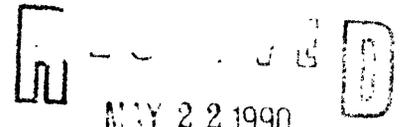


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Central City-Black Hawk Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Colorado Highway 119 and 279 not for publication
city, town Central City, Black Hawk and Nevada vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Gilpin code 047 zip code 80427 & 80411

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	401	59 buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	10	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	17 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	3	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	414	76 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

"A"

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

"B"

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Granite

walls Wood: Weatherboard

Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Metal: Cast iron

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Central City-Black Hawk National Historic Landmark (NHL) district is comprised of the three towns of Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville, located 35 miles west of Denver in Gilpin County, Colorado, through Clear Creek Canyon in the foothills of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Black Hawk is the first of the three towns reached on the transportation route from the eastern Plains. It is located directly adjacent to Central City at the point where Gregory Gulch empties into North Clear Creek, at an altitude of approximately 8 to 9,000 feet. Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville are connected by Gregory and Nevada Streets, which run along the bottom of Gregory and Nevada Gulches with little intrusion by modern structures.

The NHL district falls under the NHL theme of Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898; The Mining Frontier in the Rockies: Colorado and Wyoming. The district is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with events critical in the settlement of the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain West. The three mining communities in the district sprang up near the gold discovery of John S. Gregory beginning in 1859. As the site of the first and most productive gold mines in the vast, arid intermountain region of the western United States, from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountain ranges, it was the scene of the first large population movement to the area. The district economy sustained regional socioeconomic development from 1859 through 1893, when its production was surpassed by other mining areas.

The towns of Central City and Black Hawk retain an exceptional degree of their historic appearance and architectural integrity, and are also nationally significant under Criterion C for their representation of the "boom town" era of frontier urban expansion. Street patterns and hundreds of buildings give an accurate picture of the relationship between

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D NHL Criteria 1, 4

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Exploration/Settlement
Community Planning and Development
Commercial
Ethnic Heritage--European
Industry
Social History
Invention

Period of Significance

1859-1918

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

I. CONTEXT: Central City-Black Hawk National Historic Landmark District as a Prototypical Settlement of the Rocky Mountain Mining Frontier, 1859-1918

Central City, Black Hawk, and Nevadaville are the three principal settlements of the historic Gregory mining district in Gilpin County, Colorado. During the heyday of mining in the Gregory district numerous frontier communities filled tiny Gilpin County. Most were short-lived, disappearing almost overnight as miners moved on to more lucrative mines or they merged with their more prosperous neighbors. The towns of Central City, Black Hawk and Nevadaville survived and became the county's primary towns. They are located on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains 35 miles west of Denver, at an altitude of approximately 8,000 to 9,000 feet. The three towns and surrounding area are significant under the National Historic Landmark theme of X. Westward Expansion of the British Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898; E. The Mining Frontier; 5. The Rockies: Colorado and Wyoming. The historic district is eligible for nomination as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) District under Criterion 1 for its association with events of national importance in the settlement and industrialization of the American West. The district's period of historic significance began with its founding as a group of chaotic gold boom camps in 1859 and closed in 1918 with a final dramatic decline in mining activity. During this time, the district communities evolved for half a century into mature industrial towns that were prototypes for the rapid urbanization on the western mining frontier. These towns were unique as the first large settlements in the arid Rocky Mountain region of the western United States and in the spectacular gold output from their surrounding mines. Early placer mining was "played out" within 5 years of the first gold discovery in the area and replaced by the technological complexities and high investment of lode or hard-rock mining. Yet the initial placer strikes attracted an estimated 100,000 prospectors and settlers into the region that now includes

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Div. of Cultural Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 286.5

UTM References

A

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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rickey L. Hendricks, Historian and Julie A. Corona, Historian
 organization National Park Service, RMRO date July 1987; revised April 1990
 street & number P.O. Box 25287 telephone (303) 969-2875
 city or town Denver, state CO zip code 80225-0287

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A. Historic Functions

1. Domestic: Single
2. Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store
3. Social: Meeting Hall
4. Commerce/Trade: Warehouse
5. Domestic: Hotel
6. Government: City Hall
7. Religious: Religious Structure
8. Funerary: Cemetery
9. Government: Courthouse
10. Industry/Extraction: Waterworks
11. Recreation and Culture: Music Facility
12. Education: School
13. Transportation: Rail-Related
14. Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution

B. Current Functions

1. Domestic: Single
2. Commerce/Trade: Department Store
3. Commerce/Trade: Restaurant
4. Recreation and Culture: Museum
5. Recreation and Culture: Music Facility
6. Government: Courthouse
7. Government: City Hall
8. Domestic: Hotel
9. Funerary: Cemetery
10. Religious: Religious Structure

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commercial, residential, and socio-institutional divisions of the two communities. Above Central City, Nevadaville (or Nevada City) is reached by Nevada Street up the narrow Nevada Gulch Valley. While mining activity expanded around Central City and Nevadaville, Black Hawk emerged as the processing and transportation center of the district. Thus the communities were economically as well as socially interdependent. The 20 remaining buildings at Nevadaville give but a glimpse of the historic town. However, taken together, the three towns still physically illustrate the social and economic interrelationship between the three principal settlements of the Gregory mining district. At the peak of mining activity, they formed "an almost continuous line of buildings, mines, and cabins crowded together and forming an irregular, linear community."¹

Major town building in Black Hawk and Central City was simultaneous, in the same configuration, with streets following the topography of the gulches that cut into the steep mountainous terrain, rather than the traditional grid pattern followed by other new towns built on flatter terrain.² Streets run, as they did historically, on either side of the creek banks and precipitously along the hillsides above. Lawrence, Eureka, Gregory, Spring, Nevada, and Main Streets follow the creek at the bottom of steep Gregory Gulch, which branches into Eureka and Nevada Gulches. Streets laid out parallel to these followed the contours of the surrounding hillsides. Access to them is by steep cross streets and alleyways with wooden stairs. By the mid 1860s, Lawrence Street on either side of its intersection with Main Street was solidly built up as the main commercial thoroughfare in Central City, as was Gregory Street from its intersection with Main Street in Black Hawk. Most town lots were platted approximately 25 feet wide and 75 feet deep, though with the irregularity of the topography, dimensions varied considerably. A highly distinctive feature of both Black Hawk and Central City is the patchwork of mortarless stone retaining walls that wind throughout the residential areas. The walls are considered an illustration of the stone masonry skills of the Cornish miners. The rugged topography necessitated this stone wall terracing to enable building construction in the crowded and compact spaces of the gulches and on the hillsides.

With rare exceptions, the majority of buildings listed as contributing to the NHL district are vernacular rather than high style designs, reflecting local taste, custom, and available materials. The commercial districts of Black Hawk and Central City are built as tightly-packed, contiguous buildings, many sharing common walls. The stylistic influence most prevalent in the commercial and public architecture of the district is Italianate, with some Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival influence as

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well. There are two examples of domestic architecture (C23-7, C39-10) and one social building (Opera House, C23-1) that imitate the Second Empire style in Central City. While most of the domestic buildings are a simple vernacular type with a rectangular plan and intersecting gable roof, often interesting and popular elements were added. These included Gothic Revival details such as ornamental bargeboards, carved porch details, and steeply pitched roofs, and Greek Revival features such as simple wood columns with capitals and wood window and door pediments. A few of the elite homes were decidedly influenced by the Italianate style.

The present appearance of the NHL district differs from that of the historic period in two major respects. First, many structures and buildings have disappeared since 1918. A continuous strip of buildings and mining structures connected the towns during the historic period. Now hundreds of the original residential and industrial structures are gone or in ruins. Many were abandoned or dismantled during the 1920s and 1930s to rid owners of tax liabilities and so owners could use the building material for reconstruction in Denver or elsewhere. Little 1860s architecture of any type remains in Central City; much more is intact in Black Hawk. The other main visual change from the historic appearance of the district is the natural landscape. Reforestation since the cessation of mining activity in the late 1910s and the absence of the pollution, caused especially by the Black Hawk smelters, has partly returned the natural environment to its state before the influx of eager prospectors and entrepreneurs.

METHODOLOGY

All buildings, structures, sites, and major objects in the three towns that comprise the historic district were surveyed by staff members of the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources, and four students from the history programs at the University of Colorado at Denver and Metropolitan State College. The primary surveyors were Julie Corona and Rickey Hendricks, assisted by Suzanne Evans and Mary Pat Kisling, all of the Regional Office staff. Suzanne Evans designed an architectural survey form specific to the information needed for a precise and accurate recording of contributing and non-contributing buildings of the NHL district and drew the site map of Central City. Julie Corona designed the form for recording mine sites and structures. Information recorded on the forms was gathered by a field survey of every building, structure, and site in the proposed historic district, by research in the Gilpin County Tax Assessor's Office files, Colorado State Historic Preservation Office files, other primary source references such as newspaper and contemporary

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observations, maps, and photographs from the Colorado Historical Society Library and the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library.

The final survey forms contain location by block, lot and address, construction date, historic and current use, condition, alterations that might affect integrity, a drawing of the outside dimensions of each building, an architectural description, a statement of significance when the history of a specific building, structure or site is known, and a current photograph. A determination of whether or not a building, structure, or site is contributing to the district was made from this information. The historic resources of the NHL district were determined to be contributing if they were constructed within the period of national historic significance from 1859-1918 and if they retained their historic structural and architectural integrity. Those buildings and structures classified as "ruins" that do not possess a sufficient degree of their historic integrity to retain their historic association were classified as non-contributing. Likewise, buildings from the historic period so substantially altered that their original architectural integrity is seriously damaged or destroyed are not considered contributing.

Assignment of Log Numbers and Site Maps

A log number, such as, C12-5, is assigned to each building, structure or site and gives three pieces of information about the property. It indicates town, block number, and location within the block relative to the other contributing properties. The letter "C" denotes Central City, "B" Black Hawk, and "N" Nevadaville. The block number for properties in Central City and Black Hawk was determined from the official town plat for each community. In those cases where the property is not located within the official town plat no block number could be assigned so a letter or letters were assigned which relate the property to its geographical location. The letters assigned for properties in Central City and their location were: EG=Eureka Gulch; N=Negro Hill; G=Gunnel Hill; B= Bates Hill; and P=Prosser Gulch. In Black Hawk the letters utilized were: CG=Chase Gulch; GR=Gregory Street; and CH=Central Hill. Nevadaville properties are not listed by blocks. As there are so few buildings remaining these are numbered according to a historic site map of the town. The third element of the log number indicates the sequence of the property within the block. The contributing elements are assigned a sequential number beginning with the property located on lot one or the lowest lot number with a contributing structure. For example C1-8 is Central City, Block 1, the eighth

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contributing building in Block 1. Noncontributing properties are denoted by the use of the letter N, instead of a sequential number. In the case of a block with more than one noncontributing element then a number follows the letter. Log number B46-N2 identifies the second noncontributing structure in Block 46, in Black Hawk. The log numbers for the ten sites in the district include a letter "S". CG-S1 is the log number for the St. Aloysius Academy Site located in Central City, on Gunnel Hill and is the first site in the district. A particular property can be located on the appropriate town site map by locating the block, as identified in the log number, and then matching the location number in the log number with the number shown for each structure on the site map. As well as being the key to the town site maps the log numbers also index the survey.

Buildings, structures, sites, and objects contributing to the NHL district are organized below by type, town, and date of construction. Within each category structures are listed chronologically by their date of construction. Any buildings sharing the same year of construction are then listed in numerical order by log number. Location within each town, historic name if known, building style and material, and historic function also are listed. Almost all buildings are vernacular, but many have distinctive stylistic features. The use of the term "vernacular" has therefore been omitted from the listing. Any building with no style listed is considered simple vernacular; if it is vernacular with definite stylistic features, only those features have been indicated by, for example, "w/Ital" or "w/Goth Rev." Within the domestic category, all structures served as residences, thus this is not indicated in the listing. All non-contributing elements in the NHL district are listed separately from contributing resources.

I. Contributing Commercial Buildings

The surviving architecture of the NHL district illustrates the successive stages typical of Western mining town architecture, from the earliest simple wood frame structures of the first decade, through the more elaborate and permanent masonry construction that came later with economic prosperity and optimism that the town's future growth was assured. Of the three towns of the Central City-Black Hawk District, only Black Hawk retains a significant number of the earliest wood frame commercial buildings typical of the first architectural phase. A devastating fire in 1874 destroyed most of the 1860s commercial district of Central City, as well as about 20 percent of its residential buildings. A series of fires occurred in Nevadaville, the first

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in November 1861, destroying most of the early buildings. The 1860s buildings that remain in Black Hawk are narrow, rectangular plan, two-story buildings with false fronts, some with bracketed wood entablatures, walls covered with horizontal wood siding, plain rectangular double-hung wood sash windows, and shed roofs. There was little adornment on these early buildings, except bracketed entablatures and occasional small window pediments. Usually they were clustered into tightly-knit units to convey the appearance of a rudimentary "cityscape" in sparsely populated frontier areas.

