

**The Pride of America Mine C-2 Mine Development Plan
A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Colorado Stone Quarries
in Gunnison County, Colorado**

Prepared for
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On behalf of
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Abstract

Flattops Archaeological Consultants conducted a Class III cultural resource inventory of the proposed C-2 Mine Development Plan for The Pride of America Mine on behalf of Greg Lewicki and Associates/Colorado Stone Quarries for the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (DRMS). The proposed project will expand the boundaries of the current marble quarry. The inventory was conducted in order to record cultural resources prior to ground disturbance associated with the project. The proposed project consists of two parcels—the Lincoln Quarry parcel is 13 acres, and the Jefferson Quarry parcel is 28 acres. Due to heavy vegetation and steep slopes approximately 10.4 acres of the Jefferson Parcel were not inventoried to Class III standards; a total of 30.6 acres of privately owned property was inventoried for this project. The inventory was completed by Kae McDonald, Ph.D. on September 20 and 22, 2016, under the stipulations of Colorado State Permit #2016-8. The project is located in Sections 1 and 12, T12S, R88W and is approximately 3.5 miles south of Marble, Colorado.

Based on a file search of the COMPASS database, two historic sites (5GN1770 and 5GN1774) are recorded within a one-mile circumference of the project area. Two historic sites (5GN6292 and 5GN6293) and one historic isolated find (5GN6294) were recorded during the inventory. Both of the historic sites are field evaluated eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Typically, avoidance is the preferred mitigation measure for all NRHP-eligible properties. If 5GN6292 and 5GN6293 cannot be avoided, mitigation will be necessary. It is recommended that mitigation be Level I photographic documentation as described in History Colorado Publication No. 1595 (History Colorado 2013). This entails a detailed recordation and measurements of the site features in an archival summary report that includes 4 by 6-inch archival, black-and-white, photographic prints and measured drawings.

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Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
 Cultural Resource Survey Management Information Form

I. PROJECT SIZE

Total federal acres in project _____	Total federal acres surveyed _____
Total state acres in project _____	Total state acres surveyed _____
Total private acres in project <u>41</u>	Total private acres surveyed <u>30.6*</u>
Total other acres in project _____	Total other acres surveyed _____

*10.4 acres not surveyed due to steep slopes and/or heavy vegetation

II. PROJECT LOCATION

County: Gunnison

USGS Quad Map: Marble (1960, Photorevised 1987)

Principal Meridian: 6th

Township 12S Range 88W Section 1

Township 12S Range 88W Section 12

III. SITES

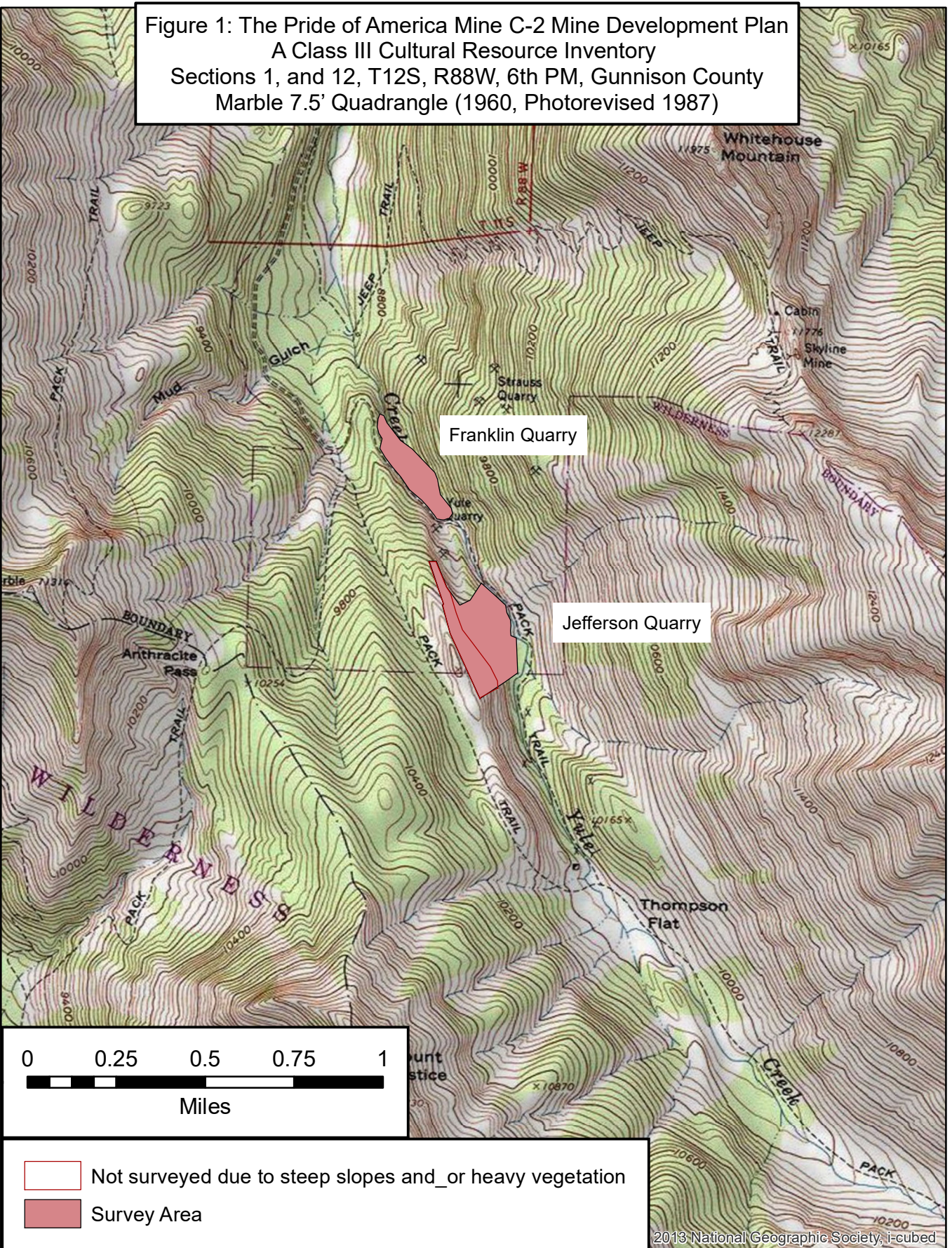
Smithsonian Number	Resource Type				Eligibility				Management Recommendations							
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown	Eligible	Not Eligible	Need Data	Contributes to a District	No Further Work	Preserve / Avoid	Monitor	Test	Excavate	Archival Research	Other	
5GN6292		X			X										Level I	
5GN6293		X			X										Level I	

