



Project 12: multiple sites

The Denver City and County Building stands at the west end of the Denver Civic Center National Historic Landmark. Photo courtesy: Roger Whitacre

Current Projects and Partners 2013

1. **Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Power Plants, and Water Projects: Managing Water in the West, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary** – Bureau of Reclamation
2. **Ludlow Tent Colony National Historic Landmark Archeological Data Recovery and Stabilization of the "Death Pit Cellar"** – United Mine Workers of America
3. **Red Rocks Park and Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp National Historic Landmark Nomination** – City and County of Denver and the University of Colorado Denver
4. **Camp Hale National Historic Landmark Nomination** – U.S. Forest Service
5. **Interpretive Pull-Out and Kiosk at Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Chautauqua Association

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RECENT SUCCESSES

Denver Civic Center Designated a National Historic Landmark

Six months after it was designated as a National Historic Landmark by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, the Denver Civic Center was formally dedicated on April 10, 2013, in ceremonies in the Civic Center's McNichols Building. Speaking at the ceremony were Denver Mayor Michael Hancock, National Park Service Intermountain Regional Director John Wessels, and Colorado History President Ed Nichols. Ann Levinsky, executive director of Historic Denver, and Lindy Eichenbaum Lent, executive director of the Civic Center Conservancy, co-hosted the event.

"This is an incredibly important recognition for Civic Center and one that places the heart of our civic, business and cultural community up there with the most significant landmarks in our nation's history," Hancock said in comments published by Historic Denver, Inc. During the dedication ceremony, bronze National Historic Landmark

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Projects and Partners 2013 (cont.)

- 6. Energy Improvement Testing and Green Building Upgrades at Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Chautauqua Association
- 7. Minnequa Steel Works Office Building and Dispensary, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF&I) National Historic Landmark Nomination** – Bessemer Historical Society
- 8. Security Fencing and Stabilization of Horse Stable at the Trujillo Homesteads National Historic Landmark** – The Nature Conservancy, Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, and National Trust for Historic Preservation
- 9. Water Tower and Tank Restoration, and Guard Tower Reconstruction at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Preservation, Inc., and the National Trust for Historic Preservation
- 10. Barracks Relocation at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Preservation, Inc.
- 11. Amache Site Interpretation at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Preservation, Inc.
- 12. African American Soldiers in the West, 1866-1891 Study** – Organization of American Historians.
- 13. Air Force Academy, Center for Character & Leadership Development** – United States Air Force Academy

Find out more about each project starting on page 12

ABOUT US



The Heritage Partnerships Program of the NPS Intermountain Region includes several programs that provide technical and financial assistance to partner organizations to encourage the preservation of our Nation's most significant places. These programs, which are funded through the National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) Program, work collaboratively with partners to extend the core mission of the NPS beyond the boundaries of our national parks and into communities across the region. Heritage Partnerships Programs include: National Historic Landmarks, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation programs, the National Heritage Areas Program, Historic Surplus Property Program, and the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program.

WE'RE HERE FOR YOU

Could your project benefit from assistance from the Heritage Partnerships Program staff?

Contact us to find out

Christine Whitacre
Program Manager
303-969-2882

Christy Dickinson
Historian
303-987-6690

Charles Haecker
Archeologist
505-988-6757

Shirl Kasper
Historian
303-969-2232

Tom Keohan
Historical Architect
303-969-2897

Kara Miyagishima
Japanese American Confinement
Sites Grant Program / Historian
303-969-2885

Alex Hernandez
Japanese American Confinement
Sites Grant Program / Historian
303-969-2846

Denver Civic Center Designated a National Historic Landmark (cont. from page 1)

plaques were unveiled (eight will be located throughout Civic Center). The NPS provided financial and administrative support for the nomination project, which was managed by Historic Denver, Inc., and funded in large part by a grant from Colorado's State Historical Fund. Also contributing were Historic Denver, Inc., and Bridget Fisher, a board member with the National Association for Olmsted Parks. The nomination was endorsed by the City and County of Denver, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Civic Center Conservancy, Colorado congressmen, and officials with the State of Colorado. In 2007, Denver voters approved a \$9.5 million bond initiative to restore Civic Center Park's historic structures and spaces. That work was augmented by the bond-funded 2011 restoration of the Denver City and County Building's exterior and restoration of the Colorado Capitol dome, as well as adaptive reuse and restoration of the Carnegie Library. "These public and private investments underscore the Denver Civic Center's importance in Colorado and beyond, wrote the Civic Center Conservancy's Lindy Eichenbaum Lent.

