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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF SELECTED PARCELS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, ROCKY FLATS PLANT, NORTHERN JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO

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INTRODUCTION

From mid-July through mid-August of this year Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder, entered into contractual agreement (Agreement RF-46387) with the U.S. Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Plant (Rockwell International), Golden, to conduct a Class II, or 25 percent, sample cultural resource survey of selected parcels of land within the Rocky Flats Plant buffer zone of approximately 6,500 total acres. The 25 percent sample requiring survey amounted to 1,625 acres although a total of 1,780 acres were actually surveyed.

The objectives of the survey were fourfold: (1) to complete a records/literature search for the Rocky Flats Plant; (2) to conduct a 25 percent sample survey of approximately 6,500 acres; (3) to make recommendations as to the eligibility of all cultural resources 50 years or older to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and (4) to submit draft final and final reports detailing the survey and its findings for review by the U.S. Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Plant, Environmental Management, and Colorado State Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (SHPO).

The fieldwork was completed by Michael S. Burney, Archaeologist and Principal Investigator, Marcus P. Grant, Archaeologist, and Dr. Steven F. Mehls, Historian. Mr. Grant provided the intra-site sketch maps accompanying the site forms in Appendix 1 and the non-ceramic artifact analysis for site 5JF474 in Appendix 3. Mr. Ron Thorp, DOE photographer, provided the 8" by 10" color photographs accompanying selected sites in Appendix 1 as well as the two photographs of remaining segments of the Denver, Utah, and Pacific Railroad on the Rocky Flats Plant (see Map 5). Mr. Burney provided the color photography illustrating some of the material culture observed at site 5JF474 (see Appendices 2 and 3). Original color photography has been provided only for the 5JF474 site form and one final copy of this report submitted to the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver; and one final report copy each archived by Mr. Ric Lawton, DOE, Golden, and Burney and Associates, Inc., Boulder. All other copies of this report are complete with the exception of color artifact photography for site 5JF474.

All field notes, maps, forms, word processing disks, photography, and two copies of the draft final and final reports are archived with Burney & Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 7063, Boulder, Colorado, 80306. Additional copies of the final report are on file with the

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Rocky Flats Plant, Environmental Management, P.O. Box 464, Golden, and the Colorado SHPO, Denver. The material culture collected from the "Firebreak Site" (5JF474), or more accurately the "Antelope Ranch," presented in Appendices 2 and 3, along with a copy of Appendix 2 by Jane L. Anderson (to serve as an inventory packing list) were returned in November 1988, by Marcus P. Grant to Mr. Rick Lawton, Land Use Manager with Rocky Flats Plant, Environmental Management. As a result of the survey 7 sites and 9 isolated finds were recorded none of which are being recommended eligible to the NRHP. Three previously recorded sites were revisited for reevaluation (5JF97, 5JF217, and 5JF512). Insufficient information has been compiled to make NRHP eligibility recommendations for sites 5JF79 and 5JF217.

PROJECT LOCATION AND NATURAL SETTING

The survey area, or the Rocky Flats Plant, comprises approximately 6,500 acres about 4.5 miles southeast of Boulder and about the same distance southwest of Louisville. Eldorado Springs is several miles to the northwest and Golden is about 7 miles to the south. Arvada, Wheat Ridge, and Lakewood are between 4 miles to 10 miles to the southeast of Rocky Flats (see Map 1). The topography is rolling consisting of broad ridge tops dissected by numerous ephemeral and intermittent drainages. Elevation ranges from 5,651 feet in the northeast corner of Rocky Flats to 6,226 feet in the extreme southwest corner (see Map 2). The project is located on the the U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute series maps, Louisville and Golden, dated 1965, photorevised in 1979 and 1980 respectively, Township 2S, Range 70W, just below the Boulder County line in northern Jefferson County (see Map 3).

Most of the landscape is covered in mixed grasses, introduced weeds (i.e., Russian thistle), prickly pear, mountain ball cactus, and yucca. Sparse stands of ponderosa pine are located towards the western edge of Rocky Flats. Numerous springs support a thick growth of grasses and cattails while the several intermittent drainages such as Walnut Creek and Woman Creek support cottonwoods and woody shrubs. Rock Creek heads in the northwest corner of Rocky Flats, Walnut Creek is located towards the middle of the survey area, and Woman Creek is located in the southern portion of Rocky Flats.

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ABSTRACT

Between July 18 - August 22, 1988, the authors surveyed approximately 1,780 acres within the U.S. Department of Energy's Rocky Flats Plant southeast of Eldorado Springs in northern Jefferson County, Colorado. During the survey seven historic sites (5JF474, 5JF483, 5JF484, 5JF485, 5JF512, 5JF513, and 5JF514) and nine isolated finds (5JF475, 5JF476, 5JF477, 5JF478, 5JF479, 5JF480, 5JF481, 5JF482, and 5JF486) were recorded. In additon, three previously recorded sites were revisited (5JF79, 5JF217, and 5JF512). The only American Indian cultural resource located was isolated find 5JF477. With the exception of sites 5JF79 and 5JF217, which have insufficient information to make a recommendation, none of these cultural resources are recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between July 18 - August 22, 1988, a pedestrian cultural resource survey was undertaken within the U.S. Department of Energy's Rocky Flats Plant southeast of Eldorado Springs in northern Jefferson County, Colorado. This inventory was undertaken to survey a 25 percent sample of the Rocky Flats Plant 6,500 acre buffer zone for cultural resources. The survey covered 1,780 acres although as per contract only 1,625 acres were required. During the course of the survey the following 18 cultural resources were recorded or rerecorded as in the case of sites 5JF79, 5JF217, and 5JF512:

