffic. The road which provides access from the Bear Canyon trail to the Bear Peak West Ridge trail is a good example of this type of manifestation (#270).

Other types of linear features include power and telephone transmission lines.

Pit Features. This category is dominated by mineral prospect pits and adits, although borrow and latrine pits are included. Fourteen mineral prospect pits and three adits were recorded as other manifestations. These features vary in size from as small as 2 meters on a side and 1 meter deep to as large as 6 meters on a side and 2.5 meters deep. Adits consist of a trench roughly 12 meters long and two meters wide. Two additional adits, which included subsurface elements, were recorded as isolated features (5BL4975 and 5BL4974). Some mineral prospects are located adjacent to access roads (#295, for example), although most are not. Mineral prospects are located throughout the Park, although a large

concentration of adits is located along an unnamed intermittent tributary of Boulder Creek on the south side of Anemone Hill.

A variety of shallow road and trail borrow pits were also observed during the survey.

Stone Alignments. These manifestations can be divided into rock piles and linear, circular or rectangular alignments. Many of the rock piles are recent cairns marking informal trails or camping spots. Three additional cairns were recorded as isolated features because significant lichen growth suggested an age greater than 50 years, and because they were not located near a modern road or trail. The remainder of the rock piles may represent building material stockpiles. The second group of stone features consists of various rings, walls, and rectangular enclosures. Three additional, more formal, stone walls and enclosures were recorded as isolated features. The function of these stone features is not known.

Windbreaks. Ten stone and log windbreaks or shelters were observed during the survey, many in association with one or more fire rings. Although most of these shelters are very informal and temporary, several, located near the top of Anemone Hill, were more substantial and may have been used repeatedly over the course of a season (#303 and #305).

Miscellaneous. In addition to the items discussed above, 95 miscellaneous other manifestations were noted during the survey. A large proportion of these are metal artifacts, including sanitary food containers, metal buckets, barrels, poles and wire. Most of these are probably of recent origin, although a precise determination of age is generally not possible.

Miscellaneous other manifestations also include a number of modern structures, such as the Flagstaff Summit picnic area (#73, built in 1965), a solar-powered weather station (#232), and a water tank (#29). The list includes a variety of discarded automobile parts (#146), piles of unused fence posts (#242), and rock shelters (#337).

DISCUSSION

The survey methodology is believed to have assured that significant cultural resources visible on the ground surface would be located and recorded. Ground visibility throughout the project area was generally poor. A comparison between expectations and actual survey results indicates that expectations were, for the most part, realized. Few cultural resources were expected for the prehistoric period, and only a total of nine isolated finds have been documented within the project area. Historic resources were expected and were anticipated to represent agricultural, mining, transportation and recreation activities. Thirty-six historic sites have been documented within the project area.

This project contributes to the state archaeological research plan and to City of Boulder Parks and Recreation goals by documenting the presence of sites and isolates representing seven historic themes. Four sites represent the theme of agriculture, four represent early transportation, one represents logging activities, five represent mining and sandstone quarrying, three represent the early exploitation of water resources, and 16 sites represent the theme of recreation. The thematic association of three of the sites is unknown. A variety of isolated finds are also representative of these six historic themes. In addition nine isolated finds are representative of the theme of aboriginal prehistory. Of course, many sites crosscut themes, and may have related to different themes at different times, or be pertinent to several themes at once.

History of Boulder Mountain Parks Property Acquisition

Just before the turn of the century, the City of Boulder began to acquire Mountain Parks property through the purchase, donation, and lease of parcels from a variety of landowners, including the federal government, the state of Colorado, and private citizens.

The first acquisition of park property came in the spring of 1898, when the city agreed to purchase property belonging to William and George Batchelder for the use of the Chautauqua Association. When it was announced in February of 1898 that the newly incorporated "Texas-Colorado Chautauqua Association" was scouting for a site which would probably be located in either Boulder or Denver, the Boulder city council appointed a parks committee (Boulder Daily Camera April 27, 1959; Schoolland 1980). On March 18, 1898 a committee dispatched from the Chautauqua asked the council to purchase the 80 acre Batchelder tract for their use (Boulder City Council minutes, March 18, 1898). After much discussion the council passed a resolution pledging financial support to the organization (Schoolland 1980). The Chautauqua committee also asked the city to take an option on the 160 acre Russell-Austin

property which adjoined the Batchelder tract to the west. City Alderman Russell indicated that the parcel could be sold to the city on a 5-year option for \$4,500 (Deed 270-40, recorded 4/21/1903). The smaller Batchelder tract would cost the city \$8,000 (Deed 206-24, recorded 5/5/1898). At the same time the council's parks committee recommended the purchase of 160 additional acres, including the summit of Flagstaff Mountain (Boulder Daily Camera April 27, 1959). These acquisitions were approved by the voters of Boulder 1,358 to 38 during an April election. Property owners, to whom the tax burden would fall, voted 425 to 12 to authorize a bond issue to pay for these purchases. In December 1898, the council named the city's purchase "Texado Park."

The excitement surrounding the arrival of the Chautauqua prompted additional park acquisitions. Early in 1898, city attorney C. M. Campbell had proposed that the city council request park lands from the federal government. On July 5th, one day after the opening of the Chautauqua, the council wrote a 'memorial' to the Colorado congressional delegation requesting that 1800 acres of federal land be given to the city as a gift (Boulder Daily Camera April 28, 1959). On December 13 Senator Henry M. Teller introduced a bill to that effect and the parcel was given to the city early in 1899 (Denver Times December 13, 1898). This donation of federal land appears to have been made available to the city under a federal statute that allowed cities to acquire federal properties for the purpose of park development (Denver Times February 9, 1900). The bill provided, however, that the city mark the boundaries of its new park. As this was apparently not done congress withdrew the gift, probably in 1900 (McNellan 1995). The city petitioned congress for the parcel again in 1906, but by then it had been reduced to 1601.75 acres due to public purchases (Deed 95-329, recorded 12/22/1906).

At the end of January, 1900, the city acquired title to four lots in Section 35 of Township 1 north, Range 71 west. These parcels included portions of Flagstaff Mountain and "American Park" on the mountain's summit, which had been named by the Boulder City Council in December of 1898 (Denver Times January 23, 1900). An additional portion of Flagstaff Mountain (160 acres in the southwest 1/4 of Section 36, Township 1 north, Range 71 west), which was owned by the state as a school section, was leased to the city (Denver Times February 9, 1900).

The success of early efforts to acquire park lands prompted the city to establish a Parks Board in 1907. An outgrowth of the Boulder Improvement Society, which had been formed originally in 1890 and revived in 1903, the Parks Board was charged with recommending acquisitions, and administering the park's maintenance allowance. In 1916 the Parks Board was replaced by the Planning and Park Commission (Central Records).

The next major acquisition of park land came in the fall of 1908 and was a gift to the city from Dr. William J. Baird. Dr. Baird donated four lots extending west from the Russell-Austin tract at the mouth of Gregory Canyon to the upper end of Lost Gulch, including Realization Point (Drumm map, 1931; Deed 328-280, recorded 10/6/1908). Green Mountain and adjoining tracts were purchased from the federal government in 1916. (Deed 59-566, recorded 5/27/1916). During January and February of 1915 Eben Fine and Martin Reinert of the City Parks Board circulated a public petition to present to the city council requesting that funds for this 1200 acre purchase be made available (Boulder Daily Camera, February 3, 1915; January 15, 1915). At that time the government was charging what Fine and Reinert considered a 'nominal' \$1.25 per acre, or \$1,500.

In 1920 several large land purchases were made. In January of that year the city purchased at least 120 acres at Red Rocks on the western end of Pearl Street. This land was acquired to prevent the commercial development of Boulder's 'mountain backdrop' (McNellan 1995). In March the city received title to the parcels owned by stone quarry operators Jonas Bergheim and Frank P. Wood. This 320 acre tract on the eastern flank of the Flatirons was purchased by the city at a cost of \$5,800 (Drumm 1931 map; Deed 513-436, recorded 9/24/1924). Following a \$2,000 purchase of 40 acres at Red Rocks in January 1926, the park boundaries remained stable until the 1960's.

During the early 1960's residential development pressures lead to additional land purchases. Between 1962 and 1964 Boulder residents lead an effort to issue municipal bonds for the purchase of the Enchanted Mesa, formerly known as Horse Mesa (Lanham 1974). In 1962 an issue of 105,000 bonds was approved by Boulder voters. Subsequently 160 acres of the Enchanted Mesa were acquired by condemnation (Boulder Mountain Parks files). Private funds were also used to secure title to parcels in the vicinity. In August of 1966 10 acres were acquired at Red Rocks. In February 1973, 120 acres in Skunk Canyon were deeded to the city by the federal government in conjunction with a property grant from local citizens to the National Center for Atmospheric Research (Patent f. 808, n. 055946).

More recent acquisitions include 425 acres in Cathedral Park (purchased in 1986), Bear Peak West Ridge (55 acres purchased in 1986), Panorama Point, and Tram Hill. The contiguous portion of the park now covers an area of 5627 acres.

Historical Themes

The cultural manifestations recorded during the survey of the Boulder Mountain Parks can be organized according to a set of

themes developed as a part of the Boulder Historic Context Project (Friedman 1989). The discussion which follows is arranged according to those thematic headings.

Aboriginal Prehistory, 12,000 B.C. to A.D. 1880

Direct evidence for use of the Mountain Parks by Native American groups is limited. Eight prehistoric isolated finds were located during the course of the survey, a cache of chipped stone bifaces was discovered in a ravine east of Chautauqua in 1929, and a single projectile point was located by a park visitor in September 1991. In addition a groundstone tool was located during construction activities near Eben Fine Park, although the exact relationship of this find to the Mountain Parks boundary could not be determined. No prehistoric sites or features were documented during the survey.

The biface cache found in 1929 had been donated to the University of Colorado Museum and is currently on loan to the Boulder Parks and Recreation Department. A functional analysis of this cache was conducted (Becker 1994). The cache, which consists of 14 oval artifacts made from Kremmling Chert (Figure 32), was examined under high power magnification to determine whether or not they had been used as tools, and if so for what purpose. It was determined that the artifacts had not been used and were therefore unfinished tool 'blanks' or preforms. The temporal and cultural affiliation of these artifacts can not be determined.

The groundstone tool recovered from the vicinity of Eben Fine Park is a bifacial granite-cobble mano measuring 12.5 x 7 x 4 cm. Manos such as this were used for a variety of food processing activities. The temporal and cultural affiliation of the mano can not be determined.

Of the eight isolated finds located during the survey, six were either fragmentary or otherwise non-diagnostic of a particular cultural period. The remaining two can be assigned on the basis of morphology to broad temporal periods. Isolated find 5BL4954 is a Late-Prehistoric side-notched projectile point, and probably dates to between 1000 A.D and 1550 A.D. Isolated find 5BL4959 is an Archaic projectile point and probably dates prior to 500 A.D. The remaining projectile point, isolated find 5BL5004, is a Hog Back Corner-notched point, dated to between 520 A.D. and 1185 A.D. (Benedict 1990) (Figure 32).

Although it is difficult to speculate, given the paucity of direct evidence, about the uses aboriginal peoples may have made of Boulder Mountain Parks property, it is clear that the area has been visited and utilized for a considerable period of time. The widely dispersed and isolated nature of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the park suggests a low intensity use of park



5BL4954



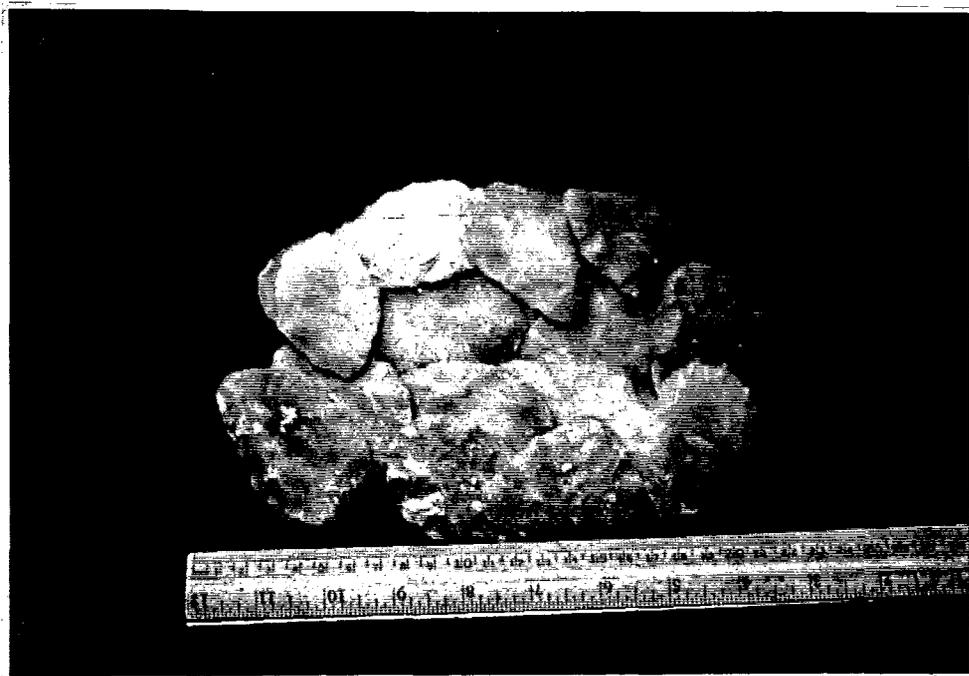
5BL4959



5BL4962



5BL5004



Cache of 14 biface tool preforms found in 1929

Figure 32: Aboriginal Artifacts

properties by aboriginal peoples. Although a number of significant aboriginal sites are known from Boulder County, the absence of habitation sites or artifact concentrations within the park boundaries suggests that this land was utilized primarily for limited duration activities such as hunting and plant gathering. The intensive recreational use of the park during the last century has undoubtedly destroyed evidence for aboriginal use and occupation of the area. It is noteworthy that the biface cache and several of the isolated finds are made from Kremmling Chert, a stone tool material type available in Middle Park. This is indicative of a relationship between this area and areas west of the Continental Divide, either through travel or trade.