Masonry buildings also remain from the late 1860s and 1870s, representing the second or "town" phase of mining town development.³ These generally have brick facades, some with stone walls on the side and rear elevations. As these replaced the wooden buildings, they too were built contiguously to create a more sophisticated urban landscape, most sharing common walls with adjacent buildings. Like the wood frame buildings, they generally are vernacular rather than high style, but with Italianate elements. These elements include ornate storefronts with iron columns, bracketed entablatures, and tall rectangular windows with high round arches, some with radiating voussoirs and keystones and some with multi-paned tracery windows. Elaborate corbeled entablatures on some buildings also were influenced by Queen Anne style brick work. Italianate iron entablatures were more elaborate with a deep overhang and scrolled brackets. The buildings housed a variety of shops and offices to serve the mining community and typically had living quarters and offices on the second story. In Central City, the 150-room Teller House (C23-3) was the most important building erected prior to the fire of 1874, and it symbolized the economic optimism of the decade.

On May 21, 1874, almost the entire town of Central City was destroyed by fire. After destroying the frame shanties around Spring Street, the fire spread to Main on both sides down to Lawrence and Eureka where the Register Building stopped it on one side of the street and the Teller House on the other. On Main, the fireproof Roworth Block (C1-8) was the only one to escape destruction; on Lawrence, the Raynolds Building, also known as Raynold's Beehive, (C4-13), which is often credited with stopping the fire, survived.

Most of the extant commercial district in Central City was constructed of brick or stone in the years immediately following the fire of 1874. Distinctive architectural features include the same corbeled entablatures and round arches of the previous decade, but there is much greater variation in detail. Round arched windows were given more elaborate hood molds, and

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the segmental arch with elaborate label molds with keystones was used on the second story of buildings. The Gilpin Hotel (B35-6) in Black Hawk, built in 1870, was the first distinctive structure there incorporating the segmental arch and label mold. Most 1870s buildings in Central City and Black Hawk have a combination of round arched entries and windows on the first story, with segmental arches on the second story. Corbeled entablatures are more elaborate than the pre-fire period, and many buildings have wide iron entablatures. These and other elements often imitate the Italianate style. Secondary entablatures cap most of the full storefronts, which also have large plate glass windows with kickplates and decorative iron columns.

Almost all of the commercial structures in Black Hawk and Central City were built prior to the decade of the 1880s, many in the late 1870s. There are several smaller buildings in Central City, however, built in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Most of the extant historic buildings in Nevadaville date from this period. Nevadaville was practically deserted after the depression of 1893 but then experienced a revival in the late 1890s.

II. Contributing Social, Educational, Religious, and Government Buildings

As with regard to commercial buildings, Black Hawk has the largest existing number of social and government buildings constructed in the 1860s. In all three towns, fraternal lodge meeting halls, town halls, and post offices usually were combined in the same building with commercial enterprises, and the architectural style of buildings designed for these public functions was similar in style, material, and shared location to other buildings in the commercial district.

Washington Hall (C5-3), the primary public building of the embryonic community of Central City, is striking in its vernacular simplicity. Begun as a log structure in 1861, the wood siding was added in 1864. The Gregory Miner's Court and then the first Territorial District Court convened there. It housed the county offices and jails, and various religious congregations used its courtroom as a meeting hall until they built their own edifices. Today it is used as City Hall and the Gilpin County Art Association Gallery. Though City Hall (N-18) in Nevadaville has an estimated date of construction of 1870, its simple vernacular style and wood frame construction indicates it could have been built earlier. Other public buildings and lodge halls of the 1860s usually are brick and/or stone and are generally vernacular with Italianate elements, including tall rectangular windows with high circular arches and bracketed entablatures. Churches and schools have a more

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distinctive style than the other types of social buildings. The massive stone Old High School (C7-10) and Register-Call Building (C4-1) with high arched windows and entrances are vernacular with Romanesque Revival elements. Churches built before the 1870s either are brick and wood frame, or a combination of the two, and are of a predominantly Gothic Revival style. The Clarke Elementary School (C4-14) and Gilpin County Courthouse (C11-2), both built in 1900, are Italian Villa style.

The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations met in Washington Hall during the 1860s. The first permanent church in the area was the wood frame Presbyterian Church (B25-5) in Black Hawk, completed in 1863. In 1906, the building was purchased by the Black Hawk school board and converted for use as a gymnasium. It has fallen into disuse but occasionally serves as a town social hall. The Methodists began construction on their brick building (C5-6) when the cornerstone was laid in 1864, but because of lack of funds it was not completed until 1871.⁴ Both churches have simple Gothic Revival elements.

III. Contributing Domestic Buildings

Like the commercial and public architecture of the historic district, domestic architecture likewise shows distinctive evolutionary stages. Few residential structures remain in the district from the 1860s because of the lack of care and less permanent materials used in their construction, though one small wood frame house dates to 1859. Men with families were motivated to build more substantial houses than were transient prospectors who took time to construct only the most primitive shelter. But there were few women and children in the early years of settlement. Also, Indian attacks on the Plains interrupted supply lines, and sophisticated construction material was unavailable. As transportation improved and community stability was attained, better craftsmanship, better material, and the elaborate decorative elements brought in by the railroad, such as carved ornamentation for houses and iron fronts for commercial buildings, brought maturity to the construction trade in the three towns of the Gregory mining district. An 1870 delinquent tax list showed a number of log structures in Central City and Black Hawk. By the following decade, most of these had disappeared, and more substantial buildings dominated the architectural landscape as families were formed or the miners' and businessmen's affluence grew.

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Economic stratification was evident as early as the 1870s in residential sections of the mining towns. The fire of 1874 in Central City destroyed about 20 percent of the residential area, and wealthy businessmen rebuilt their homes to reflect their wealth and position in the community. Those who could afford it used brick in construction. According to the tax records, no residential buildings remain in Black Hawk from the 1870s, though historic photographs shed doubt on the accuracy of these records. Those remaining in Central City are concentrated on Eureka, East High, West High, and Lawrence Streets. Six of these are brick (C7-8, C11-4, C12-1, C12-5, C55-1, C28-5) and four introduce Italianate elements to residential architecture (C8-4, C12-1, C11-4, C28-5). Other 1870s buildings are wood frame vernacular, some with simple Greek Revival elements such as wood pediments over doors and windows, pilaster cornerboards, sidelights, returns, and full entablatures.

The 1880s was the high point of economic prosperity in the three communities of the mining district. Gilpin County led the State in gold production until 1893, and building during this period reflected the continued optimism of economic prosperity, primarily in residential construction. While there was little new commercial or other building, new residential building boomed into the early 1890s. Most all of the existing residential buildings in Nevadaville that date from the historic period were built in the 1880s and 1890s. Homes built in Central City were larger and with more attention to architectural details than in previous decades; more construction was brick or stone. There was a variety of architectural styles employed, with Greek Revival and Gothic Revival the most popular. There are also examples of Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Second Empire and Federal styles. The concentration of less affluent miners in Black Hawk and Nevadaville accounts for the fact that the vernacular cottage was more prevalent there than any distinctive styles.

The steep decline in Gilpin County mining brought residential construction to a near halt after 1890, until increased yield in the mines between 1897 and 1899 led to a slight resurgence in home construction. Those few structures that were built between 1891 and 1899 were a mixture of wood frame, brick, and stone. Though they still demonstrated the careful craftsmanship of the homes built in the boom period of the 1880s, the homes built in the mid to late 1890s are a much simpler vernacular, lacking the stylistic elements seen earlier. Tax records show a major building boom in 1900 in domestic construction, particularly in Black Hawk. Though this may be due to the increased yield of the mines from 1897 to 1899, the large

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number of buildings with 1900 construction dates may also be the result of inaccurate recording.⁵

IV. Contributing Mining and Industrial Buildings and Structures

There are a variety of mining and industrial buildings, structures, and sites in and around the three towns of the historic district, but most are ruins and considered non-contributing individually. For mining operations, these include tailings, collapsed mining structures such as shafthouses, ore loaders and bins, cribbing, and wood frame buildings; in addition, there remains evidence of ore processing and other industrial components of the total mining operation of the district. Cuts and trestle ruins for the Colorado Central Railroad (BM-S6) and Gilpin Tramway (BCG-S7) are visible on the mountainsides surrounding the district, as well as the roofless stone walls of several millsites. Those ruins and remains inside the NHL district boundaries as indicated on the U.S.G.S. map and in the boundary description are a graphic record of the massive technology and natural resource exploitation that was the economic base and reason for existence of the historic mining district. Therefore, these ruins and remains contribute to the historic association and visible historic environment even though they are not identifiable as discrete structures and sites.

Several significant industrial structures other than those connected to mining operations remain in Central City. These include the ruins of the McFarlane Foundry (C25-R), built in 1861 as the oldest foundry and machine shop in Colorado, Mack's Rocky Mountain Brewery (CEG-R) dating from the mid 1870s, and the two historic city reservoirs (CEG-2, CG-1) from the mid 1880s.

V. Contributing Sites and Objects

Sites and objects that contribute to the Central City-Black Hawk NHL district include several sites with monuments (CG-S1, CG-S9, CGR-S8, C23-S5) erected by area residents to commemorate events significant in the historic development of the district, and/or sites (CG-R, BM-S6) on which there are sufficient remains of historic activity to illustrate this development. Also included are six cemeteries located west of Central City (CN-S2, CEG-S3, CEG-S4, CN-S10 and CN-S11) which provide a record of town citizens as well as being a vital part of the functioning community in the historic period.

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VI. Non-Contributing Buildings and Structures

Non-contributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects, are those that have lost their architectural or structural integrity due to deterioration or extensive alteration after the historic period, and those constructed or placed outside the period of significance from 1859-1918. Mining, industrial, and other structures that are both deteriorated and geographically remote also are non-contributing to the NHL district. Mining and industrial objects, remains, and sites are not considered contributing if they have lost so much of their structural integrity that they can no longer successfully illustrate the mining and milling processes of which they were a part.

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ENDNOTES

¹Bayard Taylor quoted in John W. Reps, Cities of the American West: A History of Frontier Urban Planning (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1979), 466.

²This is an abstract of Reps' description of the Central City topography, 466-471.

³The conceptual framework for the "camp" and "town" phases of mining town evolution was developed by Duane A. Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1967), and was further applied to architecture in Colorado mining towns by Eric C. Stoehr, Bonanza Victorian: Architecture and Society in Colorado Mining Towns (Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 1975).

⁴Much of the general descriptions of building functions, and many dates and events connected with Central City and Black Hawk architecture are from Frank R. Hollenback, Central City and Black Hawk: Then and Now (Denver: Sage Books, 1961). For Washington Hall see Liston E. Leyendecker, Washington Hall: Gilpin County's Oldest Courthouse (Ft. Collins, Colorado: Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Service Historical Bulletin No. 1, no date).

⁵All material on domestic architecture is taken from work by Julie A. Corona of the NPS-RMRO staff, using an analysis of the field survey in combination with the U.S. Census for Gilpin County, Colorado, for the years 1880 and 1900, in addition to secondary source material.

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Listing of Contributing and Noncontributing Buildings, Structures,
Sites and Objects

Log numbers are keyed to the site map.

<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
I. COMMERCIAL				
A. Central City				
1860-1869				
C17-3	1860	Spring Stone Building	ST	Potato storage, Jail, Warehouse
C5-2	1862	113 Eureka Teller Law Office	WF	Law offices
C1-8	1865	127 Main Roworth Building	BR w/Ital & Ren Rev	Grocery, Hardware
C1-9	1865	127 Main	BR w/Ital & Ren Rev	Grocery, Hardware
C17-4	1868-1883	Spring Mason M. Seavy Block	BR	Retail, Warehouse
1870-1879				
C25-2	c.1870	202 Eureka	WF w/Gr Rev	Chinese laundry
C4-2	c.1872	107 Eureka Morse Block	BR	Law office, Retail, Apts.
C23-3	1872	110 Eureka Teller House	BR	Hotel, Restaurant, Barber
C1-11	1872-1874	131 Main	BR	Undertaker, Restaurant, Saloon, Newspaper
C1-1	1874	101 Main Old First National Bank	BR w/Ital	Bank
C1-2	1874	103 Main Schonecker & Mack	BR w/Ital	Billiard hall, Offices, Apts

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C1-4	1874	109 Main VanDeren Building	BR w/Ital	Dry goods, Grocery, Dentist, Western Union
C1-5	1874;1902	111 Main Mullen Building (Elks Lodge)	BR	Drugstore, Lodge hall, Clothing
C2-1	1874	102-107 Lawrence Miller Block	BR w/Ital	Retail, Grocery, Liquor, Offices, Apartments
C2-2	1874	102-107 Lawrence Hense Block	BR w/Ital	Jewelry, Grocery, Billiard hall
C2-3	1874	102-107 Lawrence Bacharach Block	BR w/Ital	Wine/liquor store
C3-3	1874	116 Main Dostal Block	BR w/Ital	Billiard parlor & lunchroom, Bakery, Meat Market, Jewelry mfg.
C4-3	1874	105 Eureka The Pharmacy	BR	Soda fountain, Drugstore, Apts
C4-4	1874	103 Eureka Wells Fargo & Co.	BR	Doctor's office, Apartments
C4-9	1874	110 Lawrence Jenkins McKay & Co.	BR	Hardware store, Tin & copper mfg, Apts
C4-9	1874	110 Lawrence Jenkins McKay & Co., East wing	BR	See above
C4-10	1874	114 Lawrence Cessario's	BR	Saloon, Commodity warehouse
C1-6	c.1874-75	117 Main Hawley Block	BR	Millinery, Tailor, Hardware
C2-7	c.1875	106 Main Hense Block	BR/ST w/Ital	Jewelry, Grocery, Billiard hall
C4-5	1875	100-101 Eureka Mellor Block	BR	Bank, Concert hall, Grocery, Clothing

