

Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States



A Workshop Cosponsored by the
Colorado Office of Archaeology
and Historic Preservation
and the U.S. National Park Service
Trinity United Methodist Church
Denver, Colorado
October 4 – 5, 2011

Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States

Part 6 of 9

Identifying Significance & Integrity in Evocative Landscapes

This is an automated presentation of the speakers' PowerPoint slides with their notes, if provided - view in note tab, and some audio/video (mostly from the second day) of the presentations. Due to the file size of the October 4 & 5, 2011 presentations the workshop has been uploaded in the nine thematic segments. The viewer can pause, advance forward or return to any slide by clicking on the index at any time.

Cultural Landscapes Western United States

Day Two

05 October 2011

Segment 6 Identifying Significance & Integrity in Evocative Landscapes

13	Japanese American WWII Relocation Centers	Kara Miyagihima	National Park Service
14a		Astrid Liverman	CO SHPO
14b		Kat Vlahos	University of Colorado Denver
14c	Ranches as Cultural Landscapes	Abbey Christman	Colorado Preservation Inc.
15	Barium Mines: Lost Landscapes of Colorado	Steve Hart	Colorado School of Mines
16	Landscapes of Conflict: Sand Creek as a Case Study	Eric Twitty	Mountain States Historical
		Tom Thomas	National Park Service

Segment 7 Sustainability and new Energy Initiatives

17	Sustainability and land Use	Margaret McRoberts Tom Keohan	National Park Service
18	Renewable Energy Sources and Cultural Resources	Alicia Beat	Bureau Land Management

segment 8 Nominating Traditional Cultural Places to the National Register

19	Overview of TCPs and the National Register	Barbara Wyatt	National Park Service
20	Red Butte TCP: Collaborative Management of Traditional Cultural Properties at Kaibab National Forest	Mike Lydon , Carletta Tilousi	US Forest Service Havasupi Tribe
21	Defining Boundaries of a TCP/ Mt Taylor Case Study	Cynthia Benedict	US Forest Service
22	A tribal Perspective on Mt. Taylor	June Lorenzo	

segment 9 The Archaeology of Landscapes

23	Archaeology and Landscape	Richard Wilshusin	CO SHPO
24	What Archaeology Can Reveal About Cultural Landscapes	Bonnie Clark	University of Denver
25	How Scientific Methods Can Contribute to Identification & Management of Cultural Resources	Kurt Anschuetz	Consulting Anthropologist/ Archaeologist

C.L.W.U.S. AGENDA - Wednesday, October 5 A.M.

8:00 **Identifying Significance and Integrity in Evocative Landscapes**

13. **Japanese American WWII Relocation Centers**

Kara Miyagishima (NPS) – slide 4

14. **Ranches as Cultural Landscapes** - Astrid Liverman (CO SHPO) – slide 52 , Kat Vlahos (University of Colorado Denver) – slide 63, Abbey Christman (Colorado Preservation, Inc.) - slide 102

15. **Barium Mines: Lost Landscapes of Colorado** - Steve Hart (Colorado School of Mines) & Eric Twitty (Mountain States Historical) - slide 128

16. **Landscapes of Conflict: Sand Creek as a Case Study**

Tom Thomas (NPS) – slide 162

Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States

Kara Miyagishima - NPS

**Identifying Significance and Integrity
in Evocative Landscapes**

**JAPANESE AMERICAN
W.W. II RELOCATION CENTERS**



World War II Japanese American Confinement Sites

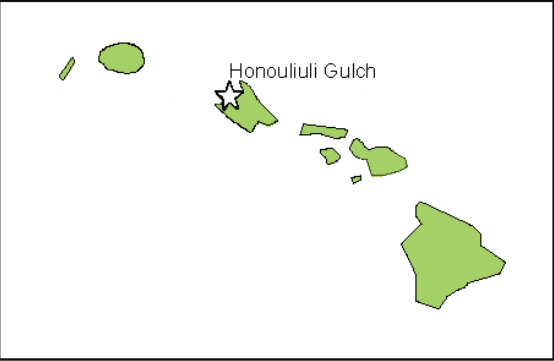
Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States Workshop
October 2011



Evacuation, Relocation and Internment



Confinement Sites



Site Selection & Construction of the Camps





Camp Layout & Design







Estelle Ishigo
Home, Heart Mt. Wyo. Dec. 42.

Manzanar Relocation Center

Inyo County, CA



Manzanar Relocation Center

Inyo County, CA



Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz)

Millard County, UT



Manzanar Relocation Center

Inyo County, CA



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



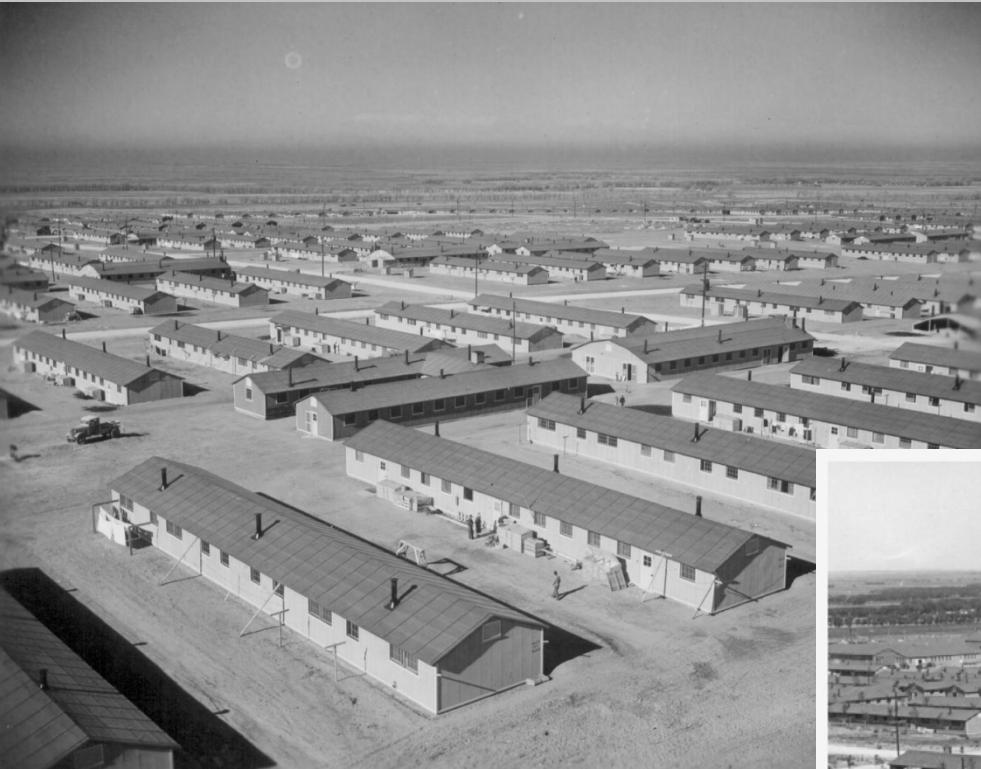
Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



Manzanar National Historic Site

Inyo County, CA



Manzanar National Historic Site

Inyo County, CA



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Heart Mountain, Relocation Center

Park County, WY



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



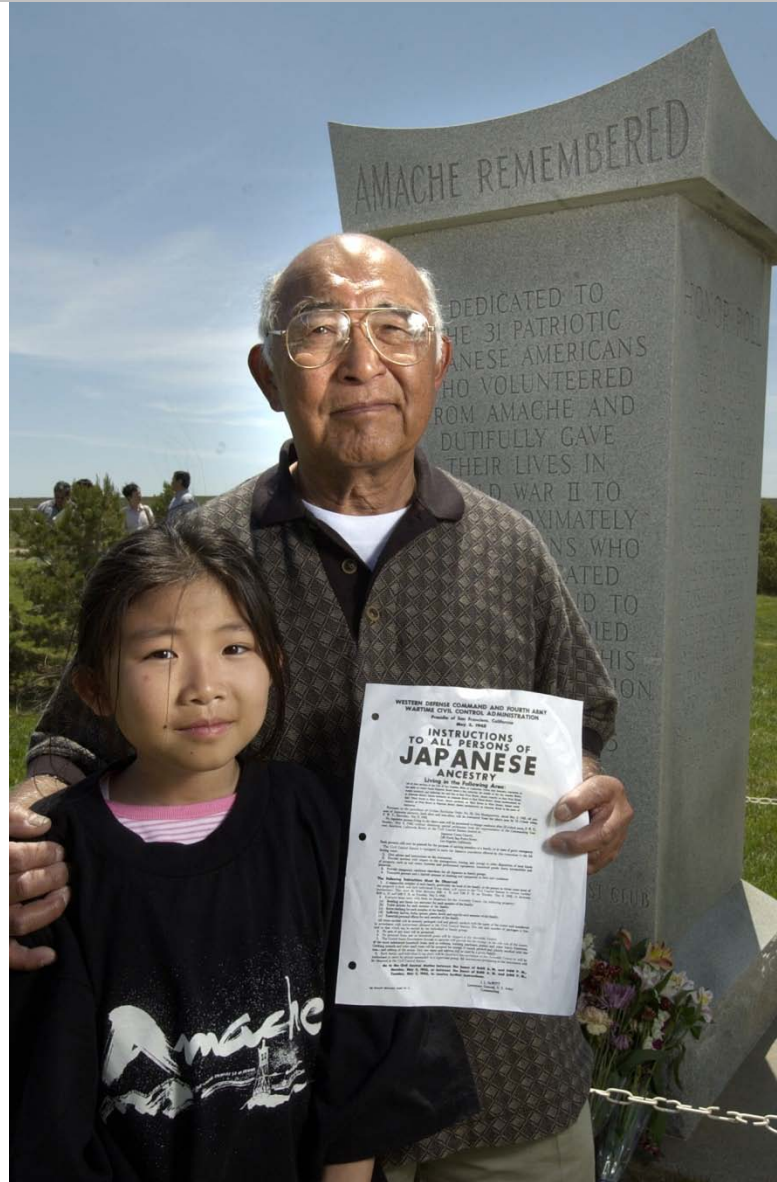
Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



Granada Relocation Center (Amache)

Prowers County, CO



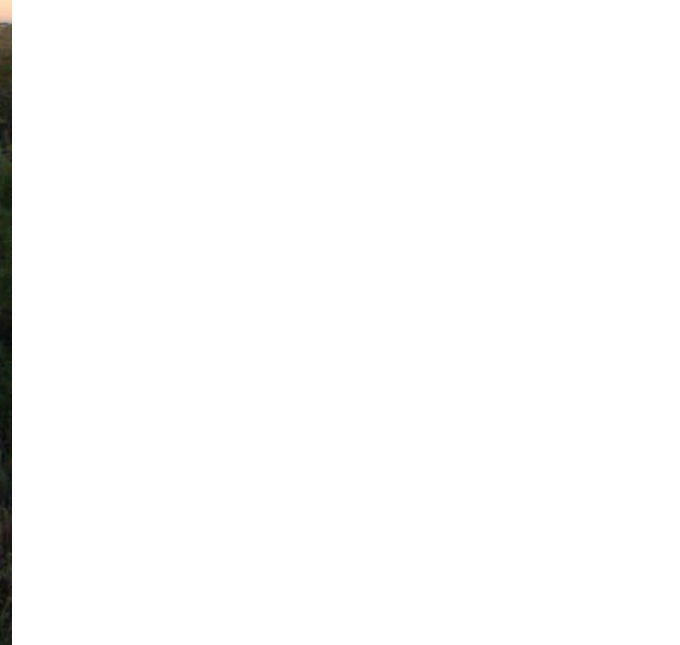
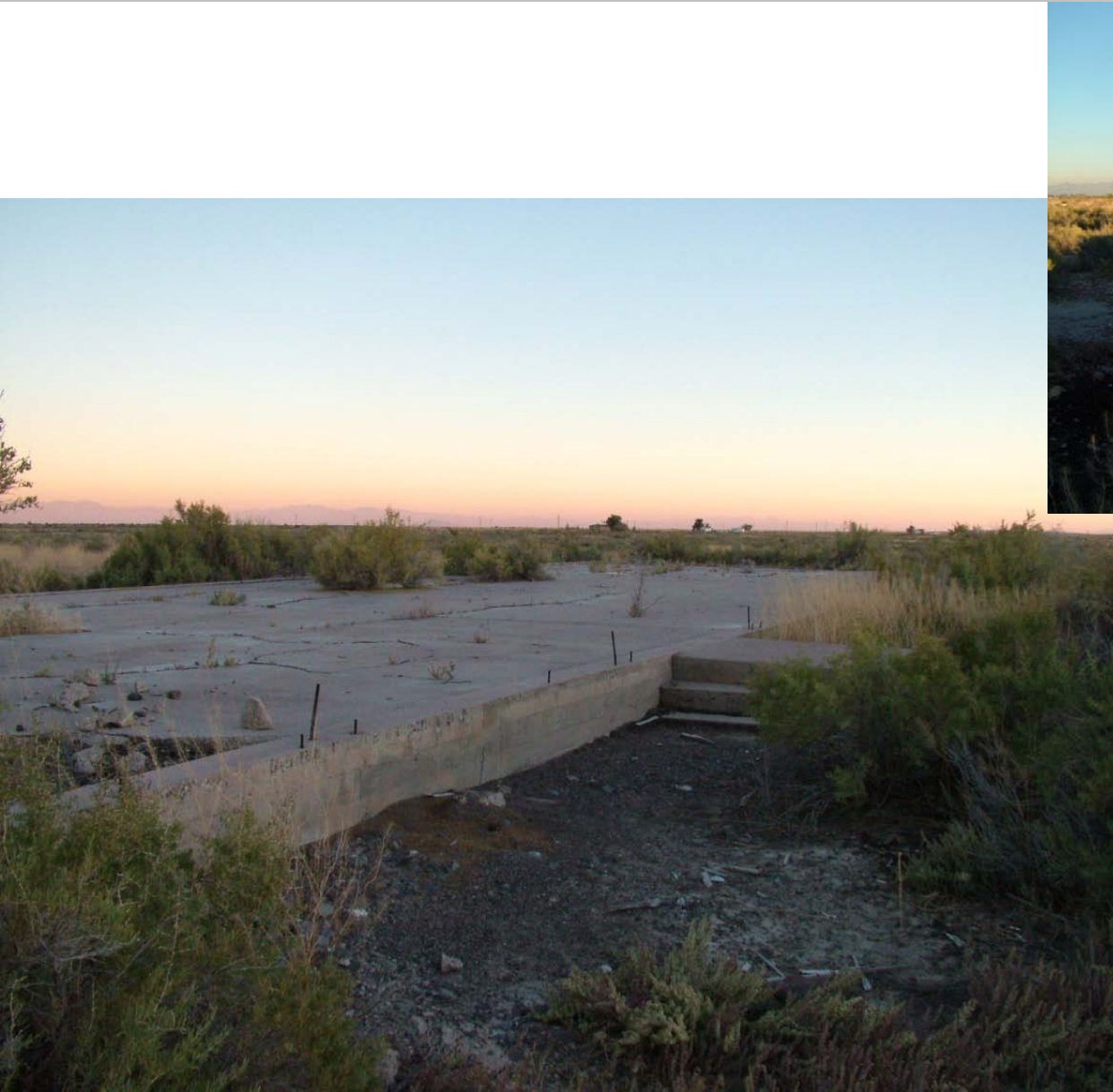
Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz)