It is possible that some of the firepits, windbreaks, and stone features are the result of Native American use, although most are clearly relatively recent and are likely relate to recreational use by Euro-Americans.

Agriculture, A.D. 1859 to Present

The theme of agriculture covers a wide variety of economic activities, including farming, cattle ranching, fish rearing, and milk and poultry production. Agricultural property types include flour mills, livestock ranches, dairy industries, gardens, orchards, and farms (Friedman 1989).

Cattle ranching and truck farming were early uses of Mountain Parks property. As early as 1883, for example, the Rea family had built a homestead at the mouth of Gregory Canyon and established a small vegetable business (McNellan 1995). Walter B. and Lucy Neville Rea had arrived in Boulder County in 1874 and built a homestead along South Boulder Creek near the Walker Ranch. In 1883 the couple moved to Boulder and built their homestead at Gregory Canyon. Mr. Rea, a Confederate soldier during the Civil War, was stricken with paralysis at his mine at Magnolia and died at home in 1897. In 1898, the year that William and George Batchelder sold their holdings to the city, the Rea's son built a home at 879 7th Street (5BL3473), in which Lucy lived until her death in 1937 (Figure 33).

The Batchelder Ranch was built by William Batchelder in 1882. The property originally included a ranch house, out buildings, a small spring-fed reservoir for alfalfa irrigation, and an apple orchard. The Huggins Ranch, another early agricultural property, extended west from 9th Street onto the eastern flank of Flagstaff Mountain (Schoolland 1980).

The presence of a "Chicken Ranch" is alluded to in some documents (see McNellan 1995, Dick Lyman, personal communication 1994) and apparently existed at what is now known as Realization Point. No traces of this operation were located.

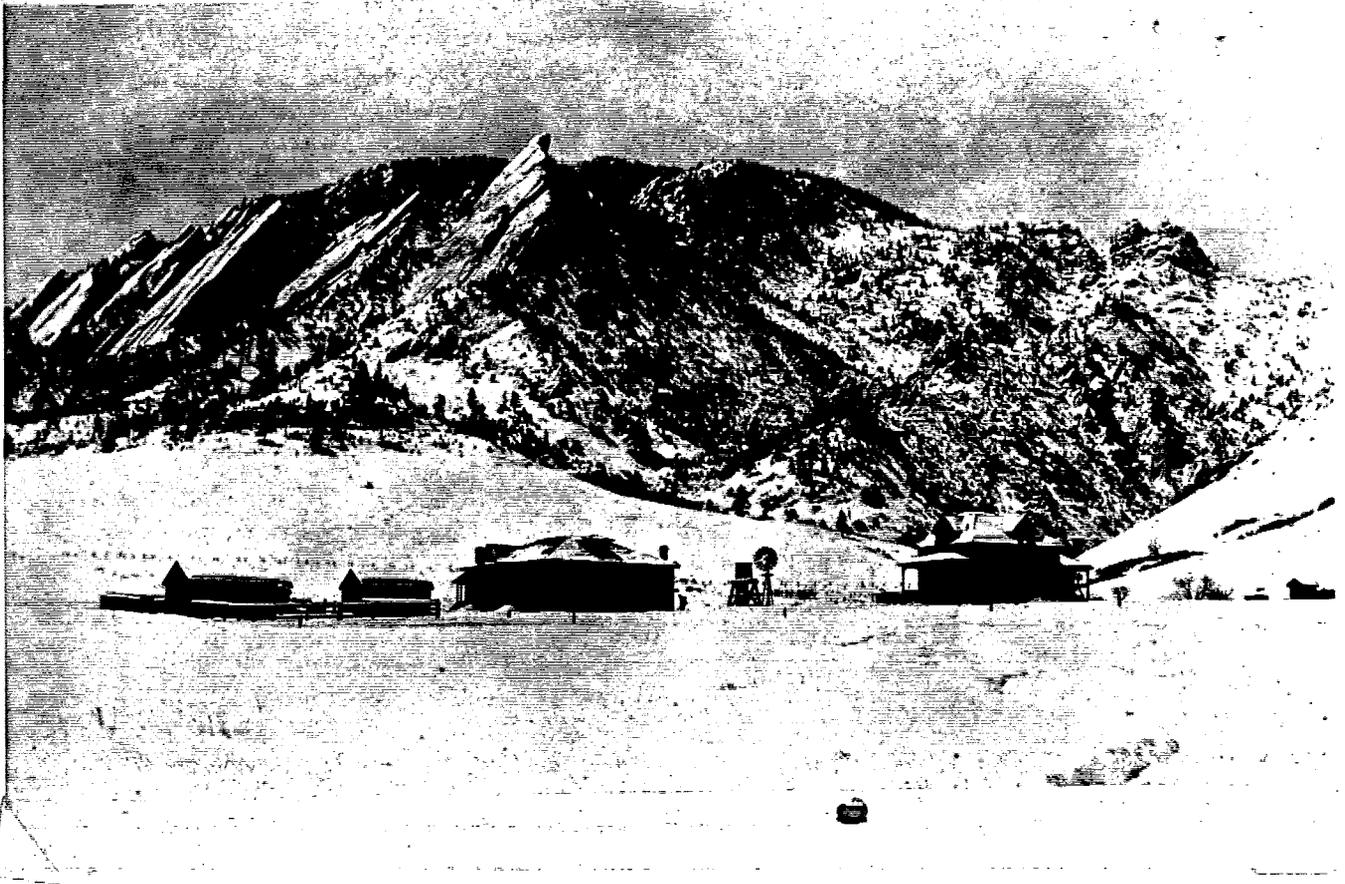


FIGURE 33 - Historic photo of Rea Ranch, Mar. 1899.
Courtesy of Carnegie Branch Library for
Local History, Boulder Historical Society
Collection.

The area around the mouth of Bear Canyon and Skunk Canyon was owned by the Harmons. Harmon was involved with the Bear Canyon Toll Road and with logging. According to Herzer (1965), Harriet Harmon was born in a cabin "up Bear Canyon back of Bear Mountain". The family later moved east of Bear Canyon. Harriet married Frank Roosa, and Herzer states that the Roosa Cabin was built in 1935 by Harriet and Frank on land that had been part of the "Harmon Ranch". A Boy Scout troop had been permitted to use the cabin. The Roosa Cabin, a stone structure, is present on an inholding of private land, still owned by the Roosa Family. The Harmons may also have been engaged in raising stock.

The Walker Ranch, known as the South Boulder Cattle Ranch, was west of the project area and consisted of 800 acres in 1886. In addition to cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and turkeys were raised. The Walkers also engaged in logging and sawmilling. The ranch eventually covered 6000 acres. Some of the grazing and logging may have occurred on land which later became the Mountain Parks.

Several ranches or farms existed east of Bear Peak and South Boulder Peak, east of the Mountain Parks boundary, such as the Dunn - DeBacker, Brammeier, and Blake operations. Some grazing probably occurred on what is now park land.

By 1882, John Brierly and his family owned the land which is now Settlers Park. Brierly grew fruits, vegetables, and ornamental flowers in this area. The walls and foundation comprising site 5BL5005 may be from the Brierly operation, or some other farm. A Sturtevant photo from about 1900, reproduced in Schoolland (1980:224), shows a house and barn in the area of this site.

Aside from 5BL5005, no direct archaeological evidence can be linked to these farms and ranches; however, indications of farming and stock growing can be observed throughout the park. For example, an irrigation feeder ditch (OM 2) may have been used to bring water to the Rea or Huggins ranches. Similarly isolated feature 5BL4998 is a small diversion dam and irrigation ditch which may have been associated with one or more of these early ranching efforts.

A variety of other cultural manifestations located within the boundaries of the park attest to the extensive use of park property for stock growing. Although many of them have been removed, a large number of fences once divided the Mountain Parks into separate pastures. Dick Lyman, long-time Mountain Parks employee, indicated that he removed as many as thirty miles of fencing in one year (Lyman, personal communication 1994). Many of these fences were informally constructed and may have served as drift fences. Road segments such as OM 290 and OM 379 may have been used to move cattle between mountain pastures. Similarly many of the firepits observed in the park may have been used in conjunction with cattle operations, although the age and use context of any particular firepit is not known.

Several of the historic sites recorded during the survey were also probably associated with agricultural activities. Site 5BL4945, the Gregory Canyon Homesite, and site 5BL4946, the Upper Bear Canyon cabin, may have been associated with a variety of stock raising activities, although no direct documentary evidence is available. The Gregory Canyon homestead appears to have been a substantial construction, based on the heavily built and well crafted stone fireplace which is still visible. The extent of the artifact scatter located near the cabin suggests that the property was used regularly or continuously over a period of at least several years. In contrast the Upper Bear Canyon cabin appears to have been used on a temporary or intermittent basis. The rudimentary construction techniques and the lack of accumulated artifacts implies that the cabin may have only been used on a seasonal basis. Little else is known about these structures because the land on which they were built appears never to have been claimed, or title to the land was never perfected. Based on the probable age of the artifacts observed in association with these structures it is likely that they were in use during the first part of the 20th century, but may have been occupied earlier.

Site 5BL4947, the Lower Bear Canyon cabin, may also have been associated with agricultural activities and 19th century homesteading. Mary Collins, in Pioneering in the Rockies, describes her life in and around Bear Canyon prior to the turn of the century (Collins n.d.). This site may have been associated with that occupation. The artifact deposition at the site suggests that the structure may have been used over a number of years.

The Gregory Canyon Road (5BL4948) was also used by local ranchers, Mart Parsons among them, to bring cattle to Denver from the western slope prior to 1890 (Schoolland 1980). It is likely that the Bear Canyon Road was also used for this purpose.

Agricultural uses sometimes conflicted with other uses of Mountain Parks property. In March of 1919, for example, Herb Robinson requested that city manager E.O. Heinrich grant him permission to graze 1200 to 1500 sheep on a tract of city parks land located between Green Mountain and Bear Peak. After objections were registered by other users, the city denied the application (Central Records, Letters from Herb Robinson to E.O. Heinrich (3/29/19) and Jean Sherwood to E.O. Heinrich (4/8/19)).

Transportation, A.D. 1540 to Present

Early Euro-American Roads, A.D. 1540-1900

Transportation was one of the earliest uses of Mountain Parks property by the Anglo-American settlers of Colorado's Front Range. Several important transportation corridors cut across the Boulder Mountain Parks. Some of the trails and roads, such as Gregory Canyon and Bear Canyon, probably followed aboriginal trails. Some

of the current roads and hiking trails were originally roads established for access to quarries or for logging, such as the Enchanted Mesa Road and the Mesa Trail. Chapman Drive and Flagstaff Road were established essentially to provide access to the park. These sites are discussed under recreation, below.

Site 5BL515, the Gordon-McHenry Road, was a federally financed military road built up Sunshine Canyon in the 1860s. It is named after the two head engineers of the project. The road followed Sunshine Canyon to Ritchie Gulch, then to Orodell in Four-Mile Canyon, west to Sugarloaf, and down Gordon Gulch to North Boulder Creek. It was intended to cross Arapaho Pass into Middle Park, but was abandoned north of Caribou (Fetter 1983).

The Gregory Canyon Road (5BL4948) represents the first attempt to link the fledgling gold camps at Central City, Black Hawk, Gold Hill and Ward, with the growing town of Boulder (Schoolland 1980). The route was originally used by John H. Gregory, the discoverer of the rich gold deposits at Central City, who is reputed to have brought a stamp mill for processing gold ore to Central City via Longmont, Valmont and Gregory Canyon in 1859 (Schoolland 1980). Henry Clay Norton's "St. Vrain, Altona, Gold Hill, and Gregory Road Company" improved the original Gregory route, probably in 1860 or 1861 (Schoolland 1980). Construction efforts continued intermittently throughout the 1860's and 1870's (Figure 34). A photo from 1896 shows the Double 'S' section in good shape (Figure 35). The road saw at least occasional use until the Flagstaff Road was completed as far as Kossler Lake, sometime after 1907. However, the road must have been unsatisfactory for hauling freight, as evidenced by the repeated attempts to build and maintain a viable route up Bear Canyon.

The Bear Canyon Road (5BL3925) was also constructed to provide access to the newly opened gold mines at Central City and Black Hawk. Traffic to and from these early gold camps originally followed Golden Gate Canyon, located north of Golden. Smelter operators located in Boulder were interested in diverting the production of gold ore from smelters in Denver to local operations (Friedman 1989). Boulder and Marshall residents were also interested in capturing a portion of the market which supplied equipment, produce and other goods to the gold camps. In 1862 Norton built a road up Bear Canyon which, due to its proximity to the creek, was washed out by flood waters. He rebuilt the road in 1864, only to see it washed out again. In 1868-1869 the Bear Canyon and Black Hawk Wagon Road Company rebuilt the road, and it was operated as a toll road. In 1885, the Bear Canyon and French Gulch Wagon Road Company tried to reconstruct the road, an attempt which only recapitulated the previous failures (Smith 1984). The road was again rebuilt in 1907 by the Colorado Power Company. The road was again washed out in 1919; a final reconstruction of the roadbed was completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 (Ament and McCarty 1985). Although the road was damaged or



FIGURE 34 - Historic photo of Gregory Canyon Road. Courtesy of Boulder Daily Camera.