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
		Mellor Block		hall, Grocery, Clothing
C17-1	1875	100 Spring Mellor & McFarland Bldg/Knights of Pythias Hall	BR	Lodge hall, Clothing, Bottling works
C1-3	1875-76	105 Main Harris Block (first)	BR	Drygood, Drugstore, Clothing
C5-1	1876	115 Eureka William's Stables	ST/BR	Stable, Livery
C2-5	c.1877	108 Main Harris Block (third)	BR w/Ital	Lodge hall, Furniture & carpet store
C4-6	c.1877	102 Lawrence Edmundson Block I	BR w/Ital	Pool hall, Meat mkt, Candy store, Law office, Western Union
C3-1	1878	Main Shaffnit Block	BR w/Ital	Meat market, Grocery
C4-7	c.1878	104 Lawrence Edmundson Block II	BR	Wine & beer est
C18-2	1878	220 Spring Central City Depot	BR	Train depot
C18-2	1878	222 Spring Central City Section House	BR	Section house
C1-10	c.1879	129 Main Harris Block (second)	ST	Undertaker, Dry goods, Attorney
1880-1889				
C4-8	c.1880	106 & 108 Lawrence (Edmundson Block III)	BR	Shoe repair, Saloon, Hotel annex, Newspaper plant, Tea & coffee shop, Apartments
C6-1	1880	161 Lawrence	BR	Unknown

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C23-2	c.1880	120 Eureka Assay Office	BR	Assay office
C17-2	1886	Spring Sauer-McShane Mercantile Company Warehouse	BR	Warehouse
C25-1	1886	200 Eureka Festival Hall	ST	Offices
C41-3	1889	430 Lawrence	WF w/Goth Rev	Unknown
1890-1899				
C2-6	c.1890	Gregory Dorris Building	BR	Newspaper, Chamber of Commerce
C3-2	1890	118-120 Main Parteli Block	BR	Bar, Grocery, Pool hall
C18-1	1890	138 Spring Hawley Merchandise Warehouse	BR/ST	Warehouse
C42-2	1890	430 Gregory	WF	Unknown
C6-2	1891	171 Lawrence	WF	Unknown
1900-1918				
C2-4	1900	113 Lawrence Livery/Blacksmith Shop	BR	Livery, Blacksmith
B. Black Hawk				
1860-1870				
B28-3	c.1860s	221 Gregory	WF	Shops, Doctor
B35-1	c.1860	160 Gregory Rohling Building	BR w/Ital	Retail
B40-2	c.1860	120 Main	WF w/Gr	Livery

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
B35-3	c.1865	Heppberger House 120 Gregory Corner Grocery	Rev BR w/Ital	Grocery
B29-3	c.late 1860s	131 Gregory Golden Beer Building	BR w/Ital	Lodge hall, Market, Saloon, Drugstore
1870-1879				
B28-2	1870	231 Gregory Martin Miller Building	WF	Unknown
B35-4	1870-79	101 Main Ben Olson's	BR w/Ital	Lodge hall, Liquor store
B35-5	1870-80	101 Main Ben Olson's extension	BR	See above
B35-6	1870	111 Main Gilpin Hotel	BR/w Gr Rev	Hotel
B29-1	c.1875	141 Gregory Sullivan Building	BR w/Ital	Saloon, Offices, Apartments
B29-2	c.1875	135 Gregory Richards Building	BR w/Ital	Grocery, Apartments
B29-4	c.1875	121 Gregory Jenkins-McKay Hardware	BR	Hardware, Retail shops, Apartments
B40-1	1879	100 Main Fick's Carriage Shop	BR/ST	Blacksmith, Carriage shop

1880-1889: No structures

1890-1899

B28-4 1890 211 Gregory WF Unknown

1900-1918

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
B26-8	1900	305 Gregory	WF	Residential
B33-1	1900	200 Gregory	BR	Saloon
C. Nevadaville				
N-6	c.1870s	Main	BR	unknown
N-10	c.1880	Main	BR/ST	unknown
N-16	unknown	16 Main	BR	unknown
II. SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND GOVERNMENT				
A. Central City				
1860-1869				
C4-13	c.1860	132 Lawrence Raynold's Beehive	BR	Powder Co, Bank, Misc business
C5-3	c.1860	117 Eureka Washington Hall	WF	Courthouse, Jail, Public mtg hall
C4-1	1861-62	109 Eureka Register-Call Building	ST w/Rom Rev	Newspaper, Lodge hall, Retail
C1-13	c.1864	135 Main Old City Hall	BR	City Hall
C5-6	1864-72	123 Eureka St. James Church	ST w/Goth Rev	Methodist Church
C7-11	1869-70	226 E High Old High School	ST w/Rom Rev	School
1870-1879				
C23-6	1872-92	135 Pine St. Mary's of the Assumption	ST w/Goth Rev	Catholic Church
C1-15	pre 1874	139 Main	BR w/Ital	Theater, Residence

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C1-7	1874	Beaman House/ Alhambra Theater 123 Main	BR w/Ital	Bookstore, Shoestore, Lodge hall
C1-12	1874/1897	Teller Building/ I.O.O.F. Hall 133 Main	BR	Retail, Lodge hall
C4-11	c.1874	A.O.U.W. Building 116 Lawrence	ST/BR w/Rom Rev	Retail, Grocery, Lodge hall, Colo Natl Guard Hall
C4-12	1874	Golden Eagle Building 122 Lawrence	ST	Hotel office, dining & guest rooms, meat/ vegetable mkt., Apts
C1-14	1875	Belvidere Theatre 139 Main	BR w/Ital	Theatre, Retail, Stable, Bottler, Militia drills
C7-10	1876	East High St. Paul's Church	ST w/Goth Rev	Episcopal Church
C23-1	1878	124 Eureka Opera House	ST w/Rom Rev & 2nd Emp	Theatre
1880-1889 and 1890-1899: No structures				
1900-1918				
C4-14	1900	142 Lawrence Clarke Grade School	BR w/Ital Villa	Grade School
C11-2	1900	203 Eureka Gilpin County Courthouse	BR w/Ital Villa	Courthouse

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
B. Black Hawk				
1860-1869				
B25-5	1863	211 Church Presbyterian Church	WF w/Goth Rev	Church, School gym
B29-5	c.1864	101 Gregory Knights of Pythias	BR	Lodge hall, City Hall, Saloon, Billiards hall
B28-1	c.1865	241 Gregory Old Post Office	ST/BR w/Ital	Post Office, Bank, Lodge hall
B26-5	1869-71	331 Gregory Black Hawk Methodist Church	BR w/Goth Rev	Church
1870-1879				
B25-6	1870	221 Church Black Hawk School	WF w/Gr Rev	Schoolhouse
B28-5	1877	201 Gregory City Hall	BR	City Hall, Fire Department
1880-1889 and 1890-1899: No structures				
1900-1918				
B35-2	1910	130 Gregory	BR w/Ital	Lodge hall
C. Nevadaville				
N-18	c.1870	Main	WF	City Hall
N-11	1879	none Masonic Hall	BR/ST	Lodge hall

III. DOMESTIC

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
A. Central City				
1859-1869				
C18-3	1859	300 Spring	WF	
C7-6	1860	214 E High	WF	
C5-8	1863	E High	WF	
		Kimball-Cozens House		
C33-1	1864	201 W 6th	BR w/Goth	
		Kimball House	Rev	
C53-3	1864	245 Casey	WF w/Goth	
			Rev	
C9-1	1867	234 E High	WF	
C23-5	1868	125 Pine	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C39-11	1868	128 Casey	WF w/Goth	
			Rev	
1870-1879				
C9-4	1870	310 E High	WF w/Q	
			Anne	
C12-4	1870	207 W High	WF	
C50-1	1870	532 Gregory	WF w/Goth	
			Rev	
C8-4	1872	218 Lawrence	WF w/Ital	
C24-5	1872	109 Spruce	WF	
C25-6	c. 1873	222 Eureka	WF	
		Peter McFarlane House		
C11-4	1874	207 Eureka	BR w/Ital	
C14-11	c. 1874	216 E 3rd	WF	
C28-5	1874	351 Eureka	BR w/Ital	
C55-1	1875	325 Spring	BR	
C7-8	1876	218 E High	BR	
		Belford House		
C29-1	1876	103 H Street	WF	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C39-1	1876	100 Casey	WF	
C40-5	1876	320 Lawrence	WF	
C9-5	1877	320 E High	WF w/Gr Rev	
C11-12	1878	223 Eureka	WF w/Gr Rev	
C12-1	1878	201 W High Lee House	BR w/Ital	
C12-3	c.1878	205 W High	WF w.Gr Rev	
C28-3	1878	321 Eureka	WF	
C12-5	1879	209 W High	BR w/Gr Rev	
C12-10	1879	221 W High	WF	
1880-1889				
C7-2	1880	202 E High	WF	
C8-1	1880	210 Lawrence	WF w/Goth Rev	
C11-3	1880	205 Eureka	WF	
C11-11	c.1880	221 Eureka	WF	
C11-10	1880	225 Eureka	WF	
C12-6	1880	211 W High	WF w/Gr Rev	
C14-6	1880	208 E 3rd	WF w/Gr Rev	
C25-4	1880	208 Eureka	WF	
C24-6	1880	111 Spruce	WF	
C11-1	1882	201 Eureka	WF w/Gr Rev	
C15-3	1882	206 E 4th	BR	
C28-2	1882	311 Eureka	WF w/Gr Rev	
C11-8	1884	217 Eureka Frederick McFarlane House	WF w/Ital	
C40-1	1885	127 Casey	WF	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C9-3	1886	302 E High	ST	
C11-5	c.1886	209-211 Eureka Thomas Billings House	WF w/Gr Rev	
C11-6	1886	213 Eureka	WF w/Ital	
C14-7	c.1886	213 E 3rd	BR	
C23-7	1886	205 Pine	WF w/2nd Emp	
C24-7	1886	113 Spruce	WF	
C39-6	1886	110 Casey	WF w/Goth	
	1886	250 Casey	Rev	
C54-5			BR w/Gr Rev	
C8-5	1887	220 Lawrence	WF	
C10-6	1887	102 E High	WF	
C11-7	1887	215 Eureka	WF w/Ital	
C11-9	1887	219 Eureka Sauer House	WF	
C12-7	1887	215 W High	WF	
C14-5	c.1887	211 E 4th	BR w/Gr Rev	
C24-1	1887	101 Spruce	WF	
C25-7	1887	224 Eureka Kruse-Center House	WF	
C28-1	1887	301 Eureka	WF W/Gr Rev	
C39-4	1887	106 Casey	WF	
C39-5	1887	108 Casey	WF w/Goth Rev	
C39-7	1887	120 Casey	WF w/Goth Rev	
C39-10	1887	126 Casey	WF w/2nd Emp	
C39-13	1887	134 Casey	WF	
C54-2	1887	220 Casey	WF	
C7-3	1888	206 E High	WF	
C7-9	1888	220 E High	WF	
C14-4	1888	206 E 3rd	BR w/Goth	

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
			Rev	
C24-3	1888	105 Spruce	WF	
C25-3	1888	204 Eureka	WF	
C40-6	1888	330 Lawrence	WF	
C41-1	1888	200 C Street	WF	
C41-4	1888	420 Lawrence	WF w/Goth	
			Rev	
C9-2	1889	300 E High	BR	
C10-1	1889	435 County Road	WF	
C10-4	1889	104 E High	BR	
C10-7	1889	100 County Road	BR	
C10-8	1889	415 County Road	WF	
		Nicholas House		
C14-8	c.1889	215 E 3rd	BR	
C14-14	c.1889	308 E 3rd	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C37-1	1889	Lot 1,2,3,	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C39-2	1889	102 Casey	WF	
C39-8	1889	122 Casey	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C40-7	1889	340 Lawrence	WF	
C41-5	1889	400 Lawrence	WF	
C54-1	1889	210 Casey	WF	
C59-1	1889	445 Roworth	WF	
1889-1899				
C1-16	1890	141 Nevada	BR	
		Lampshire House		
C5-5	1890	121 Eureka	WF	
C5-4	1890	119 Eureka	BR	
C5-7	1890	119 E High	WF	
C10-3	1890	300 St. James	BR	
C10-5	1890	106 E High	BR	
C12-8	1890	217 W High	WF	
C14-1	c.1890	200 E 3rd	WF w/Gr	