Millard County, UT



Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz)

Millard County, UT



Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz)

Millard County, UT



Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz)

Millard County, UT



Heart Mountain, Relocation Center

Park County, WY



Heart Mountain, Relocation Center

Park County, WY



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



Colorado River Relocation Center (Poston)

La Paz County, AZ



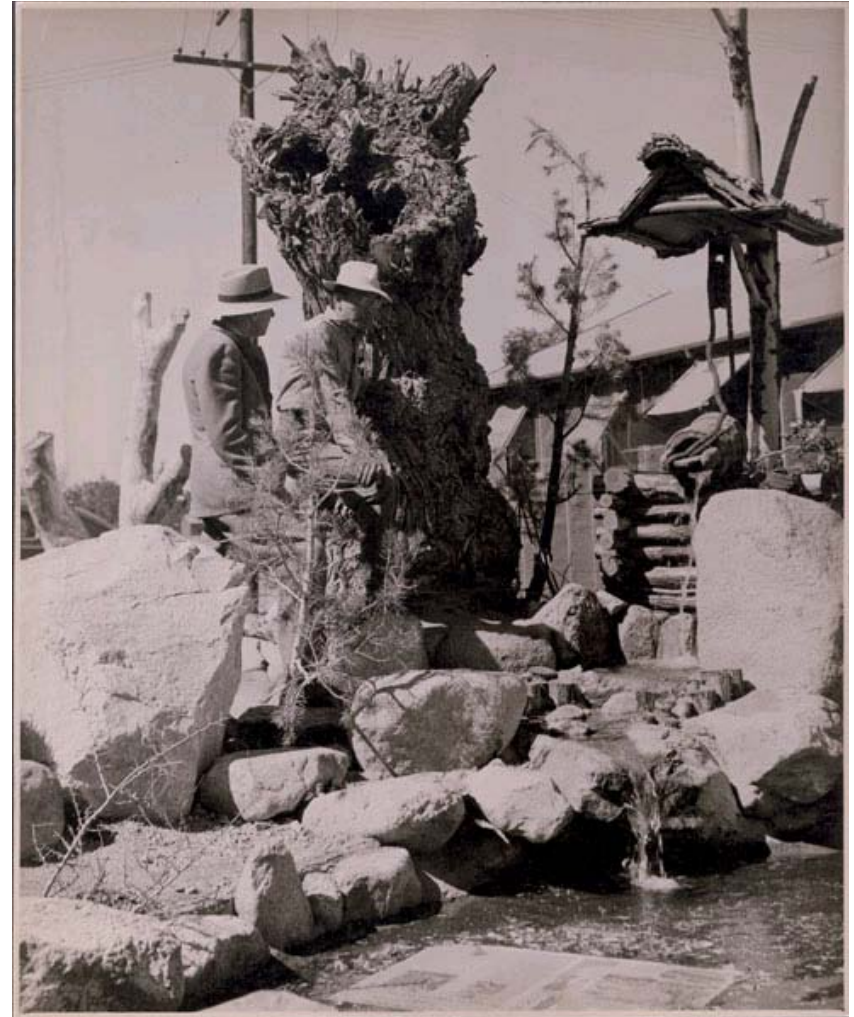
Manzanar Relocation Center

Inyo County, CA



Manzanar Relocation Center

Inyo County, CA



Manzanar Relocation Center

Inyo County, CA





**For more information, please
contact:**

Kara Miyagishima

Email: Kara_Miyagishima@nps.gov

Phone: 303-969-2885

National Park Service

12795 W. Alameda Parkway

Lakewood, CO 80228

G. YANO
Feb. 1943

*** Astrid Liverman – CO State Historic
Preservation Office**

Kat Vlahos – University of Colorado Denver

Abbey Christman – Colorado Preservation Inc.

Identifying Significance and Integrity in
Evocative Landscapes

RANCHES AS CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Astrid Liverman, Ph.D., National and State Register Coordinator, History Colorado

Ekaterini (Kat) Vlahos, Director of the Center of Preservation Research and Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Colorado Denver

Abbey Christman, Survey Director, Colorado Preservation, Inc.



Ranches as Cultural Landscapes

Nomination Know-How: Rural Historic Agricultural Landscapes

- *What is potentially within the National Register boundary?*
- *What about multiple Areas and Periods of Significance?*
- *What about building condition?*
- *What is the best research approach?*
- *What about continued use?*

Cottonwood Ranch, Wyoming

Source: William Henry Jackson Collection, History Colorado

What is potentially within the National Register boundary?

The full extent of extant landscape characteristics (with integrity) dating to the period of significance, or the fullest extent of the property with historic information potential

Include wind breaks, fencing, outbuildings, foot bridges, cow paths, road markers, gravestones, isolated vegetation, trail ruts, kitchen gardens, corrals, and...

Tree windbreak, near Longmont, c. 1900-1910
Source: Denver Public Library



Fruitful Legacy:

A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States,
with Technical Information for Registering Orchards
in the National Register of Historic Places



Orchards

Source: Denver Public Library



What about multiple Areas and Periods of Significance?

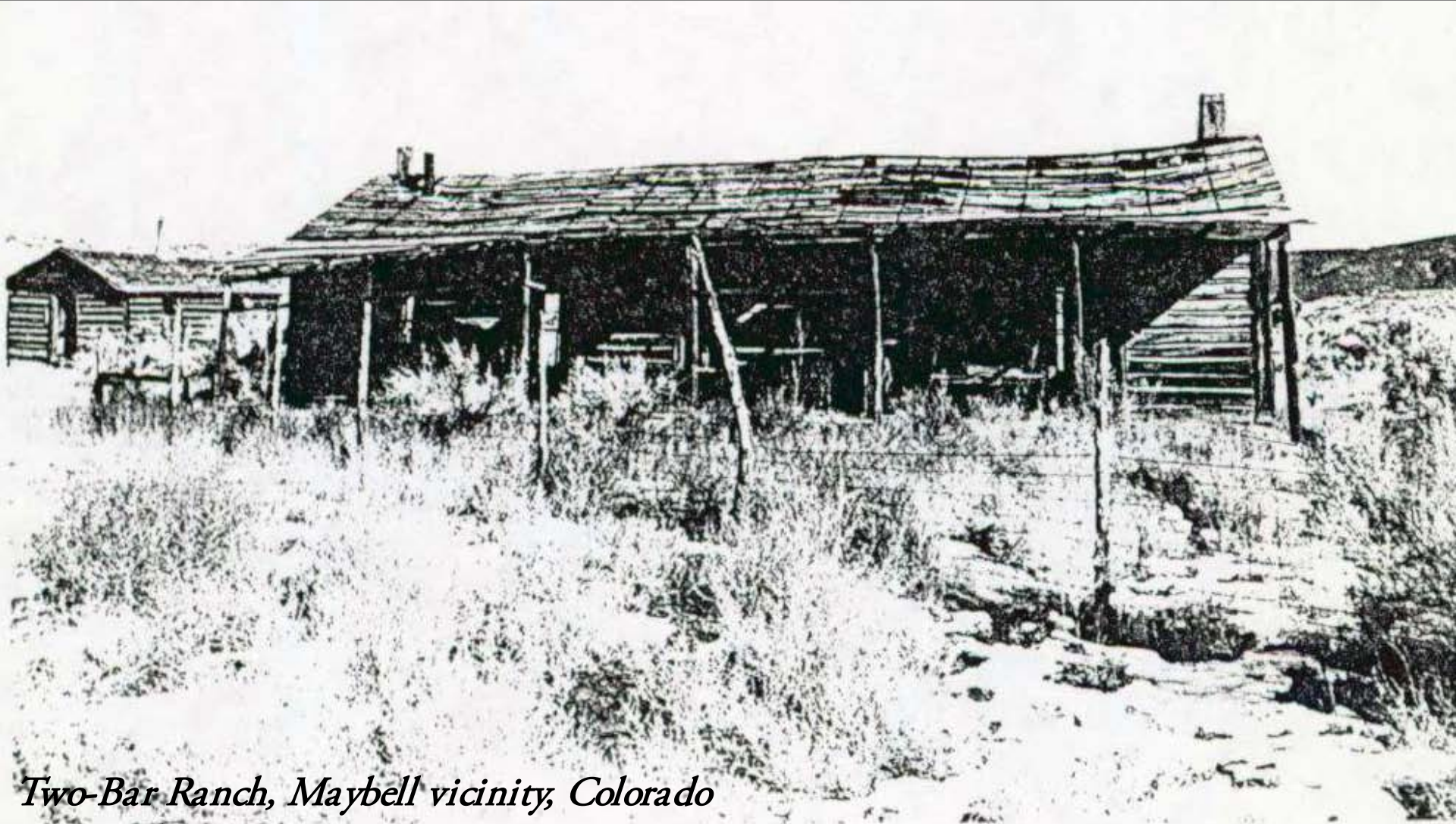
Source: OAHF

Provost Homestead – Herring Farm Rural Historic Landscape
Larimer County, Colorado (National Register 12/27/2010)

**Criterion A for Agriculture (1888-1935)*

**Criterion C for Architecture (1865-1958)*

*What about building condition?:
Deteriorated buildings and structures*



*Two-Bar Ranch, Maybell vicinity, Colorado
National Register 2/17/1978*

*What is the best research approach?:
Interdisciplinary Collaboration!*

- landscape architects
- landscape historians
- architectural historians
- cultural geographers
- plant ecologists
- architects
- archaeologists
- folklorists
- historians
- anthropologists
- specialists
- ...
- oral histories



Source: Buckwalter Collection, Denver Public Library/History Colorado

Historic Cultural Landscapes: Colorado Cultural Resources Inventory form

OAHP Site # _____

OAHP form
DRAFT Rev. 9/2011

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Historic Cultural Landscapes

This form, modeled on the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) Short Format History Template, is intended to aid in documenting the identification and evaluation of many types of historical landscapes in Colorado, including historic archaeological landscapes. For guidance on completing this form and the required accompanying documentation (maps, photos), please refer to the instructions at www.historycolorado.org and to the Colorado Cultural Resources Survey Manual at www.historycolorado.org. Prehistoric archaeological landscapes should be recorded on the OAHP Management Data Form (#1400) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410). Prehistoric archaeological landscapes should be recorded on the OAHP Management Data Form (#1400) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410). Prehistoric archaeological landscapes should be recorded on the OAHP Management Data Form (#1400) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410) and the appropriate component forms: Historic Linear Landscape Component Form (#1410).

IDENTIFICATION

Property name: _____
 Resource Count: ___ buildings ___ structures
 Ownership: federal state local
 Owner(s) contact info: _____

LOCATION

Street Address: _____
 Municipality: _____



Official eligibility determination (OAHP use only)

- Date _____ Initials _____
- _____ Determined Eligible- NR
 - _____ Determined Not Eligible- NR
 - _____ Determined Eligible- SR
 - _____ Determined Not Eligible- SR
 - _____ Need Data
 - _____ Eligible NR District – contributing
 - _____ Eligible NR District – noncontributing

Cultural Landscape Classification

Site or District
 Historic Designed Landscape
 or
 Historic Vernacular Landscape
 or
 Ethnographic Landscape

What about continued use?

Continuing or compatible
land uses and activities
enhance integrity of feeling
and association



*Lost Trail Station,
Creede vicinity,
Hinsdale County,
National Register
4/27/2011
Source: OAHP*

The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation
American Society of Landscape Architects
The Cultural Landscape Foundation
Vernacular Architecture Forum
The Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation, *Historic Landscape Resource Manual* (1999)
Charles A. Birnbaum, *Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes—Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* (Washington, D.C., National Park Service, 1994)
Denise P. Messick, J.W. Joseph, Ph.D., and Natalie P. Adams (New South Associates, Inc.), *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage—A Context* (Atlanta: Georgia Department of Natural Resources and Georgia Department of Transportation, 2001)
National Register Bulletins
Robert R. Page, et. al., *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998)
R. Laurie and Thomas H. Simmons, *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (approved January 28, 2000)
Christine Whitacre and R. Laurie Simmons, *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (approved March 15, 1991)
Deon Wolfenbarger, *Agricultural Resources of Boulder County* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (approved August 29, 2008)



Additional Resources

*Rourke Ranch Historic District,
La Junta Vicinity, National Register
9/21/2000*

Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States

Astrid Liverman – CO State Historic Preservation Office

* **Kat Vlahos – University of Colorado Denver**

Abbey Christman – Colorado Preservation Inc.

Identifying Significance and
Integrity in Evocative

**RANCHES AS CULTURAL
LANDSCAPES**

Ranches as Cultural Landscapes

Identifying Significance and Integrity in Evocative Landscapes



Photography: Cheryl Ungar

A cultural landscape shows the interaction and relationship of people and place over time.

Preservation Brief # 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, National Park Service (1994)



Medano Zapata Ranch

Research & Community Development

Ranch is transitioned to a non-profit conservation organization

Routt County

Survey and HABS/HALS documentation

Keeping working landscapes in the hands of the rancher

Purgatoire River Region Survey

Survey of cultural resources

Identify cultural resources on ranches in collaboration with owners

The Challenges

Increase public awareness for cultural landscapes

Deciding what to preserve and how to do it

Documenting disappearing historic landscapes

Finding new uses for ranches that can be saved

The Problem

Disappearance of our rural ag landscapes

Disappearance of our cultural resources

Challenges of documenting rural landscapes

Why is this important?

Loss of open space

Loss of a part of our history

Loss of a quality and way of Life

Loss of scenic and cultural landscapes

Loss of local jobs and community businesses

No Farms No Food™

www.farmland.org


American Farmland Trust

1-800-431-1499

SXT

One solution to the problem

Identify, document, interpret and organize historic resources to guide preservation efforts.