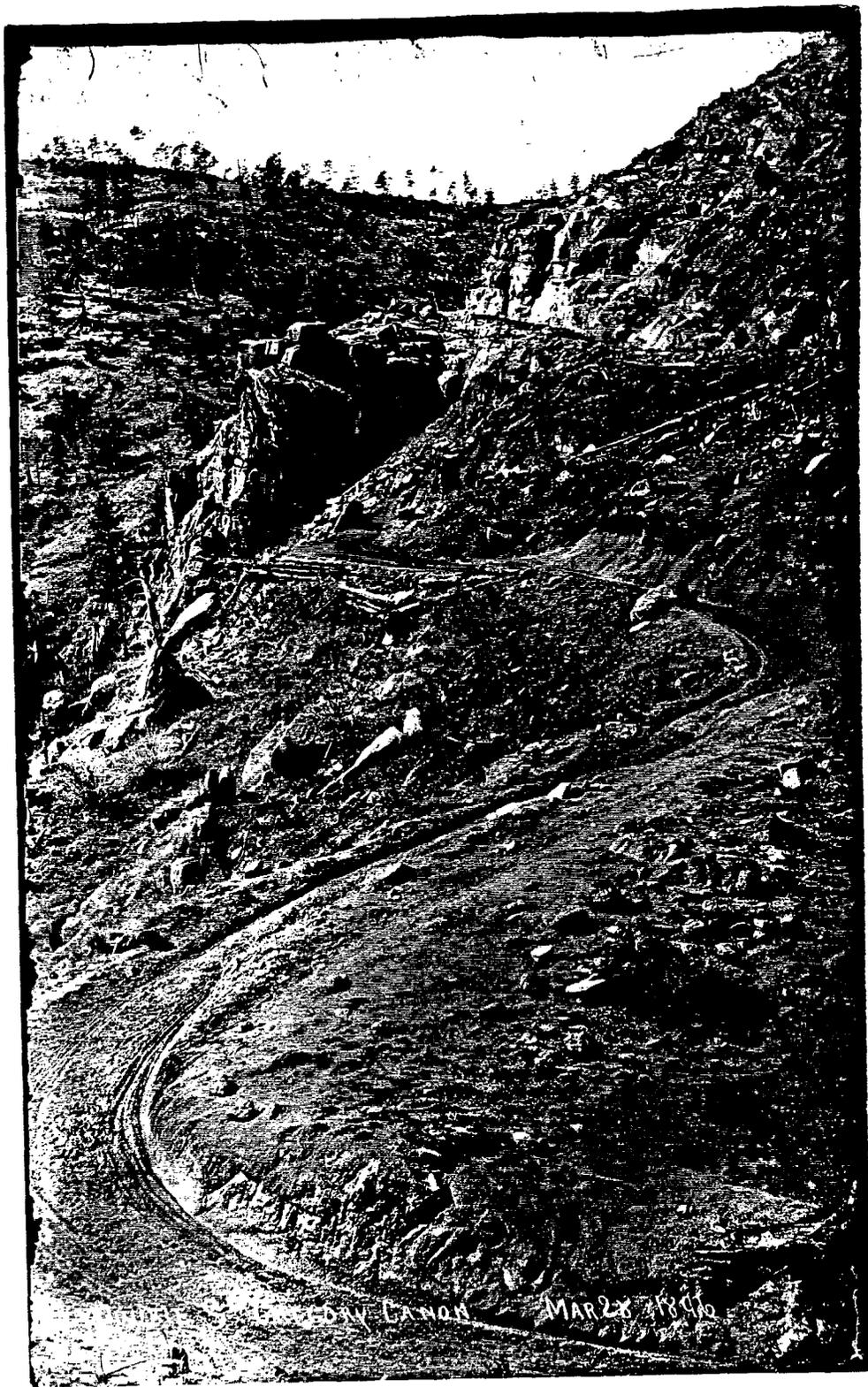


FIGURE 35 - Historic photo of Gregory Canyon Road, Mar. 28, 1896. Photograph courtesy of Boulder Daily Camera.

destroyed repeatedly, it served as a corridor between the booming mining towns and Boulder. Boulder Canyon was considered impassable by the earliest pioneers and settlers, but again the mining boom at Central City and Blackhawk, and the potential economic benefits of connecting Boulder with the mining country, provided the stimulus to attempt construction of a road. J.P. Maxwell and C.M. Tyler created the Boulder Valley and Central City Wagon Road Company which began construction of Site 5BL622, the Boulder Canyon Road, in 1865.

The first section, from Boulder to Four-Mile Canyon, took three months to complete. Some of the original dry-laid stonework can still be seen in the lower portion of Boulder Canyon. By 1866 the road had been completed as far as Magnolia Hill, turning south to South Boulder Creek, and onto the Enterprise Road and Blackhawk. The Enterprise road was the main toll road connecting Denver, via Golden Gate, with the mines of Blackhawk.

Boulder Canyon above Magnolia Hill contained the falls and the "narrows", named because the canyon walls were so close to the creek, and was too daunting to continue up the canyon. In 1869, however, silver was discovered in Caribou, increasing the need for a direct route from Boulder. That winter a survey crew discovered that a route through the narrows to Nederland was six miles shorter. The construction of the road to Nederland was completed in 1871 and contained thirty-three bridges. The canyon road remained one lane with occasional turnouts. From 1913 to 1917 the road was widened and improved for automobiles using state prison labor. It was not until 1949 that the road was completely paved, including the addition of stone guardrails, under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. The Boulder Canyon tunnel was constructed in 1953 in order to bypass the Hydroelectric plant. In 1954, ninety years after the original road construction began, the modern road was completed. Information on the Boulder Canyon Road is from Fetter (1983) and Schoolland (1980).

Commerce and Industry, A.D. 1859 to Present

Lumber and Construction Industry, A.D. 1860 to Present

One of the primary natural resources of Boulder's 'mountain backdrop' has been timber. Schoolland (1980) reports that as early as 1864 a sawmill was established near the mouth of Bear Canyon (1980), but this seems doubtful. The opening of the Bear Canyon toll road also provided access to large stands of timber on the mountain slopes adjacent to South Boulder Creek. Several local residents, including George Dana Harmon, Onsville C. Coffin and others, filed claims on land and began timber operations (E. M. Pease n.d.). Harmon and Coffin, who had served together in the 1st Cavalry Colorado Volunteers, both came to Colorado from Maine. Their timber operations probably began after an unsuccessful

attempt to resurrect the Bear Canyon Wagon Road in the 1860's (Roosa, 1940). Later, during the 1930's and 1940's, timber was cut on the Kossler Ranch west of the Mountain Parks (Dale Johnson, personal communication 1994; Drumm Map 1931).

Evidence of logging operations can be seen throughout the park in the form of stumps, abandoned logging roads, and stacked cordwood. A crude and temporary log shelter of uncertain age (OM 289) was, for example, probably associated with small-scale timber or firewood operations on the Green Mountain West Ridge. Similarly the Saddle Rock trail is reported to have incorporated a variety of informal logging roads in "Contact Canyon" on the north slope of Green Mountain (Cushman and Cushman 1995). The Enchanted Mesa was logged by Ed Kohler, probably around the turn of the century. A sawmill is reported to have been located in Bluebell Canyon (Herzer 1965). The mesa was logged again in the 1970s as part of Project Greenslope, to manage mountain pine beetles.

Site 5BL4950 was probably the location of a portable sawmill. Timber was brought to the mill site from the surrounding ridges and cut into various sizes of dimensional lumber. The size of the remnant mill scrap piles suggests that the mill was operated at this location for a period of perhaps several seasons. Portable sawmills are known to have been used on the nearby Walker Ranch property and in South Boulder Canyon.

By the First World War wood cutting in the area was so complete that when the U.S. Cavalry Roughriders, including 600 men and 500 horses, camped in Ed Kohler's meadow east of the Enchanted Mesa, a local wood contractor, Dan McAllister, was forced to go as far as Boulder Canyon and Sugarloaf to obtain firewood for the troops (Herzer 1965).

Mining, Minerals and Extractive Industries, A.D. 1858 to Present

Sandstone Quarrying, A.D. 1880 to Present

Another important natural resource of Boulder's 'mountain backdrop' was sandstone block quarried for use as a building material. Quarries in the park, including the Anderson (5BL4943), Woods-Bergheim (5BL4936), Third Flatiron (5BL4949), and Settlers Park (5BL4933) take advantage of the high-quality building material present in the Lyons Formation which forms a portion of the hog back. This fine-grained, durable, easily-worked sandstones has been used extensively as a construction material. Quarrying was done largely by hand, although the presence of a large compressor station at the Woods-Bergheim main cut suggests that mechanical rock drills may have been in use. Stone blocks were removed in layers, with blocks being lifted out individually. Blocks were sometimes loosened by driving wedges into natural cracks between blocks or layers. A large number of buildings and structures in

Boulder and along the Front Range incorporate Lyons sandstone in their foundations, walls, sills, and sidewalks. The materials originate from a large number of stone quarries located between Ft. Collins and Boulder, including several near Lyons, Colorado.

It is likely that quarry operations on what would become Mountain Parks property began in the 1880s. Although it is not known precisely when Jonas Anderson, Jr. began operations at his quarry in Skunk Canyon, the Union Pacific Depot in Boulder was constructed from Anderson Quarry sandstone in 1890. According to the Boulder County Herald the "new depot ... will certainly be an exceedingly handsome building ... the walls are built of Boulder County stone from the Anderson quarry at Skunk Canyon and will certainly satisfy the most fastidious of Boulder cranks of which no city in Colorado can boast of or produce a greater supply" (Boulder County Herald, July 2, 1890). A deed formalizing Anderson's right-of-way to the quarry operations was conveyed from Eugene Austin, Charles Russell, and W.H. Nicholson in November 1896 (Central Records). The Settler's Park quarry probably began operations sometime after the turn of the century. The quarry is not visible in a photograph dated about 1900 which depicts the southern end of Red Rocks (Schoolland 1980). Similarly the date in which Wood and Bergheim began their operations is not known, although it was also probably prior to the turn of the century. By the early 1880's sandstone flags (tabular sandstone blocks) began to be used to replace the existing wooden sidewalks of Boulder and Denver. In 1892, for example, a Boulder city ordinance required that sandstone be used for the construction of sidewalks along Pearl Street, between 9th and 19th Streets. Quarrying operations began on a large scale in nearby Lyons after the arrival of the railroad in that community in 1891.

A variety of historic buildings in the Boulder area made use of sandstone from Mountain Parks quarries. In 1907 the Lennartz home at 655 Arapahoe Street was constructed exclusively from Lyons sandstone excavated by Wood and Bergheim. The home's owner, Herman Lennartz, had acquired an interest in the quarry operations and took his share of the profits in building stone. Mr. Lennartz's daughter, Beatrice, recalled that the stone had been brought to the building site by wagon. In the spring of 1908 the Boulder Daily Camera reported that Woods-Bergheim stone was being used in the construction of the Clayton home in Denver (March 31, 1908). The same article reported that a 'resting place' on the road to Chautauqua had been built from moss rock obtained at the Woods-Bergheim operation. The Union Pacific Depot was constructed from Anderson Quarry stone. Although a variety of sources have suggested that Lyons sandstone from one or more of these four quarries was used during the construction of buildings on the University of Colorado campus, no direct evidence for this could be located.

The cost of transporting stone block from the quarry operations to a construction site was a significant obstacle. A Boulder Daily Camera article from March 15, 1910, indicated that a "tentative line [for a] tram road from the Bergheim-Wood quarry in Bluebell Canyon to the railroad track" was being planned, and that the owners "could fill large orders if they could obviate the expense of the wagon haul to town." The accessibility of quarries in Lyons, Nolan, and on Mount Sanitas in Boulder (5BL4173) decreased the competitiveness of the quarries adjacent to Green Mountain and the Flatirons.

Coal Mining, A.D. 1864 to Present

Prospecting for other mineral deposits also occurred within the park boundaries. Site 5BL4981 appears to be the vestiges of mineral prospecting activities, possibly associated with coal production. Extensive coal mining occurred in the southeastern portion of Boulder County near the town of Marshall (Simmons, Gleichman, and Samson 1995). The exploitation of these resources beginning in the 1860's may have prompted prospectors to search for other deposits in the hogback, where similar sedimentary strata have been uplifted and exposed. A Drumm map from 1931 shows an "old coal prospect" in this area. Alternatively, the site may have been associated with clay quarrying.

Precious Metal Mining, A.D. 1858 to Present

Other small-scale mineral prospects can be observed throughout the park. Most of these features were probably related to the search for gold and silver and therefore date to the period between the discovery of gold along the Front Range in 1859 and the First World War when most of these areas were acquired as park property. None of these prospects, however, is associated with any artifacts which would help to define more precisely their age. The most prominent of these prospects include isolated features 5BL4974, located in Lost Gulch, and 5BL4975, located in Shadow Canyon. Both adits consist of surficial trenches 33 to 39 feet (10 to 12 meters) in length and shallow subsurface workings. No artifacts were observed in association with either prospect. Isolated feature 5BL4975 was probably associated with the Stockton Cabin (site 5BL3812) and other similar prospects nearby (isolated features 5BL3906 and 5BL3907).

Although most of the mineral prospect features in the park are isolated and widely dispersed, a small cluster of adits and prospect pits is located on the western end of Anemone Hill (OM 322-326).

Isolated find 5BL4957 is a stone cairn similar to those used elsewhere in Boulder County to mark the corners of mineral claims. This feature may indicate the boundaries of a mineral claim which was never patented.

Water Resources, A.D. 1859 to Present

Some of the earliest water projects in Boulder were located on land which is now a part of the Mountain Parks, undoubtedly due to the presence of Boulder Creek. One of the earlier water diversion structures, the Town of Boulder Ditch (5BL4182) was constructed in 1875 and brought water from Boulder Creek to the city's first reservoir located at Red Rocks. The Red Rocks Reservoir was completed in 1876 and provided water for fire protection, as well as for residential use. It was used until about 1906. The Sunshine Lake Reservoir (5BL4932) was another early water project. The reservoir was proposed in 1886 when the Red Rocks Reservoir no longer met the demand for city water. The location was approved by the City Council in April 1890 and construction was completed in 1891. The reservoir had a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons and cost \$160,000 to complete. It was used until the 1950s (Schoolland 1980).

The Silver Lake Ditch (5BL3813), which begins in the park and winds around Anemone Hill, Red Rocks, and Sunshine Canyon was constructed by J.P. Maxwell and George Oliver. Water was originally appropriated for the ditch on February 18, 1888. At that time 20 c.f.s. were allocated to irrigate 1000 acres and provide for water storage at the Mesa Reservoir north of Boulder (Gleichman 1992). The ditch is still active.

Recreation and Sports, A.D. 1859 to Present

Recreation has been the most important land use in the Boulder Mountain Parks. The park has supported a wide variety of activities, from hiking and camping, to community 'steak fries' and family picnics. Site types which reflect this long heritage of recreational use include hiking trails, shelter houses, golf courses, ski areas, camping areas, and picnic areas (Friedman 1989).