5JF79	Eight Stone Features	Reevaluation Form
5JF217	Various Rock Alignments	Reevaluation Form
5JF474	Firebreak Site	Inventory Record
5JF475	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF476	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF477	Chipped Stone	Isolated Find Record
5JF478	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF479	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF480	Horseshoe	Isolated Find Record
5JF481	Barbwire	Isolated Find Record
5JF482	Sandstone Fragment	Isolated Find Record
5JF483	Orchard	Inventory Record
5JF484	Stone Structure	Inventory Record
5JF485	Lindsay Ranch	Inventory Record
5JF486	Survey Cairn (?)	Isolated Find Record
5JF512	Upper Church Ditch	Reevaluation Form
5JF512	Upper Church Ditch	Inventory Record
5JF513	McKay Ditch	Inventory Record
5JF514	Smart Ditch	Inventory Record

With the exception of sites 5JF79 and 5JF217, where insufficient information is currently available, none of the above cultural resources are being recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as per 36 CFR 60.4, parts a, b, c, or d for reasons discussed below.

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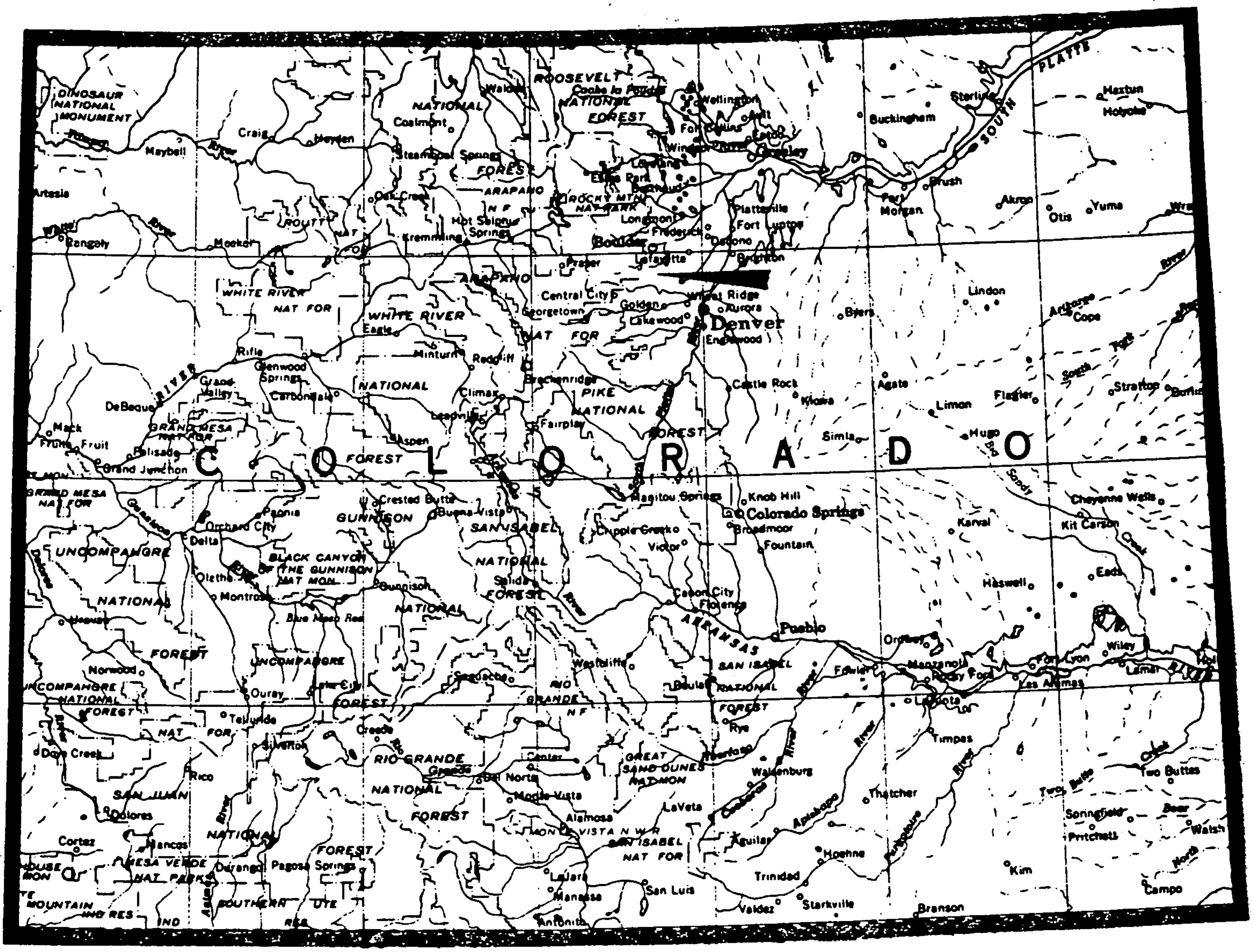
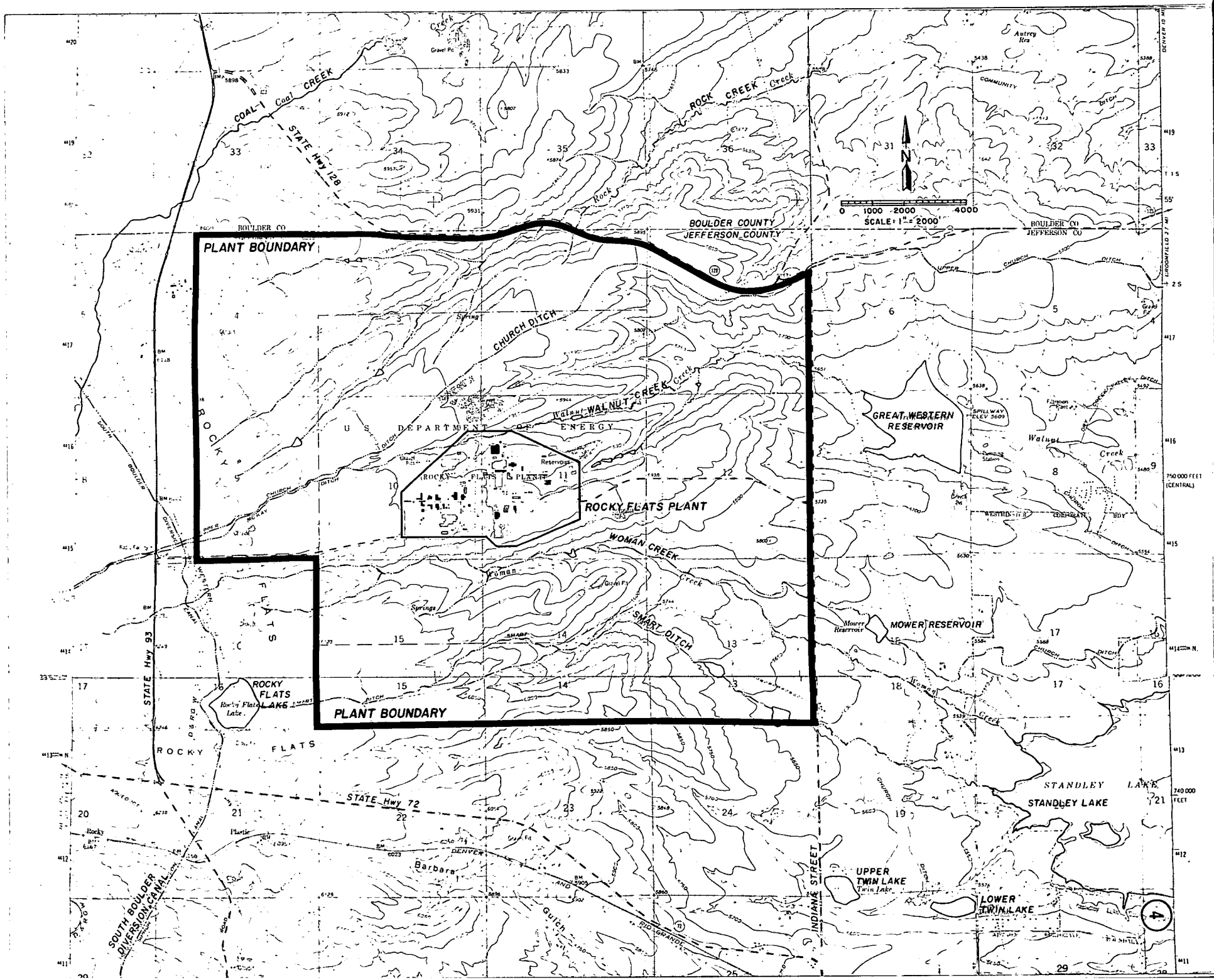
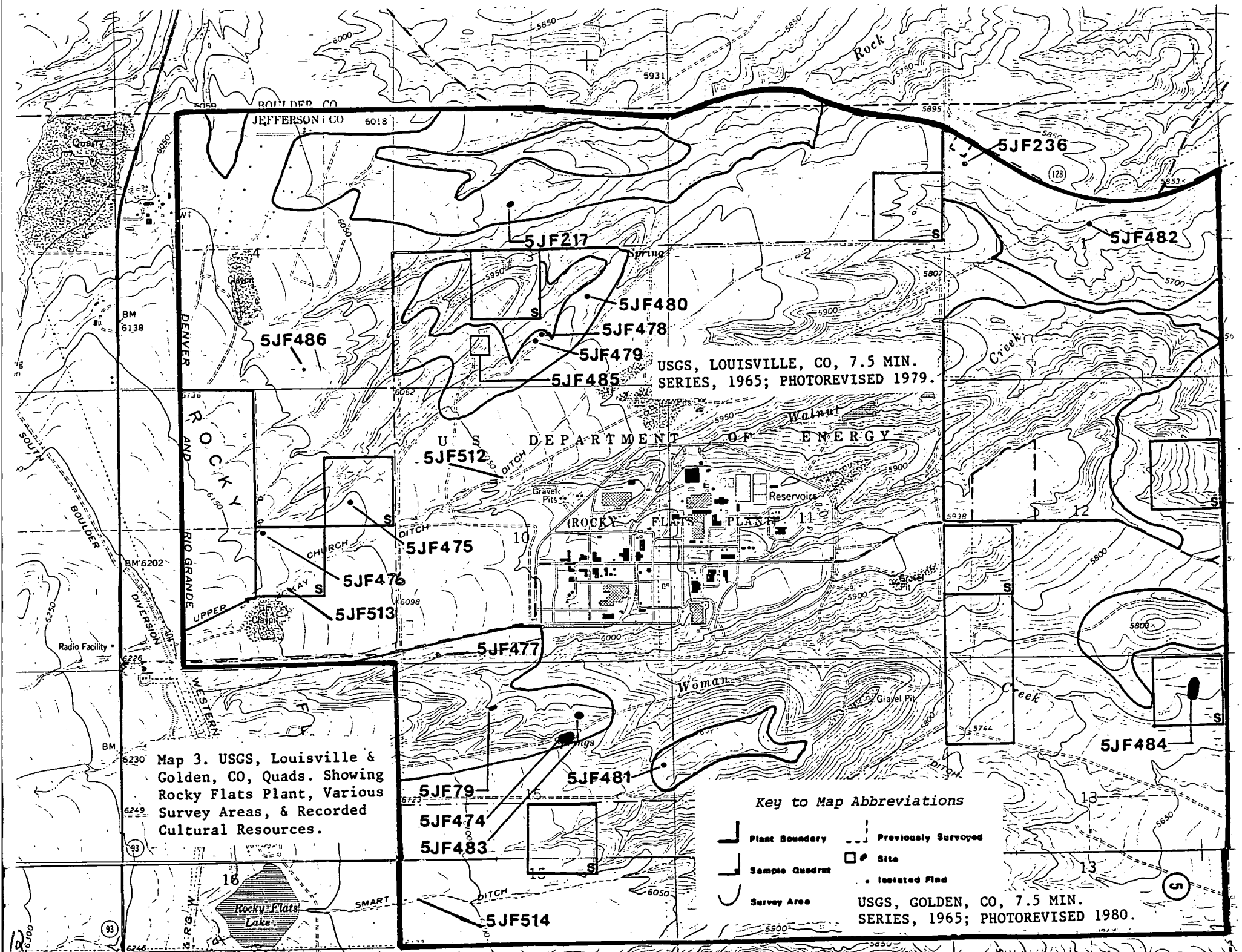