The Civic Center – Denver's first National Historic Landmark – is nationally significant as an outstanding representation of early twentieth century civic center design nationwide and is highly evocative of the City Beautiful Movement. While innumerable plans for civic centers were developed for American cities in the early twentieth century, most remained on paper only, never receiving public support and funding. Denver's experience was the exception as Mayor Robert Speer (elected in 1904) persistently promoted the concept and garnered support for the project. Advocates of the City Beautiful Movement, inspired by Chicago's 1893 World's Fair, sought to improve cities by building parks and wide boulevards, adding sidewalks and greenery, and showcasing grand public buildings.



Former NPS Intermountain Regional Director John Wessels and Ed Nichols, Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer, at the plaque dedication ceremony. Photo courtesy: Roger Whitacre



Alexander Phimister Proctor's *Broncho Buster* has graced Denver Civic Center since the early 1920s. Photo courtesy: Roger Whitacre

The Denver Civic Center has been described as "one of the most complete and intact City Beautiful civic centers in the country."



The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad) passes through Calico Cut, New Mexico. Photo courtesy: Chris Mueller, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension National Historic Landmark nomination

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad) Designated a National Historic Landmark

The 64-mile San Juan Extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad – today’s Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad – was designated a National Historic Landmark on October 16, 2012, by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. The NHL nomination, written by Keith E. Hayes, AIA, and John P. Hankey, was funded by Friends of the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad.

The Cumbres & Toltec, which weaves across the Colorado-New Mexico border and crests the San Juan Mountains at 10,015 feet, is nationally significant as an outstanding, surviving example of the “narrow gauge” Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) built by William Jackson Palmer. The 1,000-mile, 36” D&RG narrow gauge network (as opposed to the emerging standard 56 ½” gauge) made possible the settlement and access to natural resources throughout much of Colorado, northern New Mexico, and parts of Utah. Planning for the San Juan Extension of the D&RG began in 1879, and the railroad reached Durango in 1881. The D&RG modernized the San Juan Extension until 1929 and operated it as an integral part of the D&RG system.

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad weaves across the New Mexico-Colorado border, traverses six topographical regimes, and crests the San Juan Mountains at 10,015 feet.



The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad in Lava, New Mexico, 2010. Photo courtesy: Roger Hogan, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension National Historic Landmark nomination

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad, which operates today from Antonito, Colorado, to Chama, New Mexico, is also nationally significant as the country’s most complete and representative surviving example of early twentieth century railroading. The National Historic Landmark’s contributing resources include 10 steam locomotives, rail cars and other rolling stock, depots and other original buildings, and six bridges, as well as tools and machinery.

The railroad unveiled its National Historic Landmark bronze plaque during joint festivities with the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area on October 6, 2013. The joint celebration began at the Antonito Depot, where representatives and friends of the railroad boarded the scenic railroad for a trip to Osier, where festivities took place.



Pedro and Sophia Trujillo built a two-story log house (rather than an adobe) on their homestead, illustrating how they had gone farther than Pedro's parents, Teofilo and Andrellita Trujillo, in adapting to the growing Anglo dominance of southern Colorado's San Luis Valley. Photo by Thomas H. Simmons, National Historic Landmark nomination for Trujillo Homesteads

Trujillo Homesteads Designated a National Historic Landmark

On February 1, 2012, the Trujillo Homesteads in the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado were designated a National Historic Landmark by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. The National Historic Landmark consists of two nineteenth century Hispano ranching properties operated by two generations of the Trujillo family.

Situated on the flat, nearly treeless floor of the San Luis Valley – and with no other standing buildings in sight for miles – the Pedro and Sofia Trujillo log house and ranch provides a sense of the isolated nature of frontier life.

Teofilo and Andrellita Trujillo traveled north from New Mexico and settled at the site in 1865, where they built a substantial adobe house and other buildings and maintained a combination of traditional Hispano folkways and new customs learned from Anglos later moving to the area. During the course of almost four decades, Teofilo and Andrellita, their son, Pedro, and his wife, Sofia, expanded their holdings to nearly 1,500 acres. The two generations of Trujillos differed on ranching philosophies. The older couple added a large herd of sheep to their operations while their son, who went farther than his father in adopting Anglo customs, expanded his operation by adding cattle. Pedro also spoke English and with Sofia built a two-story log house (rather than adobe). In 1902, conflict over Teofilo's grazing of sheep on the open range led to cattlemen killing a large number of his sheep and burning his ranch headquarters to the ground.