IV. Isolated Finds

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type			
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown
5GN6294		X		

Smithsonian Number	Resource Type			
	Prehistoric	Historic	Paleontological	Unknown

Figure 1: The Pride of America Mine C-2 Mine Development Plan
 A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
 Sections 1, and 12, T12S, R88W, 6th PM, Gunnison County
 Marble 7.5' Quadrangle (1960, Photorevised 1987)



Introduction

Flattops Archaeological Consultants conducted a Class III cultural resource inventory of the proposed C-2 Mine Development Plan for The Pride of America Mine on behalf of Greg Lewicki and Associates/Colorado Stone Quarries for the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (DRMS). The proposed project will expand the boundaries of the current marble quarry. The inventory was conducted in order to record cultural resources prior to ground disturbance associated with the project. The proposed project consists of two parcels—the Lincoln Quarry parcel is 13 acres, and the Jefferson Quarry parcel is 28 acres. Due to heavy vegetation and steep slopes approximately 10.4 acres of the Jefferson Parcel were not inventoried to Class III standards; a total of 30.6 acres of privately owned property was inventoried for this project. The project is located in Sections 1 and 12, T12S, R88W and is approximately 3.5 miles south of Marble, Colorado.

This project involved federal surface administered by the WRNF. In accordance with policies and regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665), as amended, the objective of this cultural resource inventory was to locate and record any cultural resources that might be within the potential area of effect of the proposed project, and to provide recommendations of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The expansion of the marble quarry will use mechanical equipment with the potential to impact and/or obliterate cultural resources. The area of potential effect (APE) is defined as the boundary of the proposed quarry expansion areas; all construction disturbance will be contained within these areas. Management recommendations for treatment of any discovered resources were to be made in accordance with their recommended NRHP evaluations and potential impacts. The inventory was completed by Kae McDonald, Ph.D. on September 20 and 22, 2016, under the stipulations of Colorado State Permit #2016-8.

Local Environment

Physiographically, the project area is situated in the Southern Rocky Mountains physiographic unit (Fenneman 1931) and is part of the Elk Mountains just north of the Raggeds Wilderness area. Specifically, the project area is located at the base of the west-facing slopes of Treasure Mountain; the town of Marble is located approximately 3.5 miles to the north. Yule Creek is located on the west side of the Franklin parcel, and on the east of the Jefferson parcel, and is fed by numerous seasonal drainages in the vicinity of the project area. The Yule Creek drainage is a glaciated valley, and striae formed during the glacial expansion and retreat are visible along the rock formations that line the drainage. Vegetation includes primarily spruce/fir forest with a moderate-to-dense understory of low mountain shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers that limits ground surface visibility; there are numerous fallen trees throughout the area, as well (Figure 2). Soils in the survey area are primarily residual brown clays overlain by a thin humic top soil and accumulated duff of varying depths. Elevation of the project area ranges from 9,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. Recreation and mining are the recent and historical activities that make use of the area surrounding the project area.



Figure 2: View north-northwest from the project area showing the typical environment.

Bedrock geology of the area consists primarily of Leadville limestone, and biotitic gneiss, schist, and migmatite that locally contains minor hornblende gneiss, calc-silicate rock, quartzite, and marble (Tweto 1979). The marble deposits are estimated to be fifty-to-sixty million years old, formed by geologic processes that began 200 million years ago. The marble is derived from Leadville limestone, which formed in shallow, warm, marine waters from the calcite precipitated by marine organisms; limestone deposits are widespread across the mountains of central Colorado. After the limestone was deposited, a major mountain system developed known as the Ancestral Rocky Mountains. As the limestone was stripped off the Ancestral Rockies by erosion, it became sediment and for the next 165 million years—during the Mesozoic Era—it lay buried beneath the coastal plains of Colorado. After the Mesozoic Era, the present Rocky Mountains formed, and during the extrusion process the Leadville limestone was heated and it recrystallized into marble. Many varieties of marble are found in the Yule Creek area and include Statuary Marble, Veined or Second Statuary Marble, Golden-vein Marble, Bottom-base Stock Marble, and Crustal Grade Marble (Vandenbusche and Myers 1970:2-4).

Animals known to inhabit the area include deer, elk, moose, and bear, as well as a variety of smaller mammals. A variety of birds were also observed. Most of these animals were probably available prehistorically. Along with the limited seasonally available plant foods, the ungulates were probably a primary focus for food for any prehistoric or historic inhabitants of the area.

Paleoenvironmental models for the northern Colorado River Basin are not very complete, and tend to be contradictory if specific studies are applied to the entire region. The topography of this area of Colorado has a large effect on localized climates, and its latitudinal position is

such that the effects of summer monsoon moisture vary with the strength of the monsoonal flow. This, in turn, may have affected the rate and timing of paleoclimatic events in localized areas. The key to paleoenvironmental studies in the region is that the strength and northern limits of the summer monsoon is a critical influence in the paleoclimates (Reed and Metcalf 1999:26).

Previous Work and Culture History

A files search was conducted through the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Compass database on September 12, 2016. One Class III cultural resource inventory project has taken place within a one-mile radius of the current project area. This project was an inventory of the Marble Quarry road (Joyner 1988). In addition, two historic resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area—the Treasure Mountain Railroad (5GN1770) and the Yule Marble Quarry Complex (5GN1774). The Treasure Mountain Railroad was recommended Need Data in 1976. The Yule Marble Quarry Complex includes three features including the Yule Quarry (Feature 1), the quarry road extending from the Marble Mill site to the Yule Quarry (Feature 2), and Quarry Town (Feature 3). 5GN1774 was determined officially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1985; the current project area is located to the east (across Yule Creek) and north of this site.