The Landscapes



The Ranch

Single ranch with historic headquarter(s) vs

Ranch composed of many historic homesteads

The Team

Professional survey team vs

Graduate students in university setting

The Documentation

Traditional documentation vs

High tech digital scanning

Overall Project Goals and Outcomes

Preservation

as ruin . as rehab . as landscape

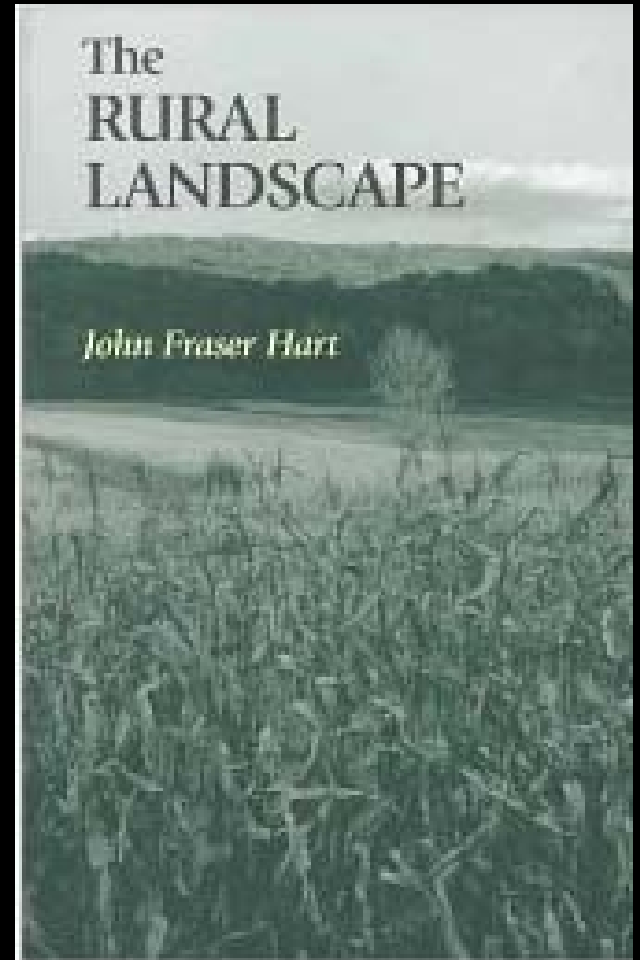
How do we identify critical
components of rural landscapes?

Key components that “shape the place”

1) the land

2) the buildings and structures
that people added

3) the plants and vegetation
that cover the area.



36 Preservation Briefs

Technical Preservation Services
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Protecting Cultural Landscapes Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA

- » [Developing a Strategy and Seeking Assistance](#)
- » [Preservation Planning for Cultural Landscapes](#)
- » [Developing a Historic Preservation Approach and Treatment Plan](#)
- » [Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan and Implementation Strategy](#)
- » [Recording Treatment Work and Future Research Recommendations](#)
- » [Summary](#)
- » [Selected Reading](#)



NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

Technical information on the the National Register of Historic Places:
survey, evaluation, registration, and preservation of cultural resources



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register, History and Education

Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes



Case Study • Medano-Zapata Ranch

Research & Community Development

Ranch is transitioned to a non-profit conservation organization



Photography: Cheryl Ungar

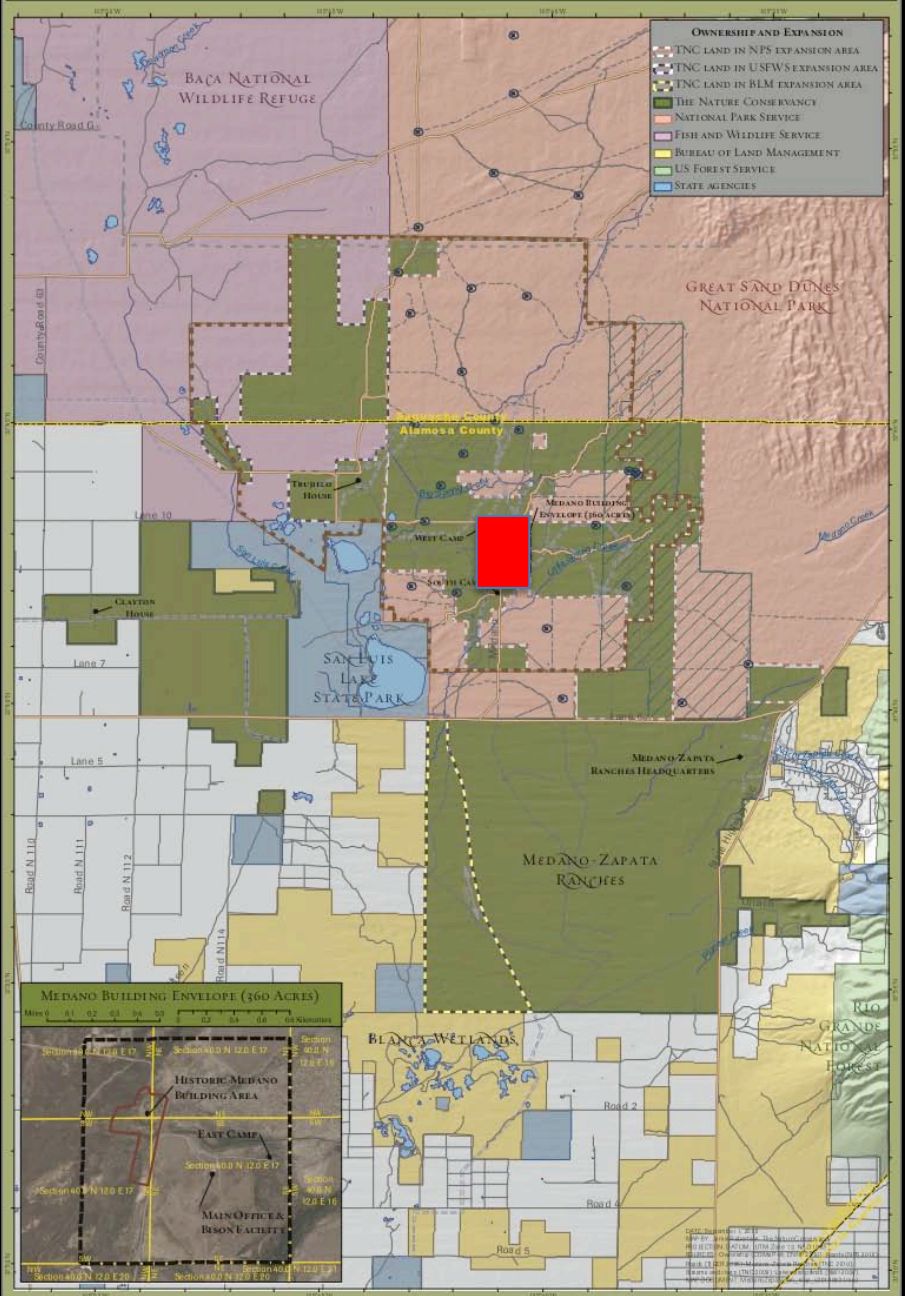
Processes

- Land uses and activities
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Cultural traditions

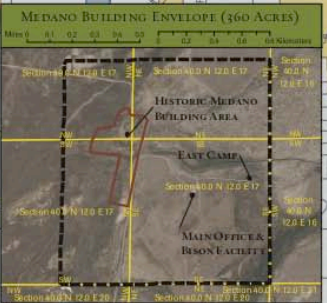




- GPSA Viewing site
- Water tower
- NPS District Learning area
- Historic Medicine Building Area
- Baca Ranch (historic)
- County Road
- Woods and Highways
- Local roads
- 2-track and roads
- Ditches
- Streams and rivers
- Lakes and ponds



- #### OWNERSHIP AND EXPANSION
- TNC LAND IN NPS EXPANSION AREA
 - TNC LAND IN USEWS EXPANSION AREA
 - TNC LAND IN BLM EXPANSION AREA
 - THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
 - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 - FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 - BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 - US FOREST SERVICE
 - STATE AGENCIES



DATE: 08/11/15
 PREPARED BY: [unclear]
 PROJECT: ALAMOSA COUNTY GREAT SAND DUNES CONSERVATION AREA
 SCALE: 1:110,000
 DATA SOURCES: [unclear]

Physical Components

- Circulation networks
- Boundary demarcations
- Vegetation related to land use
- Buildings, structures, and objects
- Clusters
- Archeological sites
- Small-scale elements

Components of a Cultural Landscape

- Topography
- View sheds
- Vegetation
- Buildings and structures
- Water features
- Circulation features
- Furnishings

Defining the Edges

- Historic legal boundaries
- Boundary demarcation
- Rights-of-way
- Natural features
- Changes in nature of development or spatial organization
- Edges of new development
- Current legal boundaries
- Lines drawn along or between fixed points
- Long-standing vegetation

Partner: The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy's mission is to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.

How can one document, interpret, **organize and manage** an existing inventory of data, including but not limited to historic maps, photographs, written reports, journal entries and drawings to reveal the story of a place and to guide preservation efforts?

How can one use a multitude of resources and materials available, combined with new technologies, to reveal the traces of the past and **tell a narrative** – a story of place ?

Case Study • Routt County



Develop survey and HABS/HALS documentation of ranches in the county.

Develop an ag historic context for the county.

HRC! Barns Etc! Working Partners

Historic Routt County!

Individual Ranchers and Property Owners

City of Steamboat Springs

Yampa Valley Land Trust

Community Agriculture Alliance



Private Ranch Sales Over 400 Acres Between 1990-2001

Summary of Owners

Total Acres	243,331	
Traditional Rancher	17,520	7%
Part-Time Ranchers	2,072	1%
Amenity Buyer	156,203	64%
Developers	17,716	7%
Investors	25,802	11%
Corporations	14,292	6%
Conservation Orgs	1,281	1% +
Other	2,809	1%
Unclassified	5,636	2%

Process

- 1) Identify the Community Stakeholders
- 2) Identify Properties for Survey
- 3) Identify the Survey Team
- 4) Develop Historic Context
- 5) Develop documentation - HABS/HALS
- 6) Local Designation

Identify the community stakeholders



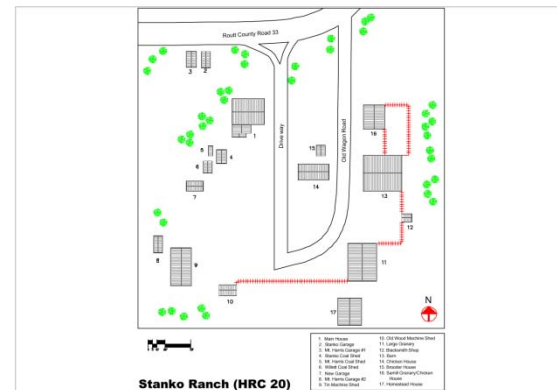
Key property owners selected throughout the county



Identify properties for survey



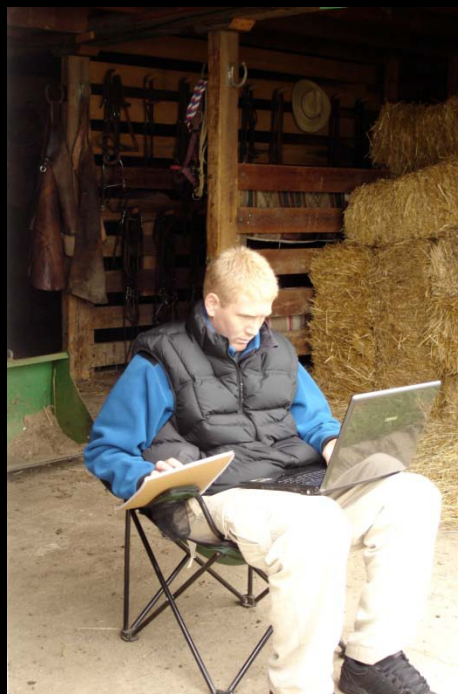
Identify the survey team

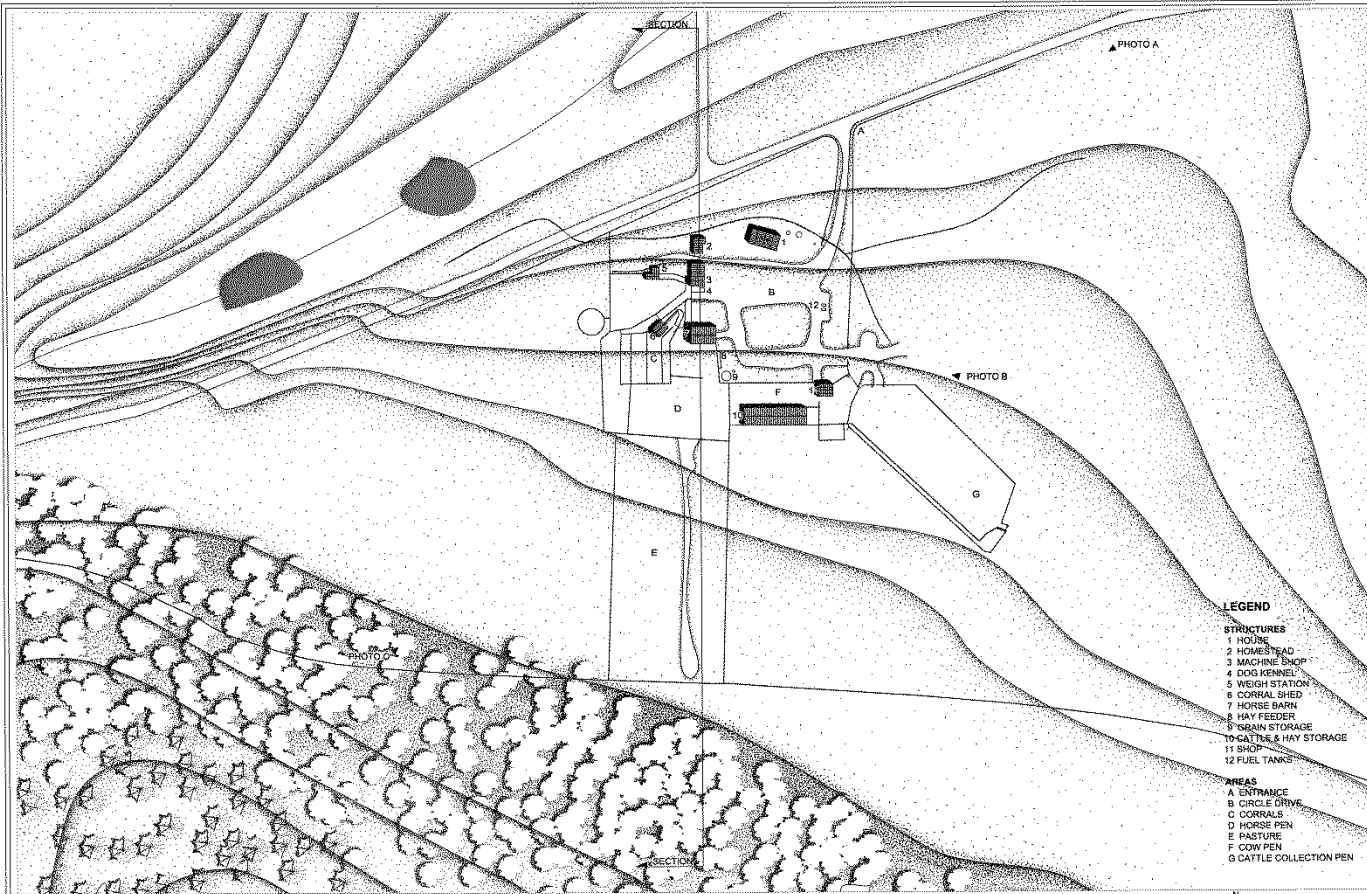


Develop historic context



Develop documentation – Surveys and HABS/HALS





LEGEND

- STRUCTURES**
- 1 HOUSE
 - 2 HOMESTEAD
 - 3 MACHINE SHOP
 - 4 DOG KENNEL
 - 5 WEIGH STATION
 - 6 CORRAL SHED
 - 7 HORSE BARN
 - 8 HAY FEEDER
 - 9 GRAIN STORAGE
 - 10 CATTLE & HAY STORAGE
 - 11 SHOP
 - 12 FUEL TANKS
- AREAS**
- A ENTRANCE
 - B CIRCLE DRIVE
 - C CORRALS
 - D HORSE PEN
 - E PASTURE
 - F COW PEN
 - G CATTLE COLLECTION PEN

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1"=100'-0"



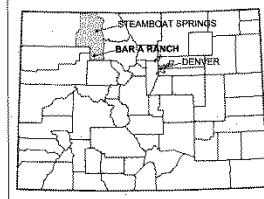
SITE SECTION

SCALE 1"=100'-0"

STERNER (BAR A) RANCH

The Sterner (Bar A) Ranch is located in southwest Routt County in Northwestern Colorado. To the west of the ranch lies the Flat Tops Wilderness Area, and Five Pine Mesa is situated directly to the north. Surrounding the ranch are native and agricultural grasslands. Aspen groves, as well as lodge pole pine and Douglas fir forests, border the complex to south. The ranch is historically known as the Fleher and Sterner Ranch and was settled in the 1880's. Initially it was owned by the Sterner Family.