Map 1. The General Location of the Rocky Flats Plant as Indicated by narrow black arrow in North-Central Colorado.



Map 2. The Rocky Flats Plant and boundary as enclosed by heavy black line.



Map 3. USGS, Louisville & Golden, CO, Quads. Showing Rocky Flats Plant, Various Survey Areas, & Recorded Cultural Resources.

The Front Range marks the easternmost limit of the Rocky Mountains, bounded on the east by the Great Plains and the west by the Continental Divide. Along the Front Range are diverse and varied topographic features from gently rolling uplands to sharply defined mountain peaks. Elevation along the eastern slope of the Front Range varies from 5,200 feet on the plains to over 14,000 feet at the summit of some peaks.

Along this very western edge of the Colorado Piedmont section of the Great Plains Provence are found two environmental extremes within close proximity to one another: The high plains grassland ecosystem where the survey is located and the foothills zone/lower montane forest just to the west of Rocky Flats. The conifer covered foothills zone as characterized for the Front Range is invaded in places with the mountain shrub community which in turn is bounded on its lower elevational border by elements of the Plains-grassland community. These two environments represent only two of nine natural physiographic regions defined for Colorado (Armstrong 1972:14-15).

The Colorado Piedmont is distinguished by the absence of the Tertiary mantle overlying the High Plains and by the differential erosion of the older sandstone, shale, and limestone units exposed (Armstrong 1972:15). With the uplift of the granitic mass of the Southern Rocky Mountains and the consequent eastward tilt of these sedimentary strata, the western wall of the Denver Basin consists of essentially north-south oriented hogbacks of various formations (Armstrong 1972:15).

According to Mutel and Emerick (1984:27),

> The climate of plains grassland ecosystems is dry, warm, and sunny during summer, and cold in winter. Rainfall is below twenty inches a year, less than that in the mountains, with most of the precipitation coming in the spring and summer. temperatures are higher than in the mountains, the annual average being around 50° F with changes of up to 40° F occurring between night and day. The frost-free season can exceed 150 days. Wind speeds are high, and their drying effects, coupled with high temperatures, cause summer drought. During the winter winds produce blizzard conditions during snowstorms and pile snows into deep drifts. Seasonal and annual climatic variations are great and are marked by changes in plant lushness. Plains grassland ecosystems cover a variety of landforms--flat plains, rolling hillsides, flat-topped steep-sided mesas, and alluvial--capped isolated prominences. As in the mountains, climatic and soil characteristics change locally as altitude, exposure, and geological history change. Mesas for example are often warmer than surrounding lowlands chilled by cold air drainage. These conditions control the types of plant communities that occupy a given site.