The 1884 Original Survey GLO plat was reviewed online; although this plat did not show historic features plotted in the sections comprising the project area, there are mineral surveys for Sections 1 and 12 that detail claims in those sections (www.glorerecords.blm.gov; Figures 3 and 4). The mineral patents that correspond to those claims are listed in Table 1. This area was part of the Rock Creek Mining District, or more commonly known as the Elk Mountain District ([coloradogeologicalsurvey.org/mineral-resources/historic mining districts](http://coloradogeologicalsurvey.org/mineral-resources/historic-mining-districts)), and in addition to marble, mineral resources located in the district included gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

Table 1: Mineral patents listed for Sections 1 and 12, T12S, R88W (www.glorerecords.blm.gov).

Mineral Survey # or Patent Number	Listed Claimant	Name of Claim(s)	Date Claim(s) Located	Date Claim Registered	Total Acreage of Claim
MS #4411	James J. Hagerman	Blue Marble Lode	July 7, 1886	March 4, 1887	41.32
		White Marble Lode	July 8, 1886		
		London Lode	July 10, 1886 (amended)		
		New Discovery Lode	July 10, 1886 (amended)		
MS #4474	L.R. Ligier	Hogback Lode	October 24, 1885 (Fraction Lode does not have a date of location)	August 27, 1887	66.84
		Fraction Lode			
		Vermont Lode			
		Hoosier Lode			
		Bellevue Lode			
		Raspberry Lode			
		Slate Lode			
MS #5113	J.C. Osgood	White Lime Lode	November 1, 1887	August 6, 1888	10.21
MS #5948	P.S. Baily, James E.	Carbonate Lode	July 30, 1887	August 19,	10.33

Mineral Survey # or Patent Number	Listed Claimant	Name of Claim(s)	Date Claim(s) Located	Date Claim Registered	Total Acreage of Claim
	McGee, R. Henry Walcott, W.E. West			1889	
MS #6339 A & B	Orlando Metcalf	Banner Lode	January 21, 1890 (amended)	June 9, 1890	55.51
		Eagle Lode	January 21, 1890 (amended)		
		Falcon Lode	January 18, 1890		
		Flag Lode	No date listed		
		Curbstone Lode	February 27, 1890 (amended)		
		Turbine Lode	January 21, 1890		
		Flag Mill Site	January 28, 1890 (relocated)		
MS #6431	Louis R. Erich, J.A. Hayes, Frank White, Frank O. Woods	Oriole Lode	June 6, 1890	September 23, 1890	16.89
		Oriental Lode			
MS #8601	Robert Hays Kline	Royal Arch Lode	July 19, 1886	October 14, 1893	94.39
		Charlotte Lode	September 16, 1893		
		City of Rome Lode	July 19, 1886		
		Victoria Lode	July 19, 1886		
		White Castle Lode	July 19, 1886		
		Marble Head Lode	July 19, 1886		
		Pilot Knob Lode	July 17, 1886		
		Albatros Lode	July 17, 1886		
		White Cloud Lode	July 16, 1886		
		Lake Lode	July 16, 1886		
MS #8680	Robert Hays Kline	Kline Placer	August 5, 1893	November 25, 1893	37.32
		Islet Placer	October 24, 1890		
MS #4530	Frederick K. Copeland	Dolomite Lode	September 17, 1885	March 5, 1887	61.99
		Emperor Lode	September 17, 1885 (relocated)		
		Empress Lode	September 17, 1885 (relocated)		
		Italian Lode	September 17, 1885		
		Prince Arthur Lode	September 17, 1885		
		Yule Lode	September 2, 1886		
MS #16952	Evan Williams, et al.	Thompson Placer	September 4, 1902	January 26, 1904	20
Patent #1012505	Colorado White Marble Company	Colorado Placer	October 20, 1927 (purchased)	February 21, 1928	227.49
		Kodak Placer			
		Jackson Placer			
		Missouri Placer			

Mineral Survey # or Patent Number	Listed Claimant	Name of Claim(s)	Date Claim(s) Located	Date Claim Registered	Total Acreage of Claim
Patent #123148	Crystal River Marble Company	Corwen Placer	November 25, 1908 (purchased)	April 4, 1910	19.313

Prehistoric culture history is summarized in the RP-3 context for the Northern Colorado River Basin (Reed and Metcalf 1999); historic contexts are defined in Husband (1984) and Church et al. (2007). King (1984) was consulted for discussions about engineering features which might be encountered in the project area, and Mehls (1982) was referred to for broad historical events in west-central Colorado. McCollum (1992 and 1993) provides a detailed history of Marble and the quarry. While summarized here, the reader is referred to those documents for more in-depth reviews of the culture history and research issues of the general area.

Briefly, archaeological reconstructions for the mountains include the PaleoIndian (ca. 13,400 to 8,400 BP), the Archaic (ca. 8,400 to 2,000/1,500 BP), the Aspen Tradition (ca. 2,400 to 700 BP), and the Protohistoric (ca. 700 to 100 BP) Periods. In the northern Colorado Basin, the PaleoIndian era is represented by four traditions that can be distinguished primarily on the basis of projectile points and, to a lesser extent, by subsistence strategies. The four traditions include Clovis, Goshen, Folsom, and Plano (Reed and Metcalf 1999:56). PaleoIndian resources are limited, and usually consist of isolated diagnostic projectile points. Based on Reed and Metcalf (1999:59), no PaleoIndian sites have been recorded in Pitkin County.

The Archaic era encompasses a long period that archaeologists have envisioned as a relatively stable period of time when a broad-based, hunter-gatherer lifeway was practiced (Reed and Metcalf 1999:71). It contrasts with the preceding PaleoIndian era in that the lifeway was less mobile and was more focused on the use of local resources on a scheduled, seasonal basis. The main technological marker is a transition from the use of lanceolate projectile points to the use of stemmed and notched varieties, and a distinct increase in the overall variability in point styles. Reed and Metcalf (1999:79) break the Archaic era into four periods, although they suggest other temporal frameworks may also be acceptable. This four-part scheme includes the Pioneer period (8350 to 6450 BP), the Settled period (6450 to 4450 BP), the Transitional period (4450 to 2950 BP), and the Terminal period (2950 to 1950 BP [AD 1]).

