

C-Appendix A - Cultural Resources Section Glossary

Archaeology: the study of the human past. Its initial objective is the construction of cultural chronology. Its intermediate objective is the reconstruction of past life ways. Its ultimate objective is the discovery of the processes which underlie and condition human behavior.

Artifact: a human-made object which is a form of archaeological data.

Criteria: qualities through which site, buildings, structures or objects are determined to be eligible for National or Colorado State Registers of Historic Places, Boulder County or City of Boulder Historic Landmark designation.

Cultural resource: a building, structure, district, site or object that is significant in our history, architecture, archaeology or culture.

Deterioration: the process of making an historic structure's condition worse by lack of maintenance, normal wear and tear and/or exposure to weather.

Demolition by neglect: the gradual destruction of a building due to lack of maintenance.

Disturbance: something that negatively affects an archaeological site (e.g. destruction of historic integrity unintentionally through careless construction or intentionally by looting the site).

Eligibility: ability of a property to meet National Register, State of Colorado or City of Boulder criteria (the standards by which the significance of a history property is judged).

Formations: a formal mappable rock unit (it can be displayed on a map and in a cross-section). It is generally of one rock type such as sandstone or limestone or a sequence of rock types that are differentiated from those above, below and laterally. It is named by the geologists who originally mapped and described the rock unit (i.e. the Morrison Fm for the town of Morrison). Thickness is not a characteristic – it may be a few feet thick to thousands of feet thick.

Historic integrity: the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its historical significance.

Historic property: any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object.

Historic significance: importance for which a property has been evaluated and found to meet the National Register criteria.

Historical archaeology: the study of cultural remains of literate societies with recorded histories.

Integrity: authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The following seven aspects help define a property's integrity:

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property;
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time;
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Interpretation: the educational methods by which the history and meaning of historic sites, buildings, objects, districts and structures are explained by use of docents, leaflets, tape recordings, signs, film and other means.

Local significance: importance of a property to the history of its community, such as a town or county.

Local criteria: the place (building, site, area) should show character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community, state or nation; be the site of an historic or prehistoric event that had an effect upon society; or exemplify the cultural, political, economic or social heritage of the community:

- Date of Construction: particular importance is placed on the age of the structure.
- Association with Historical Persons or Events: associated with lives of persons or events that are significant in our past.
- Distinction in the Development of the Community of Boulder:

this is most applicable to an institution (religious, educational, civic, etc.) or business structure, though in some cases residences might qualify. It stresses the importance of preserving those places which demonstrate the growth during different time spans in the history of Boulder.

- Recognition by Authorities: significant recognition includes Historic Boulder, Inc., the Boulder Historical Society, local historians, State Historical Society, The Improvement of Boulder, Colorado by F.L. Olmsted, or others in published form.
- Other, if applicable.

Member: a smaller rock unit that is part of a formation and possesses characters that distinguish it from adjacent parts of the formation. It is useful to designate members when there are different rock types present within a formation (sandstone, shale, limestone, etc.) For example, the Dakota is sometimes considered a formation with different rock members or some geologists raise the level of the different rock types to formations and call it the Dakota Group.

National Register of Historic Places: the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

National significance criteria: importance of a property to the history of the United States as a nation. Nationally significant properties embody one or more of the following characteristics:

- associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic merit;
- has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Paleontology: the study of life in past geologic time. Paleontologists use the knowledge they gain in their study of fossils to answer important questions such as: (1) what was the world like in the past, (2) what were the forces that made the world change and (3) how could these forces impact the world in our lifetime and that of future generations.

Potential to yield information: likelihood of a property to provide information about an important aspect of history or prehistory through its physical composition and remains.

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials and vegetation.

Property: area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources and constituting a single entry in the National or State Register of Historic Places or Boulder City or County Landmark inventory.

Prehistory: a term often used to describe the period before written history.

Prehistoric archaeology: the study of extant cultural remains of societies which existed prior to recorded history.

Rehabilitation: the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values.

Restoration: the act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

Site: location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a

building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Stabilization: the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and structural stability while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO): office in state government that administers the preservation programs under the National Historic Preservation Act.