Community involvement has always been critical to the development of recreational facilities in the Mountain Parks. Civic organizations and public enterprises, from the Boy Scouts and the Lions Club, to the federally-sponsored Civilian Conservation Corps have made significant contributions to the recreational opportunities available to Boulder residents.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

The Boulder Lions Club has played a major role in the development of the Boulder Mountain Parks. The Boulder club was organized in the fall of 1917 and officially chartered in January 1918, just one year after the founding of Lions Clubs International (Lions Club Pamphlet 1978). The early major projects undertaken by the club focused on recreational visitation to the Mountain Parks. During

1918 the construction of a shelter house in Panorama Park on the eastern face of Flagstaff Mountain was planned. Construction was begun in the late spring of 1919 and the completed shelter was presented to the city on July 6, 1919.

John M. White, fourth president of the club, began plans for the Bluebell Canyon Shelter in 1920. The shelter was constructed during 1923 for a cost of \$875.00 (Boulder Daily Camera, May 17, 1933). In 1933 the club built a shelter on the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. Plans had originally been made by local climbing organizations to erect a wooden shelter house on the summit during the spring of 1925. The insistence of the Mountain Parks Board, however, that the structure be built of stone put an end to that first effort. The Lions Club resurrected the idea during the early 1930's and completed construction between February and April 1933 at a cost of \$577.24. The Flagstaff Shelter House was dedicated and presented to the city on May 17, 1933. Professor Walter C. Toepelman, then Lions Club president, led that effort.

The Boulder Rotarians also made an early contribution to Mountain Parks recreational facilities. The club reconstructed a trail between the Bluebell Springs and Royal Arch during 1921. This project, one of the first undertaken by the club, was completed with the assistance of the Boy Scouts, Eben Fine, and Ernest Greenman (McNellan 1995).

BOULDER CLIMBING AND HIKING CLUBS

Private climbing and hiking organizations also contributed significantly to the development of the Boulder Mountain Parks recreational facilities. The three principle organizations were the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club (RMCC), the local chapter of the Colorado Mountain Club (CMC), and the University of Colorado Hiking Club (UCHC). The RMCC, an outgrowth of the Chautauqua Pedestrian Club, was originally organized in 1898 as the Colorado Chautauqua Climbers Club, and incorporated in 1910. The name was changed to the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club in a 1911 reorganization and the club was finally incorporated on July 11, 1912 (Chautauqua Bulletins 16(2) and 19(3); Galey 1981). The purpose of the club was to "promote interest in climbing and exploring the mountain areas, and to conserve and preserve the forests, flowers, wild animals, and natural scenery." The club also intended to "build and mark trails to points of interest and to construct and maintain shelters and cabins" (Chautauqua Bulletin 16(2)). Early activities of the RMCC included the construction of trails (including one to Royal Arch), and the cleaning and modification of springs.

The UCHC was founded on April 1, 1919. The club named several park features, including Fern Canyon and Saddle Rock, and constructed a monument on the summit of Green Mountain in 1929 (5BL4965). The

Boulder chapter of the Colorado Mountain Club was organized in 1920 (Robertson 1971).

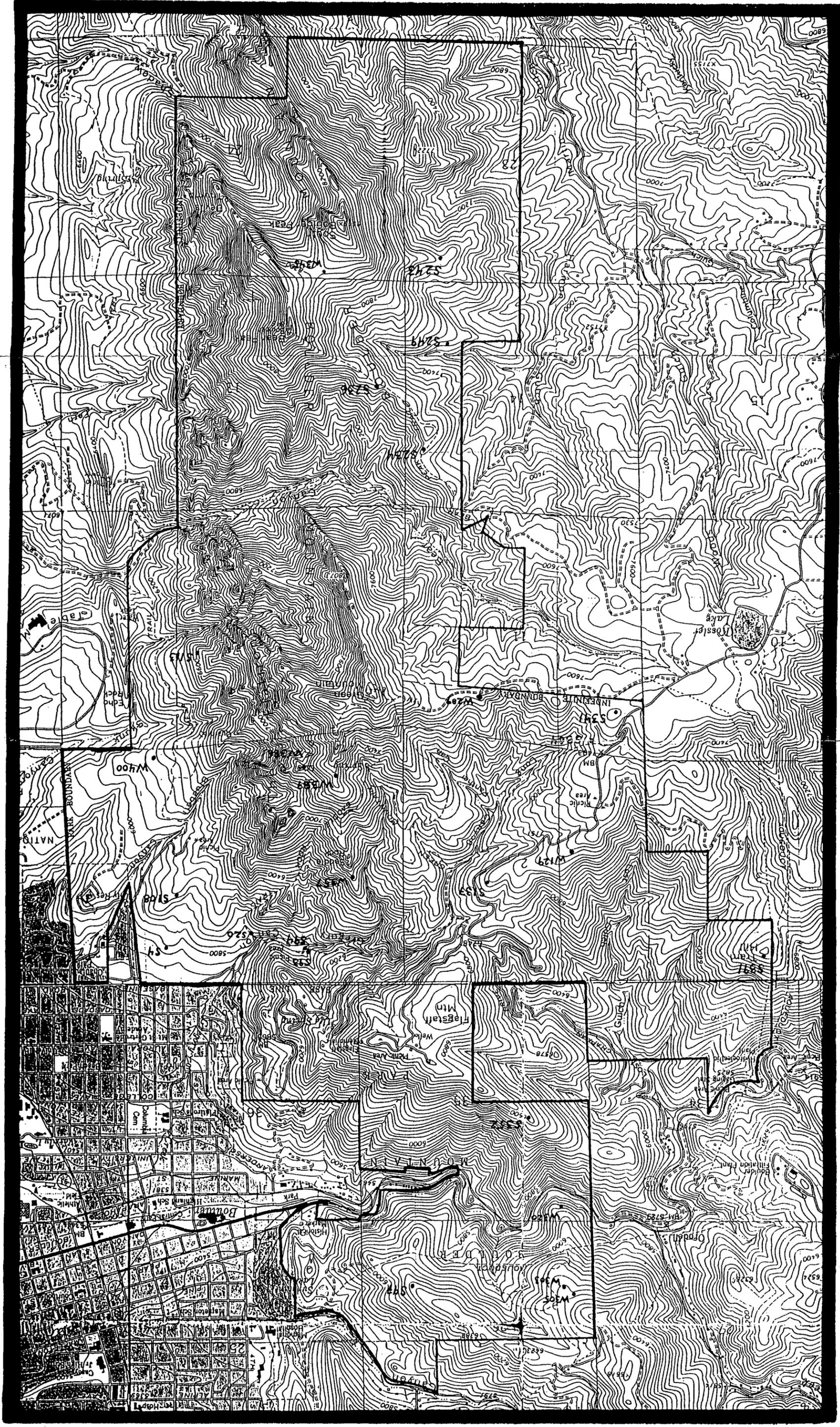
The three local hiking and climbing clubs also cooperated on a variety of park improvement projects. During January 1925 the Colorado Mountain Club proposed that a committee be formed to promote the construction of trails, shelter houses, and springs in the park. The committee was composed of three members, one from each of the three Boulder outdoor clubs. The Mountain Parks were divided into three 'territories,' with each club responsible for a different area (RMCC Board of Directors Meeting minutes January 10, 1925). The UCHC was allotted the trails around Bear Peak (UCHC Meeting Minutes October 7, 1930). During 1924 the RMCC and the CMC began marking trails. One of the principal organizers of the effort, Ernest M. Greenman who had come to Boulder in 1896, recalled that 200 cairns were put into place between Boulder and Eldorado Springs (McNellan 1995). Greenman also participated in the construction of the Mesa trail which at that time was a collection of sandstone quarry haul roads and informal social trails. During 1925 the CMC requested that the president of the UCHC serve simultaneously as the vice-president of the CMC (UCHC Meeting Minutes October 27, 1925).

During the early 1930's the UCHC worked on a variety of trail construction projects, including the rebuilding and improvement of the Bear Peak trail and the Mesa trail (UCHC Meeting Minutes November 12, 1930; April 7, 1931).

The Boulder Chamber of Commerce also has had a hand in the construction of trails in the Mountain Parks. In the spring of 1924 the Trails Committee of the Chamber allotted the building of trails and the improvement of springs on Green Mountain to the RMCC. The Chamber was also involved, along with E.M. Greenman and the RMCC, in the construction of the Mesa trail. The Chamber of Commerce has also published versions of Mountain Parks trails maps.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls collected donations for the purchase of trees to be planted in the park to replace trees lost during a 1924 forest fire near the summit of Flagstaff Mountain. Eben Fine and a volunteer crew which included the Scouts and Chamber of Commerce members planted some 5,000 ponderosa pines in 1927 (Boulder Daily Camera, August 1, 1976).

Camping, although no longer permitted, had always been a popular activity in the Mountain Parks. In the spring of 1920 the Planning and Parks Commission gave permission to erect tents on park land in "restricted regions and with written permission from the city manager's office" (Planning and Parks Commission minutes, May 17, 1920). Early Rocky Mountain Climber's Club photographs show large groups of people hiking and camping in the park (Figure 36, Figure 37).



MAP 1 Other Manifestations, Contiguous Boulder Mountain Parks. Windbreaks (W) and Stone Features (S). USGS 7.5' quadrangles, Boulder (1966/PR 1979) and Eldorado Springs (1965/PR 1971).

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The federal Civilian Conservation Corps, begun as a New Deal work program, and administered by the Department of the Army and the National Park Service, made the most extensive and visible contributions to Boulder Mountain Parks recreational facilities. The handiwork of the CCC can be seen throughout the park today in shelter houses, trails, bridges, picnic areas, and roads. The CCC also made significant contributions to the management of natural resources within the park by planting trees, building erosion control structures, and cutting fire breaks.

Civilian Conservation Corps volunteers were men between the ages of 18 and 25. They were paid \$30.00 per month, with the understanding that \$22.00 of that would be sent to their families. Each camp consisted of roughly 200 men, 10 leaders and 17 assistant leaders (Boulder Daily Camera July 10, 1977).

Camp SP2C of the Civilian Conservation Corp was brought to Boulder from the Denver Mountain Parks on July 5, 1933. Most of these men came to Colorado from Oklahoma. The workers were housed at first in temporary shelters until a permanent facility could be constructed at 6th Street and Boulder Creek. In November 1933 the Oklahoma men of SP2C were ordered to return to Daugherty, Oklahoma and recruitment began in Colorado and Wyoming to replace them (Boulder Daily Camera July 10, 1977). On November 5, 1933 a second camp, designated SP5C was ordered to Boulder, after completing projects near Estes Park, and established a facility at 6th Street and Baseline Road (Figure 38). Members of both camps, a total of some 400 men, worked on projects throughout Boulder during the winter of 1933-34 (Boulder Daily Camera July 10, 1977).

On May 14, 1934 camp SP5C was ordered to a high altitude camp. At that time camp SP2C relocated from its original quarters at 6th and Boulder Creek to SP5C's quarters at 6th and Baseline. The men of SP2C worked throughout the summer until they were joined on October 5, 1934 by a second camp, again designated SP5C, which had previously been located in North Park, at Rand, Colorado (Boulder Daily Camera, May 8, 1935). In August 1937 camp SP2C went to Estes Park to begin work on facilities in Rocky Mountain National Park, and was designated camp NP1C.

Projects completed by the various camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps include the construction of the Sunrise Circle Amphitheater, Chapman Drive, the Panorama Park Halfway House, the Green Mountain Lodge, the Enchanted Mesa Bridge over Bluebell Creek, and perhaps alterations to the Bluebell Picnic shelter. The Corps constructed many miles of hiking trails, including the Flagstaff trail from Armstrong Bridge to the summit, a trail from Realization (sometimes called Inspiration) Point to the Morse Well, the current Royal Arch trail, and the Bluebell-Baird trail. The

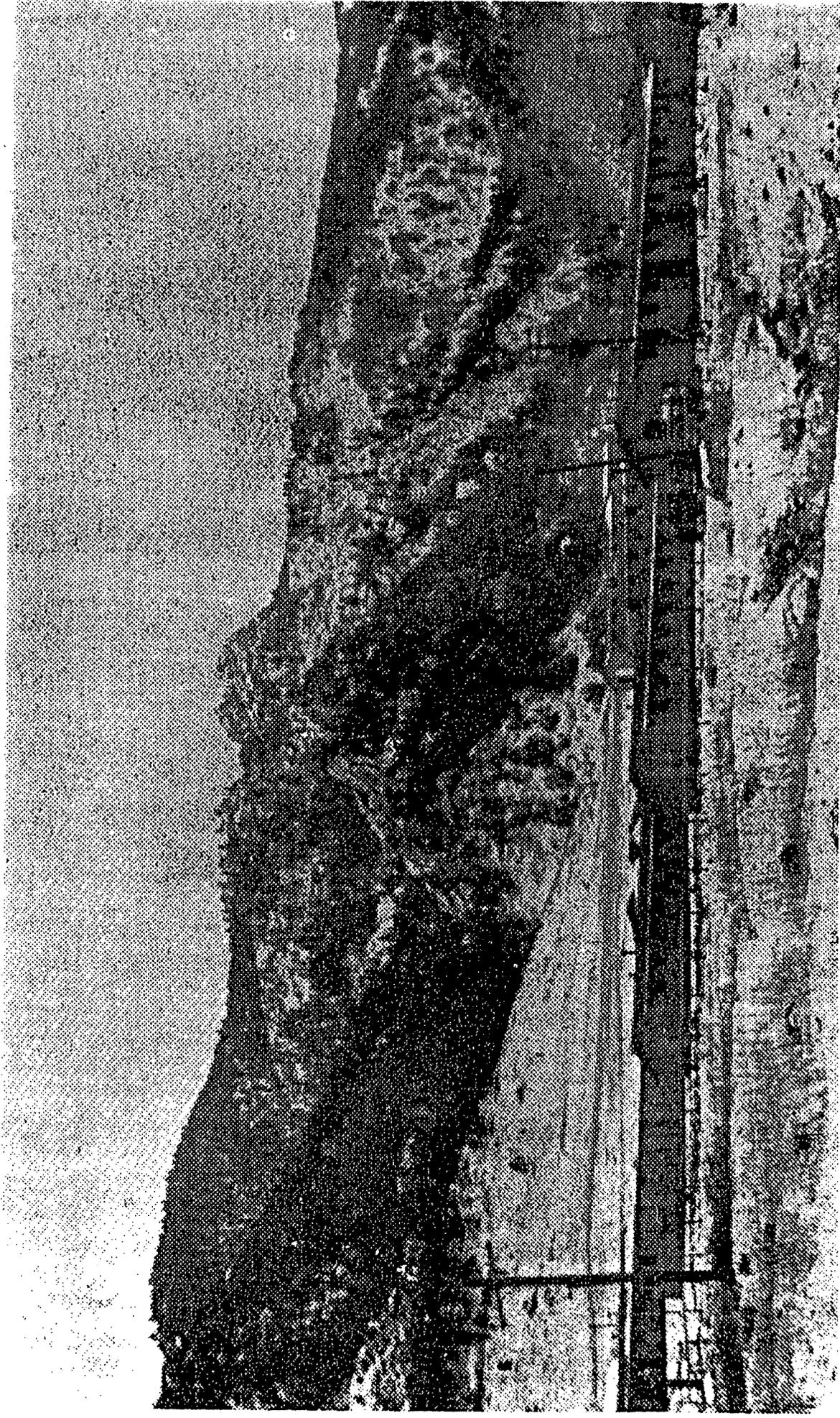


FIGURE 38 - Photo of Civilian Conservation Corp Camp, 1930s. Site 5BL4930.