Archaic-age sites are greater in number, and include a variety of site types representing a mobile lifestyle centered on hunting and the gathering of wild foods. Ground stone occurs in greater numbers after the PaleoIndian Period, and probably represents an increasing reliance on vegetable foods. Higher frequencies of radiocarbon samples dating to the Late Archaic have been interpreted as an indication of increased population in the Late Archaic (Black 1986). Based on several excavations in the mountains, including Yarmony House (Metcalf and Black 1991), Black has developed a model of Early Archaic lifeways which proposes that Early Archaic use of mountain settings was year-round, rather than seasonal in which they migrate out of the mountains to over-winter in milder climates.

Within Colorado and the entire surrounding region, cultural systems were changing during the Formative era, as attested by widespread adoption of horticulture in the Southwest,

and the variable use of cultigens by the Fremont to the west and Early Ceramic Period peoples to the east (Reed and Metcalf 1999:140). Although the current project area is quite removed from archaeological sites containing evidence of Formative era cultures including the Anasazi and the Fremont, there are a few sites dating to this time period in surrounding counties (Reed and Metcalf 1999:143). The Aspen Tradition is proposed as a taxonomic unit for use in describing the variability among nonhorticultural cultural systems in the Northern Colorado Basin between approximately 400 BC and AD 1300 (Reed and Metcalf 1999:141).

A shift to the use of bow-and-arrow technology, the adoption of cultigens and ceramics by some groups, and a gradual broadening, or intensification of the hunted and gathered subsistence base marks the beginning of the Aspen Tradition west of the Continental Divide. There is also an apparent shift in group mobility patterns, and an apparent increase in reliance on the use of prepared firepits for food processing. Sites of this age are common, but often show very little change in lifestyle compared to Archaic-era groups. Perhaps due to better preservation, site types such as eagle traps, wickiups, and rock art, are also associated with this Tradition.

The Protohistoric era refers to aboriginal occupation of western Colorado between the end of horticultural-based subsistence practices of the Formative era and the final expulsion of the Ute tribe to reservations in AD 1881 (Reed and Metcalf 1999:146). Protohistoric-era groups in the Northern Colorado Basin were highly mobile hunters and gatherers. Before extensive exposure to Euroamerican culture, these groups often used wickiups for shelter, manufactured brown ware ceramics, and hunted with bows and arrows. Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular projectile points are diagnostic of this time period.

The Utes made contact with the exploring Spanish in the early 1600s. By the second half of this century, the Utes occupying the Northern Colorado Basin had obtained enough horses to elevate themselves to an equestrian lifeway. The use of the horse permitted the expansion of annual territories and increased cultural contacts with other groups, especially the inhabitants of the Great Plains, and the Pueblos and the Spanish to the South. Euroamerican artifacts are often found in Protohistoric-era components dating late in the period.

The Historic Period in this area applies to only the past one hundred and twenty years for two reasons--the Utes were not removed to reservations until 1881, and railroads were not completed along the Colorado River until the mid-1880s. The history of Marble has been extensively covered in Vandebusch and Myers (1987), McCollum (1992 and 1993), and the Historic Resources of Marble, Colorado, and Vicinity Multiple Property Documentation Form (1989), and will only be briefly summarized here. The marble deposits were first discovered in 1873 by Sylvester Richardson who was part of a geologic expedition led by a Dr. John Parsons. It was "rediscovered" by George Yule while prospecting in the area in 1874 (Vandebusch and Myers 1987:9). On October 1, 1885, William Parry, John McKay, and G.D. Griffith located two 1500 by 300-foot marble lode on the west side of Yule Creek. These two claims, the London and the New Discovery—along with the Blue Marble and the White Marble that were located later in 1886—became the center of marble operations on Yule Creek (Vandebusch and Myers 1987:12). On the east side of Yule Creek, L.R. Ligier, E. Jones, and J.B. Wheeler also filed claims on marble deposits.

Early financial backing for the development for the development of the Yule marble deposits came from John C. Osgood. In 1886, Osgood purchased the bonds to many of the Yule Creek marble claims (Vandenbusche and Myers 1986:12), but did not pursue development at that time. In 1891 he renewed his interest by acquiring a quit-claim deed on some of the holdings he had bonded five years earlier, forming the Crystal Land and Development Company, and in 1893 displayed a large block of Colorado Yule marble at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Given Osgood's extensively leveraged position, further development of the marble deposits was not immediately pursued, but in the late 1890s he formed Yule Creek White Marble Company which was then reorganized into the Redstone Marble Company in 1905. Other early marble operations included the Colorado Marble and Mining Company, established in 1891, the Marble City Quarry Company, operating in the early 1890s by Dr. Kline and A.J. Mitchell, and the Crystal River Marble Company, incorporated in 1904 by I.A. Strauss, L.M. Strauss, and Thomas C. Hood (Vandenbusche and Myers 1986:19). The Strauss Quarry was located uphill and to the north of the Osgood and Yule quarries.

Due to the difficult nature of transporting the marble and operating under harsh weather conditions, the marble quarries either closed or changed hands numerous times. The Colorado-Yule Marble Company incorporated on February 14, 1905, and invested in the infrastructure needed to prepare and transport the marble blocks to market. Its most famous contract was to supply the marble for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Unfortunately, the advent of World War I impacted the marble work force when the skilled Austrian and Italian workers returned to Europe to fight. After the United States entered the war, the marble industry was declared non-essential to the war effort and the demand for marble virtually ceased. The Colorado-Yule Marble Company went into receivership on July 18, 1916, and on September 5, 1917 the Redstone Marble Company also voted to dissolve.