The Bar A Ranch encompasses 13,000 acres, 12,200 of which are contiguous, and manages approximately 500 head of cattle annually. The first homestead structures, constructed in the early 1880's, still stand today and are in excellent condition. The Sterner homestead house, which now functions as a sunhouse, the log barn and tack house, and the large log barn all rest on their original sites and represent early vernacular architecture of Colorado.



BAR A RANCH, ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO



PHOTO A: VIEW OF RANCH FROM EAST



PHOTO B: VIEW OF RANCH FROM EAST

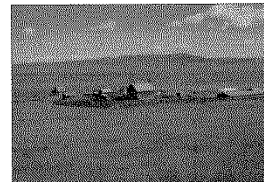


PHOTO C: VIEW OF RANCH FROM WEST

Agricultural Context of Routt County

Researched and compiled by Laureen Lafferty Schaffer

for Historic Routt County, Assistant Professor Ekaterini Vlachos at the University of Colorado at Denver, College of Architecture and Planning, and the City of Steamboat Springs

With financial support from the Colorado Historical Society, the State Historical Fund, the City of Steamboat Springs, and the Program in Western Lands, Resources and Development at the University of Colorado at Denver in the College of Architecture and Planning

December 2000, updated December 2005

Summary *the landscape is always changing*

- *Be comprehensive* both in documentary research and site observations
- *Develop or use the statement of historic contexts* as a guide for identifying historic properties and judging what features require the greatest attention and contribute most to historic significance
- *Be well equipped* with knowledge of historic area and field tools for documentation
- *Be sensitive* to ongoing rural activities and rights of property owners
- *Listen* to the people who know the landscape
- *Keep careful records* of photographs, maps, notes, ideas, sources and thoughts

The only proper way to learn about and understand the landscape is to live in it, look at it, think about it, explore it, ask questions about it, contemplate it, and speculate about it. It emphasizes things anyone can see, the vernacular, common, ordinary, everyday things of the people who live on the land, because these things make the landscape what it is. *John Fraser Hart*

Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States

Astrid Liverman – CO State Historic Preservation Office

Kat Vlahos – University of Colorado Denver

* **Abbey Christman – Colorado Preservation Inc.**

**Identifying Significance and
Integrity in Evocative**

**RANCHES AS CULTURAL
LANDSCAPES**



SURVEYING RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Rural Resources Surveys- Baca and Phillips Counties

- Included all unincorporated areas
- Drove every road and inventoried all sites with buildings more than 50 years old
- Followed countywide reconnaissance with intensive survey of representative sites
- Produced brochure and web pages with information on each county's historic resources

What's next: MPDF for
Agricultural Resources in
Northeast Colorado



Purgatoire River Region Survey

- Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey primarily on private lands
- Working with ranchers in Otero, Las Animas, and Huerfano Counties to document historic sites on land threatened by expansion of Pinon Canon Maneuver Site
- Architectural and Archaeological survey

What's next: MPDF for Homesteading Resources in the Purgatoire River Region



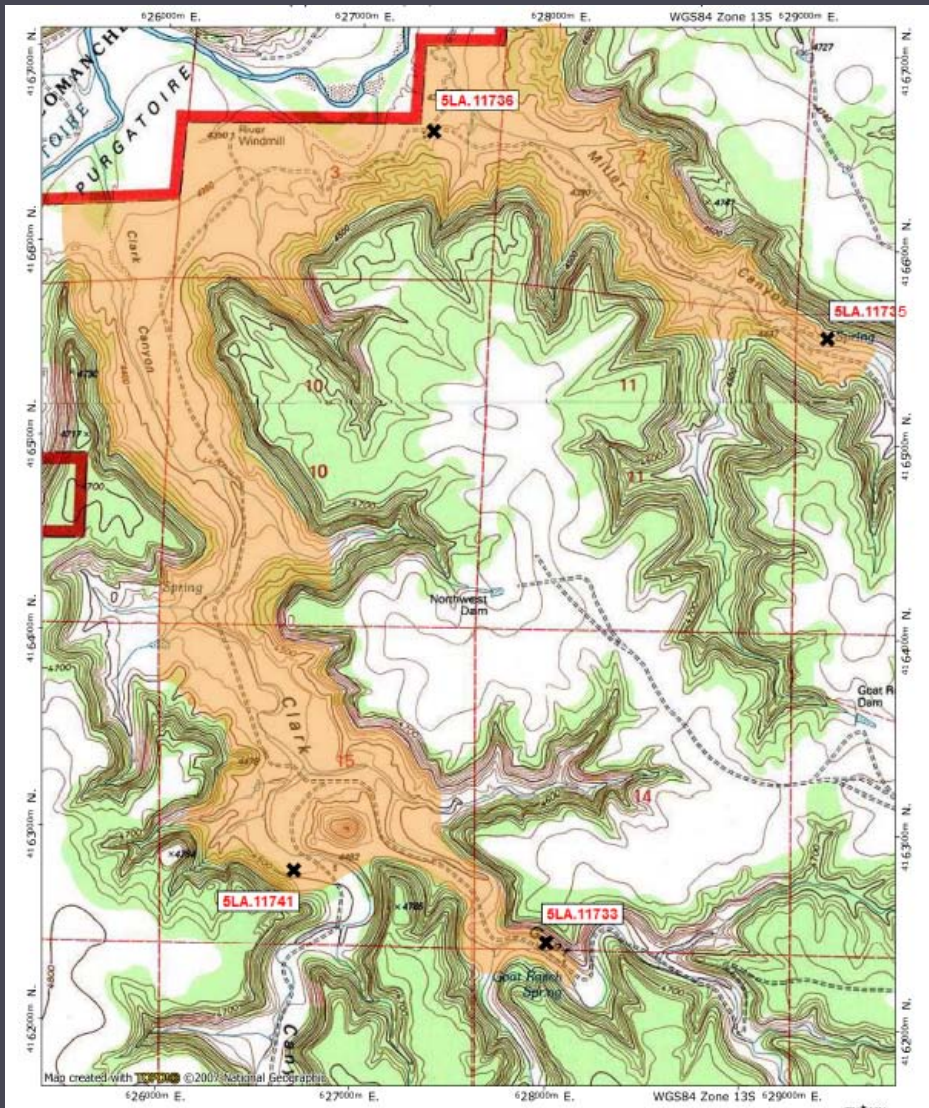
Boundaries

Looking beyond the buildings





Boundaries can be based on historic land ownership or current crop patterns



Natural features such as canyons can also create boundaries

Layers of Significance

Can the evolution of a property be part of its significance?

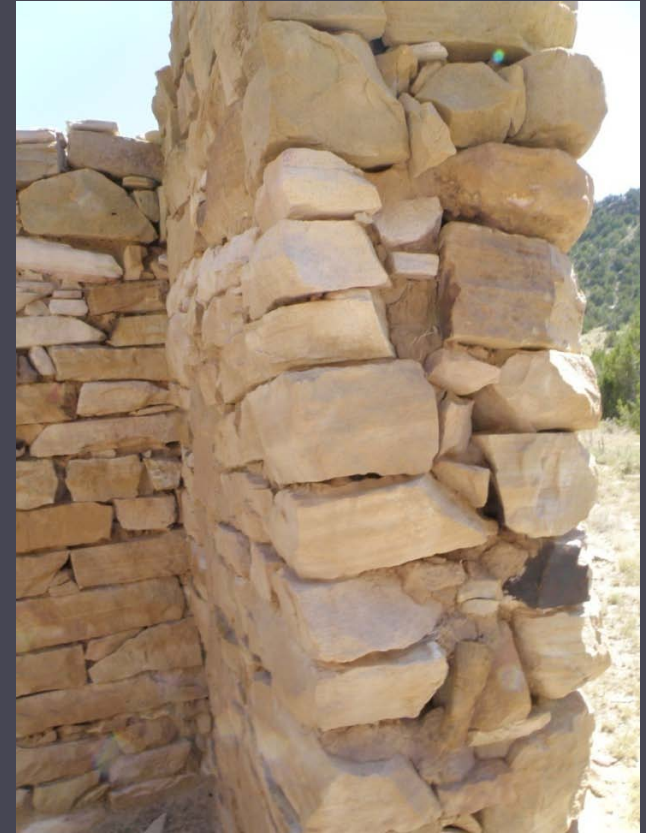
Layers of history: ruins of abandoned homesteads now part of cattle ranches



Ruins

Can a building be architecturally significant if it's missing a roof?

Traditional construction methods- locally quarried sandstone with adobe mortar



Regional building types- dugouts



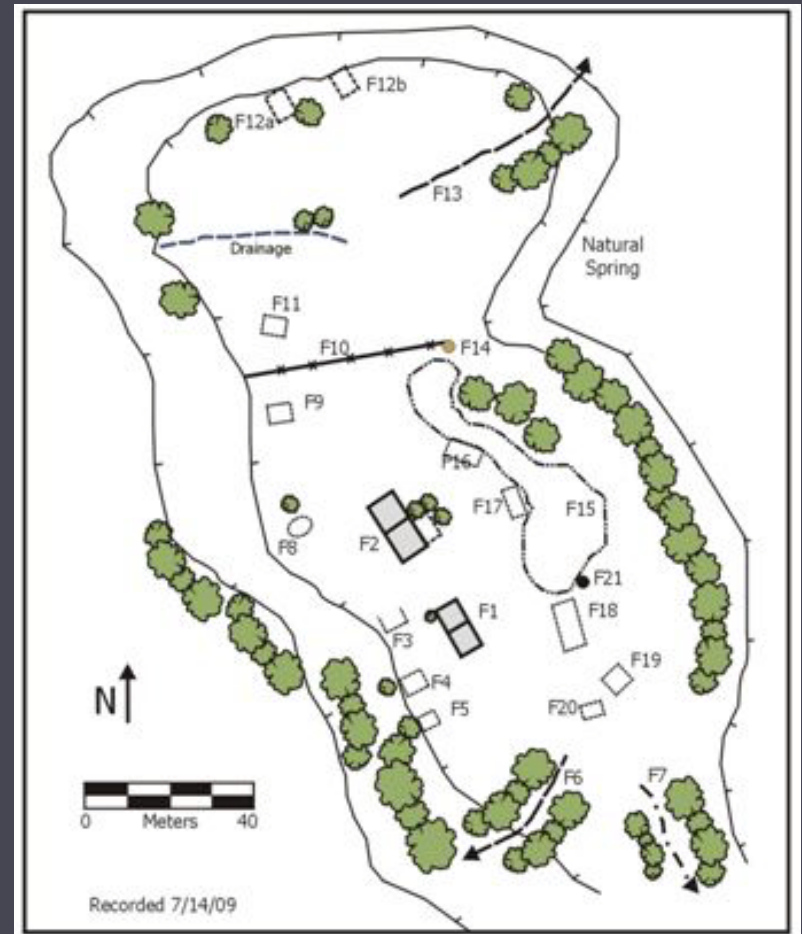
Traditional cultural features such as New Mexican corner fireplaces



Architecture that incorporates the landscape



Layout of homestead complexes



Multi-disciplinary approach

Combining architectural survey with historical archaeology

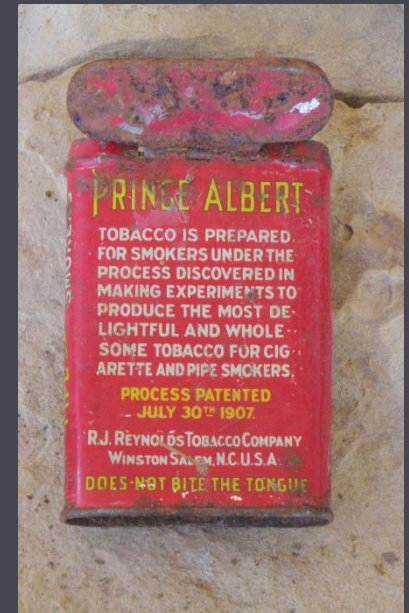
Combining Architectural and Archaeological Survey

- Traditional or frontier architecture can be very difficult to date. Material culture artifacts can help determine when a homestead was constructed as well as when it was abandoned.
- Archaeologists are skilled at evaluating foundations, depressions, and surrounding landscape features
- Material culture of a site may also indicate site uses not in official records