The plains zone can be further classified into two subzones: The Plains grassland or the Plains riparian. The latter zone being the wetter of the two. The plains, particularly, have experienced some form of impact, primarily through ranching and other commerical development. With the exception of the Rocky Flats Plant little other development has occurred in the general vicinity of the survey area. This will change, however, with the possible construction of W-470, thereby, giving rise to retail businesses along the highway. In the Rocky Flats buffer zone there has been little development or grazing for years due to government ownership.

Plants which may have been of economic importance to the American Indian inhabitants of the region include prickley pear, chokecherry, sego lily, juniper, milkweed, nodding onion, horsetail reed, yucca, mustard, squawbush, squaw current, bristle thistle, bull thistle, and Chinese raspberry (Harrington 1967; Gibbons 1962; Bergland 1977). The fruit, flesh and seeds of the prickly pear are edible either raw or dried, as is the fruit of the chokecherry. Juniper berries are edible raw or cooked and can be ground into a meal; the berries and young shoots can be steeped to form a beverage. Young shoots, tops, buds, and young pods of the milkweed are edible when cooked, and the nodding onion produces an edible bulb and stalk. The shoots of the horestail reed are edible when cooked, and the stems when dried and ground may be utilized as a mush. The bulbs, seeds, stem, and petals of the sego lily, or mariposa, are uniformly edible, as are the flowers and fruit of the yucca. Mustard leaves are edible raw or cooked and the seeds may be employed to provide flavoring. The berries of the squawbush and the squaw currant may be consumed raw, cooked, or dried. The young leaves, stems, roots, and fruits of the bristle and bull thistles are edible either raw or cooked. Berries, leaves, and young shoots of the Chinese raspberry may likewise be consumed raw or cooked (Anderson, Henss, Naze, and Uttecht 1979). Appendix A in Volume II of the DOE "Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final Statement to ERDA 1545-D), Rocky Flats Plant Site, Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado" dated April, 1980, contains additional information pertaining to the flora and fauna of the general survey area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Archaeological Overview

Sources useful in reviewing what is known regarding the culture history of the Colorado Front Range can be found in Cassells (1983), Guthrie, Gadd, Johnson, and Lischka (1984), and Mehls (1984). The following culture history section is adapted from Gilmore and Baugh (1987).

When reviewing the archaeological record it is important to keep in mind the transitional nature of the region. Three zones, the plains, foothills, and front range alpine are intrinsically intermingled when defining archaeological complexes. The foothills subarea defined by Eighmy (1984) will be used, as will information provided by Guthrie et al. (1984) regarding what they refer to as the plains/foothills transition zone.

The Colorado Piedmont and foothills region has been extensively researched for over 50 years. Archaeological remains extend back to pre-Clovis occupations (+10,000 B.C.) with few chronological gaps. The PaleoIndian stage, for the most part, is represented by kill sites. One major exception to this pattern is Lindenmeier, a Folsom period site in Larimer County. This site represents a lengthy campsite occupation by early big game hunters. In addition, Lindenmeier, with its lack of mammoth remains, appears to document either the extention or over-kill of mammoth and shifting of hunting emphasis to Bison antiquus (Eighmy 1984).

Early Archaic (5500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.) occupations in this area are believed to have been influenced by the effects of the Altithermal. Some researchers have postulated the foothills region as a refuge area due to adverse climatic conditions of the Plains (Benedict and Olson 1978). A significant series of radiocarbon dates does exist for this stage providing a certain level of chronological control (Butler 1981). Occupations are represented by campsites, both open and rockshelters. Tool kits are composed of a variety of Early Archaic point styles utilizing almost exclusively local lithic materials (Eighmy 1984). These styles reflect a transition from straight lanceolate styles, common during the Paleoindian period, to a predominance of notched forms (Cassells 1983). These material culture changes reflect the diversification of resource bases exploited by Archaic peoples.

Middle Archaic (3000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) components are represented in large numbers in this region. The majority of occupational information has come from multi-component sites. Although multi-component sites provide excellent data on diachronic processes, redeposition and bioturbations present significant problems due to component mixing.

Late Archaic (1000 B.C. - A.D. 500) components are prevalent. Again, most of these occupations occur in multi-component settings inhabiting individual cultural association. However, information from this stage does reflect an increased diversification in tool inventory and resource exploitation.

From A.D. 500 - A.D. 1550, archaeological remains reflect a transition from preceramic Archaic occupations to ceramic producing Formitive stage technology. The Formative stage in the foothills subarea encompasses components normally assigned to Early, Middle, and Late Woodland, utilizing Plains terminology. Eighmy (1984) has used the distinction of Early and Middle Ceramic to describe the Formative stage. As in previous stages, the Formative stage is represented at multi-component sites, including several rockshelters. There appears to be no evidence of a significant change in types of fauna exploited. Increasing reliance on plant remains is evident. Zea mays (popcorn and dent corn) was discovered at LoDaiska (Irwin and Irwin 1959); however, insufficient evidence is present, as of yet, to determine whether its presence is due to local horticulture or trade (Eighmy 1984). Material culture indicating a Formative stage focuses on the presence of cordmarked pottery. From A.D. 1 to A.D. 850 projectile point styles are primarily small, serrated, and notched. After A.D. 850 triangular forms are more common.