In the 1920s, new companies began acquiring the marble operations and included the Yule Marble Company, incorporated in 1921, and the Carrara Yule Marble Company, incorporated in 1922. These two companies then merged as the Consolidated Yule Marble Company in 1924. In 1928, the Vermont Marble Company formed the Yule Colorado Company, and was awarded the contract to provide the marble for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in 1930. The Great Depression limited the operations and marketing of marble, and on September 11, 1941, the Vermont Marble Company closed its Colorado operations. The marble quarries received little interest until 1998 when the quarry was reopened by the Colorado-Yule Company, and although the quarry has changed hands several times since then it is once again providing high quality marble to a growing market.

Statement of Objectives

General prehistoric research objectives for this area include further definition of the PaleoIndian tradition in the Northern Colorado Basin, addressing space/time systematics, settlement patterns, subsistence, technology, and origins and transitions for the Archaic, Formative, and Protohistoric eras (Reed and Metcalf 1999:170-179). Historic research objectives focus on clarifying the range, and the appropriate definition, of sites as to their historic

purpose and use (Church et al. 2007; King 1984:22-28; Mehls 1984:84). Following state and federal policies and regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665), as amended, this project area was inventoried to identify any cultural resources within the potential area of effect of the proposed project. Any discovered cultural resources were to be evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP under the Criteria for Eligibility (36 CFR 60.4). NRHP eligibility is evaluated in terms of the integrity of the resource, and its associations with significant persons, events, or patterns in history or prehistory, its engineering, artistic, or architectural values, or its information potential for important research questions in history or prehistory.

The criteria applied to evaluate properties (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the NRHP are as follows:

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR §60.4).”

Based on information available from file searches and previous research experience in the area, prehistoric sites of all ages, probably in the form of limited-activity campsites or isolated finds, may be an occasional occurrence (Reed and Metcalf 1999). Historic sites are likely to occur, and most likely related to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century marble extraction (Church et al. 2007; Mehls 1984).

Field Methods

The project area was inventoried using parallel pedestrian transects spaced between 15 and 20 meters. Special attention was given to areas of enhanced subsurface visibility such as erosion cuts, anthills, and the backdirt of animal burrows. Surface visibility was poor to fair, averaging 20 to 60%, and approximately 10.4 acres was not inventoried to Class III standards due to excessive slope and/or heavy vegetation cover. The weather was cloudy and cool.

When cultural materials are discovered, they are classified as sites or isolated finds, documented on appropriate Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms, and their locations plotted on 7.5' USGS topographic maps. Where satellite reception was adequate, a Garmin E-Trex 30 global positioning system unit was utilized to plot all cultural material using the North American Datum (NAD) 1983; otherwise, cultural materials were plotted on USGS topographic maps

using established features and structures in the area. A site is defined as a locus of previous (50-year age minimum) human activity at which the preponderance of evidence suggests either one-time diagnostically interpretable use or repeated uses over time, or multiple classes of activities. Documentation of each site included establishing the full extent of the site, plotting a datum with the above-certified GPS unit, drawing a site sketch map, and taking photographs of the site area and any distinctive features. An isolated find refers to one or more culturally modified objects not found in the context of a site as defined above. No artifacts were collected during the course of the project.

Results

A total of 30.6 acres was inventoried for the presence of cultural resources. Field conditions were fair for the discovery of cultural resources. Two new historic sites (5GN6292 and 5GN6293) and one historic isolated find (5GN6294) were recorded during the current project; they are described in detail below.

5GN6292. This site includes a cabin (Feature 1), a large converted barn (Feature 2), a privy (Feature 3), a prospector cut (Feature 4), a marble quarry (Feature 5), a wood platform, corrugated sheets, wood and timber piles, and scattered artifacts in a 125 meter by 82 meter area. The structures and quarry are located on top of and near the end of a north-trending ridge rising above and to the east of Yule Creek; a footpath leads to a bridge that crosses Yule Creek below the structures; along this path there is a small trolley and wood box. The bridge is of fairly recent wood plank construction, but there are the remnants of a less substantial swinging bridge below this structure. Vegetation surrounding the site area includes aspen groves and a mix of conifers including spruce and fir; the understory includes low-growing montane shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers. Limestone bedrock is exposed along the top of the ridge, and where soil has accumulated it is not greater than about 10 cm and consists of residual clays.

The cabin (Feature 1) is a small, rectangular structure measuring 12 feet east-west by 10 feet north-south (Figure 3). It is constructed from peeled logs of varying diameters with saddle-notched joints at the corner; there are between seven and eight logs stacked on each side. There are fixed sash windows on the north, west, and southern elevations; the windows on the northern and western elevations are covered by horizontal planks and attached with modern, galvanized steel hinges, while the window on the southern elevation is covered by horizontal planks. Based on photos published in McCollum (1993:251, 296, and 297), these coverings are not original to the structure. The window on the north elevation measures approximately one-foot high and four-feet wide, the window on the west elevation measures approximately three-feet high by two-feet wide, and the window on the southern elevation measures approximately two-feet wide and two-feet high. To bridge the interior and exterior facades, the windows are faced with one-inch by twelve-inch planks. The door is located on the south elevation and is constructed from vertical planks and covered with a strip of corrugated metal; it measures approximately six feet high by three feet wide. The door is also faced with planking to bridge the interior and exterior facades. The roof consists of plywood sheets sandwiched between corrugated metal; based on photos published in McCollum (1993:251, 296 and 297), the roof is a recent attempt to repair the structure. The cabin foundation was excavated approximately six to twelve inches into the surrounding bedrock formation. A ten-inch square timber is acts as a small retaining wall

approximately five feet away from the southern elevation. The interior of the cabin is faced with of one-inch by twelve-inch vertical planks, and the floor is packed earth. Efforts to repair and stabilize the structure include the placement of new boards and planks near the roofline and along holes in the walls, and screwing metals strips at 45-degree angles along the exterior walls. Based on the large modern drums located inside the cabin, it appears to currently be used primarily for storage rather than habitation.



Figure 3: View north of the cabin (Feature 1), 5GN6292.

The marble quarry (Feature 2) is located just south of Feature 3 (Figure 4). The quarry measures approximately 30-feet north-south and 50-feet east-west, and a rubble pile measuring at least 100 feet in circumference extends north and east from the cut (Feature 3 is constructed on top of this rubble pile). Drill holes remain along the lower area of the quarry, and anchor pins and bolts remain embedded in the formation. Other than tangles of wire cable, no other historic artifacts were observed within the quarry itself.