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
			Rev	
C18-4	1890	310 Spring	WF	
C18-5	1890	320 Spring	WF	
C19-1	1890	330 Spring	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C19-2	1890	340 Spring	WF	
C19-3	1890	350 Spring	WF	
C16-1	1890	161 Gregory	WF	
C19-4	1890	360 Spring	BR	
C20-4	1890	375 Roworth	WF w/Rom	
			Clas	
C20-5	1890	103 Hooper	BR w/Fed	
			& Goth	
			Rev	
C23-8	1890	215 Pine	BR w/Rom	
			Rev	
C23-9	1890	217 Pine	WF w/GR	
			Rev	
C23-10	1890	219 Pine	WF	
C24-2	1890	103 Burt	WF	
C25-5	1890	200 block Eureka	WF	
C28-6	1890	361 Eureka	BR	
C28-7	1890	371 Eureka	WF	
C28-9	1890	405 Eureka	ST w/Rom	
CEG-1	c.1890- 1900	711 Eureka Gulch	WF	
C31-1	c.1890	200 W 4th	BR	
C31-2	c.1890	205 W 4th	WF	
C39-9	1890	124 Casey	WF	
C40-2	1890	125 Casey	WF	
C42-1	1890	420 Gregory	WF	
C44-3	1890	341 Gregory	WF	
C44-3A	1890	341 Gregory	WF	
C44-4	1890	351 Gregory	WF w/Goth	
			Rev	
C50-2	1890	Lot 4, 5, 6,	WF	
C50-3	1890	Gregory	WF	
C50-4	1890	311 Havilah	WF	
C50-5	1890	301 Havilah	WF	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C54-6	1890	301 Casey	WF	
C55-2	1890	335 Spring	WF	
C55-3	1890	345 Spring	BR	
C56-1	1890	415 Spring	WF w/Gr Rev	
C57-1	1890	420 Spring	WF	
C57-3	1890	440 Spring	WF	
C57-5	1890	360 Virginia Canyon Rd	WF	
C58-1	1890	210 Hooper	BR w/Gr Rev	
C58-2	1890	415 Roworth	WF	
C58-3	1890	405 Roworth	WF	
C58-4	1890	455 Roworth	WF	
C57-2	1891	430 Spring	WF w/Gr Rev	
C7-1	1892	200 E High	WF	
C14-10	c.1892	214 E 3rd	WF w/Gr Rev	
C54-3	1892	230 Casey	WF w/Q Anne	
C44-5	1893	361 Gregory	WF	
C23-4	1895	115-117 Pine	BR	
C55-4	1895	355 Spring	WF	
C15-7	1896	224 E 4th	WF	
C21-1	1896	216 Bourian	BR	
C21-2	1896	218 Bourian	BR w/Rom	
	1897	Newberry House	Rev	
C12-2	1897	203 W High	BR	
C23-11		221 Pine	WF w/Gr Rev	
C41-2	1898	440 Lawrence	WF	
C20-2	1899	395 Roworth	WF	
C20-3	1899	385 Roworth	WF	
C20-6	c.1899	101 Hooper	ST w/Ital	
C28-4	1899	331 Eureka	WF	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C7-4	1900	210 E High	BR w/Goth Rev	
C7-5	1900	212 E High	BR	
C7-7	1900	216 E High	WF	
C8-2	1900	212 Lawrence	WF	
C8-3	1900	214 Lawrence	BR w/Ital	
C8-6	1900	224 Lawrence	WF	
C11-13	1900	229 Eureka	WF	
C12-9	1900	219 W High	WF	
C12-11	1900	223 W High	WF w/Gr Rev	
C13-1	c.1900	424 5th	WF w/Gr Rev	
C14-2	c.1900	202 E 3rd	WF w/Gr Rev	
C14-12	c.1900	300 E 3rd	WF	
C14-13	c.1900	304 E 3rd	WF	
C15-1	1900	415 St James	WF w/Gr Rev	
C15-2	1900	202 E 4th	BR w/Gr Rev	
C15-4	1900	210 E 4th	WF W/Gr Rev	
C15-5	1900	212 E 4th	WF w/Gr Rev	
C15-8	1900	234 E 4th	WF w/Gr Rev	
C15-9	1900	304 E 4th	WF w/Gr Rev	
C15-10	1900	314 E 4th	WF w/Gr Rev	
C24-4	1900	107 Spruce	WF	
C26-1	1900	210 Prosser	Log	
C28-8	1900	401 Eureka	WF w/Col Rev	
C30-1	c.1900	407 Eureka	WF	
C31-3	1900	209 W 4th	WF	
C31-4	1900	221 W 4th	WF	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C36-2	1900	204 E 5th	WF	
C36-3	1900	206 E 5th		
C37-2	1900	Lot 9, 10	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C39-3	1900	104 Casey	WF	
C40-3	1900	300 Lawrence	WF	
C40-4	1900	310 Lawrence	WF	
C40-8	1900	350 Lawrence	WF	
C44-2	1900	331 Gregory	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C45-1	1900	161 Packard	WF	
C52-1	1900	305 Bates	WF	
C52-2	1900	315 Bates	WF	
C52-4	1900	Bates Hill	WF	
C53-1	1900	225 Casey	WF	
C54-4	1900	240 Casey	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C54-7	1900	325 Casey	WF	
C54-8	1900	335 Casey	WF	
C54-9	1900	340 Casey	WF	
C54-10	1900	350 Casey	WF	
C57-4	1900	Intersection Virginia Canyon Rd & Spring St	WF	
CB-1	1900	311 Casey	WF	
CB-2	1900	320 Casey	BR w/SW	
CB-3	1900	330 Casey	WF/ST	
C15-6	1902	214 E 4th	WF w/Gr	
			Rev	
C36-1	1902	202 E 5th	WF	
C53-2	1902	235 Casey	WF	
C60-1	1904	3rd, Lot EA	WF	
C18-6	1910	102 Colorado	WF	

No date of construction known

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C10-2	unknown	414 St. James	WF	
C14-3	unknown	3rd, Lot 5	WF	
C14-9	unknown	210 E 3rd	WF w/Rom Rev	
C20-1	unknown	300 Block Roworth	WF	
C39-12	unknown	132 Casey	WF	
C52-3	unknown	none given	LOG	

B. Black Hawk

1860-1869/1870-1879: No structures

1880-1889

B14-1	1880	241 Chase	WF	
B26-4	1880	351 Gregory	WF	
B7-1	1887	197 Marchant	WF	
B9-1	1887	121 Marchant	WF	
B7-2	1888	195 Marchant	WF	
B15-1	1888	241 Dubois	WF	
B9-2	1889	111 Marchant	WF w/Ital	
B10-1	1889	Horn	WF	
B19-4	1889	150 Chase	WF	
B49-4	1889	331 Main	WF	

1890-1899

B4-1	1890	121 Hillside	WF	
B7-4	1890	187 Marchant	WF	
B7-5	1890	171 Marchant	WF	
B8-2	1890	151 Marchant	WF	
B8-4	1890	131 Marchant	WF	
B11-2	1890	Clear Creek	WF w/Gr Rev	
B14-3	1890	201 Chase	WF w/2nd	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
			Emp	
B16-1	1890	Chase Gulch	WF	
B16-2	1890	301 Chase Gulch	WF	
B17-1	c.1890	401 Chase	WF	
B18-2	1890	410 Chase	WF	
B20-1	1890	140 Chase	WF	
B24-2	1890	251 High	WF	
B24-3	1890	261 High	WF	
B24-5	1890	281 High	WF	
B24-7	1890	311 High	WF	
B24-9	1890	331 High	WF	
B25-2	1890	261 Church	WF w/Goth	
			Rev	
B25-3	1890	251 Church	BR	
B37-5	1890	161 Main	WF w/Goth	
		Lace House	Rev	
B37-8	1890	191 Main	WF	
B39-1	1890	261 Main	WF	
B49-3	1890	321 Main	WF	
B51-2	1890	361 Main	WF	
B50-1	1890	Main	WF	
		Lot 5,6 & 7		
BR-3	1890	Richmond	WF	
B24-6	1897	301 High	WF	
B30-1	1898	Gregory	WF/ST/BR	
B18-1	1898	400 Chase	WF	
1900-1918				
B4-2	1900	111 Hillside	WF	
B4-3	1900	101 Hillside	WF	
B7-3	1900	191 Marchant	WF	
B8-1	1900	161 Marchant	WF	
B8-3	1900	141 Marchant	WF	
B9-3	1900	101 Marchant	WF	
B10-2	1900	201 Horn	BR	
B11-1	1900	Clear Creek	WF	

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
B11-3	1900	Clear Creek	WF w/Goth Rev & Rom Rev	
B14-2	1900	231 Chase	WF	
B14-4	1900	200 Dubois	WF	
B15-2	1900	231 Dubois	WF	
B15-3	1900	221 Dubois	WF w/Gr Rev	
B19-1	1900	210 Chase	WF	
B19-2	1900	220 Chase	WF	
B19-3	1900	200 Chase	WF	
B20-2	1900	130 Chase	WF	
B20-3	1900	120 Chase	BR	
B24-1	1900	241 High	WF	
B24-4	1900	271 High	WF	
B24-10	1900	341 High	WF	
B24-11	1900	351 High	WF	
		Forster House		
B25-1	1900	271 Church	WF	
B25-4	1900	201 Church	WF	
B26-9	1900	301 Gregory	WF	
B26-2	1900	391 Gregory	WF	
B26-3	1900	381 Gregory	WF	
B26-7	1900	311 Gregory	WF	
B27-1	1900	271 Gregory	WF	
B31-1	1900	450 Gregory	WF	
B32-1	1900	370 Gregory	WF	
B37-1	1900	121 Main	WF	
B37-2	1900	adj. 141 Main	ST	
B37-3	1900	141 Main	WF	
B37-4	1900	151 Main	WF	
B37-6	1900	171 Main	WF	
B37-7	1900	181 Main	BR	
B38-1	1900	221 Main	WF	
B47-1	1900	231 Bacus	WF	
B49-1	1900	249 Bacus	WF	
B49-2	1900	311 Main	WF	
B51-1	1900	351 Main	WF	
BR-1	1900	100 Richmond	WF	

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
BR-2	1900	Richmond	WF	
BR-4	1900	Richmond	WF	
BR-5	1900	Richmond	WF	
		American Eagle Dump Site		
B24-8	1907	321 High	WF	
BMS-1	1915	320 Main	WF	

No date of construction known

B26-1	unknown	401 Gregory	WF	
B26-6	unknown	321 Gregory	WF	
B27-2	unknown	251 & 261 Gregory	WF	
B31-2	unknown	Gregory	WF	
B32-2	unknown	350 Gregory	WF	

C. Nevadville

N-34	1861	Main	WF	
N-93	c.1870	Main	WF	
N-27	1880	Kenosha	BR	
N-50	c.1880	Church	WF	
N-3	c.1889	Prize	WF	
N-14	c.1889	Main	WF	
N-35	c.1889	1189 Main	WF	
N-38	c.1889	none	WF	
N-52	1889	Clarence	WF	
N-75	c.1889	Bennett	WF	
N-1	1890	none	ST	
N-2	c.1899	Prize	WF	
N-72	c.1899	Letcher	WF	
N-66	c.1913	Letcher	WF	

IV. MINING AND INDUSTRIAL

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
A. Central City				
1860-1869				
C25-R	1861	200 Block Eureka The Foundry	WF	Foundry, Warehouse
1879-1879				
CEG-R	c.1874	Eureka Gulch Mack's Rocky Mountain Brewery	ST	Brewery
CG-1	1875	Gunnell Hill Academy Reservoir	ST	City Water Supply
1880-1889				
CEG-2	1886	Eureka Gulch City Reservoir	ST/WF	City Water Supply
1890-1899				
C44-1	1890	321 Gregory	WF	Warehouse
1900-1918				
CG-R	1901	Gregory Buell Mine Power Plant	ST	Power Plant
Construction date unknown				
C49-1	unknown	505 Gregory Red Mill	WF	unknown

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
B. Black Hawk				
B14-5	1867	junction Clear Cr. & Chase Gulch	ST	Milling Complex
BMI-1	unknown	path above Horn	WF	Storage
V. SITE AND OBJECTS				
A. Central City				
1870-1879				
CG-S1	1875	Gunnell Hill St. Aloysius Academy Site Ida Kruse McFarlane Memorial)		Boarding School
CN-S2	1880	Negro Hill Knights of Pythias Cemetery		Cemetery
CEG-S3	c.1861	west of Eureka Gulch Road Catholic Cemetery		Cemetery
CEG-S4	c.1862	west of Eureka Gulch Road I.O.O.F. Cemetery (Rocky Mountain Cemetery)		Cemetery
CN-S10	c.1859	Negro Hill City Cemetery		Cemetery
CN-S11	1886	Negro Hill Foresters Cemetery		Cemetery
CN-S12	1881	Negro Hill Redmen Cemetery		Cemetery
CP-S13	c.1861	Prosser Gulch Masonic Cemetery		Cemetery

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
C23-S5		122 Eureka Street Opera House Gardens		Gardens
CG-S9		Gregory Street Masonic Temple Memorial		Memorial
B. Black Hawk				
BCH-S6		Central Hill Old #71 Engine Above Chase Gulch		Railroad engine and cars
BCG-S7		Tramway Railbed		Roadbed
BGR-S8		Gregory Street Gregory Diggings Monument		Monument