The Trujillo Homesteads are nationally significant because they represent the expansion of Hispano-American settlement into a newly acquired region of the American frontier. These newly minted American settlers brought with them traditional Hispano settlement patterns, foods, language, agricultural methods, and land and water laws. This northern migration is key to understanding the settlement history of the United States and the attendant influence of Hispano culture on the nation. The Teofilo and Andrellita Homestead is a pristine archeological site that provides information on the material culture of early Hispano settlers in the region, while the Pedro and Sofia Trujillo Homestead contains standing resources and archeological concentrations.

Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area Management Plan Approved

On July 8, 2013, the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area received word from the Office of the Secretary of the Interior that its Management Plan had been approved. The notification culminated more than three years of planning efforts, which began with Heritage Area designation in March 2009 and concluded with development of the Management Plan, which will guide Heritage Area activities into the next decade.

The Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area was designated by Congress on March 30, 2009, in recognition of the area's rich natural and cultural resources, and its wide variety of recreational opportunities. The Heritage Area encompasses more than 3,000 square miles, comprising the Colorado counties of Alamosa, Conejos, and Costilla. Within the Heritage Area border is Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, as well as the Monte Vista, Baca, and Alamosa National Wildlife Refuges.

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) are designated by Congress as places where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape. Through their resources, Heritage Areas tell nationally important stories that celebrate our nation's diverse heritage. Heritage Areas are lived-in landscapes. The Sangre de Cristo NHA tells the stories of the peoples, culture, and environment of the lower San Luis Valley and its adjacent mountains. Here, the Management Plan states, stunningly beautiful natural resources converge with a rich mixture of Hispano and Anglo settlements "to make this one of the most unique and well-preserved cultural landscapes in the nation."

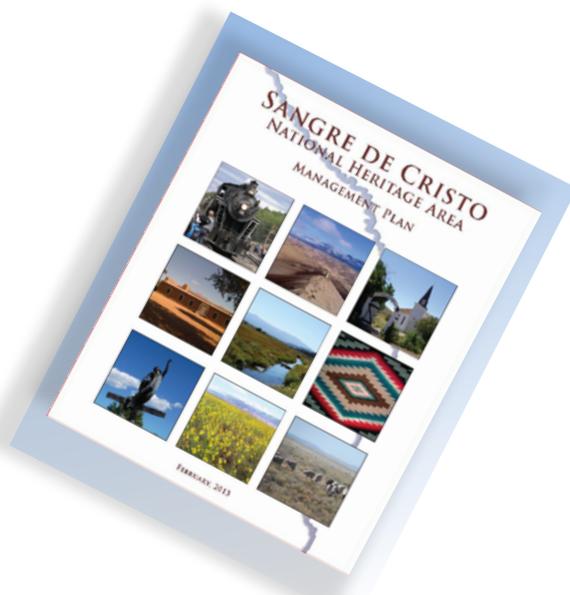


The St. Isidro Mission Church in the village of Los Fuertes is among several mission churches that serve local parishes in the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area. Photo by Ann Marie Velasquez, Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area Management Plan

The Heritage Area celebrated completion of its Management Plan during joint festivities on October 6, 2013, with the Denver & Rio Grande San Juan Extension (Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad), which was designated a National Historic Landmark in October 2012.



The Los Caminos Antiguos Scenic Byway is the "spine" of the Heritage Area.



Cover page of the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area Management Plan



With assistance from the Heritage Area, the Paris Mill was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Photo courtesy: South Park National Heritage Area

South Park National Heritage Area Management Plan Approved

South Park, a high mountain valley about 75 miles southwest of Denver, is the largest of Colorado’s three *parcs* – so named by French fur trappers and mountain men who found it to be a favorite grazing area for game. With

congressional designation as a National Heritage Area in 2009 (Public Law 111-11, Sec. 8003), the South Park National Heritage Area was required to complete a management plan.

On August 6, 2013, the Heritage Area received word from the Office of the Secretary of the Interior that its Management Plan had been approved. The notification culminated more

than three years of planning efforts, which included extensive public participation in development of the Management Plan, which will guide Heritage Area activities into the next decade. South Park, surrounded by towering ranges of the Rocky Mountains, abounds in wildlife, birds, and plant life, including one of the largest stands of Bristlecone pines in the world. With its past centered on mining, ranching, and railroading and its present focused on an outdoor, rural lifestyle, South Park epitomizes the American West. The Management Plan includes an inventory of South Park’s natural, cultural, and recreational resources, an interpretive plan, and approaches to historic preservation, conservation and recreation. Approaches to heritage tourism, marketing, and community revitalization are offered, as well as the identification of sources of funding to carry out the Management Plan.