The converted barn (Feature 3) is a very large, dominating structure on the surrounding landscape (Figure 5). It is three stories tall, and measures approximately 25 feet by 30 feet. A series of porches and stairs provide access to the different stories on the exterior of the building. The exterior surface is composed of horizontal wood paneling, and there are four sliding windows on the north elevation, one on the western elevation, four on the southern elevation, and two on the eastern elevation. All of the windows have modern glass and screens. There is a door on the first floor of western elevation, it is wood-paneled and measures approximately four-feet wide and seven-feet tall. There are two wood-paneled double doors, one each on the second floor of both the eastern and western elevation. The roof is side-gabled, but because of the inaccessibility of the roof it isn't known what materials were used to cover it.



Figure 4: View east and upslope towards Features 2 (on the right) and 3 (on the left), 5GN6292.



Figure 5: View northwest across Feature 3, 5GN6292.

The privy (Feature 4) is a rectangular structure measuring approximately four feet square. It is constructed from vertical plywood sheets, and the door faced the northeast. The roof is slanted down from east-to-west, and it is covered with green tarpaper. It is located at the edge of the ridge and is approximately 24 feet northeast of the cabin.

The prospector cut (Feature 5) is located along the path between the cabin and the bridge over Yule Creek. Because of the scrap lumber and metal piled into and on top of it, the exact dimensions could not be measured, but it is roughly four-feet wide and eight-feet in length. The waste rock is scattered on the slope below the cut.

A mix of recent scattered trash and historic artifacts covers the area in the vicinity of the cabin; historic artifacts were also collected by previous owners of the property and can be found in a number of piles around the cabin, as well as displayed in the interior of the converted barn. Given the transfer of ownership throughout the property's history it is questionable as to whether many of the artifacts remain *in situ*, but those artifacts observed on the ground surface included crockery fragments, buttons, shards of purple, dark green, cobalt and clear glass, nails (both handwrought and machine cut), can lids of various sizes, galvanized steel scraps, metal staples, stove and stove pipe pieces, bricks, and wood scraps of varying sizes and types. Coal chunks and clinkers were located in small piles near the cabin, and several modern firepits are located between the cabin and the privy.

The cabin (Feature 1) is plotted on the original claim map for the Emporer claim filed with the State of Colorado (www.glorerecords.blm.gov; Figure 6) and was reproduced in McCollum (1993). The plat and field notes were approved on March 5, 1887, and is part of the larger Yule Creek marble claims owned by John C. Osgood. Mr. Osgood also acquired the quit-claim deeds for the London and White Marble claims, and the quarry (Feature 2) is located in the area where the White Marble and Yule Creek claims intersect on the east side of Yule Creek (McCollum 1993:250). Mr. Osgood formed the Redstone Marble Company in 1905, but the company was dissolved in 1917 after producing very little finished stone. The prospector cut (Feature 5) is most likely part of the original prospecting. Feature 3, while a historic structure, is not original to the location (or the State of Colorado), and was only relocated to this location after 1990 and does not contribute to the historic context of the site.

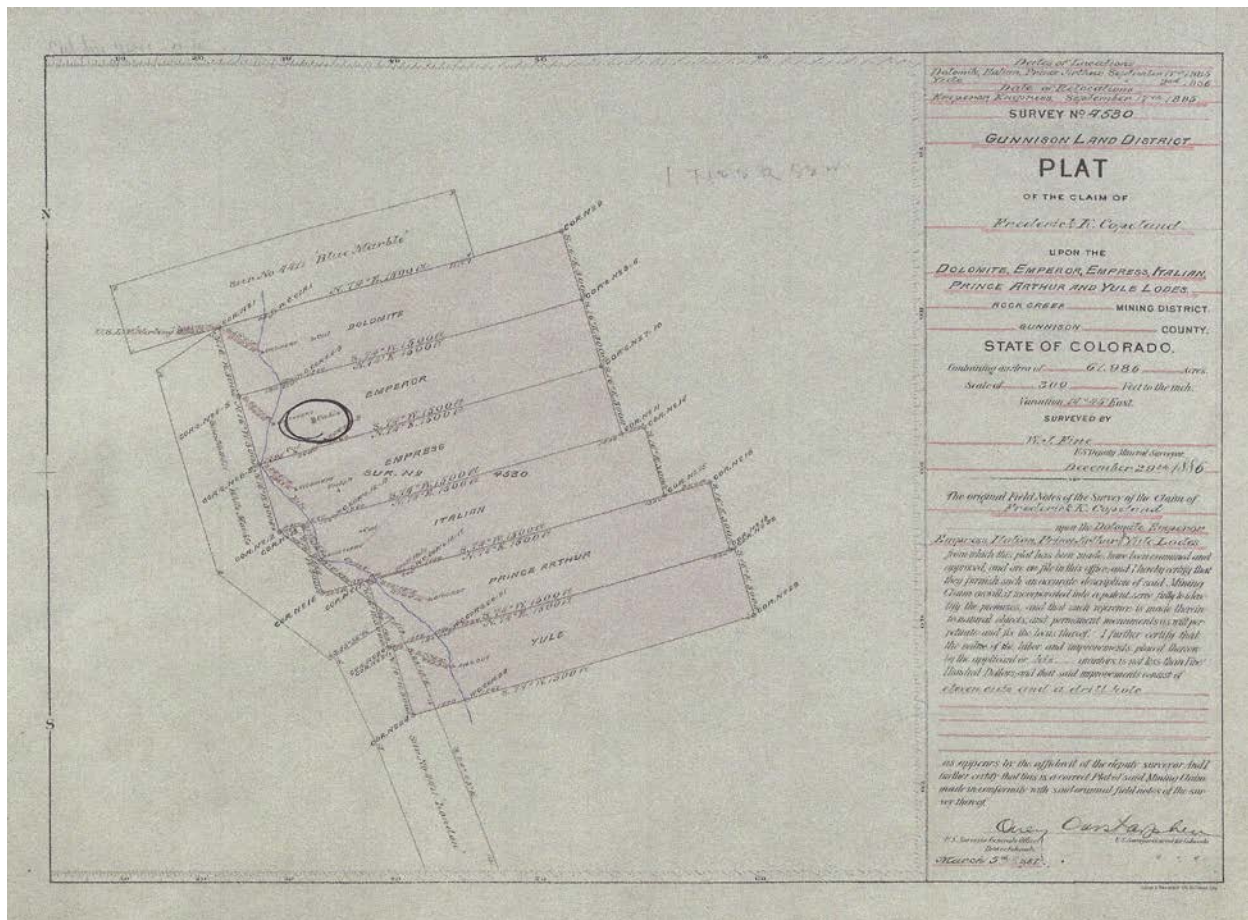


Figure 6: Original plat for the Emperor claim showing the cabin location.