State significance criteria: importance of a property to the history of the State of Colorado. Significant properties embody one or more of the following characteristics:

- associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Colorado;
- associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan;
- the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

C-Appendix B: Colorado Management Data Form

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

OAHP1400

Management Data Form

Rev. 11/10

A *Management Data Form* should be completed for each cultural resource recorded during an archaeological survey. Isolated finds and revisits are the exception and they do not require a *Management Data Form*. Please attach the appropriate component forms and use continuation pages if necessary. Fields can be expanded or compressed as necessary.

1. Resource Number:

2. Temporary Resource Number:

3. Attachments (check as many as apply)

- Prehistoric Archaeological Component
- Historic Archaeological Component
- Linear Component
- Sketch/Instrument Map (required)
- U.S.G.S. Map Photocopy (required)
- Photograph(s) (required)
- Other, specify:

4. Official determination (OAHP use only)

- Determined Eligible NR\SR _____
- Determined Not Eligible NR\SR _____
- Nominated _____
- Need Data NR\SR _____
- Contributing to NR Dist.\SR Dist. _____
- Not Contributing to NR Dist.\SR Dist. _____
- Supports overall linear eligibility NR\SR _____
- Does not support overall linear eligibility NR\SR _____

I. IDENTIFICATION

5. Resource Name:

6. Project Name/Number:

7. Government Involvement: Local State Federal

Agency:

8. Site Categories (check as many as apply):

Prehistoric: archaeological site paleontological site In existing National Register District

National Register District name:

Historic: archaeology site building(s) structure(s) object(s) In existing National Register District

National Register District name:

9. Owner(s) Name and Address:

10. Boundary Description and Justification:

11. Site/Property Dimensions Length: m Width: m Area: m² Acres (m²/4047):

Area was calculated as: Length x Width (rectangle/square) Length x Width x 0.785 (Ellipse) GIS

II. LOCATION

12. Legal Location

PM ___ Township ___ Range ___ Section ___ ___ ¼ ___ ¼

PM ___ Township ___ Range ___ Section ___ ___ ¼ ___ ¼

PM ___ Township ___ Range ___ Section ___ ___ ¼ ___ ¼

PM ___ Township ___ Range ___ Section ___ ___ ¼ ___ ¼

If section is irregular, explain alignment method:

13. **USGS Quad:**

14. **County:**

15. **UTM Coordinates:** Datum used NAD 27 NAD 83 WGS 84 Other:

A. Zone ___; _____ mE _____ mN

B. Zone ___; _____ mE _____ mN

C. Zone ___; _____ mE _____ mN

D. Zone ___; _____ mE _____ mN

16. **UTM Source:** Corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error) Uncorrected GPS Map template

Other (explain):

17. **Site elevation** (feet):

18. **Address:** Lot: Block: Addition:

19. **Location/Access:**

III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT/SITE CONDITION

20. **General Description** (should include both on site as well as geographical setting with aspect, landforms, vegetation, soils, depositional environment, water, ground visibility):

21. **Soil depth (cm) and description:**

22. **Condition**

a. Architectural/Structural

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruin

b. Archaeological/Paleontological

- Undisturbed
- Light disturbance
- Moderate disturbance
- Heavy disturbance
- Total disturbance

23. **Describe condition:**

24. **Vandalism:** Yes No

Describe:

IV. NATIONAL/STATE REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

25. **Context or Theme:**

26. **Applicable National Register Criteria:**

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Embodies 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
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory
- Does not meet any of the National Register criteria
- Qualifies under exceptions A through G. List exception(s):

27. **Applicable State Register Criteria:**

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B. Property is connected with persons significant in history
- C. Property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D. Property is of geographic importance
- E. Property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history
- Does not meet any of the State Register criteria

28. **Area(s) of significance:**

29. **Period(s) of significance:**

30. **Level of significance:** National State Local

31. **Statement of significance:**

32. **Statement of historic integrity related to significance:**

33. **National Register Eligibility Field Assessment:** Eligible Not eligible Need data
 Linear Segment Evaluation (if applicable): Supporting Non Supporting