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) are designated by Congress as places where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape. Through their resources, Heritage Areas tell nationally important stories that celebrate our nation’s diverse heritage. Heritage Areas are lived-in landscapes.



The South Park National Heritage Area logo features the region’s rare Bristlecone Pines.



A HistoriCorps volunteer reglazes a historic window at the Clesson Cabin. Photo courtesy: South Park National Heritage Area



The earthwork fortification, which surrounded three sides of the Fort Lyon Commissary and Indian agency, is still visible, center. Photo courtesy: National Park Service

NPS Completes a Terrain Analysis of Bent’s New Fort/Old Fort, and an archeology study of an associated Cheyenne tipi encampment site

Bent’s New Fort, established in 1853 as the replacement for Bent’s Old Fort, was a trading post and Cheyenne post agency situated on a bluff overlooking the Arkansas River and along the Santa Fe Trail. In 1860 Bent’s New Fort was leased to the federal government and used by the Army as the commissary and ordnance depot for nearby Fort Lyon. On the evening of November 28, 1864, Colonel John Chivington, commander of Colorado 1st and 3rd Cavalry Volunteer Regiments, led his force from Bent’s New Fort toward a Cheyenne and Arapaho village on Sand Creek, 40 miles away. The following day this force attacked the village, which resulted in a massacre. Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site was established in 2007 to preserve and protect the cultural landscape associated with the site of the Sand Creek massacre.

In July 2013, the Heritage Partnerships Program contracted with battlefield archeologist Dr. Douglas Scott to conduct a terrain analysis study of Bent’s New Fort, and the route taken by Chivington’s force during its advance on the Cheyenne village. Terrain analysis, which is taught by the U.S. Military Academy, is an approach now applied by archeologists who are engaged in investigations of conflict-related historic sites. Scott’s report assesses the view sheds of Bent’s New Fort and Chivington’s route to Sand Creek in much the same manner as it would have been done by a Civil War-era officer. The report will be included in the National Register nomination for Bent’s New Fort, now in preparation. This nomination, in turn, will provide the basis for producing a Bent’s New Fort NHL nomination.

Complementary to this terrain analysis study, Heritage Partnerships Program staff archeologist Charles Haecker, conducted a data recovery project of a Cheyenne tipi encampment site, located approximately 400 feet east of Bent’s New Fort. This project, initiated at the request of Bent’s Old Fort Superintendent Alexa Roberts and the NPS-National Trails System, obtained archeological data that mitigated construction of a visitor parking lot that would destroy the tipi site. Sample excavation of the cobble-delineated tipi ring and metal detection of the surrounding locality produced historic artifacts dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Some of the discovered artifacts include rifle balls, cone tinklers made from pieces of tin can, a nail that had been sharpened to make an awl, and a hide scraper made from a piece of barrel hoop. Photo images of these and other artifacts discovered at Bent’s New Fort will be displayed on interpretive signs produced by the National Trails System and installed along an interpretive trail that will lead into Bent’s New Fort.

Archeologists use terrain analysis to investigate the effect of terrain on military operations.



Relocated Amache barracks. Photo courtesy: Colorado Preservation, Inc., *Dismantling Amache: Building Stock Research and Inventory Related to the Granada Relocation Center*

NPS Grant Helps Fund Building Stock Inventory at the Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark

At its peak, the Granada (Amache) Relocation Center, on the plains of southeastern Colorado, consisted of 556 buildings, including 30 blocks of barracks to house Amache's 7,341 internees. When Amache closed on October 15, 1945, the U.S. Government declared the buildings as surplus property and offered them for sale. Notices were published in local newspapers, but only 98 of the 556 buildings were sold and moved off-site. The rest were demolished. Today, rows of concrete foundations and overgrown vegetation remain as a trace of the extensive network of buildings that once stood on the nearly 600-acre site.

In 2010, the NPS awarded a \$20,093 Japanese American Confinement Sites grant (one of 23 grants awarded in 2010 and totaling \$2,925,000) to Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI) to identify, document, and inventory buildings associated with the Granada Relocation Center. The Amache Preservation Society and the Friends of Amache also participated in the project, providing in-kind services. While a total of 21 buildings were located and documented, they actually comprised parts of 16 original buildings. (Many buildings were divided into portions because it was difficult to transport the large buildings.) In its final report, *Dismantling Amache: Building Stock Research and Inventory Related to the Granada Relocation Center*, CPI explains that the Town of Granada purchased the land where Amache was situated and that towns, educational institutions, and veterans were given preference to purchase the buildings

from the U.S. Government's War Assets Department. But even of those buildings purchased, about half were dismantled for materials.