VI. NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

A. Central City

C3-N1	1953	124 Main Parteli Block Addition 1		
C3-N2	c.1953	126 Main Parteli Block Addition 2		
C6-N	1955	151 Lawrence		
C16-N	unknown	Gregory New Post Office		
C25-N	c.1936	Eureka, Lot 8 (200 Block)		
C28-N1	1976	231 Eureka Lost Gold Mine		
C28-N3	1982	upper Eureka		

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
C42-N	1966	435 Gregory Western Mining Consultants		
C10-N	1890	402 St James		
C11-N	1886	227 Eureka		
C15-N	1900	324 E 4th		
C17-N	1961	Spring, Lots 5-7 & 8A		
C27-N	unknown	Eureka		
C28-N2	1887	341 Eureka		
C29-N1	1890	101 H Street		
C29-N2	1930	Eureka & H Street		
C29-N3	unknown	Eureka Gulch City Shops		
C31-N	1956	211 W 4th		
C33-N	1984	W 6th		
C40-N1	1969	123 Casey		
C40-N2	1930	360 Lawrence		
C50-N	unknown	201 Havilah		
C54-N	1950	200 Casey		
C55-N1	1890	374 Roworth		
C55-N2	1880	390 Roworth		
C56-N	1889	425 Spring		
C57-N	1939	400 Spring		

B. Black Hawk

B11-N2	c.1925	141 Clear Creek Prospector Coffee Shop		
B26-N1	1900	305 Gregory		
B26-N2	1950	Gregory		
B29-N	1945	111 Gregory		
B32-N1	1982	380 Gregory Silver Pendant		
B33-N	1890;1964	260 Gregory Black Forest Inn		

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Log No.	Date	Address	Materials	Historic Function
B39-N1	1870;1986	251 Main Artist's Galleria		
B7-N1	unknown	193 Marchant		
B7-N2	1890	185 Marchant		
B10-N	1900	211 Horn		
B10-RN	unknown	Horn		
B11-N1	1957	Marchant		
B12-N	1964	101 Horn		
B14-N	1949	221 Chase		
B15-N	1865	211 Dubois		
B18-N	1890	Chase Gulch, Lot 1, 2		
B30-N	1900	Gregory Lot 1, 2		
B32-N2	1900	360 Gregory		
B37-N	1965	131 Main		
B38-N1	1938	211 Main		
B38-N2	1940	201 Main		
B38-N3	1880	231 Main		
B43-N	1890	Bobtail		
B47-N	1963	241 Bacus		
B48-N1	1981	Bacus		
B48-N2	1968	245 Bacus		
B49-N1	1957	271 Bacus		
B49-N2	1964	301 Main		
B49-N3	1969	300 Block Main		
BR-N	1930	111 Richmond		
B40-RN	c.1860s	Lot 2, 3, pt 4 Boiler Works		

C. Nevadaville

N40-N c.post-
1920 Main

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
D. Central City/Black Hawk Mining District				
MI-N1	1859	Bates & Mammoth Hills Bates Hill		
C50-N2	1923	Bates Hill Gaston Lode Shaft House (Red Mine)		
MI-N2	1865	Packard Gulch Next President Mine		
MI-N3	c.1940	Central City and Black Hawk Chain-O-Mine Mill and Tramway		
MI-N4	c.1875	Mammoth Hill O.K. Mine		
MI-N5	c.1865-75	Above Gregory Gulch Main-Hamlet Mine		
MI-N6	c.1865	Quartz Hill Quartz Hill		
MI-N7	c.1860	Nevada Gulch Corydon Mine		
MI-N8	c.1860	Nevadaville Road Newfoundland Mine		
MI-N9	c.1860	Nevadaville Road Coeur d'Alene Mine		

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<u>Log No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Historic Function</u>
MI-N10	1901	Gregory Gulch Buell Mine & Mill		
MI-N11	1859	Winnebago Hill Castro vein		
MI-N12	1875	Chase Gulch Belden Tunnel		
MI-N13	c.1870	Chase Gulch Robert Emmet Mine		
MI-N14	c.1865	Winnebago Hill Greedom No. 1 & 2 Mines		
MI-N15	1877	Colorado Highway 279 Mountain City Trestle		
MI-N16	1859	Gregory Street Gregory Lode		

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the Colorado counties of Denver, Jefferson, Clear Creek, and Gilpin. The magnet for the rapid influx of population was the phenomenal value of gold extraction in Gilpin County from 1859 to 1893, when it led Colorado and most of the West in gold output, valued at approximately \$61 million. Total gold output during the period of historic significance, from 1859-1918, was \$83,364,157. Mineral production as a whole during the same period was \$86,773,688. Not until 1893 was Gilpin County surpassed in gold production by Teller County in southern Colorado.¹ The themes of demographic expansion, rapid urbanization, and economic development of the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain West thus are the framework for consideration of the Central City-Black Hawk NHL District under Criterion 1.

Second, the district is eligible as nationally significant under Criterion 4. The hundreds of buildings, structures, and sites that remain from the historic period embody the distinctive characteristics of building practices and urban development of the 19th-century "boomtown" or "bonanza" mining era in mountainous areas of the Western frontier. They are unique as rare surviving examples of commercial, social, government, and domestic types of frontier mining town architecture which retain an exceptional degree of their historical association and architectural integrity. Collectively, they also are a sole surviving example of the organic development of large prosperous mining districts in which mining, ore processing, and their supportive commercial and social institutions were functionally interrelated. The Colorado Business Directory of the period described the urban corridor they formed in accordance with the topography of the area as a "continuous settlement over three miles in length with arms reaching up the tributary gulches." The "surrounding hills" were "literally honeycombed with mines."²

II. CRITERION 1: Significance for Association with Events in the Settlement and Socioeconomic Development of the Rocky Mountain West

Historian Ray Allen Billington describes the distinctive settlement process that occurred on the mining frontier that diverged markedly from traditional agricultural settlement:

Instead of seeking fertile, well-watered fields, miners were attracted to mountain and desert lands that might normally have waited generations for occupants. And instead of advancing from east to west, the mining frontier moved from west to east in a series of thrusts that left islands of wilderness between the new

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communities. The bridging of these gaps by improved transportation facilities helped open all the Far West to latecomers who completed its transition.³

Settlement of the Gregory mining district in the principal towns of Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevadaville initiated this process in the interior of the North American continent eastward from the far western coastal areas and westward from the Missouri frontier.

Between 1848 and the first gold rush to California, and the late 1870s, a series of rushes brought the first large wave of permanent settlers to much of the territory west of the Mississippi River. In their frantic rush to the California gold fields, the first wave of prospectors skipped the mountainous and arid lands of the United States west of the 105th meridian, formed by a chain of plateaus bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges on the west. Then in 1858, news of gold found in the Pikes Peak region attracted settlers to new camps along the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains in present-day Denver, Jefferson, Clear Creek, and Gilpin Counties, Colorado. A strike early the following year further up the mountain gulches drew prospectors away from the new towns into Clear Creek Canyon. John Gregory's discovery on May 6, 1859, on the north bank of the creek made "Gregory Gulch" the center of new mining activity in the area. Three camps sprang up in the summer of 1859 in the vicinity of the Gregory discovery, with a population estimated variously from 800 to 5,000 men by June. Journalist Horace Greeley reported seeing only five white females that year.

The initial camps were named Mountain City, Nevada City (Nevadaville), and Central City. Mountain City and Central City grew up near the Gregory diggings; Central City was named for its place as geographic center of the settlements in the area. The settlement at Nevadaville in 1859 was near the discovery of the huge Burroughs, Kansas, and California-Hidden Treasure lodes. In 1861, Nevadaville residents claimed that their population of 2,705 rivaled Denver's (2,603). Black Hawk, the fourth settlement, appeared in the spring of 1860 around a stamp mill named "Black Hawk" after a famous Sauk Indian chief in Illinois. In a short time, a number of steam quartz mills were erected there, and it became known as the "City of Mills." The four towns formed one continuous area of settlement with no established boundaries. It ran the length of Gregory Gulch to the point it intersected Spring Gulch, then spread southwest up Nevada Gulch and farther west up Eureka Gulch.

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Central City quickly eclipsed Mountain City as the hub of social and economic life in the mining district and rivaled Denver 35 miles to the east. After Colorado Territory superceded Jefferson Territory by an Act of Congress in October 1861, Central City absorbed Mountain City where the Post Office had been. Gilpin County, measuring only 12 by 15 miles as the smallest in Colorado, was created with Central City as the county seat, and the Post Office moved there. Most of the first residents of the communities were from the California gold fields and the southeastern United States. They soon were joined by Cornish miners from the Lake Superior region, and later by English, Cornish, Irish, Welsh, and German immigrants along with a few Scots, French and Scandinavians. The 1870 Census indicated there were 3,739 native (most first generation) and 1,751 foreign settlers in the vicinity, 1,183 of whom were English (mostly Cornish) and Irish.⁴ The Cornish and Irish made up almost the total population of Nevadaville. Throughout the first decade, men outnumbered women 7 to 1.

A. Embryonic Communities: 1860s

The Civil War coincided with an era of prosperity for the mining economy due to inflation and the need for precious metals. The mining towns of Gilpin County were the center of socioeconomic growth for the entire Rocky Mountain region.

Gregory and other early prospectors extracted their fortunes by the simple placer methods using pans, cradles, and sluices. When dirt containing surface gold was "washed" with a current of water, the heavier gold was left behind. Once these surface deposits were depleted, however, subterranean hard-rock mining became necessary, and the extraction process became tremendously more arduous and costly. First the Spanish "arrastra" was used, operated by draft animals crushing the gold-bearing rock by pulling heavy stone "mullers" over it. This slow and inefficient method gave way rapidly to stamp milling. Heavy iron block stamps crushed the hardrock to sand, which then was washed by water over large copper plates impregnated with mercury. The mercury-gold amalgam which was formed by this process was heated so that the mercury was vaporized and the gold left to be cast into bars. Only the richest lodes produced a large enough quantity of ore to make this mining and milling process profitable.

By the end of 1863, the best placers and the weathered, oxidized, and enriched ores were exhausted. These gave way to vast quantities of less rich ores which contained gold in chemical combination with sulfides. Because of the strong odor of sulfur these ores were known colloquially as

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sulfurets. Coloradans labeled them "refractory" or "rebellious." Sulfurets were resistant to processing by stamp milling because the mercury could not bond with the gold as long as the ore was locked within the sulfides. The gold recovery rate dropped from three-fourths of the assay value to less than one-fourth, sometimes with no yield at all. A "process mania" ensued in which the Gilpin miners were swamped by fortune hunting "alchemists" and pseudo-scientists promising miracle desulfurization methods.⁵ The unprofitability of stamp milling coincided with the need for capital for heavy machinery needed to excavate even farther down into the earth's surface.

Some miners sent the ores to the smelting firm of Vivian and Sons in Swansea, Wales, for processing. Many others turned from mining to speculation, persuading novice Easterners to invest in non-existent and worthless claims. The speculative mania, the naivete of speculators about the elaborate and costly technology required to uncover complex ores, Indian attacks on the Great Plains that cut off communication, and the postwar economic slump combined to bring a financial crash in the spring of 1864. Depression continued in the Gregory district for the next 3 1/2 years.

In 1867, the economy dramatically reversed and began an upward climb. In that year, Colorado ores took first prize at the Paris Universal Exposition, and Gilpin County news editor Oranda J. Hollister published the Mines of Colorado. These events stimulated new investment in the mines both nationally and in Europe. The most significant development, however, was the introduction on the Rocky Mountain mining frontier of a European extraction process by Brown University Professor of Chemistry, Nathaniel P. Hill. First approached by the fortune-seeking Territorial Secretary William Gilpin at the height of the mining depression to advise him on purchases in the San Luis Valley, Hill came to Colorado at the end of May 1863. Soon Hill was lured away from his consulting enterprises into mine speculation in Gilpin County. He purchased options in the Bobtail, Fairfield, and other lodes, but ultimately retained only two mines at Central City with which he organized the Sterling Gold Mining Company and the Hill Gold Mining Company. He returned East in 1865, as others had done, and began experiments and research in the Welsh smelting technique called the Swansea process. This method used the copper and iron sulfides in ores, in a mixture called a "copper matte," to collect gold and silver until it could be separated or refined into its component metals. Hill went to Europe to learn the process and then established the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company at Black Hawk in 1867 with a group of Boston partners.⁶ This was the most important event of the 1860s decade for the area economy.

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Henry M. Teller was another major entrepreneurial figure to direct the growth of the district economy. He was a premier example of the frontier town booster and builder who spurred early economic growth in Western mining towns. Teller was a prominent State politician and local entrepreneur who settled in Central City in 1862. He had a formative influence on Gilpin County economic growth in the 1870s. He became president of the Colorado Central Railroad, the Rocky Mountain National Bank in Central City, and the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company. In 1877, immediately following Colorado's admission to Statehood, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He also served as Secretary of the Interior under President Chester A. Arthur.