Feature 1 is architecturally unremarkable, but Features 1, 2, and 3 of 5GN6292 are the location of some of the earliest quarrying efforts in the area and the site is field evaluated eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A and B. The area has been the subject of much activity and modification through the years, and given the thin soil and expanses of bedrock outcropping throughout the area, there is limited potential for an intact buried cultural layer in the vicinity of the features. Therefore, this site is field evaluated eligible under Criterion A and B. 5GN6292 retains integrity of location, and setting, but due to the repair of the cabin, collapse of several structures, and other impacts to the site area, 5GN6292 no longer retains integrity of feeling, materials, association, design, or workmanship. Typically, avoidance is the preferred mitigation measure for all NRHP-eligible properties. If 5GN6292 cannot be avoided, mitigation will be necessary. It is recommended that mitigation be Level I photographic documentation as described in History Colorado Publication No. 1595 (History Colorado 2013). This entails a detailed recordation of the cabin and associated features in an archival summary report that includes 4 by 6-inch archival, black-and-white, photographic prints and measured drawings.

5GN6293. This site consists of the cable tower (Feature 1), anchor pile (Feature 2), maintenance shaft (Feature 3), and prospector hole (Feature 4). The site area 55.8 meters by 30.8 meters, and is located at the base of a west-facing slope approximately 50 meters east of Yule Creek. Vegetation consists of aspen groves and mixed spruce/conifers with an understory of grasses and mountain shrubs that are thick enough to obscure much of the ground surface. The

tower (Feature 1) measures approximately 10-feet square and is set into a foundation cut out of bedrock and supported by 10-inch square timbers (Figure 7). The main tower supports are 10-inch square timbers that angle in at approximately 30 degrees for approximately 25 feet. At this height, a large, oblong, iron pin holds the cable in place on both the east and west sides. The timber supports are held together with 3-inch by 12-inch milled planks bolted into the timbers; the planks are placed both horizontal and at angles to the ground surface forming a “Z” configuration. The planks were placed on both the interior and exterior of each tower support and, although many are now missing, presumably covered all four sides of the tower.



Figure 7: View east of the lower cable tower (Feature 1), 5GN6293.

The anchor pile (Feature 2) is approximately 30 feet northeast of the tower, and consists of two vertical sides constructed of 2-inch by 6-inch and 2-inch by 12-inch milled planks and measuring approximately 4-feet long by 4-feet wide. The sides are angled in from the bottom (gap measures approximately 18-inches) to the top (gap measures approximately 6-inches), with the bottom excavated into the surrounding soil and much of the remaining sides covered with angular cobbles. The cable was attached to the base, and several lengths of cable remain tangled around the sides. The rubble pile measures approximately 10-feet wide and 20-feet long.

The maintenance shaft (Feature 3) is approximately 10-feet northeast of the anchor pile. It measures approximately two-foot square; the depth of the shaft is unknown. It is constructed of 2-inch by 8-inch milled planks nailed to 2-inch by 4-inch vertical boards, and a “ladder” was constructed by nailing wooden strips to the vertical posts along the interior eastern wall of the shaft. The western side of the rubble pile supporting Features 2 and 3, is faced with a dry-stacked cobble wall measuring five feet high.

A prospector’s hole (Feature 4) was located approximately 30 feet to the west of the cable tower. It measures approximately 4-feet wide and 8-feet long and is partially excavated into the surrounding formation. (approximately 8-feet in depth). There is not much waste pile in the immediate area of the hole, but it is likely that much of the rubble was used to build the anchor pile.

The tower was part of the Colorado-Yule Marble Company’s infrastructure (McCollum 1993), much of which was recorded as part of 5GN1774 (Joyner 1988). The Colorado-Yule Marble Company incorporated on February 14, 1905, and invested in the infrastructure needed to prepare and transport the marble blocks to market. McCollum (1993) published a plan and profile relating to the time period of 1909 to 1913 of the cableway spanning Yule Creek, so the cable tower was most likely constructed sometime prior to 1909. The lower tower is on the east bank and just to the north of the boundaries as described in the site form. It is part of a larger cableway that extended from the slopes in front of the Colorado Yule Company Quarries 2 and 3 across the Yule Creek valley and anchored at the tail tower; the tail tower was actually located on the Yule claim of the Redstone Marble Company owned by John C. Osgood. The cable was used to suspend the large marble blocks over and then onto waiting flat cars for transport down to the mill located in the town of Marble. It most likely remained in use until the Colorado-Yule Marble Company went into receivership on July 18, 1916, and it is unclear whether—or to what extent--later companies used the existing infrastructure.

5GN6293 is a significant part of the infrastructure constructed prior to 1909 by the Colorado-Yule Marble Company. It is field evaluated eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criteria A. 5GN6293 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, and design, but due to the abandonment and subsequent deterioration of the structure, 5GN6293 no longer retains integrity of association or workmanship. Typically, avoidance is the preferred mitigation measure for all NRHP-eligible properties. If 5GN6293 cannot be avoided, mitigation will be necessary. It is recommended that mitigation be Level I photographic documentation as described in History Colorado Publication No. 1595 (History Colorado 2013). This entails a detailed recordation of the Cable Tower and associated features in an archival summary report that includes 4 by 6-inch archival, black-and-white, photographic prints and measured drawings.