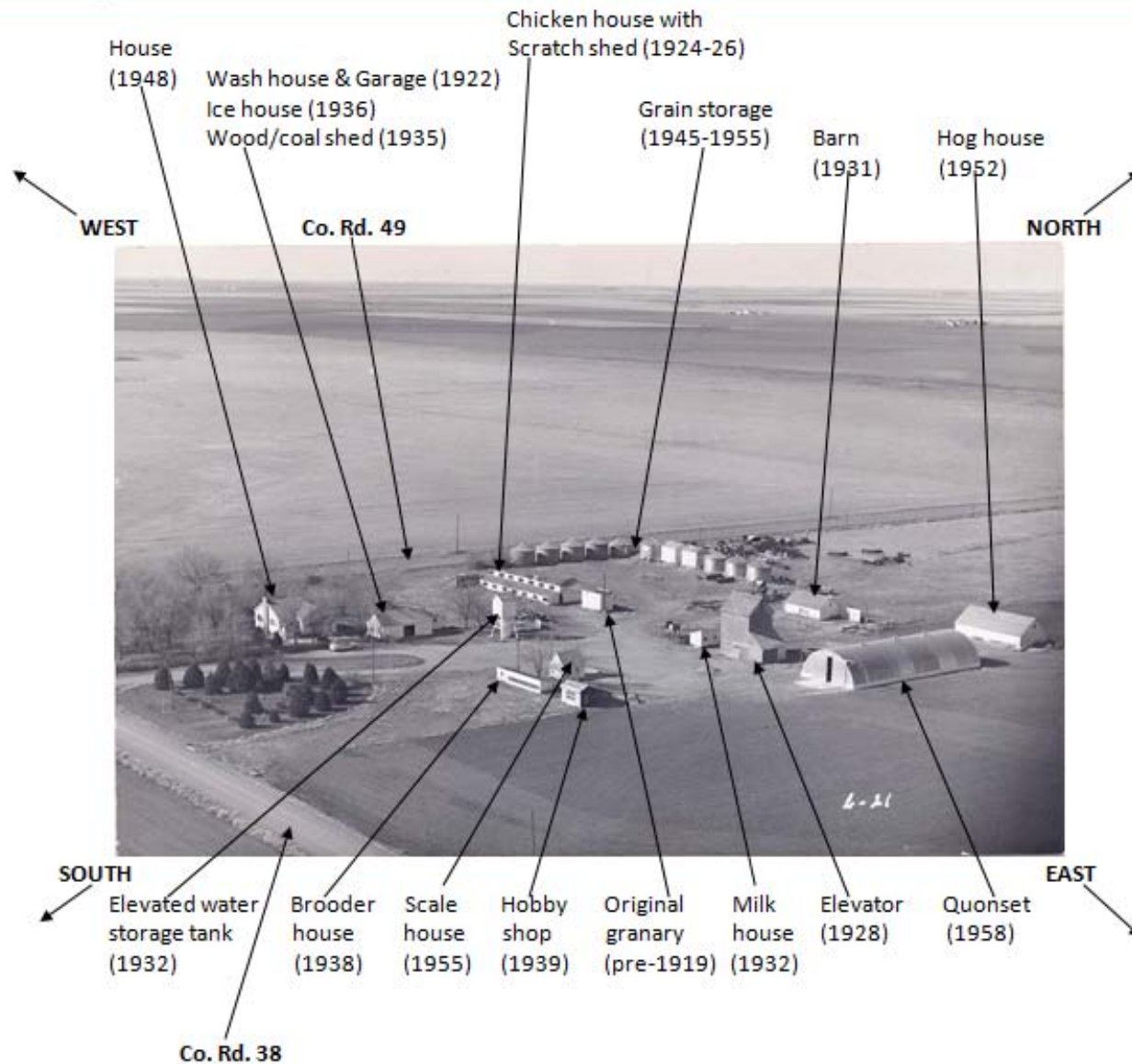
The Allen Mayes Homestead was patented in 1923, but the site includes late nineteenth century artifacts.

Material Culture of Homesteading



Working Landscapes and Continued use

How do you evaluate a landscape that is still evolving?



Farm buildings reflect changes in farm technology



Farm buildings are often moved or converted



Elevator and grain bins installed in barn



Barn converted to elevator



Methodist tabernacle to sheep barn



Barns moved from one farm to another



Schoolhouse to farm hand housing



Hog barn converted to grain storage

Buildings no longer in use soon disappear



Researching rural landscapes

How do I figure out who lived here?

Public records

- Homestead patent information available via General Land Office records website at www.glorerecords.blm.gov
- Census information available online through ancestry.com
- Homestead testimony available from the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

Pueblo 021888

4-1009-R.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Pueblo, Colorado, has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of **Charles E. Coy** has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section seven, the west half of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section eight, the north half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section eighteen in Township thirty-one south of Range fifty-eight west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado, containing three hundred twenty acres,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Woodrow Wilson**,

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, in the District of Columbia, the EIGHTEENTH

(SEAL) day of JULY in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and NINETEEN and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and FORTY-FOURTH.

By the President: *Woodrow Wilson*

By *E. D. Bouldin, Assistant*, Secretary.

E. D. Samar
Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number 698929

4-1011

Charles E. Coy Homestead

From GLO records:

- Received title to 320 acres under the Enlarged Homestead Act in 1919
- Received title to an additional 320 acres under the Stock Raising Act in 1922

From Census records:

- Charles E. Coy was born in 1877 in Missouri. His father was a farmer. Charles' wife Virlea was also from Missouri. The couple had three daughters, all born in Colorado. Before homesteading, the family lived in Trinidad where Charles was a merchant of second hand goods.

From Homestead testimony:

- The original homestead complex consisted of a two-room stone house, a one-room bunk house, a stable, a smokehouse, a chicken house, a spring house, and a corral.
- Charles tried planting many different crops (cane, corn, rye, wheat, sudan grass, millet, potatoes, barley, beans, milo, broomcorn) but the majority failed.



Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States

Steve Hart— Colorado School of Mines

Identifying Significance and
Integrity in Evocative
Landscapes

**BARIUM MINES: LOST
LANDSCAPES OF COLORADO**

Colorado's ‘Lost’ Radium
Boom: Early 20th Century
Mining and Processing
Landscapes on the Colorado
Plateau and in Denver

Stephen Hart and Eric Twitty

October 2011

Cultural Landscapes

- Size - vary from small gardens to national parks of several thousand acres (*my underlines*)
- Character - range from designed to vernacular, rural to urban, and agricultural to industrial
- Examples - estate gardens, cemeteries, farms, quarries, mills, nuclear test sites, suburbs, and abandoned settlements
- Conclusion - many landscapes have historic value and merit documentation and recognition

(Source: NPS 2005)

Rural Historic Landscape

- Historic geographical area used by people
- Shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention
- Possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features. (*my underlines*)

(Source: NPS 1999)

Rural Historic Landscapes

May include:

- *Industry (including mining and milling)*
- *Transportation systems*

“Mining properties may include not only the most prominent mining structures, but also the communities shaped as a result of the mining activity and the surrounding land covered by related mining claims and containing historic shafts, tunnels, pits, and tailings.”

May be listed in the National Register as:

- *Sites or*
- *Historic districts*

(Source: NPS 1999)

Uranium Mining Landscapes

- “Concise areas in western Montrose and San Miguel counties that experienced uranium mining certainly fit the definition.
- “Groups of individual resources such as mines, millsites, and mining camps will constitute most uranium mining landscapes.
- “The specific type of uranium mining landscape will then be defined by the dominant or most numerous resources.”

(Source: Twitty 2008)

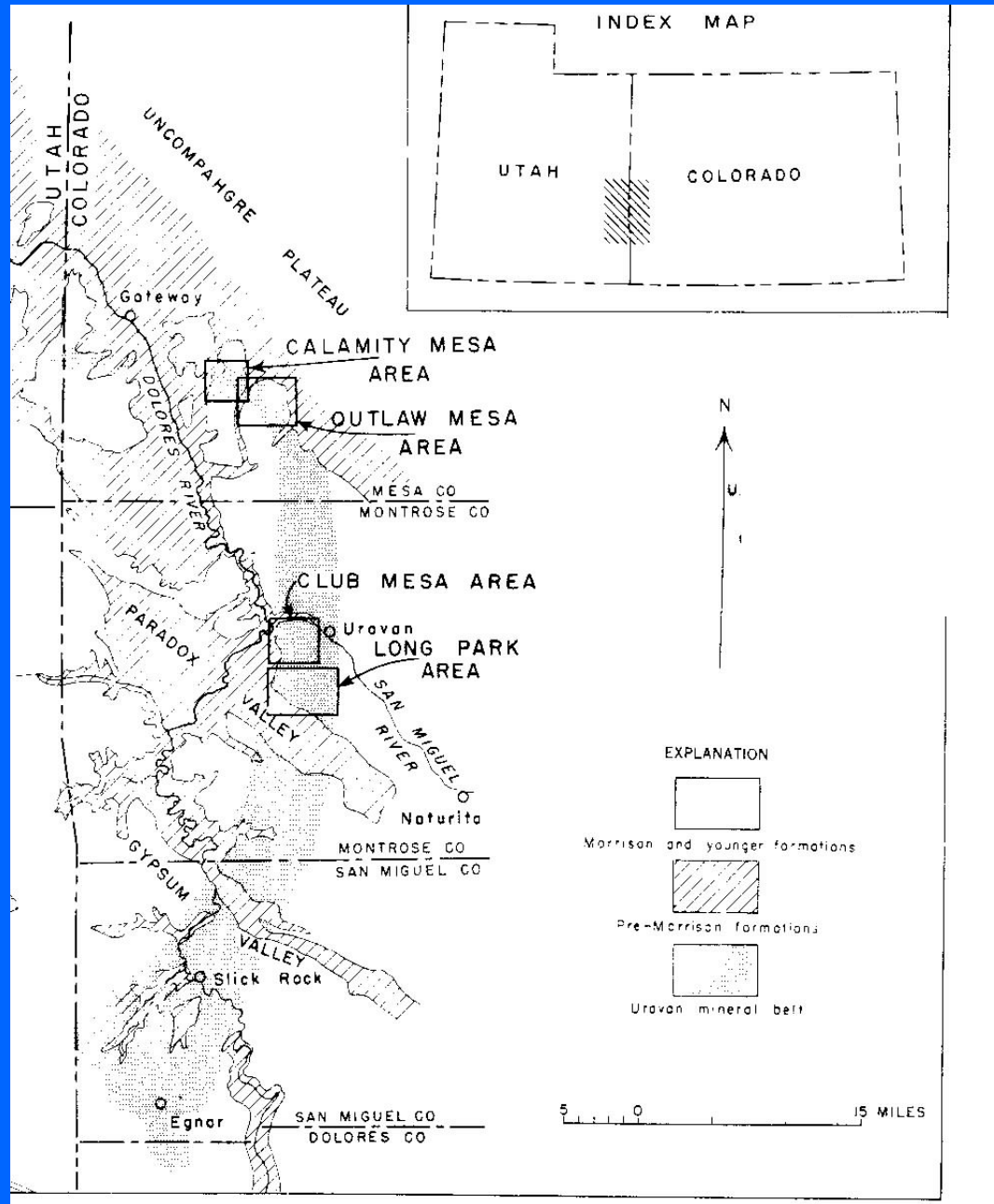
1898 – Discovery of Radium



- Mme. Marie Curie isolated radium from Austrian pitchblende ore
- Samples of yellow ore sent from Montrose, CO to France
- Ore named “carnotite” after French Inspector of Mines Adolphe Carnot
- 1898-1916 – radium used for medical, not military, purposes

Uravan Mineral Belt (shaded area)

Mineral belt became center of U.S. radium industry after 1900



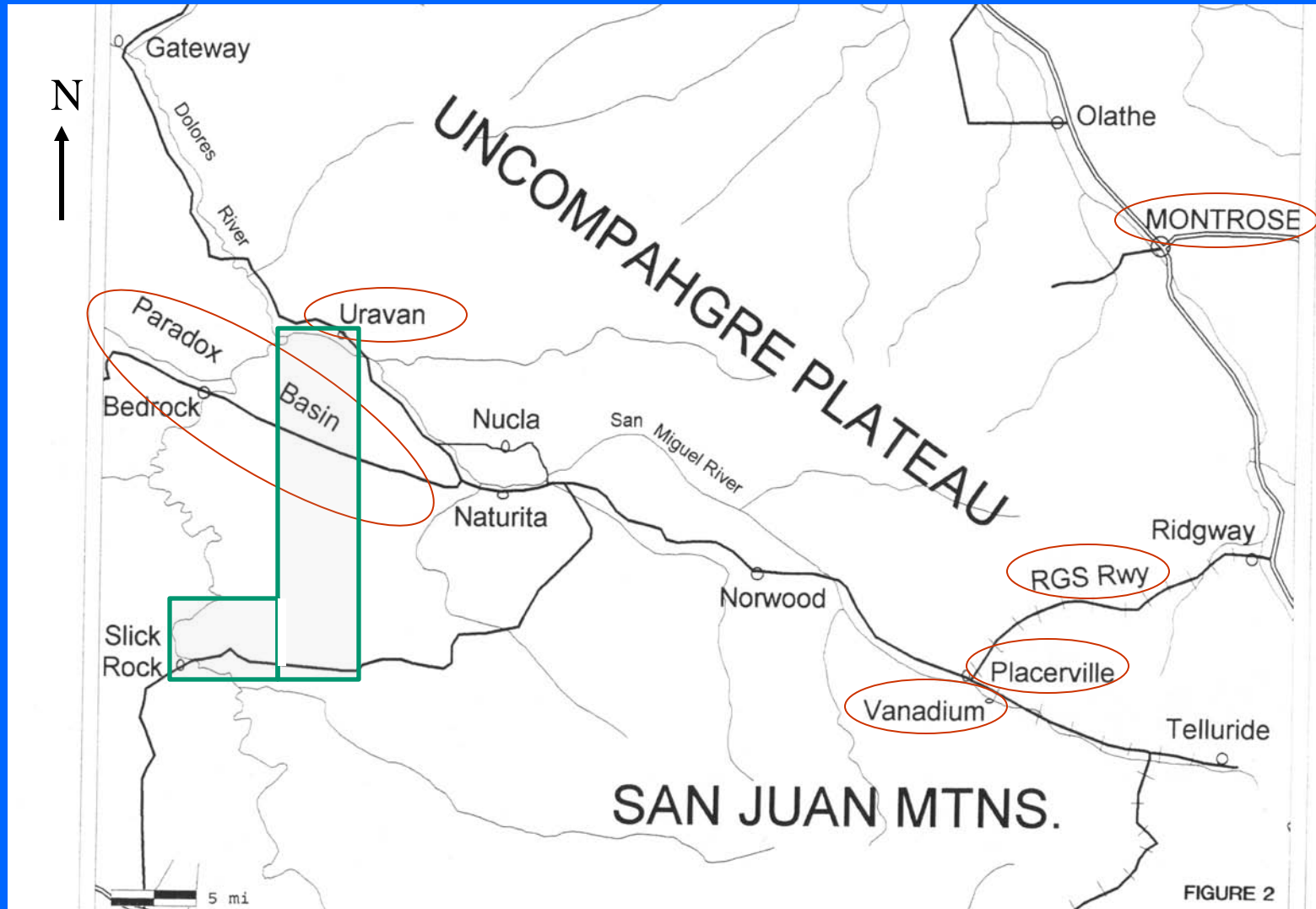
Uravan Belt Mining “Booms”

Period of Significance	Timeframe	Principal Theme
First ★	1898-1905	First uranium mining and milling, and beginning of industry. Uranium produced for its radium content.
Second ★	1906-1922	First vanadium mining and milling. Uranium and vanadium boom. Vanadium produced as steel alloy, uranium for its radium content.
Third	1935-1940	Revival of vanadium mining.
Fourth	1941-1945	Vanadium produced as weapons-grade steel alloy. Uranium secretly produced for Manhattan Project nuclear program.
Fifth	1946-1963	Vanadium produced for weapons and consumer goods. Uranium produced for Cold War nuclear weapons programs.
Sixth	1974-1980	Vanadium produced for consumer goods. Uranium produced for nuclear power.

★ Periods of Significance included in this presentation

(Source: Twitty 2008)

Historic Radium Mining Region



Paradox Valley (or “Paradox Basin”)



Photo looking east from west end of valley

Rail Transportation



Mining equipment arrives
at Placerville depot

Standard Chemical Co.
tank car at Placerville



Road Transportation



Leaving Placerville
for Uravan - only 56
miles to go!