CCC also made extensive improvements to the Flagstaff Road (Boulder Daily Camera, May 8, 1935).

The CCC cut down trees which had been destroyed by the Black Hills beetle, worked to control a mistletoe infestation, and planted new trees. The Corps also constructed rock check dams to control the erosion of gullies (National Park Service press releases, Carnegie Library). The CCC built several miles of fire lines to help prevent forest fires such as the 1924 fire which burned 200 acres on Flagstaff Mountain.

SITES

The significant number of sites, isolated finds, and other cultural manifestations recorded during the survey reveal the intensive use of Mountain Parks property for a wide range of recreational activities.

Recreational structures in the park include the Bluebell Picnic shelter (5BL4934), the Green Mountain Lodge (5BL4935), the Flagstaff Summit shelter (5BL4939), and the Halfway House in Panorama Park (5BL4942). Other recreational sites include the Mesa Ski Slope (5BL4931), the Morse Well (5BL4938), and the Sunrise Circle Amphitheater (5BL4940). The Flagstaff Road (5BL4944), the Enchanted Mesa Road (5BL4941), Chapman Drive (5BL4170), the Historic Trails Network (5BL4952), and the Mesa Trail (5BL3924), Bear Canyon (5BL3925), Fern Canyon (5BL3926), and Shadow Canyon (5BL3927) Trails are also significant recreational properties. The Civilian Conservation Corp camp (5BL4930) also contributes to the theme of recreation due to their extensive involvement in the construction of recreational facilities. Each of these sites is an element of the recreational opportunities available in the Mountain Parks.

A variety of isolated features also contribute to historic recreation in the park. These include springs modified to provide drinking water for hikers (5BL4967, 5BL4986, 5BL4988, 5BL4990) and wells constructed near popular picnic areas (5BL4989, 5BL4992). 5BL4967 is the Greenman Twin-Pipe Spring which was modified by hiking club pioneer Ernest Greenman. 5BL4990 is the Ute Spring, located adjacent to the Flagstaff trail. Although the age of the current modifications is not known it is likely that they were made by the Civilian Conservation Corps at the time that they constructed the trail. 5BL4988 is the Gregory Spring which may have been modified by local contractor W.T. Draper in 1930 (McNellan 1995). The age of the hexagonal wooden well at the mouth of Gregory Canyon (5BL4989) is not known, although the sandstone paving around the well is similar to that observed at the nearby picnic area (5BL4978). The age of the Bluebell Well (5BL4992) is also not known, but it may have been built either when the original shelter was constructed in 1923, or when modifications to the

shelter were made in the early 1930's, possibly by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Several other isolated features are associated with recreational activities. The Green Mountain Summit Plaque (5BL4965) was put into place by the University of Colorado Hiking Club in 1929. A trails registry (5BL5003) similar to ones still in use at the top of Green Mountain, Bear Peak, and South Boulder Peak is located on the northern edge of the Enchanted Mesa. These trails registries were used to record the names of people who completed hikes within the park, often in the context of large hiking events sponsored by the three hiking and climbing clubs. Early photographs depict these events which may have included 50 or more people. The picnic area located at the mouth of Gregory Canyon (5BL4978) is typical of constructed picnic areas located throughout the eastern side of the park, many of which are still in use. The Chautauqua Bulletin Climbers Club Issue and newspapers announced 'steak fries' and community outings in which hundreds of people participated. Many of the historic food and beverage containers recorded during the survey may reflect the widespread and longstanding use of the park for recreational activities.

Similarly, the vast majority of the other cultural manifestations observed during the course of the field survey appear to be related to recreational activities. Firepits, food containers, formal and informal trails, windbreaks, stone cairns all attest to the extensive use Boulderites have made of their 'mountain backdrop.' Some of these manifestations are as substantial as a constructed tent platform (OM 255), while others are as ephemeral as a single metal food container, or a tree blaze (OM 244). It is also likely that a large number of manifestations such as these have been removed or obliterated. Dick Lyman has indicated that when new parks properties were acquired large amounts of what was rightly considered garbage were removed (Dick Lyman, personal communication 1994). In addition significant concentrations of very recent artifacts were observed during the survey. Particularly dense concentrations were observed at Red Rocks, on the eastern flank of Flagstaff Mountain, and on the lower slopes of Anemone Hill. These consist primarily of broken glass concentrations.

Two additional substantial recreational facilities were located to the west of the Chautauqua grounds. The Mesa Ski Slope (5BL4931) was a well-known activity during the late 1940's and early 1950's. During the winter of 1947-48 Harris Thompson and Steve Bradley led the initial effort to establish the idea of the Chautauqua Mesa Ski Area; work on the ski tow and the ski jumps was begun in October of 1948 with the assistance of the Jaycees, members of the local ski club, and interested community volunteers. The local National Guard contributed bulldozers to the effort.

An 850-foot long rope tow was installed prior to the winter of 1949-50. Field telephones were used to communicate between the top

and the bottom of the lift. Although this lift served its intended purpose, Thompson noted that cross-country skiers were able to get to the mesa top faster than skiers on the rope tow.

The first ski jump was constructed from snow and dirt, and allowed skiers to jump from 15 to 40 feet. Two longer jumps, which are still visible on the western end of the ski area, were constructed prior to the winter of 1949. Although the ski area was eventually closed and most of the remnants removed it represents a unique use of park property.

Another unique use of park property was a golf course constructed west of the Chautauqua grounds immediately prior to the First World War. The Colorado Chautauqua Bulletin of June 1, 1914, announced the construction of a new nine-hole golf course west of the lawn at Chautauqua. Tickets good for two weeks were to be given out free of charge, or a summer membership in the golf club could be obtained for \$5.00. The course was in use by the 1st of July (Galey 1981) By November of 1914 the Bulletin boasted that the new 'golf links' were "destined to become one of the finest courses in the west" (Chautauqua Bulletin, 3(8) [June 1, 1914]; Chautauqua Bulletin 4(1) [November 1, 1914]). The course was in use until 1919, when another course was built at 28th Street and Kalmia. A group of local businessmen tried unsuccessfully in 1927 to resurrect the course (Galey 1981). Two cultural manifestations recorded during the survey may have been associated with the golf course. OM 1 and 3 may have been the location of two of the greens.

In sum, the Mountain Parks has been utilized for about every type of recreational activity for which the land is suited, and some activities for which the land is less than suited. There is a lengthy history of involvement of civic organizations and organized recreational groups, as well as recreational use by individuals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The inventory of the Boulder Mountain Parks resulted in the documentation or reevaluation of 31 historic sites and 49 isolated finds. One additional isolated find was recovered by a park visitor. Five additional linear sites which pass through the park were previously recorded and were not reevaluated. The survey area therefore contains 36 historic sites, 41 historic isolated finds and 9 prehistoric isolated finds. These cultural resources were evaluated for eligibility to both the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Register of Historic Properties (SRHP).

NRHP eligibility is judged according to the criteria set forth in 36CFR 60.4 :

"National Register Criteria" means the following criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating and determining the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

- (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The State Register of Historic Properties uses essentially the same criteria with the addition of a fifth criterion, that being "geographical importance". All cultural properties eligible to the NRHP are automatically eligible to the SRHP.

On the basis of the above criteria, 15 sites are considered individually eligible for nomination to either the National Register of Historic Places or the State Register of Historic Properties. Twenty sites are considered not eligible for

individual nomination. One site (5BL5005) would need evaluative testing to examine its archaeological potential prior to determining eligibility (Table 2). The isolated finds are not individually eligible to the NRHP.

Eligible sites include the four shelters (Summit, Bluebell, Panorama Park [Halfway House], and Green Mountain Lodge), the amphitheater, Chapman Drive, Gordon-McHenry Road, Boulder Canyon Road, the historic trails network within the park as well as the four trails which extend beyond the park (Mesa, Bear Canyon, Fern Canyon, and Shadow Canyon), and the Silver Lake Ditch.

Sites 5BL4170 (Chapman Drive), 5BL4935 (Green Mountain Lodge), 5BL4940 (Sunrise Circle Amphitheater), 5BL4942 (Panorama Park Shelter) are considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A because of their association with the work programs of the Great Depression, specifically the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and for their association with the recreational history of the area. They are also eligible under Criterion C, for their stonework, as examples of a type, period, and method of construction.

Similarly, sites 5BL4934 (Bluebell Shelter) and 5BL4939 (Flagstaff Summit Shelter) are also eligible under Criterion A for their association with the recreational history of the area; and Criterion C, as examples of a type, period, and method of construction.

Sites 5BL4952 (Historic Trail Network), 5BL3924 (Mesa Trail), 5BL3925 (Bear Canyon Road/Trail), 5BL3926 (Fern Canyon Trail), and 5BL3927 (Shadow Canyon Trail) are eligible under Criterion A, for their association with the recreational history of the area. Some of the Historic Trail Network was also constructed by the CCC, and both the Mesa Trail and Bear Canyon Road/Trail are facets of Boulders early transportation development.

Site 5BL3813 (Silver Lake Ditch), is considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with the development of water control and irrigation agriculture in Boulder County, and under Criterion B, for its association with J.P. Maxwell, a locally prominent person. The ditch is active, and should not be impacted by recreational use of the area.

Sites 5BL515 (Gordon-McHenry Road) and 5BL622 (Boulder Canyon Road) are considered eligible under Criterion A, for their association with early transportation and the economic development of Boulder County. The Boulder Canyon Road is also associated with J.P. Maxwell, and may be eligible under Criterion C for the engineering and construction involved.

The eligible portion of site 5BL4177 (historic dump) is on Open Space. The portion on Mountain Parks has been reclaimed.

TABLE 2

Site Number	Site Name or Description	NRHP Eligibility	
		Individual	District
5BL4170	Chapman Drive	Yes	Yes
5BL4177	Historic Dump	Yes	No
5BL4182	Town of Boulder Ditch and Reservoir	No	No
5BL4930	CCC Camp	No	Yes
5BL4931	Mesa Ski Slope	No	Yes
5BL4932	Sunshine Lake	No	No
5BL4933	Settlers Park Quarry	No	Yes*
5BL4934	Bluebell Picnic Shelter	Yes	Yes
5BL4935	Green Mountain Lodge	Yes	Yes
5BL4936	Woods-Bergheim Quarry	No	Yes*
5BL4937	Historic Artifact Scatter	No	No
5BL4938	Morse Well	No	Yes
5BL4939	Flagstaff Summit Shelter	Yes	Yes
5BL4940	Sunrise Circle Amphitheater	Yes	Yes
5BL4941	Enchanted Mesa Road	No	Yes
5BL4942	Halfway House	Yes	Yes
5BL4943	Anderson Quarry	No	Yes*
5BL4944	Flagstaff Road	No	Yes
5BL4945	Gregory Canyon Homesite	No	No
5BL4946	Upper Bear Canyon Cabin	No	No
5BL4947	Lower Bear Canyon Cabin	No	No
5BL4948	Gregory Canyon Road	No	No
5BL4949	Third Flatiron Quarries	No	Yes*
5BL4950	Sawmill Site	No	No
5BL4951	Historic Artifact Scatter	No	No
5BL4952	Historic Trails Network	Yes	Yes

5BL4981	Mine Pits and Features	No	No
5BL5002	Historic Rock Foundation	No	No
5BL5005	Historic Walls & Foundation	Need Data	No
Previously Recorded Sites			
5BL515	Gordon-McHenry Road	Yes	No
5BL622	Boulder Canyon Road	Yes	No
5BL3924	Mesa Trail	Yes	Yes
5BL3926	Fern Canyon Trail	Yes	Yes
5BL3927	Shadow Canyon Trail	Yes	Yes
Previously Recorded Site--Reevaluated			
5BL3813	Silver Lake Ditch	Yes	No
5BL3925	Bear Canyon Road/Trail	Yes	Yes

* = May contribute to a non-contiguous historic district based on a theme of sandstone quarrying.

For management and research purposes, an historic district can be established for the park. A district is defined as a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Deeming the area a district serves to acknowledge the interrelationship of the cultural resources as a unified entity. Features and properties which lack individual distinction can be contributing elements to the district, thus the grouping of properties achieves significance as a whole within its historic context.

This proposed **Boulder Mountain Parks Historic District** is based on the theme of Recreation within the Boulder Historic Context. The park was established primarily for recreational purposes, and recreational use has clearly been the dominant historic use of the area. Recreational use of the park has been both long term and intensive. Numerous community organizations have a long history of involvement with the park, including Chautauqua, the Lions Club, Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Jaycees, the Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Mountain Club, the Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, and the University of Colorado Hiking Club. The involvement of these entities has helped shape the cultural character of the park as well as effecting the organizations themselves and the general community of Boulder. The intensive

recreational use of the park is current and ongoing, with such pursuits as hiking, technical and freestyle climbing, athletic training, and picnics. The presence of the park and its recreational opportunities continues to help define the community character of Boulder.