B. Fire, Rebuilding, and Maturation: 1870s

In the wake of the economic recovery around 1870 came also a profound social change. The early shift from placer to deep and hard-rock mining created a two-class social order for the miners. Those without money whose claims played out were forced to work as day laborers. In 1863, they received a daily wage of \$2.50 or \$3.00 a day, while flour alone cost \$18 a sack. More than 100 miners went on strike in 1863 and again in 1864 for a dollar more daily pay. However, there were no general strikes as in Leadville and other camps over the next decades. This was attributed by observers to the fact that the Cornish and Irish miners who were the dominant ethnic groups represented in the population "lived excellently" on their own resources, many as "lease miners." Many jointly leased inactive claims and maintained their economic independence. The Cornish also were excellent masons and thus had a dual means of income.

Class conflict in the district was more often internecine than between laborers and the elites, as in other industrial areas. The year of the strike, the local press reported a "riot" between the Irish of Nevada Gulch and the Cornish of Spring Gulch.⁷ The real reason the labor movement in the Gregory district was weak was the rivalry and division between the Irish and American miners against the Cornish. The latter formed the Central City Miners' Union in 1873, but the other groups refused to join them. Managers were able to recruit enough Irish and Midwestern miners to take their places when they went on strike, and the merchant community refused to extend credit to the striking Cornish. Thus the brief effort by the Cornish miners to shut down the mines when owners reduced wages to \$2.70 a day failed.⁸ Continued economic prosperity further mitigated labor conflict, and residents of the three towns in the mining district enjoyed 2 more decades of a satisfactory standard of living and general community harmony. Most of

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the residents of Gilpin County were able to share in the region's economic recovery, which was helped by renewed investment from outside investors. By 1870, Nathaniel Hill was handling \$1/2 million of ore a year, and this greatly increased interest in the region on the part of Eastern entrepreneurs. Hill was not the only addition to a new Gilpin County scientific community. The revitalized mining economy also was prompted by better management through consolidation and educated superintendents, some educated at German universities and a newly created School of Mines at the University of Columbia.⁹ After the crash and period of depression, steady growth resumed. In 1871, gold production in Gilpin County peaked at \$3,237,364.

In 1872, the Colorado Central Railroad, whose president was Henry M. Teller, reached Black Hawk, effecting a dramatic improvement in transportation and reduction in haulage costs. It did not extend to Central City until 1878; in the meantime, local traffic was accommodated by the Gilpin County Tram-Railway that ran between Central City and Black Hawk, also organized in 1872. After the railroad arrived in 1872, other improvements in communication with the outside world followed quickly. The first telegraph already was a decade old. A fire in 1874 destroyed Central City's commercial district but an optimistic citizenry rebuilt the entire district of brick and stone, and the mid-1870s was the construction peak of the town's development. The railroad brought the decorative elements of Carpenter Gothic in domestic architecture and the cast iron storefronts that began to predominate in the commercial districts of the towns. In 1878, both the mechanical telephone and the Edison phonograph were demonstrated in Central City. In 1879, the Edison Telephone Company was advertising for subscribers. Soon telephone communication was open between the Register-Call offices and Denver. Some private residents were able to receive transmissions from as far away as Georgetown, Colorado.¹⁰

As the center of the critical milling operations and the transportation terminus connecting the mining district with eastern markets, Black Hawk became the vital link in the economic revival of the mining district. By 1877, the Colorado Business Directory touted its position as the milling and transportation hub of the area. It was advertised thus:

. . . terminus of the Mountain Division of the Colorado Central Railroad. Western Union Telegraph. Daily mails and express. Stages to Central. Population about 1,500. Principal industry gold milling and reducing ores.¹¹

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Another commentator noted of Black Hawk that,

Most of the quartz mills of Gilpin County are located here, on account of the water supply. Black Hawk unites with Central in Gregory Gulch forming a continuous city, and is the first place arrived at in entering this great district by rail. The Colorado Central railway passes through and over the city, and around the hills to Central.¹²

Nevadaville, the western terminus of the district, 1 mile from Central City, also was thriving in the 1870s. It was incorporated in 1878 with a population of about 1,000. (Central City then had a population of about 3,000). Productivity from Quartz Hill near Nevadaville was over \$10 million in gold coin by 1878 and 1879. It also had the deepest mining, down to a depth of 1,000 feet and a length of 2,000 feet for the Kansas Lode.

The 1870s were the district's "golden years" both economically and in terms of physical growth. After 1880, however, a long gradual economic decline began. By that time many of the district's residents had made their fortunes and afterwards managed their mining and business interests from Denver, more convenient to the amenities of the "civilized" eastern United States. A "great exodus" of the wealthy to Denver, dubbed the "Queen City of the Plains," greatly depleted the elite class. Gilpin County's hegemony was challenged by other mining areas in the State of Colorado by the end of the decade.¹³ Beginning in the late 1870s, silver discoveries shifted interest to Leadville. Still, Gilpin County led Colorado in gold production from 1859 to 1893, after which the mines near Cripple Creek began to surpass it.

C. Prosperity, Leveling Off, and Gradual Decline: 1880-1899

There was another mild boom in the late 1890s due to increased yield because some older claims were consolidated and more extensive tunneling done in the lodes. The 1890 Census showed a total yield of \$1,750,000. Eleven of the large mining properties were producing over half of the total yield in the county and only six of the mines were producing yields in the range of \$50,000 to \$100,000. From 1897 to 1899, yield of these mines increased a million dollars to \$2,500,000, a peak not reached in the district since 1880. This heralded a third boomtime that was the result of a return to the

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gold standard after 15 years of silver coinage, along with reduced production expenses due to development of a new cyanide process of smelting.¹⁴

D. Steady Decline: 1900-1918

Despite the brief resurgence in 1897, by the end of the century only six of an original 77 companies were still operating. These were evenly distributed throughout the district. They included the Consolidated Gregory Mine at Black Hawk, and the Kansas-Burroughs at Nevadaville, each of which had 5 miles of underground development. Others were the Perigo Mine 4 miles north of Central City, and the Gunnell and Pactolus at Central City with 2 miles each of subterranean tunneling. Nevadaville still boasted the deepest shaft, which was at the California Mine, extending 2,250 feet below the surface.

Until World War I, the mining communities maintained an economic status quo, but there was none of the expansiveness and optimism of the previous century. Demographic changes reflected the new character of the area. Three thousand people remained, but there still were one-third more men than women and a disproportionate number of adults compared to the number of children. In 1900, over one-third of Gilpin County residents still were foreign-born, as they had been in 1870. However, now they were of a different ethnic extraction. The Welsh, Irish, Cornish, Germans, and Chinese of the early period, were replaced by new groups who had immigrated from Austria, the Scandinavian countries, and Italy. The new Austrians and Italians were "Tyrolese miners," numbering about 500, or one-sixth of the population in 1900. They were willing to accept lower wages than the Cornish and other older groups, again causing ethnic conflict.

A steady economic decline began in the first decade of the 20th century that was not to reverse. Mining had remained expensive for 3 decades; water still was scarce on the surface but a hindrance to deep lode mining below. The California was pumped out for the last time in 1902. The process took 4 months using two 500-gallon barrels. At the same time, commodity prices were rising faster than the price of gold, and World War I greatly escalated this trend. By 1918, when the United States entered the war, mining operations were almost completely suspended; thus the period of significance for the NHL District ended. The Gilpin Tramway was abandoned in 1917, and many businesses closed. In 1920, only 440 people remained in Central City, a town with a previous population high of 3,000 twenty years earlier.¹⁵

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The Central City-Black NHL District illustrated in bold relief the typical pattern of mining frontier development in the second half of the 19th century: rapid, telescoped population growth and urbanization based on natural resource depletion using massive technology that became increasingly expensive. It was in this rapid, explosive, and resource-exploitative manner that the arid Intermountain West was settled.

III. CRITERION 4: Significance as a Distinctive Type, Period and Method of Construction that is an Exceptional Illustration of Mining Community Development in the Rocky Mountain West

A. Embryonic Communities: 1860s

Crude tents and lean-tos were built hurriedly along the steep and narrow land along Clear Creek and up the gulches in the first year of mining near the Gregory diggings. More substantial log and frame structures soon replaced these temporary structures. By 1865, the mining district had made the rapid transition from the "camp phase" of log and wood frame construction to the prosperous and more permanent "town phase" of urban development, when buildings were constructed of stone and brick and had more stylistic elements.¹⁶ A building boom occurred between 1862 and 1865 that reflected the expectant prosperity of new residents and produced an "instant" urban industrial landscape with the surrounding mountainsides denuded of trees used in building and industrial activity. Laid out in accordance with the topography of the mountainous area, the buildings of the three towns follow the gulches and curves of the hillsides, some seeming to sit precariously on steep slopes or overhanging Clear Creek. The commercial districts of Black Hawk and Central City are built as tightly-packed, contiguous buildings, most sharing common walls--a typical configuration for American frontier architecture of this period. In the commercial, government, and social buildings many stylistic elements imitate Gothic, Romanesque, Renaissance Revival, and Italianate styles, popular earlier in the eastern United States and western Europe and resurrected on the frontier by emigrants from the East. The commercial buildings have full storefronts often adorned with iron columns, bracketed entablatures, and arched windows of the Italianate style. This frontier version of Eastern styles was greatly enhanced by the coming of the railroad in the 1870s and the ensuing availability of stylistic elements such as wooden scroll and scallop work seen even in modest dwellings, and cast iron columns and entablatures on the storefronts. The elaborate storefronts and the impression of massiveness created by the contiguous configuration of the commercial structures was an

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attempt on the part of town builders to establish a sophisticated-looking streetscape in the new communities, reminiscent of the Eastern or European towns they had occupied previously. Yet contemporary observers still found the result unattractive. One 1866 writer provides the classic description of the district's physical appearance in its first decade,

Commencing at Black Hawk--where the sole pleasant object is the Presbyterian Church, white, tasteful, and charmingly placed on the last step of Bates Hill, above the chimneys and mills in the uniting ravines --we mount Gregory Gulch by a rough, winding, dusty road, lined with crowded wooden buildings: hotels, with pompous names and limited accommodations; drinking saloons,--'lager beer' being a frequent sign; bakeries, log and frame dwelling-houses, idle mills, piles of rusty and useless machinery tumbled by the wayside, and now and then a cottage in the calico style, with all sorts of brackets and carved drop-cornices.¹⁷

Speaking specifically of Central City the writer continued, "It consists mainly of one street, on the right-hand side of the gulch; the houses on your left as you ascend, resting on high posts or scaffolding, over the deep bed of the stream." At the intersection of Lawrence and Main Streets, which formed the center of the commercial district "the principal stores are jammed together in an incredibly small space." He found that, "the whole string" of towns with their buildings appeared "standing as if on one leg, their big signs and little accommodations, the irregular, wandering, uneven streets, and the bald, scarred, and pitted mountains on either side." He concluded that it was a place where "everything is odd, grotesque, unusual; but no feature can be called attractive."¹⁸ As the populace denuded the surrounding mountainsides of timber for mining and construction, the area became increasingly desolate and inhospitable to any but those who hoped to reap a fortune from the mineral lodes.

The economic motive for settlement of the mining district was most visible in the rapid building of the commercial areas of its towns. By 1864, the business community had stabilized. That year Central City merchants did over \$15 million in business. Main Street was the "grocery and provision center," and doctors' offices also were located there; Eureka Street was the "dry goods center;" hardware stores and legal office extended along Lawrence Street; Nevada Street was "the way out of town past boarding houses and homes of washerwomen."¹⁹ The only masonry commercial structure that remains from the 1860s is one of the Roworth Buildings (C1-8, C1-9) on Main Street, which housed a bakery and then hardware and furniture businesses.

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Because it suffered no devastating fire, as occurred in 1874 in Central City and on several occasions in Nevadaville, Black Hawk still retains a substantial portion of 1860s commercial and institutional buildings, some of frame construction. The Heppberger House (B40-2) is a frame commercial building, possibly built as early as 1860. Heppberger ran a teamster business, hauling ore from the mines to the mills in Black Hawk. Another row of frame buildings on Gregory Street also are believed to date from the early 1860s. Their second stories were used as living quarters and the ground level for a variety of businesses, including a sweet shop and doctor's office. Other early masonry buildings in the Black Hawk commercial district on Main and Gregory Streets are the Corner Grocery (B35-3), which served in that capacity until the late 1970s, and the adjacent Rohling Building (B35-1), built by German immigrant J. H. Philip Rohling who was then a merchant and mayor of Black Hawk.

The number of community institutional buildings was an even stronger indication of the economic optimism and reflects a sense of community permanence among the citizenry. In October 1860, there were three or four log schools in the district, including one at Nevadaville. The permanent Black Hawk School (B25-6) was completed in 1870 adjacent to the Presbyterian Church (B25-5). In 1906, the church was purchased by the School Board and converted to the school gymnasium). The granite Central City School (Old High School [C7-11]) was started in 1869 and completed in time for the opening of school in September 1870. In 1900, when enrollment exceeded space, the brick Italian Villa style Clark Grade School (C4-14) was constructed.