Bagged radium
ore at Long
Park ready for
shipment by
mule train



Radium/Vanadium Mines



1915 radium miner pointing out radioactive carbonized log in NRI Long Park mine

Miners working in Primos vanadium mine near Newmire

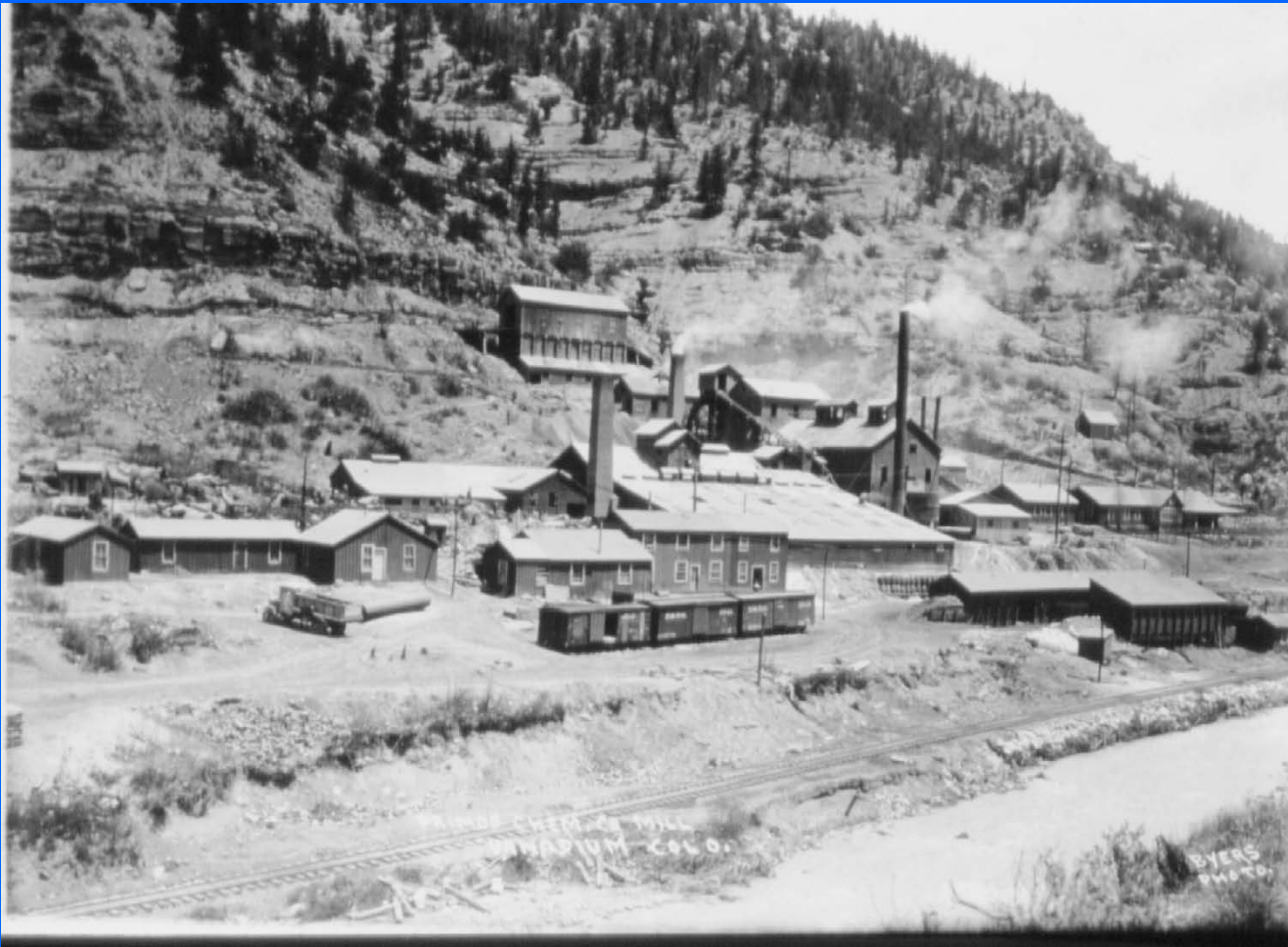


NRI Long Park Radium Mill – 1915



10 tons per day; milled ore packed in 100-lb burlap bags

Primos Vanadium Mill



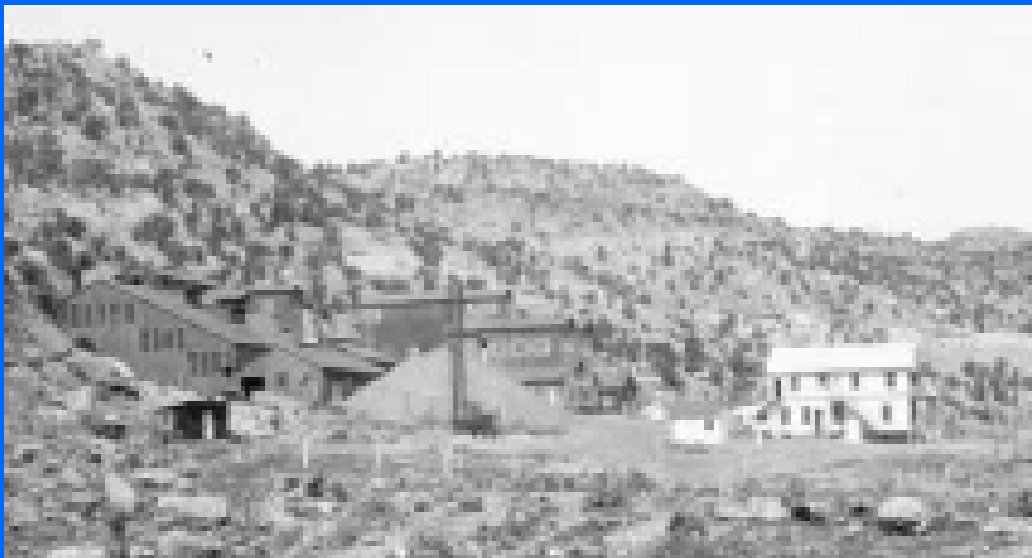
- Primos Chemical Co. built mill at Newmire in 1910
- Town name changed to “Vanadium”

San Miguel River and RGS Railway in foreground

Uravan – 1918

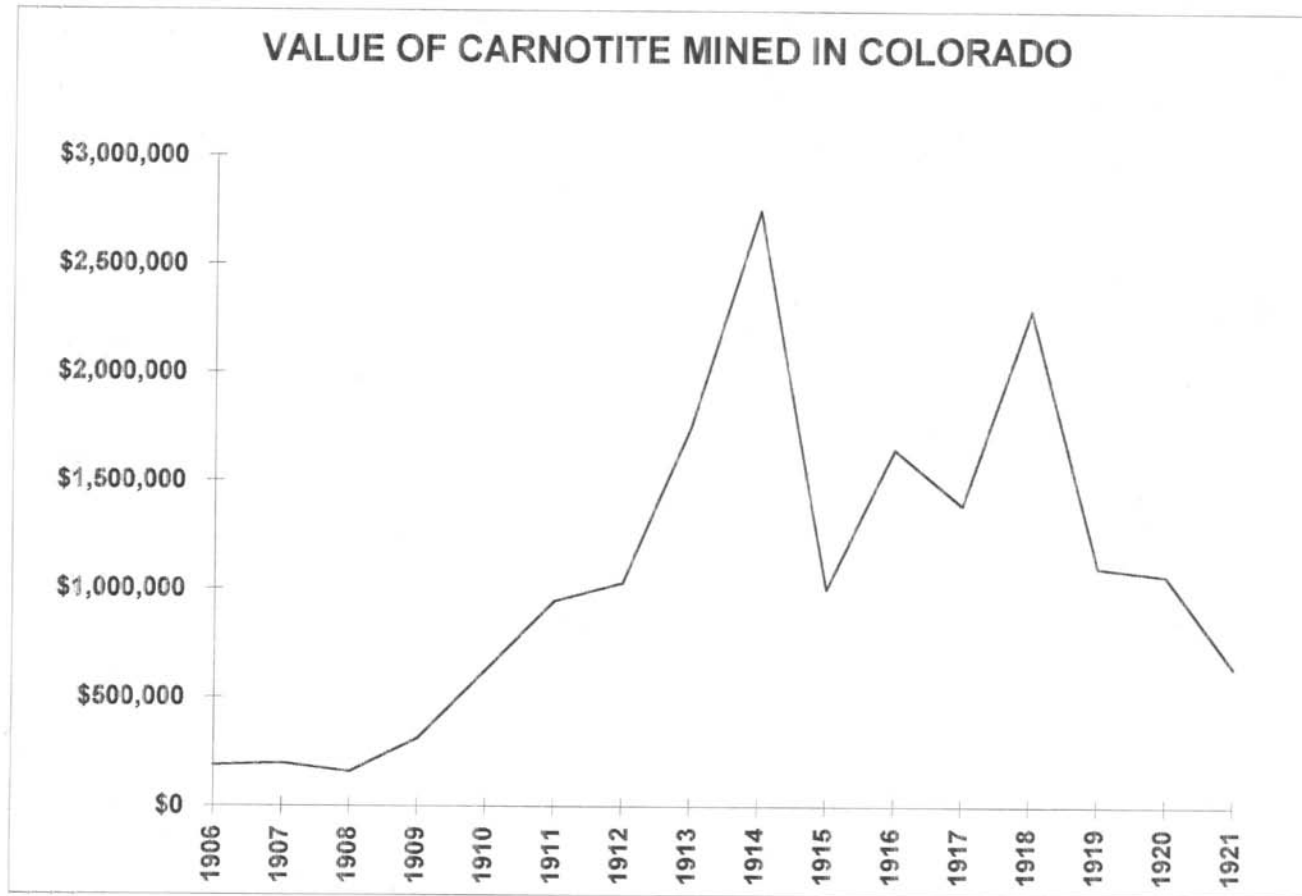


- Standard Chem. Co. of PA started company camp on San Miguel River in 1912



- Built Joe Jr. Mill, boarding house, livery stable, etc.

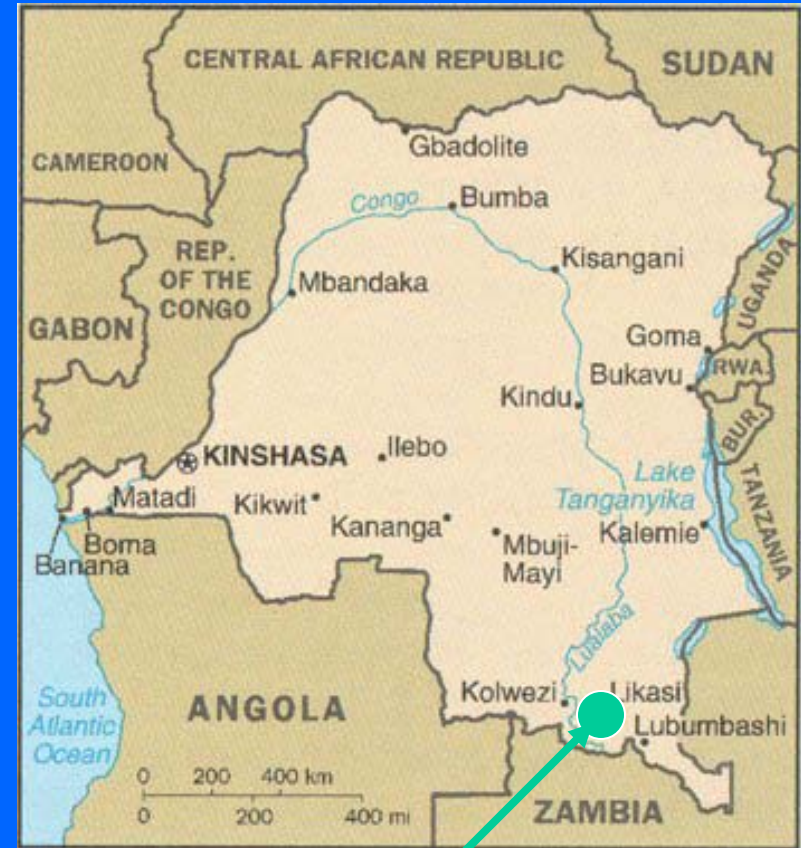
Colorado Radium Production



1914 peak for medical use; 1918 peak for military use

Radium Bust – 1923

- 1914 - uranium found in Belgian Congo (kept secret from Germans)
- 1921 - discovery revealed:
 - Carnotite = 1-3% U_3O_8
 - Congo ore = $>25\%$ U_3O_8
- 1922 - \$2 million/oz Ra dropped by $>50\%$
- 1923 - Miners left Paradox Valley

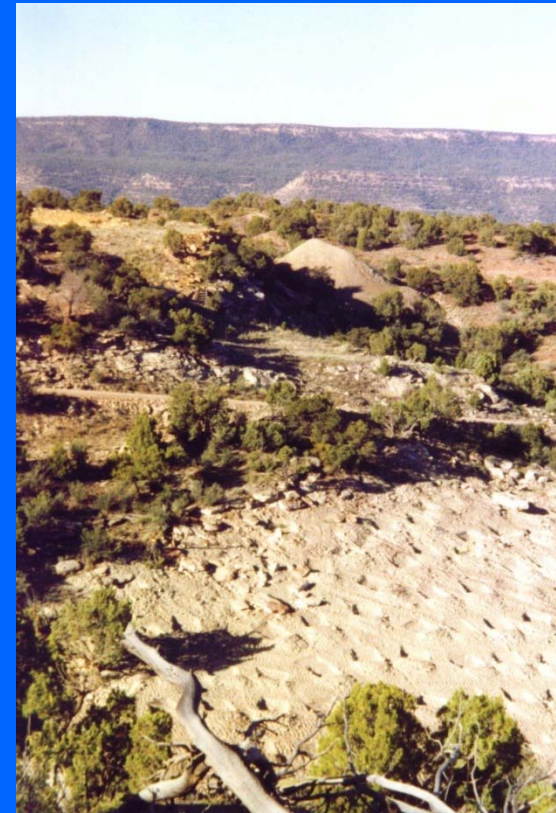


Shinkolobwe Mine

Uravan Mineral Belt Today



- 1979 – Three-Mile Island plant accident caused uranium bust
- 1990s – Primos vanadium mill groundwater cleaned up by EPA
- 1990s-2000s – CO MLRD and BLM sealed uranium mines; are sensitive to historic resources



Long Park mine after
MLRD closure

UMETCO Cleanup – 1983-Present



1994 - State landmarked Uravan rec. center and boarding house; 2 bldgs were all that remained of Uravan in 1999 photo

1999 - 1912 Uravan buildings were repaired using Colorado Historical Fund money



Landmarking is NOT Preservation!



On February 13, 2007, UMETCO burned down 1912 Uravan boarding house and rec. hall due to cost to restore!