The geographical boundaries of a district are generally based on the distribution of cultural properties with a shared relationship constituting the district. In this case, the boundaries of the contiguous Mountain Parks can serve as the district boundary. The cultural properties constituting the district are mainly in the area between Boulder Canyon and Bear Canyon, and this smaller area could also be defined for the district. While the southern portion of the park does not contain shelters or the extensive trail network that exists north of Bear Canyon, it shares the long term recreational history with the northern portion of the park, and can be included if desired. The cultural properties which are considered contributing elements to the Boulder Mountain Parks Historic District are listed in Table 3. Many properties which are not individually eligible are contributing elements to the district.

The sites deemed not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP have had their structural or associational integrity impaired or destroyed, or don't appear to contain archaeological deposits sufficient to have the potential to yield data important to the study of history. The four sandstone quarries, sites 5BL4933 (Settler's Park Quarry), 5BL4936 (Woods-Bergheim Quarry), 5BL4943 (Anderson Quarry), and 5BL4949 (Third Flatiron Quarry) are potentially contributing elements to a non-contiguous historic district based on sandstone quarrying. Their role in sandstone quarrying in relation to other quarries along the Front Range would have to be ascertained.

The habitation sites in the area, 5BL4945, 5BL4946, and 5BL4947, may have some slight archaeological potential. While it does not appear that they are eligible to the NRHP or SRHP, they may be eligible for Boulder County Landmarking. They should be considered potential archaeological resources, and protected from looting or other disturbance.

We recommend that the Boulder Mountain Parks Historic District be listed on the NRHP. Listing will give the park recognition for its role in the community, and make the park eligible for tax benefits and eligible for preservation grant funds for maintenance and restoration of the buildings and trails.

We recommend that any future maintenance to the shelters, or the stonework on the roads (such as the Enchanted Mesa bridge), be done in accordance with the design, workmanship, and materials used in the original construction.

TABLE 3

Contributing Elements to a Historic District Based on Recreation.

Site #	Description	Eligibility	District
5BL4170	Chapman Drive	Yes	Yes
5BL4930	CCC Camp	No	Yes
5BL4931	Mesa Ski Slope	No	Yes
5BL4934	Bluebell Picnic Shelter	Yes	Yes
5BL4935	Green Mountain Lodge	Yes	Yes
5BL4938	Morse Well	No	Yes
5BL4939	Flagstaff Summit Shelter	Yes	Yes
5BL4940	Sunrise Circle Amphitheater	Yes	Yes
5BL4941	Enchanted Mesa Road	No	Yes
5BL4942	Halfway House	Yes	Yes
5BL4944	Flagstaff Road	No	Yes
5BL4952	Historic Trails Network	Yes	Yes
5BL3924	Mesa Trail	Yes	Yes
5BL3925	Bear Canyon Trail	Yes	Yes
5BL3926	Fern Canyon Trail	Yes	Yes
5BL3927	Shadow Canyon Trail	Yes	Yes
Isolated Finds			
5BL4965	Green Mountain Plaque	No	Yes
5BL4966	Historic Fire Ring	No	Yes
5BL4967	Greenman Twin Pipe Spring	No	Yes
5BL4978	Picnic Area	No	Yes
5BL4986	Modified Spring	No	Yes
5BL4988	Gregory Spring	No	Yes
5BL4989	Hexagonal Well	No	Yes
5BL4990	Ute Spring	No	Yes
5BL4992	Bluebell Well	No	Yes
5BL5001	Picnic Platform	No	Yes
5BL5003	Trails Registry	No	Yes

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APPENDIX A

Other Cultural Manifestations

A variety of cultural manifestations observed during the survey could not be characterized either as sites or as isolated finds. These "Other Manifestations" consist of artifacts or features which were determined to be either less than 50 years old or of indeterminate age. A total of 267 items fell into this category. These were further subdivided into seven classes: sanitary tin cans (C), recreational fire rings (F), linear features (L), pit features (P), stone alignments (S), windbreaks (W), and miscellaneous. Of the 267 total other manifestations, 27 were classified as sanitary cans, 73 were classified as fire rings, 49 were classified as linear features, 32 were classified as pit features, 17 were classified as stone alignments, and 11 were classified as windbreaks. The balance, 95 manifestations, were classified as miscellaneous.

Map 1 depicts the locations of windbreaks (W) and stone alignments (S). Descriptions of these features are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Map 2 depicts the locations of sanitary cans (C) and firepits (F). Information about these artifacts and features is listed in Tables 3 and 4.

Map 3 depicts the locations of prospect pits (P) and miscellaneous artifacts or features. Tables 5 and 6 provide detailed information about these manifestations.

Map 4 depicts the location of linear features (L). Detailed information about these features can be found in Table 7.

APPENDIX A

Table 1. Windbreaks.		
W	129	Rough log structure without notching. Corrugated metal nearby.
W	289	Woodcutter's shelter. Vernacular log structure, constructed using logs 10 to 20 cm in diameter. Saddle notch technique; no evidence for doors or windows. Stone fire ring internal to the structure; stone loosely piled and 10 to 30 cm in diameter. No artifacts, although plastic tarp material in abundance. Structure 2.9 m E-W by 2.8 m N-S. Structure appears to be very temporary.
W	303	Brush ramada or shelter with associated hearth and small pit. Shelter 1 m high x 5 m long x 2-2.5 m wide. Triangular with 2 ridge logs and "rafter" logs along sides. Wood old and decayed. Not recently used; extensive cone and needle litter buildup. Hearth: mostly covered with pine needles and cones.
W	305	Brush ramada or shelter. Loosely piled deadwood, built over large boulders to create a protected space. Old jeans, an extension cord, a welders jacket, and plastic bags incorporated into structure. Similar to 303.
W	320	Brush shelter constructed with some dimensional wood. Covered with pine needles. One cotton sock in shelter.
W	345	Stack of axe-hewn lodge pole logs arranged over several possible cross bars which could have formed a rough temporary shelter. 3 x 4 m. A fire pit and 4 sanitary cans are associated.
W	357	Pole Brush Shelter. One vertical log (10 cm diameter) with several horizontal cross bars resting against a tree, and sheltered by a stone outcrop. One metal can lid.
W	386	Log and stone wall forming temporary, informal shelter under several large boulders.
W	387	Stone and log windbreak. Mostly destroyed, on ridge overlooking Green Mountain Spring. Includes several fire rings.

Table 1. Windbreaks.

W	400	Windbreak. Constructed from logs stacked between living trees to form a low wall. Trees all small diameter.
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APPENDIX A

Table 2. Stone Alignments.		
S	4	Rock alignment. Line of large boulders widely spaced along the contour of the slope.
S	20	Single rock alignment.
S	47	Circular rock pile; 0.70 x 0.70 m.
S	93	Rock pile- 3.5 x 2 m and 0.5 m high (from road construction?)
S	94	Rock pile- 5 x 5 m and 1 m high
S	108	Rock pile 1x1 m; 30 cm high.
S	113	Rock pile and metal can.
S	131	2 rock retaining walls for old trail, 7 m long x 1 m high.
S	137	Rock line running NW-SE; 2 meters long.
S	234	Stone ring. 0.75 m diameter, composed of irregular quartz cobbles, excavated from adjacent barrow pit. Stones are 10 to 25 cm in diameter and are arranged into a rough circle. Ring is bisected twice, each approximately parallel to the cardinal directions. Ring is completely filled with soil and covered by ponderosa pine needles. No charcoal or artifacts. (Illustrated).
S	236	Modern cairn, trash (bottle stem [capped], 2 cans), and a fire ring.
S	243	Rock cairn. 2 stones on top of a large boulder, stones 20 cm in diameter; no artifacts.
S	249	Rock pile. 10 x 1.5 m in plan dimension. Bearing on 310°, parallel to shallow fall-line. Irregular cobbles of Fountain Formation, 0.25 - 0.5 m in size. Cobbles loosely stacked, some on end or on their sides; no artifacts. Near to road (247) but no obvious connection. Near to large open field.
S	341	Stone alignment. Rough irregular cobbles with little lichen stacked along three sides of a 3 x 4 m rectangle. Not coursed but stacked 2-3 stones high. (Illustrated).

Table 2. Stone Alignments.

S	352	Stone Cairn. Ten to 15 stones piled in a compact mound 0.4 m high, not much lichen or moss development; recent.
S	364	Stone alignment. 10 stones 10-15 cm across aligned on a stone outcrop to create a small platform which is now filled with moss. 1.5 m long.
S	391	Recent cairn.

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L	2	Irrigation feeder ditch. Two feet wide and heavily eroded.
L	51	Fence running NE, hole-in-top can.
L	52	Barbed-wire fence; sanitary can.
L	69	Road or trail.
L	116	Barbed wire fence line.
L	210	Road segments. 1.5 m wide, cut into bank, some fill areas.
L	211	Trail. 1.0 m wide, heavily overgrown and eroded.
L	218	Trail segment. 0.25 to 0.5 m long; not well developed, overgrown and disused.
L	227	Old City Parks boundary fence. 4-wire, 2-strand, single-rap, 2-point barb.
L	230	Trail segment; disused.
L	240	Two-track segment.
L	247	Road segment. Rock work embankment/retaining wall made of loosely piled, undressed stones up to 1 m high. Rock work is intermittent for about 25-30 m where road rounds high point. No evidence of road beyond the rock work; some apparent tree cutting.
L	250	Fence line (not park boundary). Two strands of 2-wire, 2-point Baker's Barb barbed wire.
L	251	Fence line (not park boundary). Two strands of 4-point Brotherton's Barb barbed wire.
L	258	Trail or road segment (skidder?) 2 m wide.
L	264	Trail segment with retaining wall rock work. Irregular undressed local cobbles stacked 2-3 rough courses high (0.2 m); 10 m long. A second segment is very obscure and overgrown. This segment continues north onto the flats above Panther Canyon.
L	269	Trail or skidder segment. Several large trees growing in track.

Table 7. Linear Features.		
L	270	Road. Graded and cut into bank, 2 m wide. No rock work. The West Ridge Bear Peak trail occupies this road now.
L	271	Road/trail segment. Some supporting rock work (5 m long x 0.5 m high). Largely overgrown and eroded.
L	273	Old power line. Follows path of existing power line. Standard wooden poles supported in some places with stones. Porcelain insulators.
L	277	Road/trail. Very eroded and overgrown. 1 m wide; appears to have been graded.
L	285	Trail segment. 1 m wide, runs uphill into drainage a short distance (100 m).
L	290	Trail. Stock drive and/or prospector's access. 1 m wide. Not graded, but cut into bank at least 1 m. Two meter sections of rough rock work, constructed from stacked irregular cobbles. Trail heavily eroded, especially lower down on the ridge.
L	291	Fence. 3-wire with split rail posts. Standard 2-point barb. Posts have been burned. Fence runs on 340°. Fence turns west at the point where it crosses trail 290; a gate has been placed in the fence there. Wire nails used; gate mostly destroyed.
L	294	Fence. Almost entirely destroyed; appears to be constructed from wood wired together. Gate fragments in at least 1 area. This is probably a northern continuation of Fence 291.
L	297	Road in Lost Gulch. Graded but destroyed in places by the creek. Heavily overgrown. 1.5-2 m wide. Extends 0.5 km into Lost Gulch.
L	298	City Parks boundary fence. 4 strand, wooden posts. Wire relatively recent.
L	302	Fence. Living trees and split rails used as posts. 3 and 4 strands, wire spliced from short segments. 1 strand is Watkins Diamond design. Almost entirely down.
L	315	Social trail from private property.
L	316	Telephone line. Has been converted to a power transmission line. Glass insulators and wooden pole crossbars.

Table 7. Linear Features.		
L	328	Trail with rock work cribbing. 3 m long x 0.5 m high.
L	332	Road. 1 - 1.5 m wide. Disused; trees up to 6" diameter growing in track.
L	334	Road. 1 m wide; no rock work. Heavily eroded and difficult to trace.
L	346	Social trail. 0.5 m wide. No cut or fill.
L	351	Fence line. Split-rail posts, heavily lichen covered. Baker's 2-point barb; fence bearing on 240°.
L	365	Social trail and two fire rings.
L	366	Social trails. Heavily eroded; no rock work.
L	377	Fence. Three strands. Baker Perfect Barb, with flat sheet metal barbs. Posts made of natural split rails and living tree trunks.
L	378	City Parks boundary fence.
L	379	Two parallel trails/stock drive. Very eroded, roughly 1 meter wide. Upper trail is more well developed.
L	380	Foot trail.
L	383	Foot trail. Short segment parallel (on the west side) to the current trail.
L	388	Social trail. heavily eroded, 0.5 meters wide.
L	390	Foot trail or log road/skidder. Heavily eroded and disused, 0.5 to 1.0 meter wide.
L	392	Fence. Three strand, Baker Barb, using split rail and living tree trunk posts. Fence not aligned N-S (220°-70°).
L	393	Social trail. Eroded into ridge, 0.5 to 1.0 meter wide. Appears to be cut into bank in places; no rock work.
L	394	Social trail. Eroded into ridge, 0.5 to 1.0 meter wide. Appears to be cut into bank in places; no rock work.
L	397	Three fence remnants. Fence and most of the fence posts have been removed.

Table 7. Linear Features.

L	402	Trench. Four meters wide, length of Enchanted Mesa. Stone and concrete bridge abutments 2 meters long and 0.25 to 0.5 meters wide located on northern end of trench. May have been constructed to protect city reservoir.
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FIGURE 36 - Campers on Enchanted Mesa, probably the 1920s-1930s. Photo by Ed Tangen, Courtesy of Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder Historical society Collection.