"Buildings sold to individuals proved difficult to locate," the report states, "and the status of 22 buildings sold by the War Assets Department remains unknown." Another 16 buildings that were sold were verified as demolished.

In addition to completing the building stock inventory, CPI also identified potential locations for the buildings and made a priority list for possibly relocating the buildings to Amache. The list was based on the building's integrity, owner inclination to sell or donate the building, and the relationship of the building's original use to the *Comprehensive Interpretive Plan and Conceptual Development Plan* developed for the site in 2007.



Amache barrack. Photo courtesy: Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Significant Landscapes in the West documented in Historic American Landscapes Survey

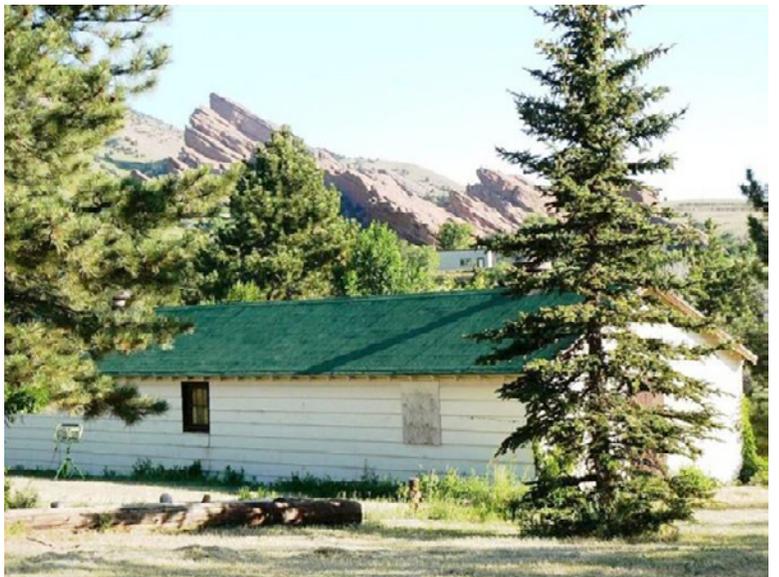
With funding and technical assistance from the Heritage Partnerships Program, five nationally significant landscapes in Colorado were identified and documented in the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS). The five landscapes in Colorado -- the Dearfield Agricultural Colony (Weld County); the Fryingpan Charcoal Kilns (Basalt); Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (Morrison); Smuggler Mountain Mining Area (Aspen vicinity); and Buffalo Peaks Ranch (Fairplay vicinity) – were documented by landscape architects with the Colorado/Wyoming Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Leading the projects were Ann Mullins, Ann Komara, Brian Kelly, Kevin Lyles, and Kat Vlahos.

HALS is a federal program that documents historic landscapes in the United States and its territories to serve as tangible evidence of our nation’s heritage and development. For more information on the HALS program, go to: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/>

The agricultural colony at Dearfield began in 1910 with the purchase of 320 acres of sand prairie by Oliver Toussaint Jackson, who envisioned a self-sufficient African-American agricultural colony inspired by the writings of Booker T. Washington. By 1917, the colony had grown to 19,200 acres, much of it homesteaded under the 1862 Homestead Act and the 1909 Enlarged Homestead Act. The seven beehive-shaped Fryingpan Charcoal Kilns, situated near the core of downtown Basalt, are significant for their association with the Aspen silver mining district, one of the most productive in the state. The Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (CCC) houses one of the largest collections of intact CCC buildings in the United States. The men who lived at the camp built the nearby Red Rocks Amphitheatre. Smuggler Mountain Mining Area, also known as the Aspen Mining District and the Roaring Fork Mining District, was one of the most important silver districts in the country at its peak in the early 1890s. During that time the district produced one-sixth of all the silver in the United States. Buffalo Peaks Ranch, established by Adolph Guiraud along the South Platte River south of Fairplay in 1863, is one of the oldest ranches in Colorado.



Restored kilns. Photo by Ann Mullins, 2011, courtesy Library of Congress



Barracks #2 with view of sandstone formations of Red Rocks Park in background. Photo courtesy: Library of Congress



Dearfield Lodge/Jackson Residence. Photo courtesy: Library of Congress



3D scanning of the Parallel Wall House. Photo courtesy: Mike Nulty

Ancestral Puebloan Sites Documented for Historic American Buildings Survey

In partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the University of Colorado Denver, Heritage Partnerships Program assisted in Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation and LiDAR (laser scanning) 3D documentation of two late period Pueblo III sites (1225-1280) within Canyon of the Ancients National Monument in the Cortez vicinity. The sites were Parallel Wall House and Saddlehorn Hamlet.