Some researchers in the foothills region have proposed local, indigenous cultural manifestations specifically adapted to the diversified environment of the foothills, relying also on eastern and western trade influences (see Benedict 1975; Irwin and Irwin 1959; and Nelson 1971). Although J. Wood (1976) and W.R. Wood (1971) see the post A.D. 850 occupations in the High Plains of northeast Colorado as indicative of seasonal hunting camps related to Upper Republican activities, as of yet, no evidence extends this affiliation to the foothills materials.

Protohistoric occupations (post - A.D. 1500) are rare in the Colorado Piedmont. For the most part this situation appears to be the result of a lack of research emphasis. Ethnographic data indicate the foothills region was the western boundary for Plains Indian occupations. Until approximately A.D. 1700, the Apache dominated the entire eastern portion of the state. Following the Apache movement south the Comanche and Ute claimed this area until about A.D. 1750. Between A.D. 1750 and A.D. 1820 the Comanche and Ute had split the state in half with the Comanche remaining east of the Rocky Mountains. By A.D. 1830 the Arapaho and Cheyenne were dominant in the northeastern quarter of Colorado. The last major transition occurred with the Cheyenne and Arapaho dominating the entire eastern half of the state by A.D. 1870 (Cassells 1983).

Historical Overview

Introduction

The Euro-American history of land use at the Rocky Flats Plant and its surroundings encompasses a variety of topics in the past 270 years. Of course not all these topics find representation in known cultural resources, but most do. Breaking down the area's history into topics based on activity is the most straightforward way to examine the area and develop frameworks to evaluate the known historic resources. One premise underlies all these themes of Rocky Flats history — the Euro-American use and exploitation of the natural resources. The historical themes include: exploration and the fur trade; ranching and agricultural settlement with a sub-theme of irrigation; transportation with subthemes of wagon/auto and railroads; and mining/quarrying. The history of each of those activities in and around the modern Rocky Flats Plant had an impact on the natural landscape to a varying degree, not only in magnitude and type but also permanency. What we are left with today as cultural resources are the physical remnants of those previous activities, or viewed in another light, the historic resources. Those physical remains and the written record constitute the basis for the historic section of this report. Beyond that, they also offer glimpses into our past and how earlier generations sought to use and cope with the natural setting and resources of the Rocky Flats area.

The information organized by theme is presented in a manner similar to the contexts outlined in National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 16, including property types and standards by which the resources were evaluated. These same standards can be applied to any future resources either discovered or acquired by the DOE, Rocky Flats Plant.

Fur Trade and Exploration

The earliest recorded Euro-American contact with what became the Denver metro area came in 1719 - 1720. Rumors of French traders on the South Platte caused the Spanish government concern. Both Spain and France claimed the lands, but neither had made any substantive effort to explore the lands or reinforce their claims. French traders after 1682 began to venture west of the Mississippi River, looking to exchange European goods for furs. Native American residents gladly welcomed the new trading partners. Spain, fearing further revolts and unrest in the wake of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, sent military expeditions north from New Mexico to dissuade the French adventurers. In 1719 Pedro de Villasur and a small party of soldiers, moved north along the Front Range until reaching the South Platte. The party continued on to the Junction of the Platte Rivers and in 1720 died at the hands of the Pawnee. Nearly one hundred years passed before Spaniards ventured that far north. Again, Spanish movement was in an attempt to dissuade foreign intruders. This time, however, their fears came from the young but aggressive United States, not a European power (Long, 1943:118-119).

With Thomas Jefferson's acquisition of Louisianna in 1803 the American government began to send explorers west. These early, able adventurers included Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike. Their goals were to acquire an understanding of the geography and resources of the western United States. Pike ventured through Colorado but did not visit the Rocky Flats area. A few years later, Major Stephen Long, came within sight of modern day Rocky Flats during the summer of 1820. He was the first recorded American explorer to cross the area. As Long made his way back to civilization others also explored the Colorado Front Range area.

Unlike government sponsored expeditions seeking geographic and scientific knowledge these new visitors sought something more basic — furs and wealth from the Indian trade. Men, such as Louis Vasquez, who established a trading post near the mouth of Clear Creek, did much to add to the practical knowledge of the area. The records do not specify when the first Euro-American travelled up South Boulder or Coal Creek Canyons, however, they were no doubt part of the fur trade explosion that took place between 1820 and 1840. Among those working the area were Louis Vasquez, Andrew Sublette and James Ohio Pattie. The fur trade proved rich and by 1830 entrepreneurs had opened a string of posts along the South Platte. Fur prices continued to boom through the 1830s. Fashion changes and a decrease in the supply of beaver led to a decline in both the

number and activity of the fur men in the area (Goetzman 1966:58-64; Gerry CWA). The late 1840s and into the 1850s marked a hiatus in Euro-American activity in the area.

The discovery of gold in 1858 on Dry and Cherry Creeks led to a new, much larger influx of people to what became the Denver metro area. Boulder and Golden were founded in the early days of the Gold Rush. The gold hungry prospectors spread out into the canyons west of Denver, including Coal Creek (CWA vol. 345; Pierce 1914). The miners efforts and the need for more accurate information led to further exploration of the region by federal explorers, particularly Ferdinand V. Hayden.

The Hayden Surveys, like the earlier Pike and Long expeditions, were conducted to provide the government with accurate geographical information. As part of their mission the surveyors recommended possible uses for the lands they encountered. During the late 1860s and into the 1870 Hayden and his parties crossed and recrossed the area. They explored the canyons around Clear Creek. The parties organized at Clear Creek for the 1873 season, six years after their first intensive examination of the Front Range including the Boulder-Golden area (Goetzman 1966:496-500, 517).