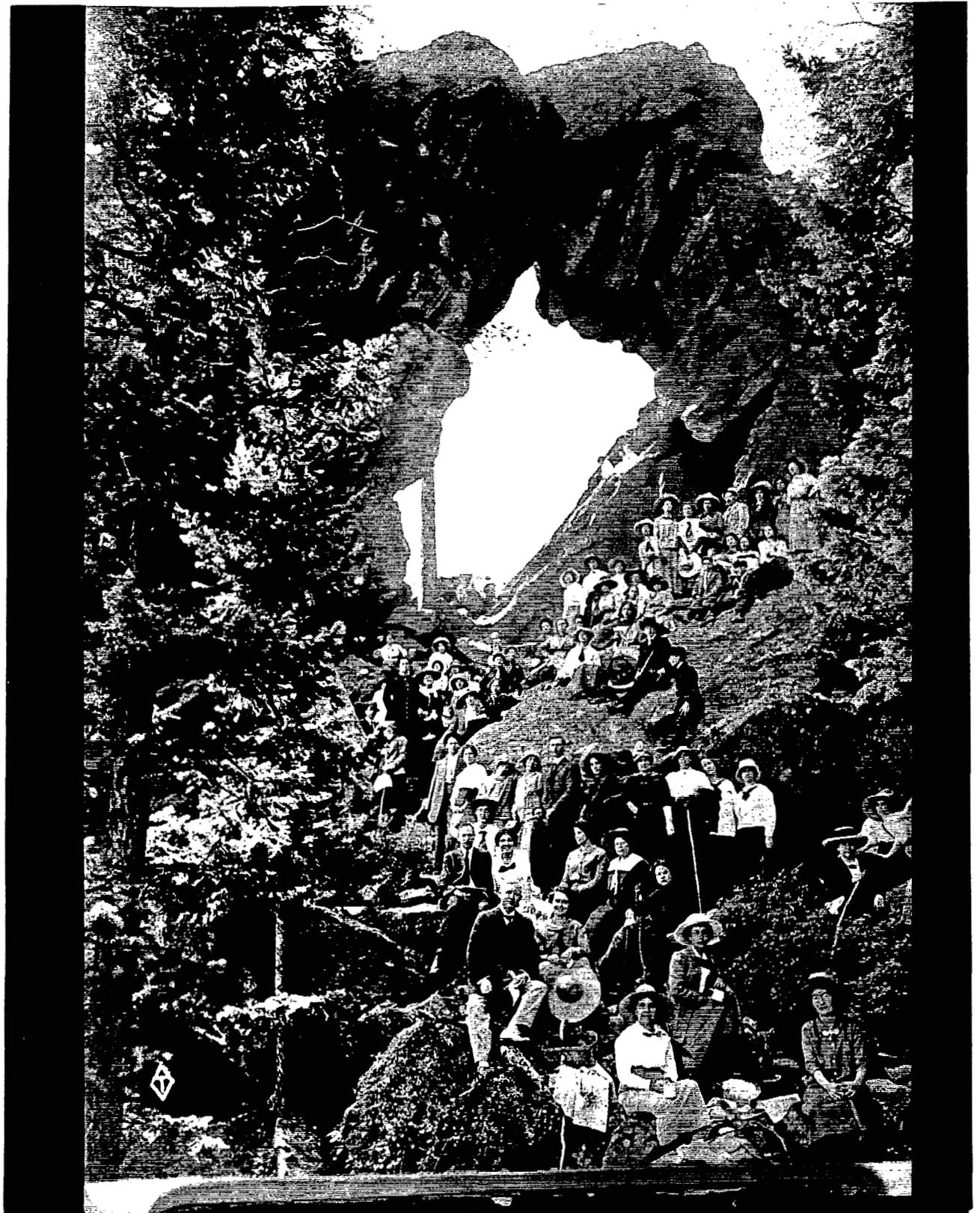
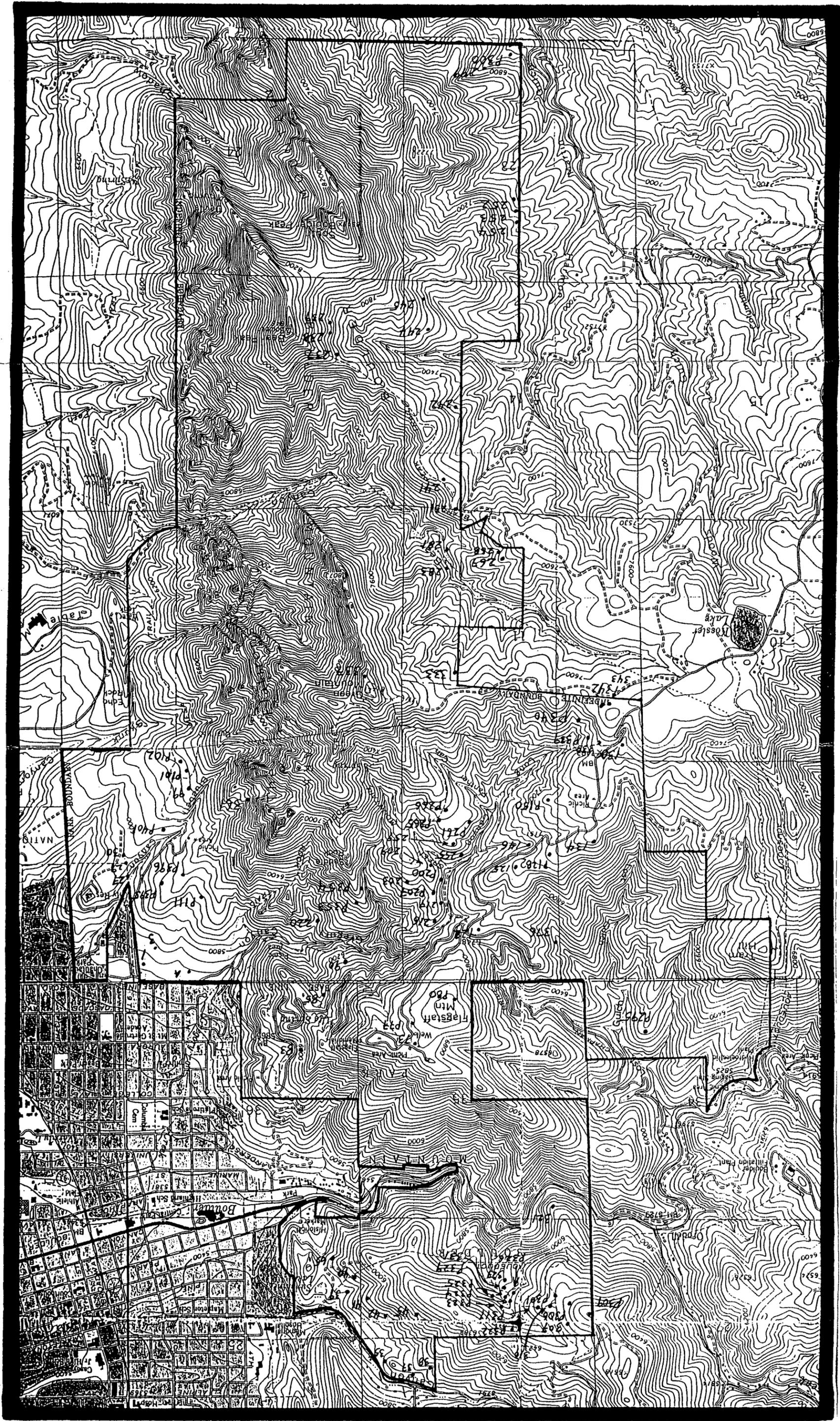


FIGURE 37 - Rocky Mountain Climbers Club - Annual Hike to Royal Arch, 1913. Photo by Ed Tangen, Courtesy of Baker Armstrong, and the Boulder Creek Press.



MAP 3 Other Manifestations, Contiguous Boulder Mountain Parks. Prospect Pits (P) and Miscellaneous (Number). USGS 7.5' quadrangles, Boulder (1966/PR 1979) and Eldorado Springs (1965/PR 1971).

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Table 3. Sanitary Tin Cans		
C	34	Sanitary can.
C	36	Two sanitary cans.
C	43	Tin can (coffee can size).
C	44	Metal can top, metal spike in tree.
C	46	Sanitary metal cans (20-30), sheet tin, enamel cup.
C	49	Sanitary tin can.
C	56	Sanitary tin can.
C	60	Sanitary tin can.
C	61	Sanitary tin can.
C	62	Sanitary tin can.
C	66	Metal sanitary can.
C	75	Sanitary metal can.
C	89	Sanitary can and license plate (1929?)
C	104	Sanitary can.
C	106	Sanitary can, wire-rope, and barbed wire fence.
C	110	Sanitary cans, old fence.
C	139	Two cans and metal fragments.
C	148	Sanitary cans, hole-in-top can, modern ceramic fragments.
C	228	3 sanitary tin cans.
C	229	Hole-in-top tin can.
C	256	2 sanitary steel food cans, with replaceable lids.
C	257	Church key beer can.
C	284	Sanitary can.
C	292	Two sanitary cans.
C	375	Steel beer cans, with church key openings.
C	381	Hole-in-top evaporated milk can.
C	399	Sanitary cans and two bottles.

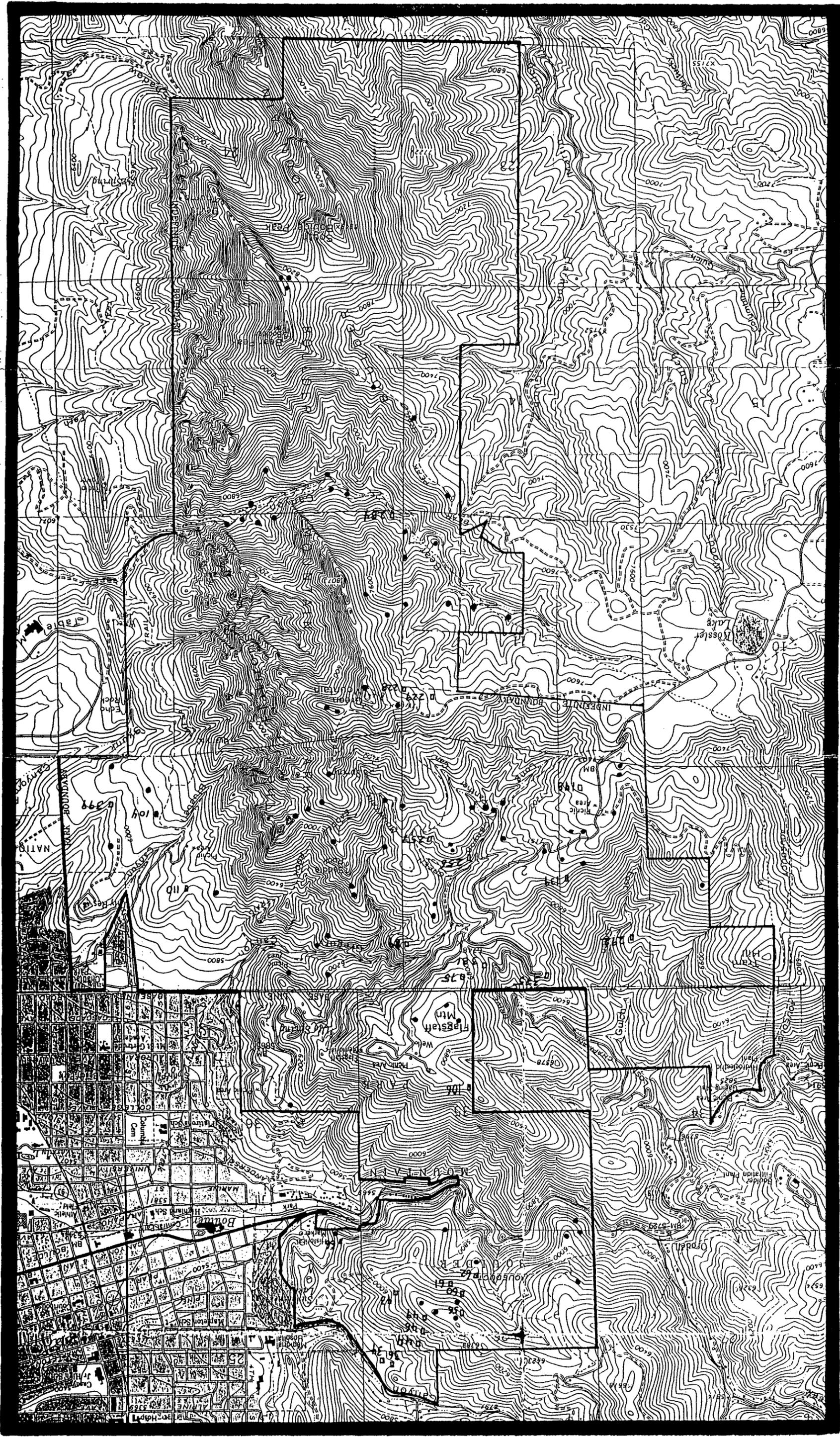
APPENDIX A

Table 4. Firepits.		
F	33	Rock circle- hearth.
F	48	Fire ring.
F	50	Circular rock pile- hearth.
F	54	Hearth with modern artifacts.
F	55	Small hearth.
F	57	Circular rock pile- hearth.
F	59	Rock circle- hearth.
F	63	Rock pile- hearth.
F	67	Fire ring.
F	68	Cluster of recent fire rings.
F	76	Rock circle- fire ring.
F	79	Stone circle- hearth.
F	81	Stone circle- hearth.
F	82	Stone circle- hearth.
F	86	Rock pile- hearth.
F	91	Fire ring and 4 sanitary cans.
F	127	Stone circle hearth.
F	132	Rock circle hearth; sanitary cans.
F	133	Seven rock hearths, and 6 large pits (construction borrow?).
F	135	Rock circle- hearth.
F	140	Six hearths, and metal cans.
F	142	Stone circle hearths (a cluster of four), and a modern pole shelter.
F	143	Rock circle hearth.
F	144	Rock circle hearth.
F	147	Rock circle hearth.
F	204	Modern fire pit. 0.4 m diameter.