Now Only Scattered Buildings Remain from Radium Boom



Several Radium Luminous Co. cabins still stand at their Long Park headquarters

Remains of Radium Ores Company's Tramp Mill in Long Park



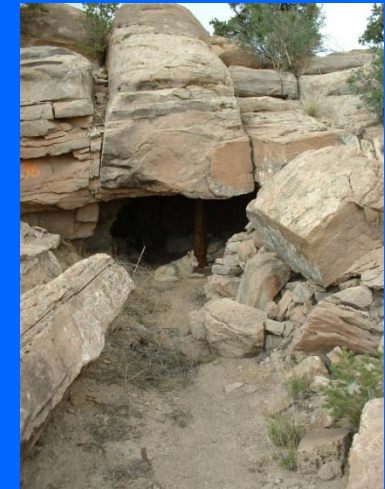
Contributing SW CO Resources

Radium-boom era contributing resources for rural historic landscape designation under NRHP Criterion A

Mining-related resources:

- *Prospects*
- *Mines*
- *Mill sites*
- *Buildings/foundations*
- *Related structures*
- *Settlements*

(Sources: Twitty 2008; NPS 1999)



From UL:
Wedding
Bell ruins;
Vanadate
Mine portal;
NRI Long
Park Mill
cistern

Contributing SW CO Resources



Transportation-related resources:

- *Rio Grande Southern Railway structures, grades, equipment*
- *Wagon & stage roads and bridges*
- *Pack trails*
- *Aerial tramways*

(Sources: Twitty 2008; NPS 1999)

Above: San Miguel River bridge at Uravan in 2011

Below: Primos Mine tramway near Sawpit in 1999

Urban Radium Boom Landscape

- 1912-21 – processing of SW Colorado radium ore occurred in Denver
- 1979-80 – CO Health Dept. rediscovery in Denver of 41 sites clustered along N-S railroad lines (i.e., the South Platte River)
- 1982-95 – EPA remediated Denver Radium Superfund Sites; largest was Robinson Brick & Tile (NRI) site at I-25 and Santa Fe
- Today – remainder more HAER than HALS

(Source: Hart 1986)

National Radium Institute, Denver – 1913-1916



- Built during “Big Snow” of Dec. 1913
- Note 2 small buildings in center of 1916 photo

National Radium Institute Site Cleaned Up by EPA



1982 – Robinson Brick & Tile still in operation
(Note 2 small buildings in foreground)

NRI Landscape Today



- NRI site now Home Depot on South Santa Fe
- I-25 & Broadway Light Rail Station to east

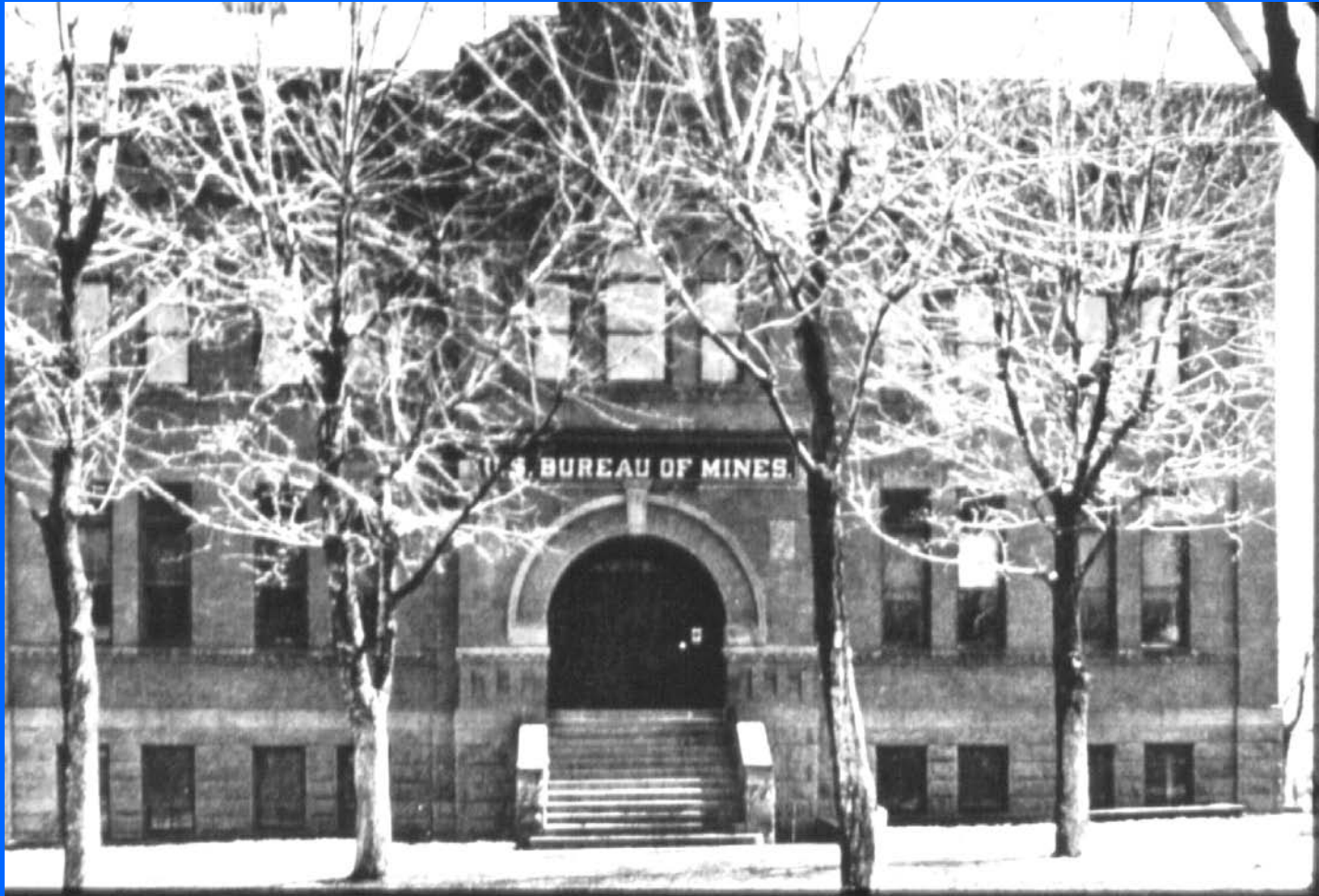
Urban Radium Boom Landscape?

- 1910 – U.S. Bureau of Mines Research Lab
- Located in Foster Bldg. in Denver
- Lab stimulated “rare earth” mineral exploration for:
 - Radium
 - Uranium
 - Vanadium
- University of Denver remediated their bldg. in early 1980s



Now University Bldg. on 16th St. Mall

1916 – BuMines Denver Research Lab Moved to Golden



CSM's Engineering Hall was built in 1894

CO School of Mines Cleanup



- 1920 – BuMines lab moved to Univ. Nevada, Reno
- 1985 – BuMines lab connection rediscovered at CSM
- 1988 – Engineering Hall decontaminated

Conclusion

- “Radium boom” lasted only 20 years
- Subsequent vanadium and uranium “booms” reused same SW Colorado mines and mill sites
- Denver processing sites recycled for non-radioactive purposes after 1923
- Uranium “bust” after 1979 prompted widespread government agency remediation & reclamation
- Little remains of America’s first “radioactive boom” except a rural historic landscape
- Historic land uses of this landscape limited to radium/vanadium/uranium mining & grazing

References Cited

- Hart, Stephen S. “The Denver Radium Boom and the Colorado School of Mines.” *Mines Magazine*, March 1986.
- McClelland, Linda Flint; Keller, J. Timothy; Keller, Genevieve P.; McInick, Robert Z. *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. National Park Service, 1999 rev. (1989).
- Robinson, Judith Helm; Vernon, Noel D.; Lavoie, Catherine C. *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports*. National Park Service, 2005 (July rev.).
- Twitty, Eric. *Guide to Assessing Historic Radium, Uranium and Vanadium Mining Resources in Montrose and San Miguel Counties, Colorado – Multiple Property Listing*. NPS Form 10-900-b/OMB No.1024-0018, 2008.

(Photo credits: Denver Public Library, Steve Hart, Eric Twitty)

Cultural Landscapes in the Western United States

Tom Thomas – National Park Service

Identifying Significance and
Integrity in Evocative Landscapes

**LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT:
SAND CREEK AS A CASE STUDY**



IDENTIFYING SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY IN EVOCATIVE LANDSCAPES

LANDSCAPES OF CONFLICT:
SAND CREEK AS A CASE STUDY

OCTOBER 5, 2011





Two Congressional Mandates

PUBLIC LAW 105-243

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Study Act of 1998

PUBLIC LAW 106-465

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of
2000



PUBLIC LAW 105-243
Authorized the Site Location Study
Directed the National Park Service to:

- to “identify the location and extent of the massacre area and
- the suitability and feasibility of designating the site as a unit of the National Park Service system.”





PUBLIC LAW 105-243

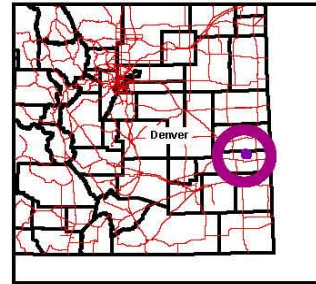
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Study Act of 1998

The site location study methodology

- Historical research
- Oral histories
- Traditional tribal methods
- Archeological survey



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



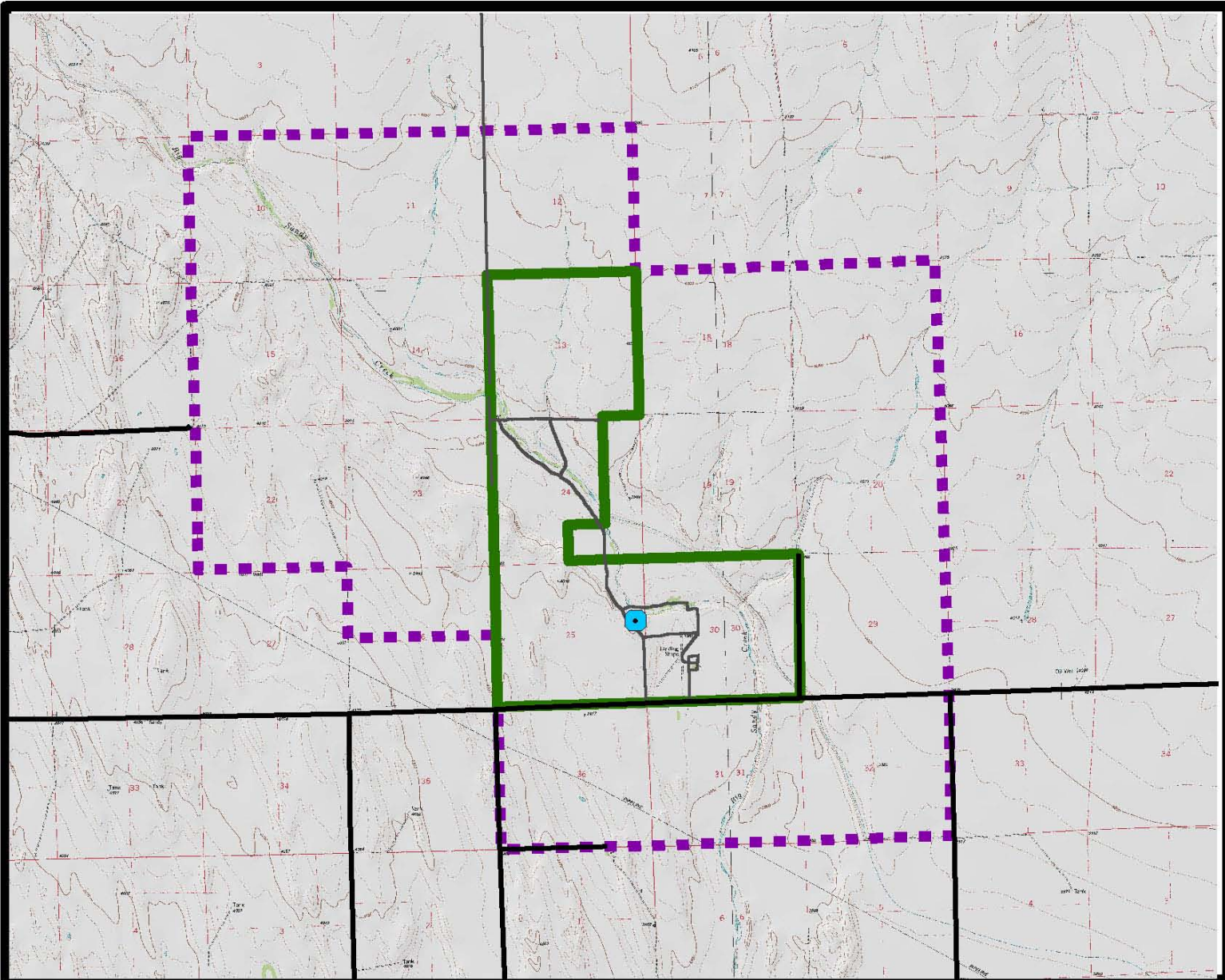

Southeast Colorado



Legend

-  Monument
-  Roads
-  Local Roads
-  NHS Established Bound
-  NHS Authorized Bound

0 0.5 1 Miles





PUBLIC LAW 106–465

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000

The Secretary shall protect and preserve the site, including –

- The topographic features that the Secretary determines are important to the site;
- Artifacts and other physical remains of the Sand Creek Massacre; and
- The cultural landscape of the site, in a manner that preserves, as closely as practicable, the cultural landscape of the site as it appeared at the time of the Sand Creek Massacre.



PL 106-465

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000

- Interpret the natural and cultural resource values associated with the site;
- Provide for public understanding and appreciation of; and
- Preserve for future generations those values.





PL 106-465

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000



- Memorialize, commemorate, and provide information to visitors to the site;
- Enhance cultural understanding about the site; and
- Assist in minimizing the chances of similar incidents in the future.



The Secretary shall grant to any descendant or other member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes reasonable access to federally acquired land within the site for the purpose of carrying out a traditional, cultural, or historical observance.





PL 106-465

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Establishment Act of 2000

- Create a plan to manage the site within 5 years after establishment including preservation measures; type and extent of development, and use of the site, including offsite support facilities in Kiowa County;
- Identify and implement visitor carrying capacities for all areas of the site;
- Provide opportunities for involvement by the tribes and the State in the formulating educational programs for the site; and
- Provide opportunities for involvement by the tribes, the State, and other local and national entities as appropriate in developing and supporting the site.



“Protect... The cultural landscape of the site, in a manner that preserves, as closely as practicable, the cultural landscape of the site as it appeared at the time of the Sand Creek Massacre.”

What is the cultural landscape of Sand Creek?



Ethnographic landscape - a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.



What are the components of the ethnographic landscape?