34. **Status in an Existing National Register District:** Contributing Non-contributing

35. **State Register Eligibility Field Assessment:** Eligible Not eligible Need data

36. **Status in an Existing State Register District:** Contributing Non-contributing

37. **National/State Register District Potential:** Yes No Describe:

38. **Cultural Landscape Potential:** Yes No Describe:

39. **If Yes to either 37 or 38, is this site:** Contributing Non-contributing Explain:

V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

40. **Threats to Resource:** Water erosion Wind erosion Grazing Neglect Vandalism
 Recreation Construction Other (explain):

41. **Existing protection** None Marked Fenced Patrolled Access controlled
Other (specify):

Comments:

42. **Local landmark designation:**

43. **Easement:**

44. **Recorder's Management Recommendations:**

VI. DOCUMENTATION

45. **Previous actions accomplished at the site:** Tested Partial excavation Complete excavation

Date(s):

a. Excavations:

b. Stabilization:

Date(s):

c. HABS/HAER documentation [date(s) and numbers]:

d. Other:

46. **Known collections/reports/interviews and other references (list):**

47. **Primary location of additional data:**

48. **State or Federal Permit number:**

49. **Collection:** Artifact collection authorized: Yes No Were artifacts collected: Yes No
Artifact repository:

Collection method: Diagnostics Grab Sample Random Sample

Other (specify):

50. Photograph Numbers:

Files or negatives stored at:

51. Report title:

52. Recorder(s):

Date:

53. Recorder affiliation:

Phone number/Email:

NOTE: Please attach a site map, a photocopy of the USGS 1:24000 map indicating resource location, and photographs.

History Colorado - Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

C- References

Boulder County. 1988. Boulder county comprehensive plan, goals, policies, and maps. Boulder Colorado: Boulder County Land Use Department (Section 17 – Historic Preservation Program, other cultural resource references throughout regarding open space purposes/land use designation, etc.)

City of Boulder. 1999. Boulder Mountain Parks Resource Protection and Visitor Use Plan. Boulder, Colorado. Boulder Mountain Parks Division, Parks and Recreation Department. *Adopted by Open Space Board of Trustees in 2000.*

City of Boulder. 1996. North Boulder Valley Inventory Report, City of Boulder Open Space Department.

City of Boulder. 2005. Visitor master plan. (pp. 13, 44) Boulder, Colorado: Open Space and Mountain Parks Department. *Adopted 2005.*

City of Boulder. 2007. Strategic operating plan. (Cultural Resource Management Legacy Program, p. 10.) Boulder, Colorado: Open Space and Mountain Parks Department.

City of Boulder. 1995. Open space long range management policies. (Cultural Resource management section VI. Pp. 66). Boulder, Colorado: Open Space/Real Estate Department. *This included the formal adoption by the OSBT of CRM as part of long range management policies.*

City of Boulder. 2014. Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Joder II, Lappin and Papini Open Space in Boulder County, Colorado. David Killam, for RMC Consultants, Inc.

City of Boulder. 1996. Cultural Resources of City of Boulder Open Space: North Boulder Valley, Boulder County, Colorado. Gleichman, Peter J. and Phillips, Scott C. for Native Cultural Resources.

City of Boulder. 1992. A Cultural Resource Inventory of City of Boulder Open Space Wonderland Lake to Lee Hill Road, Boulder County, Colorado. Gleichman, Peter J. for Native Cultural Resources

Holleran, Michael. 2005. Historic Context for Irrigation and Water Supply: Ditches and Canals in Colorado. Colorado Center for Preservation Research, University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center.

Joder, Dan. "Ranch History," *Joder Ranch website*, www.joderranch.com; July 30, 2013.

Wheeler, B. 1990. City of Boulder open space cultural resource guidelines. Unpublished report. Boulder, Colorado; Open Space/Real Estate Department. *Approved by OSBT.*

Cultural resource management (CRM) laws and agreements:

Boulder City – e.g. all the CRM guidelines in the BRC

Boulder County

State of Colorado

Federal – including US and Tribal Sovereignty law