F	205	Modern fire pit. 0.75 m diameter; associated with a shallow pit, 1 m x 3 m x 0.2 m deep.
F	213	Fire ring. 0.75 m diameter, 0.2 m high.
F	214	Fire ring, modern.
F	215	Fire ring.
F	221	Recreational fire pits.
F	222	Recreational fire pits.
F	224	Recreational fire pit. Stacked rocks; no artifacts.
F	225	Modern fire pit. Stacked, circled rocks; no artifacts.
F	226	Modern fire pit. Stacked rocks under a 5 m overhang; stacked wood; no artifacts.
F	233	Modern fire pit. Very little remaining charcoal; no artifacts.
F	235	Modern fire ring, almost entirely buried in needle litter; 3 main stones form ring.
F	260	2 modern fire rings.
F	262	Modern fire pit.
F	263	Modern fire pit.
F	272	Modern fire pit.
F	275	Modern fire pit.
F	278	Modern fire pit.
F	279	Fire ring.
F	280	Fire ring.
F	282	Fire ring.
F	286	Fire ring. Large with 4 inches of ponderosa pine needles covering.
F	287	Fire ring.
F	288	Two fire rings with associated 1960-70's trash consisting of cans.
F	293	Fire ring.

Table 4. Firepits.		
F	314	Rock circle- hearth. 0.5 m diameter. Stacked stones. No evidence of charcoal, but old, judging by lichen growth.
F	317	3 modern fire pits.
F	318	Large pile of local irregular cobbles with burned logs underneath/inside. One long, burned log sticking out. 1.5 m x 0.75 m x 0.5 m high.
F	319	Same as OM 318.
F	344	Fire pits clustered on south end of Bear peak.
F	347	Rock pile with burned and cut wood located adjacent. 2.5 m diameter, 0.5 m high. Irregular cobbles, no mortar.
F	348	Large central hearth. 2 m in diameter with 2 smaller fire pits associated. Wood and stone windbreak constructed on north side of the central hearth. 10 m to the south a stone circle 1 m diameter has been constructed. Does not appear to be a fire pit. Stones are of local origin and 15-20 cm in diameter. Stone circle encloses a smooth, sandy center. 20 stones used to form circle.
F	350	3 modern fire rings.
F	355	Fire pit, no trash.
F	356	Large fire ring. Covered with piled stones, 0.75 m high.
F	358	Very old fire ring.
F	362	Modern fire ring.
F	363	Modern fire rings.
F	367	Very old fire pit.
F	368	Fire pit.
F	370	Modern fire rings, in small groups or clusters.
F	371	Modern fire rings.
F	372	Modern fire rings, some in clusters.
F	373	Modern fire rings.
F	374	Modern fire rings, small cluster.

Table 4. Firepits.		
F	384	Old fire ring, with rocks piled on top.
F	385	Very large fire pit.
F	398	Fire pit.



MAP 2 Other Manifestations, Contiguous Boulder Mountain Parks. Sanitary Cans (■) and Firepits (•). USGS 7.5' quadrangles, Boulder (1966/PR 1979) and Eldorado Springs (1965/PR 1971).

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P	77	Prospector pit/Trail borrow; 3x5 meters, 1 meter deep.
P	80	Pit; 5x5 meters, 0.5 meters deep.
P	101	Pit- 4 x 4 m, little depth.
P	102	Pit- 4 x 2 m, little depth.
P	111	Shallow pit, 4x2 m adjacent to trail. Construction borrow.
P	128	Borrow pit next to old road.
P	150	Two prospect pits, 2 x 2 m and circular.
P	200	Shallow pit. 1 m x 3 m x 0.3 m depth.
P	207	Pit. 3 m x 2 m x 0.5 m deep. Borrow or prospector pit? Hole-in-top steel can, clear mason jar rim.
P	261	Prospector pit. 5 m x 4 m and 1.5-2.5 m deep. Lichen covered rocks; trees growing in pit.
P	265	Shallow steep-sided pit. 1 x 1 x 0.5 m deep, covered with logs and branches. Could be a latrine pit.
P	266	Shallow steep-sided pit. 1 x 1 x 0.5 m deep, covered with logs and branches. Could be a latrine pit.
P	295	Prospect pit. 5 m x 6 m x 2.5 m deep. Adjacent to Road/Trail 290.
P	300	Shallow pit (trail borrow?). 1 m wide x 0.2 m deep.
P	301	2 pits. (1) 2 x 2 x 0.5 m deep; (2) 1 x 2 x 0.1 m deep. Moss rock or quartz quarry.
P	306	Prospector pit. 2 x 3 x 1.0 m deep.
P	309	Prospector pit. 5 x 2 x 0.75 m deep.
P	311	Pit. 1 m x 1 m with stones built up on two downhill sides and axe-hewn logs placed on top.
P	322	Prospector pit. 3.5 m deep on uphill edge. 4 x 4 m in plan dimension. Moss rock or quartz quarry?

Table 5. Prospect Pits.		
P	323	Adit. Trench 12 m long x 5 m wide. Exposure of competent rock in trench face, but no subsurface tunnelling.
P	324	Adit. 13 m long. Heavily slumped in.
P	325	Adit. Similar to Adit 323 but heavily eroded and slumped.
P	326	Prospectors pit. 3 x 2 x 2.0 m deep.
P	329	Prospect pit. 3 x 4 x 0.5 m deep.
P	339	Pit. 2.5 x 2 m (prospector?).
P	340	Pit.
P	353	Pit. 1 x 3 m; level with overburden on the downhill side. Modern pit or latrine.
P	354	Prospector pit. 4 x 5 m; 2.5 m deep on uphill edge.
P	395	Building stone pit. 8 meters north-south by 5 meters east-west. No visible access road.
P	396	Trail borrow pits. Two pits, each one 2 meters by 2 meters by 0.3 meters deep.
P	401	Trash pit. Measures 2 meters by 2 meters. Pit is filled with glass bottle fragments, sanitary cans.

APPENDIX A

Table 6. Miscellaneous Other Manifestations.		
	A	Tobacco can lid.
	1	Earthen platform. Shallow excavated depression roughly 20 feet (6 meters) north-south by 20 feet (6 meters) east-west. Cut into slope with overburden piled on downhill side. Connected to Chautauqua golf course?
	3	Earthen platform. Shallow excavated depression roughly 36 feet (11 meters) north-south by 32 feet (10 meters) east-west. Cut into slope with overburden piled on downhill side. Connected to Chautauqua golf course?
	27	Steel pipe (12" diameter), running under trail.
	29	Square water tank (associated with city reservoir)
	30	Platform with rock work boundary. A disused picnic area with vehicle turnaround.
	35	Modern ceramics.
	37	Galvanized steel barbed wire (Brinkerhoff Sabre design); no direct evidence for a fence.
	38	Burned metal lid (55 gal.) and one tin can.
	39	Drill hole in granite boulder and wire rope.
	40	Concrete support for wood utility pole.
	41	Metal poles in ground.
	42	Metal artifact, keyhole shaped.
	45	Metal bucket.
	65	Concrete reinforcement for wooden utility pole.
	73	Modern Flagstaff picnic shelter.
	83	Galvanized barbed wire roll.
	85	Wrecked or discarded auto or auto parts.
	90	Large metal barrel- 0.70 m tall and 0.30 m diameter.
	99	Hewn log.
	122	Concrete reinforced hole.

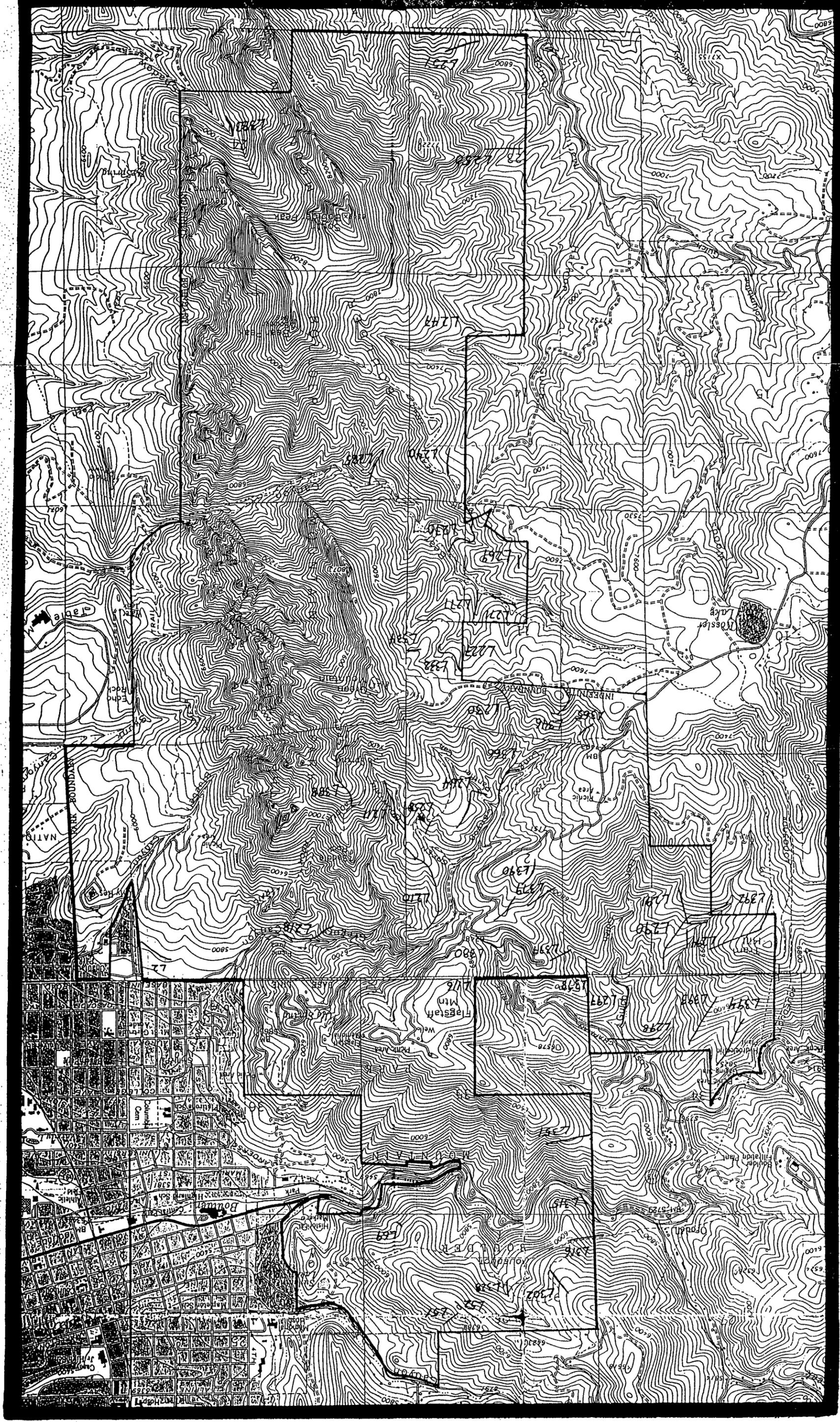
Table 6. Miscellaneous Other Manifestations.	
125	Metal plate, 50 x 50 cm.
130	Wooden gate, wire cut nails used.
134	Square brick and mortar fire pit; 50 cm x 50 cm. Picnic facility?
146	Automobile frame fragments (1940's?).
203	Men's shoe. Leather boot, size 10.
209	Timber with large bolts and wire nails. 1.5 m long, 4x4 inch beam.
216	Dimensional lumber plank with wire nails. 0.75 m long, 1x6 inch plank.
217	Chainsaw blade.
220	Glass insulator base.
231	Welded metal framework.
237	Pail, heavy gauge steel.
238	Wooden arrow nailed to tree. No paint or lettering remain on sign; no trail or road evident.
239	(Same as 238).
241	Dimensional lumber with wire nails. Half-milled boards; no obvious structure.
242	Stack of unused fence post or slash, axe cut. Boards 2 to 2.5 m long, 10 - 20 cm. diameter.
244	Tree blaze made with an axe. 0.10 m wide, 0.5 m long; bark 3 cm high surrounding blaze. Blaze begins 15 cm above present ground surface. Carved into a mostly dead lodge pole which is 25 cm in diameter. No trail evident.
245	Wooden survey stake, surrounded by rock pile.
252	Fence post stockpile. 40 posts. Posts are split rail style; 2 m long x 0.15 m across. Quite old, probably never used.
253	Same as 252: stockpile of 10 posts.
254	Same as 252: stockpile of 10 posts.

Table 6. Miscellaneous Other Manifestations.

255	Platform/Foundation. 4 m x 3.5 m in plan dimension. Small diameter logs used for 0.4 m high retaining wall built on downslope (N) side; cut into slope on uphill side. Small trail leading from Green Mountain Lodge to platform. No artifacts. Could be a tent platform.
259	New Age Shrine. Ponderosa pine tree decorated with dyed cloth streamers, spice bundles, eagle feathers and offering bowl.
267	Stockpile of cut timbers varying between pole and log size. Very old and decomposing. About 25 logs.
268	Pile of cut timbers arranged in a stack and supported by a single central pole and some stones, forming a partial platform. Looks something like a crude Arkansas loader, although no wagon track is evident. Logs very old and decomposed. Dimensions: 2 x 2 m; timbers vary from pole to log size; no really big trees present.
281	Tin sheet: 10 x 20 cm.
283	Coffee pot (?), very rusty, bottom gone.
299	Bolt. 3 feet long, 1 inch diameter.
307	Smooth cobble, irregular shape, no obvious use marks, but out of place. Black schist with white specks.
310	Dimensional board with nails.
321	Recreational camping area.
327	Stove pipe segment. 4 inch diameter; associated with 6 sanitary cans, very rusted.
331	Sheet metal. Rolled into a loose roll, 2' wide x 6' long.
333	Half of a car (1940's vintage?). Cut in half, perpendicular to axles.
337	Cave/shelter. 20' x 10' x 7' high, with stones piled at the entrance to block the wind. Aluminum sheeting and a fire pit located inside.
338	Tobacco can lid.
342	Wire rope. 1/2" diameter, 50-60' long.
343	Old City Parks gate post.

Table 6. Miscellaneous Other Manifestations.

361	Rock shelter with blackened walls and stones placed across the entrance. 2.5 meters wide at the entrance, 2 meters deep and 3 meters wide at the widest.
376	Rock feature/Fire pit?/Cairn? Rocks are stacked in a loose pile, two stones high, 10-20 cm in diameter, with one large boulder supporting the pile.



MAP 4 Other Manifestations, Contiguous Boulder Mountain Parks. Linear Features (L). USGS 7.5' quadrangles, Boulder (1966/PR 1979) and Eldorado Springs (1965/PR 1971).