5GN6294. This feature consisted of a single prospector hole excavated into an exposed formation and measuring approximately two meters wide by two meters. The waste pile measures approximately eight meters by eight meters on the downslope side of the pit; moss has grown over portions of the pile, and vegetation has grown up on and around the pile. Traces of five drill marks were observed on the exposed rock (Figure 8). This feature may correspond to one of the cuts identified on the Thompson Placer claim (Mineral Survey #16952) dated January 26, 1904. The prospector pit was located at an elevation of 9,760 ft along a north-south trending

ridge on the south side of the Yule Marble Quarry. Vegetation consists of a mixed stand of spruce/fir, aspens, and mountain shrubs with an understory of fallen logs, duff, grasses and wildflowers that obscures the ground surface. The isolated feature was located approximately 175 meters west (and uphill) of Yule Creek. Soils are a thin, brown clay loam.



Figure 8: Arrows point to drill marks in exposed formation, 5GN6294.

Site Evaluation and Management Recommendations

Two new historic sites (5GN6292 and 5GN6293) and one historic IF (5GN6294) were recorded during the course of the project. Both of the historic sites are field evaluated eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Typically, avoidance is the preferred mitigation measure for all NRHP-eligible properties. If 5GN6292 and 5GN6293 cannot be avoided, mitigation will be necessary. It is recommended that mitigation be Level I photographic documentation as described in History Colorado Publication No. 1595 (History Colorado 2013). This entails a detailed recordation and measurements of the site features in an archival summary report that includes 4 by 6-inch archival, black-and-white, photographic prints and measured drawings.

Evaluation of Research

Field conditions and surface visibility were fair for the discovery and evaluation of cultural resources. Both of the sites and the isolated find that were recorded during this project relate directly to the process of quarrying and transporting marble between 1891 and 1917.

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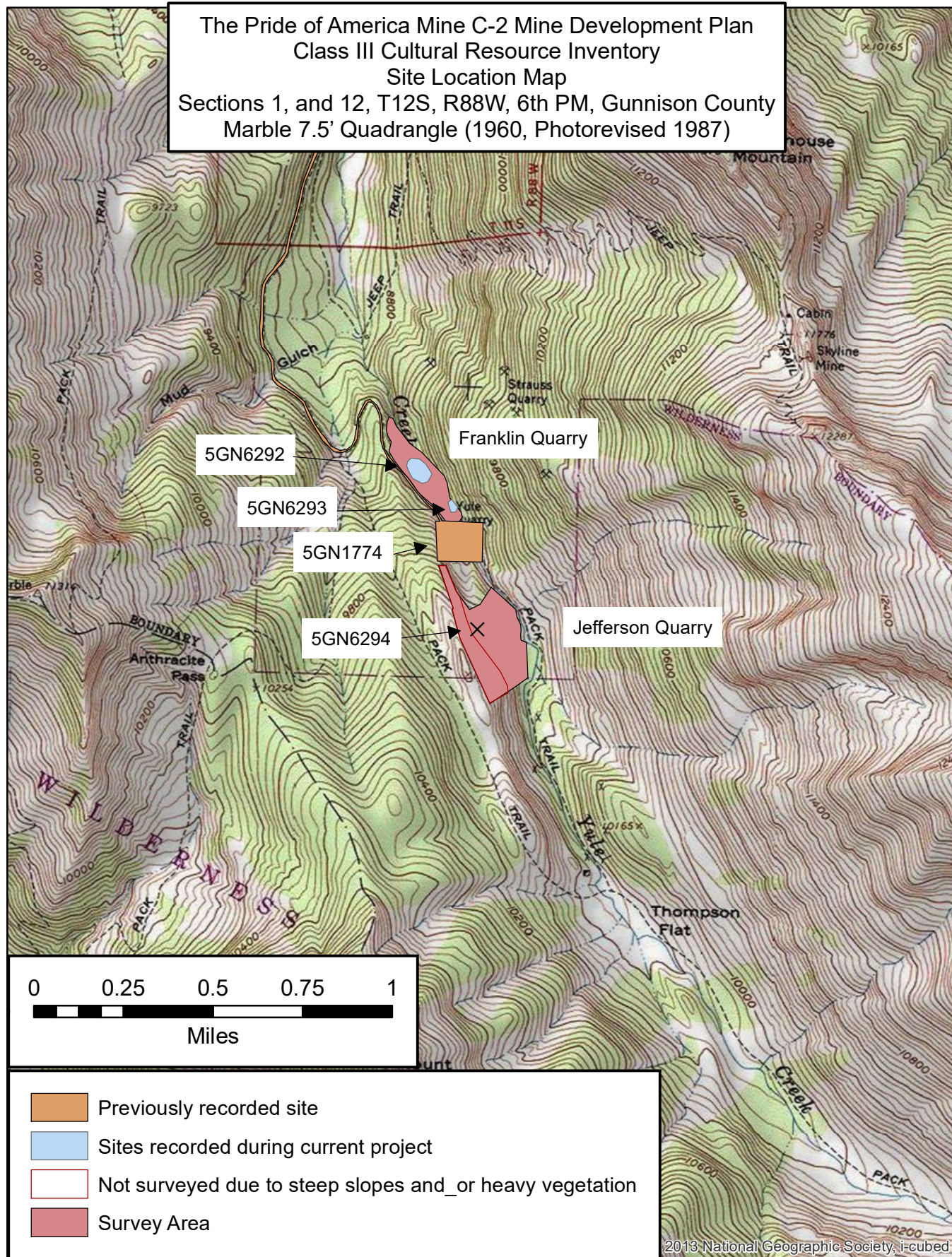
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Appendix A
Locations of cultural resources
(For Official Use Only. Disclosure of Site
Locations is Prohibited [36-CFR-7.18])

The Pride of America Mine C-2 Mine Development Plan
 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
 Site Location Map
 Sections 1, and 12, T12S, R88W, 6th PM, Gunnison County
 Marble 7.5' Quadrangle (1960, Photorevised 1987)



Appendix B
Site Forms
Colorado Cultural Resource Survey
5GN6292-5GN6294
(For Official Use Only. Disclosure of Site
Locations is Prohibited [36-CFR-7.18])