The Heritage Partnerships Program administered the project and provided technical assistance, while the project team for the University of Colorado Denver (UCD) comprised Kat Vlahos, associate professor of Architecture & Planning and director of the Center of Preservation Research; Mike Nulty, documentation coordinator; and graduate student Julia Ausloos, research assistant.

In the field, Nulty and Justin Barton of CyArk, a non-profit 3D heritage documentation organization, used LiDAR to digitally record 360-degree scans of the two sites from various locations. Nulty and Barton used a Leica-made Scan Station 2 (mounted on a tripod), a PC laptop (to control the scanner), a standard Ethernet cable to connect the two, a number of high definition surveying (HDS) targets, two large batteries to power the scanner, an adapter, a single-lens reflex (SLR) camera, and a generator to complete their work. In addition to the scans, panoramic images were captured at each location to be used for photo texturing during post-processing.

Using Leica's Cyclone and CloudWorx software and AutoCAD, a scaled and accurate drawing of the structures and surrounding area was created. Hardline drawings then were printed on Mylar. The final step was to use hand stippling and rendering to give the digitally created drawings a hand-drawn finish and look. Julia Ausloos completed

most of the ink on Mylar drawings, which included site plans, elevations, and sections. For her contribution to the project, she received the 2013 Rocky Mountains Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (RM-CESU) Student Award. The Student Award program was established in 2007 as a way to recognize outstanding accomplishments by students involved in RM-CESU projects.

Canyon of the Ancients National Monument contains a wealth of archeological sites representing Ancestral Puebloan and other Native American cultures. More than 6,000 archeological sites have been recorded to date.



The Leica-made Scan Station 2, mounted on tripod, creates 3D documentation of the Parallel Wall House in Canyon of the Ancients National Monument. Photo courtesy: Mike Nulty

CURRENT PROJECTS



The Green Mountain Power Plant, lower left center, sent power upriver to the pump plants at Granby and Shadow Mountain reservoirs. Photo courtesy: Bureau of Reclamation



A monument to those who lost their lives in the Ludlow Massacre stands guard over the metal door covering the Ludlow Tent Cellar. Photo courtesy: National Park Service



The Red Rocks Amphitheatre.
Photo courtesy: Deon Wolfenbarger

1. ***Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Power Plants, and Water Projects: Managing Water in the West, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary***

Project Partner: U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Western United States, including Colorado (Green Mountain Power Plant, Summit County, and Estes Power Plant, Larimer County)

Project Goal: To the existing itinerary, add the history of Reclamation's hydroelectric power program and site descriptions of ten Reclamation hydroelectric power plants that are listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

HPP Role: Prepare the history and site descriptions.

2. **Ludlow Tent Colony National Historic Landmark Archeological Data Recovery and Stabilization of the "Death Pit Cellar"**

Project Partner: United Mine Workers of America

HPP Contact: Tom Keohan, Charles Haecker

Location: Ludlow

Project Goal: To provide a temporary ceiling support system for the Ludlow Tent Cellar and also prevent continued water penetration into the cellar from above.

HPP Role: Provide funding and technical assistance for the project.

3. **Red Rocks Park and Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp National Historic Landmark Nomination**

Project Partner: City and County of Denver and the University of Colorado Denver

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Morrison

Project Goal: Create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination that will demonstrate the high level of physical integrity and national significance of this property, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

HPP Role: Provide partial funding and technical assistance, as well as advice and guidance to the authors of the nomination.

4. Camp Hale National Historic Landmark Nomination

Project Partner: U.S. Forest Service
HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper
Location: Leadville vicinity

Project Goal: Create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination that will demonstrate the high level of physical integrity and national significance of this property, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

HPP Role: Prepare the nomination, including historical research and archeological assessment.



Camp Hale, circa 1942. Photo courtesy: The Denver Public Library, Western History Collection, TMD-538

5. Interpretive Pull-Out and Kiosk at Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Colorado Chautauqua Association
HPP Contact: Tom Keohan
Location: Boulder

Project Goal: Complete an interpretive pull-out and orientation kiosk near the entrance of Colorado Chautauqua.

HPP Role: Provide partial funding and technical assistance.



The dining hall at Chautauqua National Historic Landmark. Photo courtesy: Auerbach Photography for the Colorado Chautauqua Association

6. Energy Improvement Testing and Green Building Upgrades at Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Colorado Chautauqua Association
HPP Contact: Tom Keohan
Location: Boulder

Project Goal: Improve the energy efficiency of the Chautauqua dining hall while also preserving the historic integrity of the building.