Washington Hall (C5-3) was the primary public building of Central City's first decade and is one of only two significant frame structures to survive the great fire of 1874. Its log shell was framed in 1861 and the siding added about 1864. The building served as the primary community hall in the historic period; after 1900 it became City Hall. From the 1860s through the following decades, the Gregory Miners' Court and then the first District Court of the Territory convened there. County offices and the jail were on the first floor. The Methodists (largely Cornish) and the Presbyterians (Scots) both used its courtroom as a meeting hall. In 1871, the building was such an active political arena that the second-story floor collapsed, sending over 200 delegates in a fall to the floor below. In addition to its official function, it housed a saloon. Its use illustrates the multiple social functions of most public buildings of the period. The building used as City Hall (C1-13) before it was moved to Washington Hall also was built in the 1860s. Though altered by the fire of 1874 and changed by successive

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occupants, it still stands on Main Street. A second frame structure that survived the fire was the one-story law office of Henry M. Teller (C5-2), also on Eureka Street adjacent to Washington Hall.

The overwhelming predominance of white Anglo-Americans and immigrants from the British Isles and northern Europe in the Gregory mining district was typical of other frontier mining settlements of the era. These ethnic groups left their imprint on the mining district in the social and cultural institutions they established as the hallmarks of community development, in their economic and attitudinal homogeneity, and in the district architecture. Buildings constructed were simple vernacular, but many had stylistic features that imitated earlier eastern U.S. and western European tastes brought by those who migrated to the Gregory mining district. Residential construction in the second decade of community growth in the three towns reflected the socioeconomic homogeneity of the population. The small, wood frame, vernacular cottage, with Gothic Revival or Greek Revival, details was the most common residential type architecture. Some of the more elite housing adapted Italianate, Second Empire, and other high styles, also popular in the East in an earlier period. There also are examples of a return to more modest design in residential construction as the towns experienced their long decline into the 20th century. While there were evident elite sections of the towns, most notably lower Eureka Street, East High, and Lawrence in Central City, above the soot and odor of the Black Hawk mills, most laboring and small merchant class dwellings were substantial as well, albeit smaller in scale.

The large Cornish population meant that the Methodists were a formative influence in fledgling mining communities, and they built the first church building in the Colorado mountains in Central City. This was a log cabin between Eureka and Nevada gulches erected in the summer of 1860 that burned a year later. The large Irish and Welsh influx brought a strong Catholic contingent to the mines. By September 1861, Father J.P. Machebeuf had bought and remodeled a two-story frame building on Pine Street as the first permanent church in the district; plans soon were made to enlarge it. Most church groups depended on renting local halls, like the early Presbyterian and Methodist congregations that met in Washington Hall (C5-3), until the end of the first decade of settlement. The first permanent and "attractive" church building in the vicinity was the Presbyterian Church (B25-5) in Black Hawk, constructed in 1863. The Black Hawk Methodist Church (B26-5) cornerstone was laid in September 1864. Because of financial problems during the slump in the local economy, the church was not completed until 1871. St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church was started as a Mission

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Parish of St. Mary's in Denver in 1861. Early services were conducted in rented theatres, biliard saloons and even a dance hall and then were moved to a 2-story frame house on Pine Street. Then in 1872 a cornerstone for a new masonry Catholic Church at the Pine Street location was laid and the stone basement constructed. However, due to economic problems, again caused by the mining slump, construction was halted until 1892 and not completed until 1893. When the original frame church, rectory and convent were destroyed by the fire of May, 1874, services were moved to the basement following installation of a roof. Irish miner's began calling the church St. Patrick's however, the official name remained St. Mary's of the Assumption (C23-6). By the 1880s the Catholic population was comprised of Austrian and Italian members as well as Irish and Welsh.

Along with the churches and schools, buildings for use by fraternal lodges and secret societies proliferated in the three frontier mining communities as the major institutions of community socialization and order. The Mason and Odd Fellows fraternities were transplanted to the United States by immigrants from Great Britain in the 18th and early 19th centuries, and the popularity of these two orders in the Gilpin County towns reflected the strong influence of settlers there with an Anglo-American heritage. Secret and benevolent orders proliferated in the 1860s after the Civil War, representing other ethnic groups as well. This signified the striving in new communities for ethnic cohesion among a cross-section of first- and second-generation European immigrants.

The Masons, chartered as Chivington Lodge No. 6, were the first and most prestigious of the fraternal orders established in the mining district. In June 1859, 50 to 100 male members "cut and dragged the logs for the first 'Temple' erected in Colorado." In 1863, Chivington Lodge joined with the newspaper, the Register-Call, to erect a stone building for the use of both. The building (C4-1) was dedicated in 1865 and a third story added over the next 2 years. Nevadaville had an Odd Fellows' Lodge and a lodge for the Order of Sons of Malta in 1860. The latter met as a secret semi-military society with 70 to 80 members. The Good Templars temperance organization also started their first lodge in Nevada City in 1860 but moved to Central City when their meeting hall burned in 1862. A second lodge was started in 1866 in Nevadaville.

Extant buildings where lodge members met in Black Hawk include the Knights of Pythias Building (B29-5) constructed in 1864, the year that secret society was founded, and the Golden Beer Building (B29-3), built in the late 1860s as the Cornish I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 3. The Golden Beer was so named

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because at one time a beer by that name was sold there. The Cornish later consolidated with the Scandinavians in Lodge No. 6. The Knights of Pythias Building had a lodge hall on the second floor while the first floor housed Jesse Scobey's Saloon; the Town Council also met here until City Hall (B28-5) was built a decade later. The Post Office Building (B28-1), constructed between 1865 and 1870, also housed a variety of occupants, including "Black Hawk Tribe No. 84, I.O.R.M."

Black Hawk Odd Fellows started in 1865 but later moved to Central City. Five more Odd Fellows Lodges were organized in the area, and 11 Good Templar Lodges in the 1860s. Other fraternal societies were the Miners and Mechanics Institute, the Light Guards, the Fire Company, the Fenian Brotherhood (Irish), the St. Andrews Society (Scots), the Rocky Mountain Turnverein (German), and Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 5.²⁰

B. Fire, Rebuilding, and Maturation: 1870s

There was a lull in town building in the mid to late 1860s while the mining economy was in a slump. After prosperity returned with the Hill smelting process and improved transportation with the railroad, the year 1872 was a banner one in the architectural history of Central City. Sorely in need of a hotel suitable for more elite visitors than the usual influx of hopeful, often penniless, miners who occupied local boarding houses, shacks, and tents, the community was grateful in 1870 when Henry Teller offered to provide \$60,000 for construction of the Teller House (C23-3) if the community would buy an additional \$25,000 in stock. Described by one observer as "New England factory" style, the four-story brick building was constructed by Milton D. Owen, also responsible for St. Paul's Episcopal Church (C7-10) and the High School (C7-11) in Central City. Two hundred participants attended a "grand opening" ball at the Teller House in June 1872. Like other commercial and public buildings in town, the hotel served a variety of purposes. It had 150 rooms, a laundry, and shops. These included a barber shop with hot and cold showers for 50 cents "day or night," along with a jewelry store, an eyeglass and spectacle shop, and "The Elevator," a drinking establishment. In 1874, the Rocky Mountain National Bank, another presidency held by Henry Teller, occupied a corner on the ground floor of the building until the bank closed in late 1915. The famous "face on the barroom floor" in the present bar of the hotel was not added until 1936, when Denver Post staff artist Herndon Davis painted the face of a mysterious lady to entertain guests.²¹

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In terms of the physical pattern of town development and architectural history, the great fire of 1874 was a milestone in Central City history. While the architectural environment of Black Hawk and Nevada City developed at a slower but steady rate through the 1860s and 1870s, the fire radically altered the character of the largest of the three Gregory district communities. The conflagration broke out on the morning of May 21, 1874, allegedly in a Chinese laundry shanty in Dostal Alley near Spring Street. With no fire department or water to fight it, the flames gradually spread beyond the frame shanties to Main Street then down both sides of Lawrence Street. It finally was stopped by the Register-Call Building (C4-1) on the north side of Eureka Street and the Teller House (C23-3) on the south. The only buildings in the commercial district spared were the fireproof Roworth Block (C1-8, C1-9) on Main Street, the Raynold's Building (C4-13), which probably stopped the fire on Lawrence, and the Seavy Building (C17-4), the only one to survive on Spring Street. By the time a fire engine finally arrived on a flat car of the Colorado Central from Golden, Colorado, by way of Black Hawk, the fire had run its course.

Town residents were only briefly despondent. The population seized the opportunity for rebuilding as "a providential interposition" and "a mighty awakening," as the Register described the event. "A few brave men stepped to the front," the news editor proclaimed, as "hosts of workmen appeared on the scene as if by magic." The town literally was rebuilt in brick and stone reflecting the prosperity and permanence the citizenry foresaw as its future. "Millions of brick" were ordered, "forests decimated of lumber," and "the entire carrying capacity of the railroads levied upon to supply the demand." The streets were cleared of debris and widened, bids for a water pipeline for fire protection was requested by City Council, and a one-engine fire department was established. The City Council outlawed the construction of wooden buildings. Citizens were notified they should file on their lots, established by the town plat in 1866. As streets were graded and a sidewalk constructed between Central City and Black Hawk, businessmen went into a construction frenzy to erect new establishments before winter. The commercial district literally was rebuilt of fireproof brick, most from the local brickyard of Thomas Hooper. Some contracts were delayed because of delays in importing stone, though some was quarried on upper Eureka Street. Mansel H. Root and Mullen and McFarlane were the busiest contractors, who together totalled over \$100,000 in construction in 1874. The boom continued into 1875 with an estimated total of \$175,000 in building contracts for the year. The most prominent of the new brick buildings were the Mellor & McFarlane Building, (C17-1) on Spring Street, the Harrington & Mellor Building (C4-5), also known as the Mellor Block, located on Lawrence Street,

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and the Hense Block (C2-7) on Main Street. In July 1876, the United States patent was issued for Central City townsite, and lot owners were issued mayor's deeds to their property.²²

By 1879 Central City boasted,

Three banks, an elegant opera house, and a graded school of nearly 400 scholars, with a well-selected library of nearly 2,000 volumes. Beside this, the Catholic Academy affords instruction to a large number of children. The Teller House is the finest and largest hotel in the state, outside of Denver, and compares with the hoteleries of that place.²³

As many of the elite class became absentee landlords in the 1880s, those who remained behind suffered many inconveniences in the string of mining towns. Because there was not an efficient domestic water system, and as the mines went deeper and lowered the water table, water became scarce. Drinking water sold on the streets for 25 cents a bucket. Despite depletion of the elite group in society and of the water supply, many still operated thriving commercial and industrial enterprises. The three towns continued to exude the aura of prominence and laboring and middle class prosperity. The building of the Teller House (C23-3) signified Central City's emergence as the cultural center of the district.

Culturally and architecturally, the construction of the Central City Opera House in 1878 was the crowning point of the decade. The fire had destroyed the Montana Theater, and the Belvedere (C1-14), built in 1875 to take its place, was deemed unsafe for large crowds after The Bohemian Girl played there in 1877, attracting record numbers. That year, residents of Central City and Black Hawk subscribed \$12,000 for construction of the new Opera House (C23-1). The Gilpin County Opera Association also was formed and, capitalized at \$50,000. The Association accepted plans for the new building submitted by noted Denver architect Robert S. Roeschlaub, and the construction contract was awarded to Thomas Mullen for masonry and McFarlane Brothers for carpentry. Built of Gilpin County granite with brick fire walls, the theatre had a seating capacity of 750 people; the dress circle and parquet were furnished with patent opera chairs. Frescoes, wall panels, a drop curtain, and a 100-gas-jet chandelier further adorned the interior.²⁴ But the Opera House ended rather than began Central City's "golden age."

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After the long economic decline that began in the 1890s and escalated in the 20th century, thousands tore down their houses in the 1920s and 1930s, either to salvage or sell materials; some had them rebuilt in Denver. Some simply boarded up their domiciles and let the county take them over as payment for back taxes. Attendance at Mason and Oddfellows meetings dwindled to about a dozen from previous highs of 50 or more. The Catholic Academy closed in 1917 and was sold in 1935 to be wrecked. The Opera House closed in 1910. The only major buildings constructed after the Opera House in 1878 were the Clark School (C4-14) in 1900 and the Gilpin County Courthouse (C11-2) in 1904, both in Central City in a last burst of community optimism.

D. Preservation

Preservationists attribute the cultural revival at Central City, which also benefited the other towns, to the existence of the historic Opera House built by local entrepreneur Peter McFarlane. McFarlane's heirs donated it to the University of Denver in 1931, and the Central City Opera House Association (CCOHA) was formed in 1932. The Opera House reopened for the first annual summer music festival in 1932 to initiate a sustained effort to bring new life into the district. The Great Depression and drop in commodity prices brought frail efforts at mining that paralleled this attempted cultural revival. The summer festival was more successful, however, than mining in attracting new interest to the area. The festival was suspended during World War II but reopened shortly thereafter. People began to buy many of the historic homes and converted them to summer residences. Central City again was "central" in the cultural activity of the now-historic mining district. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Gilpin County Arts Association joined the CCOHA in making the town an artists' center.