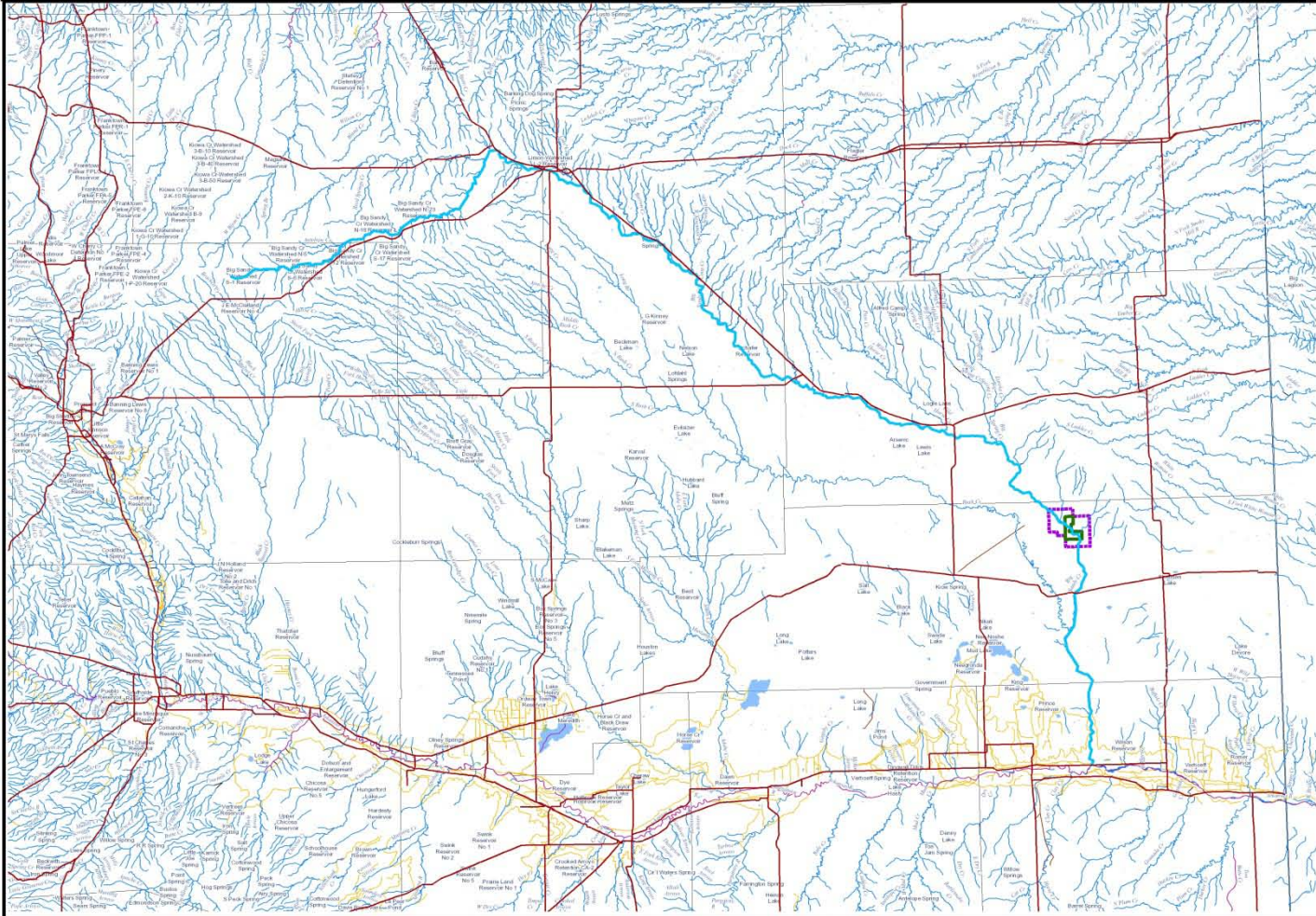
At Sand Creek, there is a fine line between cultural and natural features of the landscape.



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site – Draft Alternatives and Management Zones

Sand Creek Massacre
Colorado

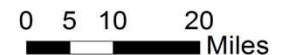
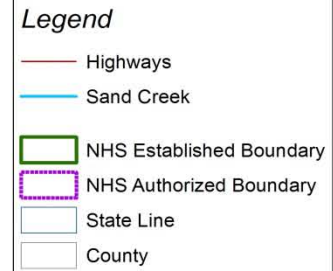
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

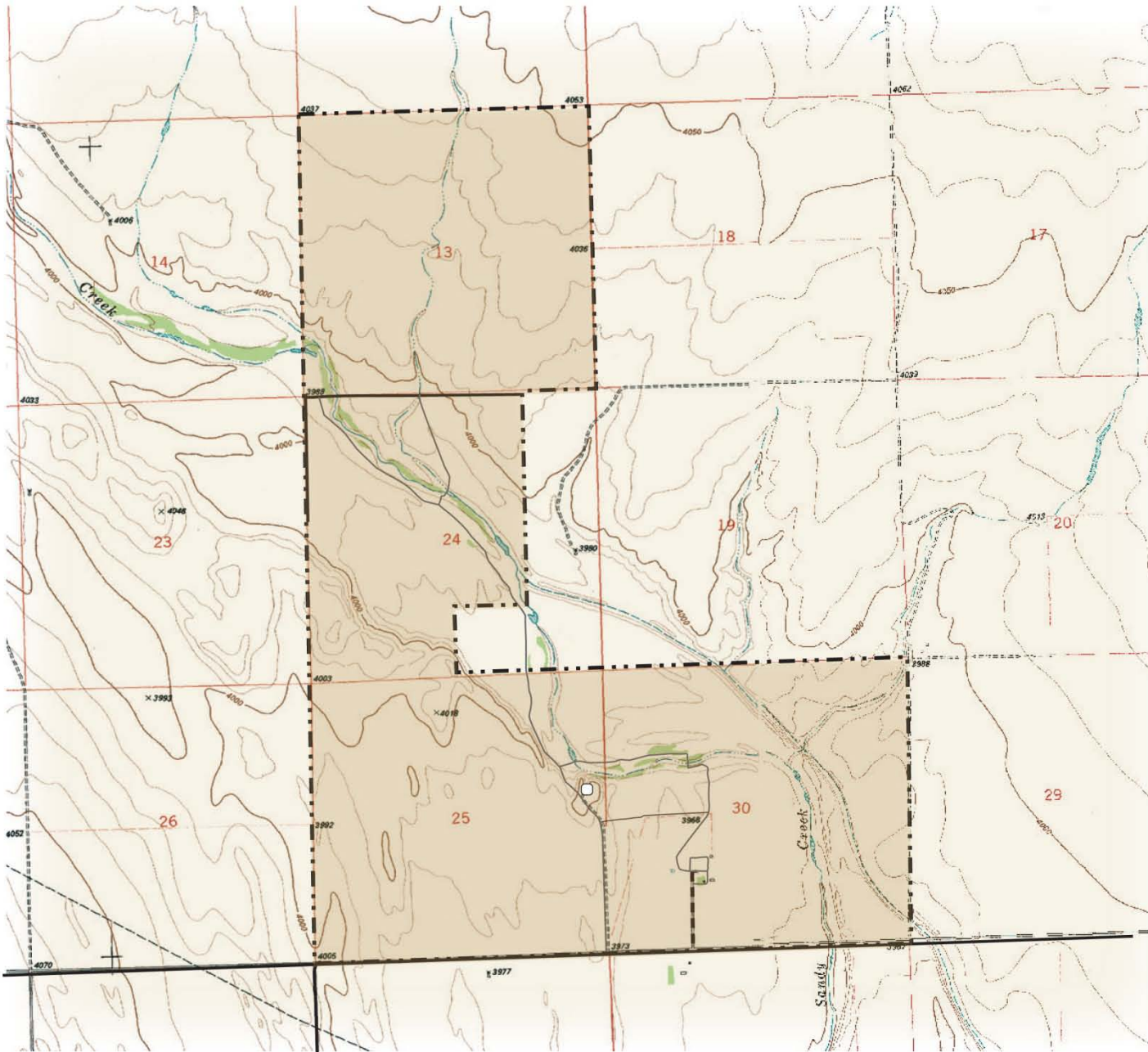







Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site

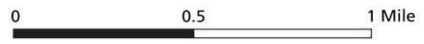


Colorado





-  NPS ESTABLISHED BOUNDARY
-  MONUMENT
-  COUNTY ROADS
-  ADMINISTRATIVE ACCESS
-  ENTRANCE ROAD



ALTERNATIVE A
No Action

General Management Plan
Sand Creek Massacre
National Historic Site
 United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



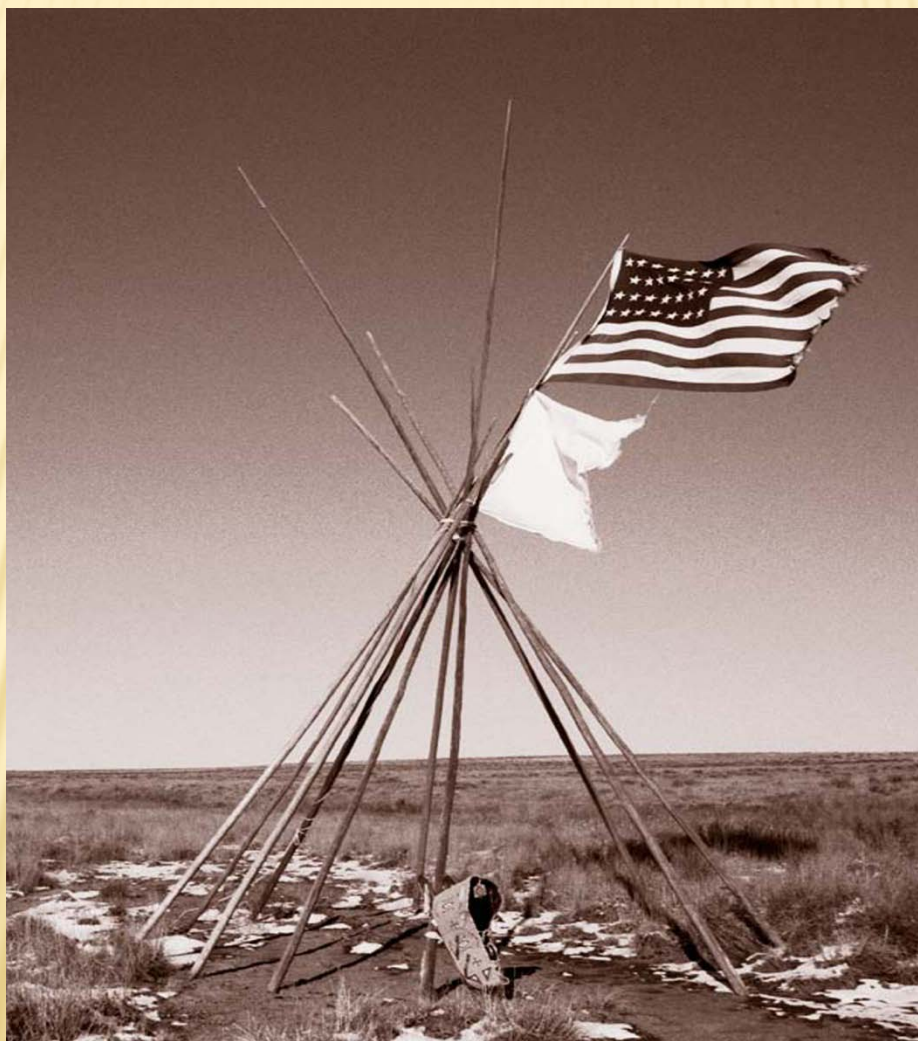
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

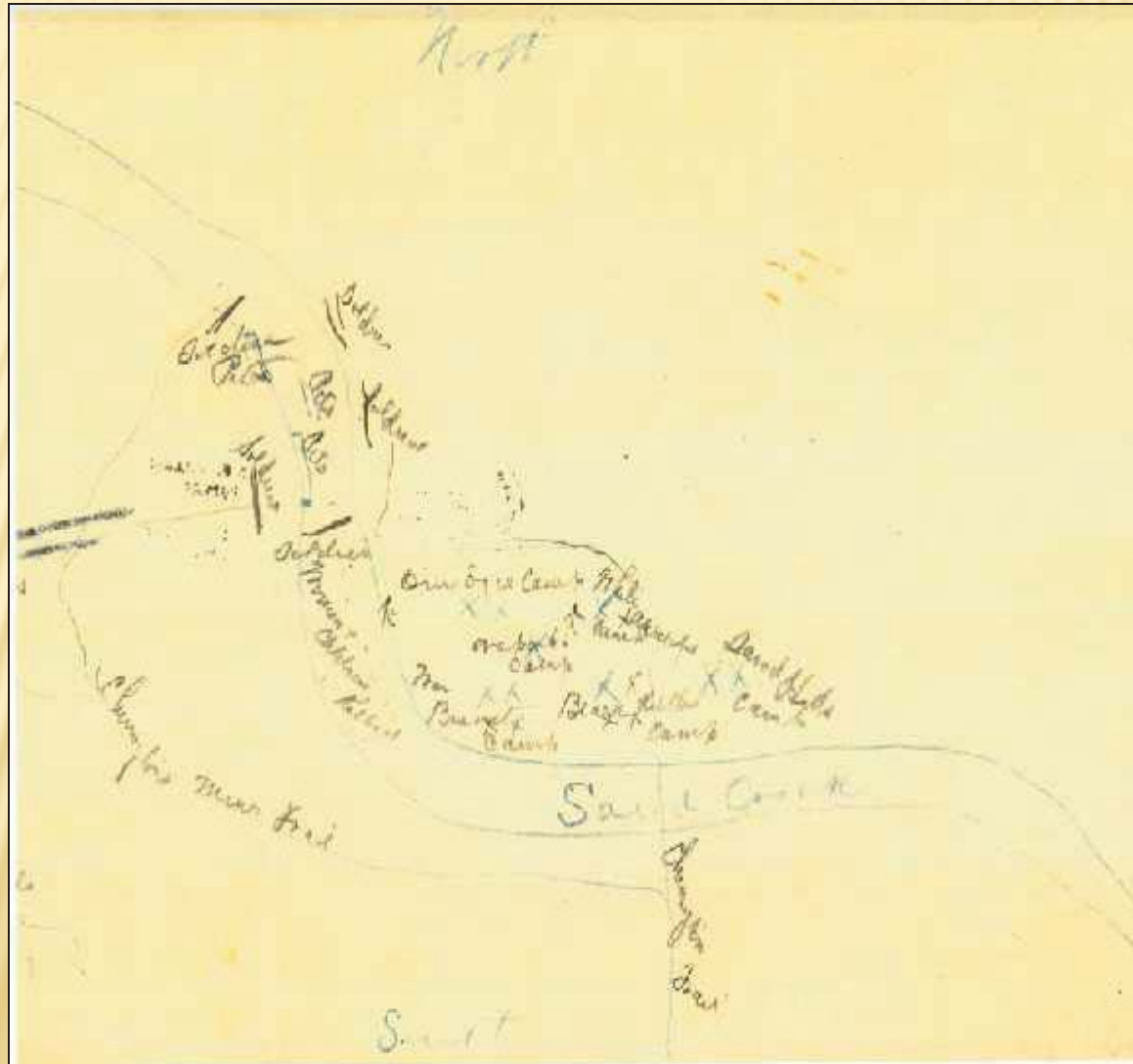


Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site





Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site