HPP Role: Provide partial funding and technical assistance

7. Minnequa Steel Works Office Building and Dispensary, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF&I) National Historic Landmark Nomination

Project Partner: Bessemer Historical Society
HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper
Location: Pueblo

Project Goal: Create a successful National Historic Landmark nomination that will demonstrate the high level of physical integrity and national significance of this property, resulting in designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

HPP Role: Provide advice and guidance to authors of the nomination.



The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company Administration Building in the 1950s. Photo courtesy: Bessemer Historical Society/CF&I Archives



The horse stable at the Trujillo Homesteads National Historic Landmark is in urgent need of stabilization.
Photo courtesy: National Park Service

8. Security Fencing and Stabilization of Horse Stable at the Trujillo Homesteads National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: The Nature Conservancy, Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, National Trust for Historic Preservation

HPP Contact: Tom Keohan, Charles Haecker

Location: Vicinity of Hooper

Project Goal: Stabilization of a century-old log horse stable.

HPP Role: Assist in developing an engineered cable system that will prevent collapse of the stable, and conduct an archeological testing program to mitigate effects of the stabilization on cultural resources associated with the stable.

9. Water Tower and Tank Restoration, and Guard Tower Reconstruction at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Colorado Preservation, Inc.

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Prowers County

Project Goal: Restore the historic water tower and tank, reconstruct the historic guard tower, and complete an interpretive wayside display.

HPP Role: Award NPS funding through the three Japanese American Confinement Sites grants that are supporting this effort, monitor project, and provide assistance.

10. Barracks Relocation at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Colorado Preservation, Inc.

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Prowers County

Project Goal: Relocate an historic barracks to Amache.

HPP Role: Award NPS funding through a Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant, monitor project, and provide assistance.



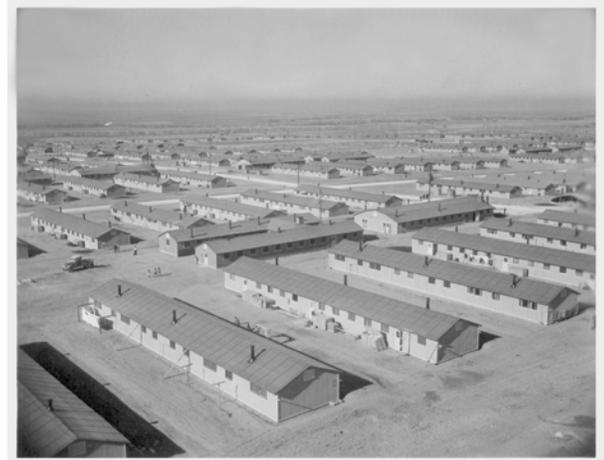
The historic water tower at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center.
Photo courtesy: Hideo Takeuchi Collection

11. Amache Site Interpretation at Granada (Amache) Japanese American Relocation Center National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Colorado Preservation, Inc.
HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez
Location: Prowers County

Project Goal: Complete a visitor interpretation package to include new wayfinding signs and podcasting tools for a driving tour, as well as updated informational brochures.

HPP Role: Award NPS funding through a Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant, monitor project, and provide assistance.



Overlooking the Granada Relocation Center (Amache).
Photo courtesy: The Bancroft Library,
University of California, Berkeley

12. African American Soldiers in the West, 1866-1891 Study

Project Partner: Organization of American Historians
HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper
Location: Western United States, including Colorado

Project Goal: Complete a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form that will document the history and significance of the men known popularly as the Buffalo Soldiers, and identify properties associated with that history, including sites in Colorado.

HPP Role: Provide funding for the project, as well as overall project coordination, expertise, guidance and advice regarding National Register and National Historic Landmark guidelines.



African American soldiers of the 25th Infantry, some wearing buffalo robes. Ft. Keogh, Montana, circa 1890. Photo by Christian Barthelmess, courtesy: Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-DIG-ppmsca-11406

13. Air Force Academy, Center for Character & Leadership Development

Project Partner: United States Air Force Academy
HPP Contact: Tom Keohan
Location: Colorado Springs

Project Goal: Ensure that design of the new Center for Character and Leadership Development will meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