The Central City Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961, but the other two towns were not officially included in the NHL boundaries and the appearance of all three communities continued to deteriorate. The Central City commercial district acquired a gaudy appearance with neon lights, signs, and other features that threatened destruction of the historic fabric of the buildings. Then in the fall of 1970, the directors of the CCOHA began a restoration movement in Central City and formed "The Little Kingdom Council." The purpose of the Council was to return the remaining buildings to their historic appearance, advise residents, and seek funding for restoration projects. First priority was

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given to the commercial blocks and dwellings along Eureka and neighboring streets owned by the Opera House Association and the University of Denver. These were among the first seen by tourists and could be controlled by the restorers.²⁵

A local historic preservation plan and building code continue to protect Central City, and the town retains the highest degree of architectural integrity of the three towns included in the expanded NHL Historic District boundaries. Black Hawk also retains a high degree of historic association and architectural integrity with the exception of radically intrusive elements on the eastern end of the town. Currently the community is beginning to also address historic preservation issues. Although Nevadaville has only 20 buildings that contribute to the significance of the NHL, it is included in the expanded district boundaries because together the three towns exhibit a visually integrated whole that is a rare surviving example of the geographic, social, and industrial interrelationship that was a typical pattern for other mining district settlements on the frontier of the Western United States in the second half of the 19th century.

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IV. ENDNOTES

¹Mineral production figures are from Charles W. Henderson, Mining in Colorado, A History of Discovery, Development and Production, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, U.S. Geological Survey, "Professional Paper," No. 138, 1926), 86-102. Gilpin County, with total gold production for the period of 1859-1922 valued at \$84,085,193, was second only to Teller County (includes Cripple Creek Mining District) with production of \$319,803,837. In total mineral production for this period, Gilpin County (\$86,894,724) ranked fifth in Colorado after Lake (\$423,860,061), Teller (\$320,932,424), San Miguel (\$100,511,284), and Pitkin (\$100,365,748) Counties.

²Quote from Colorado Business Directory (Denver: J.A. Blake, 1877), 50.

³Ray Allen Billington, "Preface," to Rodman W. Paul, Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880 (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1974), viii.

⁴There were: 672 English (probably Cornish); 511 Irish; 266 German; 146 British Americans (also would include Cornish); 44 Scots; 27 Scandinavians; and 20 French. Demographic statistics from Lynn I. Perrigo, "Social History of Central City, Colorado, 1859-1900," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, 1936, reported from the U.S. Eighth Census I, 548, 598 (1860), and Ninth Census I, 347; also Perrigo, "The Cornish Miners of Early Gilpin County," Colorado Magazine, v.14, No.3 (May 1937), 92-101.

Historian Duane Smith found that foreign-born residents represented almost a third of the Western mining population but a much smaller proportion of the total U.S. population. This was largely because most native Americans had little contact with hard-rock mining before the California gold rush, and depressed regions in the British Isles economically dependent on hard-rock mining provided the greatest number of immigrant miners to the western United States. Duane A. Smith, "The San Juaners: A Computerized Portrait," Colorado Magazine, v. 52 (Spring 1975), 137-152; Ronald C. Brown, Hardrock Miners: The Intermountain West, 1860-1920 (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1979), 8-9.

⁵James E. Fell, Jr., Ores to Metals: The Rocky Mountain Smelting Industry (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1979), 6-9.

⁶Ibid., 11-35.

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⁷Perrigo dissertation, 65.

⁸Richard E. Lingenfelter, The Hardrock Miners: A History of the Mining Labor Movement in the American West, 1863-1893 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974), 103-104.

⁹Liston E. Leyendecker, "Preserving the Little Kingdom: A Report" (1979), typescript, Colorado Preservation Office.

¹⁰Lynn Perrigo, "The Little Kingdom: A Record Chiefly of Central City in the Early Days," (Boulder, Colorado: Central City Opera House Association, July 1934), 11-13.

¹¹Colorado Business Directory, 1877, 50.

¹²Frank Fossett, Colorado, Its Gold and Silver Mines, Farms and Stock Ranges, and Health and Pleasure Resorts. Tourist Guide to the Rocky Mountains (New York: C.G. Crawford, 1879), 86.

¹³Ibid., 9-16.

¹⁴Perrigo dissertation, 561-623.

¹⁵Ibid., 601-623.

¹⁶See Duane A. Smith, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps: The Urban Frontier (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1967), and Eric C. Stoehr, Bonanza Victorian: Architecture and Society in Colorado Mining Towns (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1975), for the "camp" and "town" concept; C.W. Henderson, Records of the United States Surveyor General, Denver, 1936, 1029 in Colorado Historical Society Reference Files.

¹⁷Bayard Taylor quoted in John W. Reps, Cities of the American West: A History of Frontier Urban Planning (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1979), 466.

¹⁸Ibid., 466.

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¹⁹Perrigo dissertation, 87-90, 154, 187; Frank R. Hollenback, Central City and Black Hawk: Then and Now (Denver: Sage Books, 1961) is the source for most of the history of individual buildings throughout the text except where otherwise indicated.

²⁰Perrigo dissertation, 187.

²¹Hollenback, 20-22.

²²Hollenback, 9-16.

²³Fossett, 90.

²⁴Hollenback, 92.

²⁵Leyendecker, "Preserving the Little Kingdom."

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UTM References:

POINT	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	13	456280	4405790
B	13	455770	4405840
C	13	454500	4406840
D	13	454690	4406360
E	13	455220	4405950
F	13	455400	4405290
G	13	454030	4404830
H	13	454260	4404920
I	13	454260	4405140
J	13	454880	4405220
K	13	454995	4405210
L	13	455690	4405250
M	13	456110	4404690
N	13	456115	4404700
O	13	456790	4404620
P	13	457120	4405420
Q	13	457230	4405460
R	13	458570	4405160
S	13	458160	4405400
T	13	457750	4405570
U	13	457570	4406040
V	13	457000	4405930
W	13	457650	4405960

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at Point A, the point where County Road crosses the 8,640-foot contour line on the south slope of Winnebago Hill on the northern side of Central City, follow the 8,640-foot contour line west to Point B. Follow a line northwest, crossing Barrett Road at a right angle to the 8,760-foot contour line. Follow the 8,760-foot line along the south slope of Negro Hill to the point where the contour intersects Eureka Street. Follow the north edge of Eureka Street north/northwest to the fence enclosing the Foresters, City, and Knights of Pythias Cemeteries. Follow the fenced perimeter of the Knights of Pythias Cemetery eastward to the point where the cemetery is bounded by the Negro Hill Road; follow the road north and then west to its intersection with the Pine Creek Road. Cross the road and

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follow the fenced boundary of the Catholic Cemetery north to Point C, the northernmost point of the NHL boundary. Then proceed generally west and then southeast to the southernmost corner of the Catholic Cemetery. Cross the Columbine Campground Road to the northernmost corner of the I.O.O.F Cemetery (Rocky Mountain Cemetery) and follow the fence line of the I.O.O.F Cemetery, proceeding southwest along the fence line and then southeast until reaching Eureka Gulch Road. Follow the southern edge of Eureka Gulch Road east to a point just south of the intersection of Columbine Campground Road, Pine Creek Road, Eureka Gulch Road, and Eureka Street, at Point D. Follow Eureka Street south/southeast to the point where the 8,720-foot contour line intersects with the creek flowing from Eureka Gulch just south of Eureka Street, Point E. Leave the street, cross the creek, and follow the 8,720-foot contour across Prosser Gulch along the lower eastern slope of Nevada Hill to where the contour intersects an unimproved county road which passes on the west side of the Masonic Cemetery, continuing to Point F, where the road intersects the Nevadaville Road.

Follow the northern edge of the road west through Nevada Gulch to the point where the road intersects the 9,200-foot contour, Point G. Follow the contour line north and east to Point H. Proceed due north to a point 25 feet north of the intersection of Clarence, Bennett, and Letcher Streets, Point I. Go east to the 9,120-foot contour line and follow that line east along the south slope of Negro Hill to Point J. Go due east to Prosser Gulch Road, Point K, then follow the road south and west to its intersection with the southern edge of the Nevadaville Road. Follow the Nevadaville Road to the point where the 8,680-foot contour line, Pine Street, and Nevada Street meet, Point L. From Point L, go due south, cross the creek, and climb to the 8,760-foot contour line, and follow it along the northeast slope of Quartz Hill across Spring Gulch. Follow the line to where it intersects the Virginia Canyon Road at Point M, then follow the road a short distance north to the point it intersects with the city boundary for Central City at Point N, on the west slope of Mammoth Hill. Follow the city boundary east southeast across Bobtail Hill to the point where the Central City and Black Hawk city boundaries meet, at Point O. Follow the boundary between the 2 communities north and then northeast along Packard Gulch to where the boundary intersects the 8,280-foot contour line at Point P. Follow the contour line due east for approximately 400 feet to its intersection with an intermittent stream at Point Q. From Point Q, proceed due north along the middle of the streambed to its intersection with the 8,200-foot contour line, approximately 400 feet. Go east along the 8,200-foot line about 6,300 feet to Point R in T3S R72W Section 7.

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From Point R, go due north to North Clear Creek. Follow the streambed west to Point S, immediately south of the intersection of Dory Hill Road (Richmond Street) and Colorado Highway 119. Proceed northward up Four Mile Gulch approximately 1,800 feet. The boundary includes an area 300 feet on either side of the road. From Point S also, go generally northwest to the Main Street access to Colorado Highway 119. Proceed southwest a short distance across a bridge to its intersection with Main Street. Follow the southern edge of Main Street to its intersection with Colorado Highway 279 (Gregory Street), Point T. Follow the northern edge of Gregory Street in a generally northward direction, crossing Colorado Highway 119 to the 8,200-foot contour line. Proceed north and northwest along this line to Point U. From Point U, proceed due west, again crossing Highway 119 to the 8,200-foot contour line. Move westward along this contour line to its intersection with Chase Gulch at Point V. From Point V, proceed due west along Bates Hill to an unimproved dirt road between Winnebago and Bates Hill to Point W. Follow the center of Winnebago Hill Road to point of beginning, Point A.

Boundary Justification:

The NHL's boundary includes the three principal settlements of the historic Gregory Gulch Mining District. Within the boundaries are the residential and commercial districts of the towns and the seven cemeteries which present the most complete, contiguous historic record. Overall eighty-four percent of the structures within the district boundaries are considered contributing. The boundary follows the natural topography of the steep gulches and hillsides, reflecting the manner in which the towns developed historically. Excluded from the district are the mining and industrial sites and structures which are so deteriorated they no longer can demonstrate their function in the mining or milling processes, even though many of them may be visible from within the historic district.

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Continuation SheetSection number A Page 1 Contributing Properties Which Do Not
Appear on Site Maps

<u>Log Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
CEG-1		711 Eureka Gulch
CEG-R	Mack's Rocky Mountain Brewery	Eureka Gulch
CEG-2	City Reservoir	Eureka Gulch
CN-S2	Knights of Pythias Cemetery	Negro Hill
CEG-S3	Catholic Cemetery	Vic junction of Eureka Gulch & Pine Creek Road
CEG-S4	I.O.O.F. Cemetery	North of Eureka Gulch Road
CN-S10	City Cemetery	Negro Hill
CN-S11	Foresters Cemetery	Negro Hill
CN-S12	Redmen Cemetery	Negro Hill
CP-S13	Masonic Cemetery	Prosser Gulch
B-GR-S8	Gregory Diggings Monument	Gregory Street

Noncontributing Properties Which Do Not
Appear on the Site Maps

MI-N1	Bates Hill Mine	Bates and Mammoth Hills
MI-N2	Next President Mine	Packard Gulch
MI-N3	Chain-O-Mine Mill and Tramway	Central City & Black Hawk
MI-N4	O.K. Mine	Mammoth Hill

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MI-N5	Main-Hamlet Mine	Above Gregory Gulch
MI-N6	Quartz Hill Tunnel	Quartz Hill
MI-N7	Corydon Mine	Nevada Gulch
MI-N8	Newfoundland Mine	Nevadaville Road
MI-N9	Coeur d'Alene Mine	Nevadaville Road
MI-N10	Buell Mine and Mill	Gregory Gulch
MI-N11	Castro Vein	Winnebago Hill
MI-N12	Beldon Tunnel	Chase Gulch
MI-N13	Robert Emmet Mine	Chase Gulch
MI-N14	Freedom No. 1 & 2 Mines	Winnebago Hill
MI-N15	Mountain City Trestle	Highway 279
MI-N16	Gregory Lode	Gregory Street

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 66000246

Date Listed: 10/15/66

Central City Historic District
Property Name

Gilpin
County

COLORADO
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Mary M. W...
for **Signature of the Keeper**

5/4/94
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The name of this property is changed to Central City/Black Hawk Historic District.

In Section 10, the bottom 5 lines of page 2 are amended to read: Follow the contour line due east for approximately 400 feet to its intersection with an intermittent stream at Point Q. From Point Q, proceed due north along the middle of the streambed to its intersection with the 8,200-foot contour line, approximately 400 feet. Go east along the 8,200-foot line about 6,300 feet to Point R in T3S R72W Section 7. (Underlined figures represent corrected distances.)

This information was provided by the Rocky Mountain Regional Office (see letter, attached).

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)