These early United States Geographic and Geological Survey efforts offered much information, including preliminary reports on potential for coal and clay mining near Coal Creek Canyon (The Annual Reports for the 1867 and 1868 seasons in particular are helpful for Front Range areas). The efforts of Hayden and his crews made new, more accurate information and maps about the region available. Their efforts marked a change in exploration from personal gain to mapping out a blueprint for economic development that included use of the greater Rocky Flats area as grazing lands, marginally suited to other forms of agriculture. After the Hayden surveys further efforts concentrated on resource specific studies (Goetzmann 1966:496-500). The information Hayden made public appears to have led to increased settlement and land claiming activity in the Rocky Flats area during the late 1860s and into the 1870s.

Property Types

The property types for fur trade and exploration are limited because exploration by its transitory nature left few cultural resources. Explorers did not spend time building permanent structures. There are no known resources associated with this phase of Euro-American history in the Rocky Flats Plant or area. If any should be found they most likely would be either cairns (stone) or archaeological in nature. Any resources found

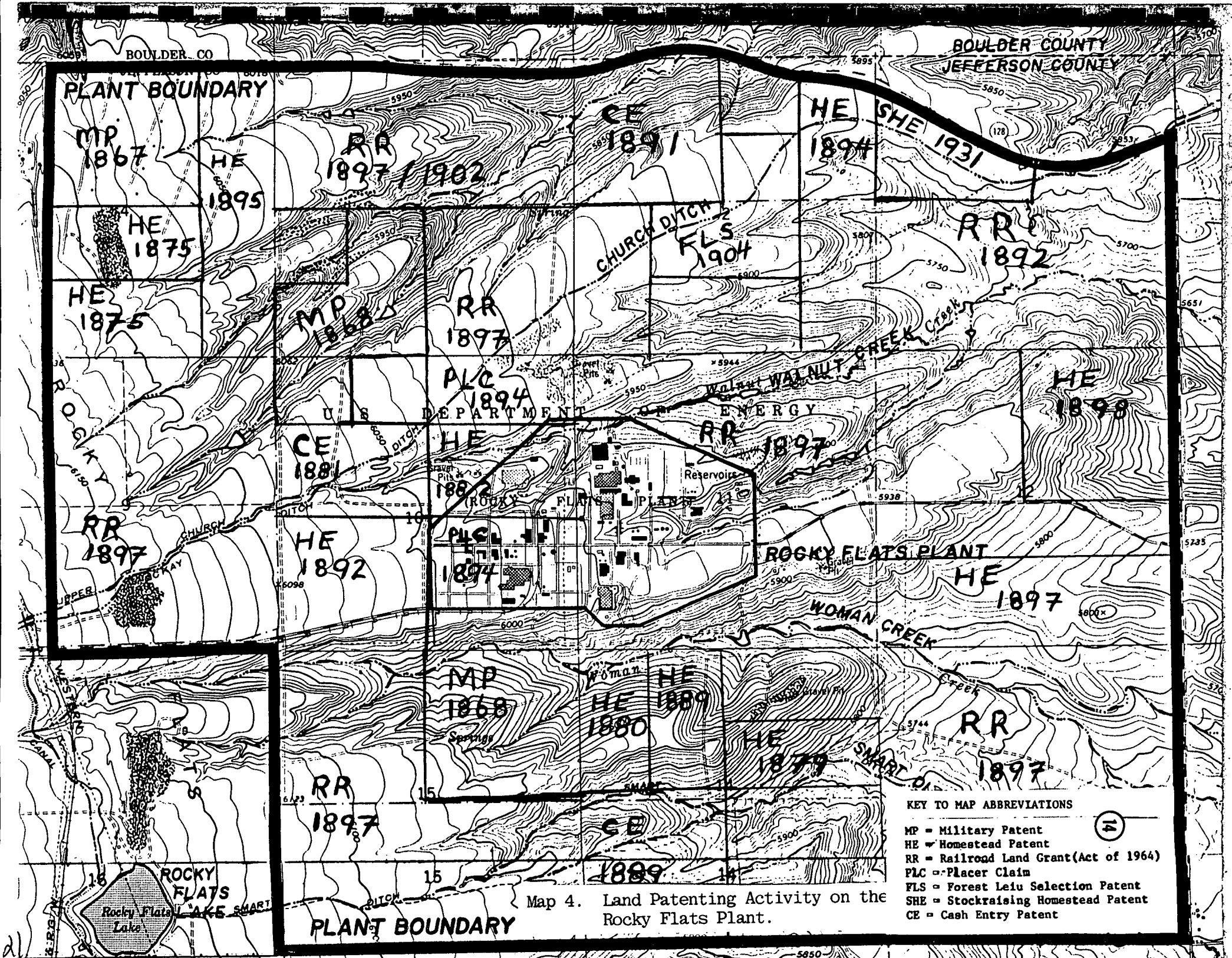
clearly associated with this phase of Colorado history should be considered eligible to the NRHP if they have any integrity elements.