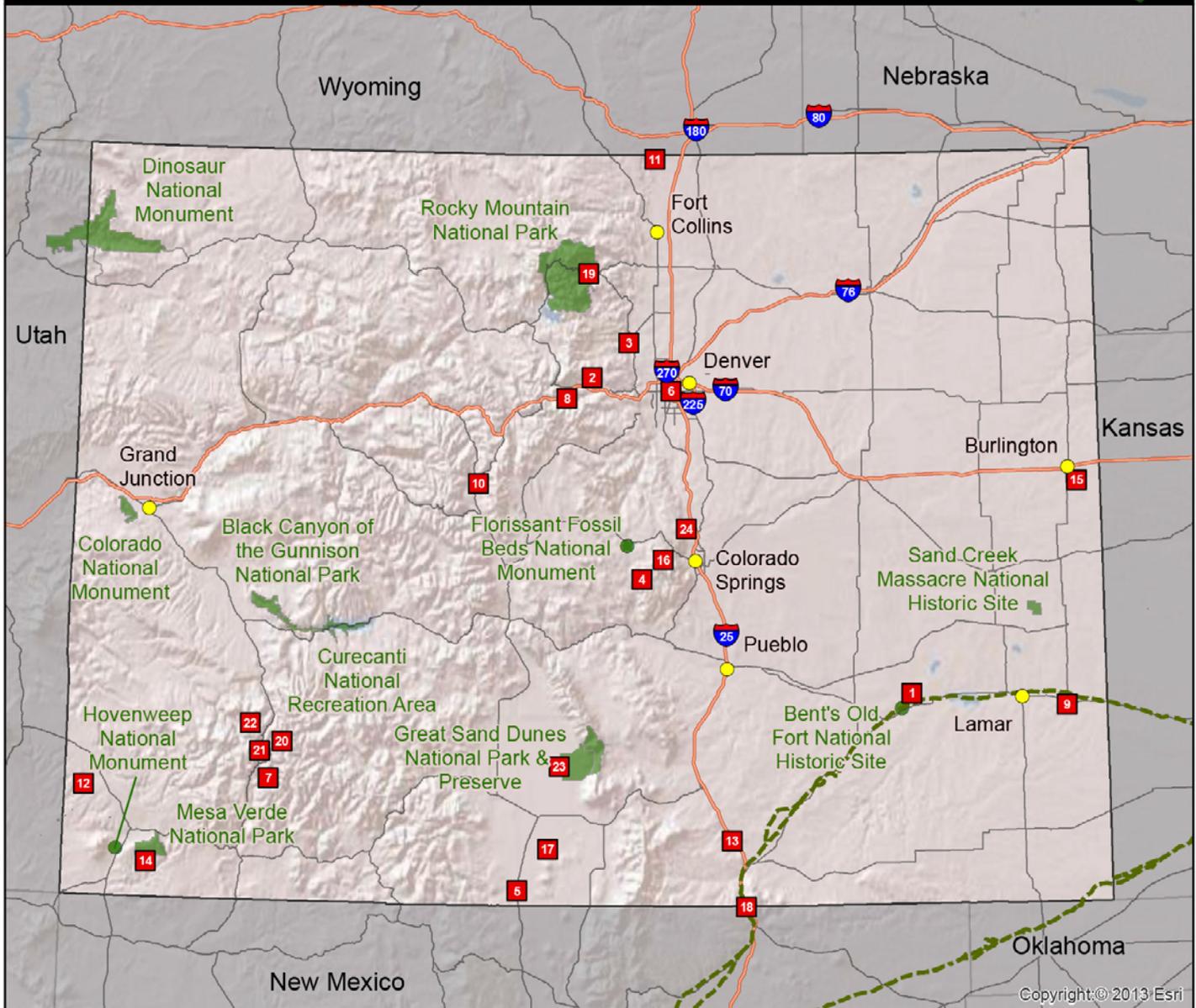
HPP Role: Serve on the blue ribbon panel jury for the building, and advise on appropriate design options.



Air Force Academy Chapel.
Photo courtesy: National Park Service

National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Intermountain Region Colorado

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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Legend

- National Historic Landmarks
- National Park Unit
- Interstates
- Major Highways
- Santa Fe Trail
- Cities

Landmarks

- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bent's Old Fort 2 Central City/Black Hawk Historic District 3 Colorado Chautauqua 4 Cripple Creek Historic District 5 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad) 6 Denver Civic Center 7 Durango-Silverton Narrow-gauge Railroad 8 Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District 9 Granada Relocation Camp 10 Leadville Historic District 11 Lindenmeier Site 12 Lowry Ruin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 Ludlow Tent Colony Site 14 Mesa Verde Administrative District 15 Philadelphia Toboggan Company Carousel #6 16 Pike's Peak 17 Pike's Stockade 18 Raton Pass 19 Rocky Mountain National Park Administrative Building 20 Shenandoah-Dives (Mayflower) Mill 21 Silverton Historic District 22 Telluride Historic District 23 Trujillo Homesteads 24 United States Air Force Academy, Cadet Area |
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