Ranching and Agricultural Settlement

The gold seekers of 1859 came to Colorado with the hopes of striking it rich in the mines, but few did. Those who failed in the mines and could afford to returned to the Midwest and East. Others, either by choice or through lack of funds, stayed on an sought other means of livelihood. Many were farm boys who knew that trade and soon realized that they could make a living selling produce to those lucky miners having a paying gold mine. Within a year the first small farms and ranches (livestock raising operations) appeared on the extreme western plains at the foot of the mountains. Denver, Golden, and Boulder encouraged the farm settlement as they sought to become trade and supply centers for the mountain mining camps. Other factors also contributed to the local developement of agriculture. The cost of transportation and the perishable nature of many food stuffs discouraged importation of all but the most basic commodities to Colroado. Secondly, from 1861 to 1865 the nation reeled under the impact of the Civil War, not only driving up food prices but also nearly cutting off Colorado from the rest of the nation. Out of this period came the initial efforts at settlement of the Coal Creek-Rocky Flats area (Athern 1976:107-109).

Another change grew out of the Civil War and encouraged agricultural settlement - a new direction in the federal philosophy regarding land disposal. Until 1862 the guiding thought had been to use the sale of public lands to farmers and speculators as a source of revenue. Passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 officially marked the change to that of encouraging settlement by giving land to settlers upon completion of requirements and a nominal charge. From then until the early twentieth century that policy continued (For patent activity see Map 4) (Robbins 1976:215-220).

Settlement and use of the land that is today Rocky Flats started during the Civil War and accelerated thereafter. The first land patents were not issued until after the war, in 1867, and from that point on until the 1930 settlement and patenting of the public domain continued. The length of time it took for all the lands to leave the public domain serves as an indicator of the comparative low values settlers placed on the rocky lands that gave their name to the area and later Department of Energy plant (GLO Historical Indices, v.d.). Rocky Flats became a stock raising area and essentially stayed such until the lands came back under federal ownership in the 1950s for its present use.



Map 4. Land Patenting Activity on the Rocky Flats Plant.

Just because the lands could not easily be farmed did not mean that they had no value. During the late nineteenth century the ranchers of the area ran stock, treating the land as something of a communal pasture. Early family members of W.C. Stevens set up the Antelope Ranch on Woman Creek. Apparently by 1890 they established a small store at or near the ranch house. Located on a trail that ran from Arvada to the mouth of Coal Creek Canyon, the small inventory of supplies apparently served the needs of local ranchers or passersby (Jefferson County Assessor Records, site form 5JF474). The store fell on hard times in the early years of the twentieth century, as did the ranch. By the 1930s it had disappeared from the landscape.

Other parts of Jefferson County, notably south of Ralston Creek (located south of the Rocky Flats plant) became more intensively settled and farmed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This agricultural boom and land use pattern made Rocky Flats into grazing lands and reflected the evolution of farming in the larger Front Range area. During the late nineteenth century Denver evolved into a trade and support center for the mining camps in the mountains. Part of this growth resulted from efforts to encourage farmers and stock raisers to utilize the lands around Denver to grow foodstuffs and meat for the trade network. Various commodities such as fruits came into vogue for Jefferson County producers. Truck gardens and orchards appeared during the 1870s and remain active at the present time (Dark 1939:56-59). Rocky Flats shows evidence of attempts at fruit growing (i.e., site 5JF483), however, the soils and aridity of the land precluded that industry from developing beyond the experimental stage.

Associated with the early and on-going development of agriculture in the area, water diversion and irrigation evolved into a major concern for local farmers and ranchers. Irrigation in Jefferson County started with David Wall in 1859-60 and soon others followed his example of utilizing the mountain creeks as a source of water for growing crops. The earliest ditches in Jefferson County date to the 1860s and include the Wanamaker, Swadley, Wadsworth, and Farmers' Highline canals. As more intense use of lands farther away from Golden took place during the 1870s when farmers and ranchers built more diversions, including the Welch, Agricultural, Rocky Mountain, and Church ditches. The McKay, Smart, Church, and Upper Church ditches have their rights adjudicated to 1882, 1882, 1882, and 1882 respectively, clearly placing them in the later phases of water development in Jefferson County (Dark 1939:61; Delventhal p.c.; Anderson p.c.). Local producers used these waters to irrigate pastures. Within the

Rocky Flats Plant the ditches follow natural grades and contours and those that are still active simply flow through the plant with the waters used elsewhere. The major improvement is in the form of concrete lining.

Twentieth century ranching in the area should be viewed as a continuation of the earlier land use patters. Grazing remained constant with changes resulting from the availability of new technology. One new ranch, the Lindsay (site 5JF485), founded in 1907, took advantage of the continuing presence of available public lands to operate. The buildings were totally rebuilt in approximately 1946-48 (Barrick p.c.). Other properties in the area also patented after 1900 reflected not so much a new boom in that part of Jefferson County, but rather a consolidation and expansion of local ranches. Operators apparently sought to secure their positions in the face of changing federal land policies after 1900. The use of motor vehicles, advances in animal nutrition and experience with local conditions led to the disppearance of at least one early ranch/store complex by 1937 (Barrick p.c.; Real Estate Transfer Registers, Jefferson County). Aerial photos taken in July of that year show only the stone cabin (site 5JF484), Lindsay Ranch, some cultivation near the southeast corner of the plant for sileage and some mining activity near Rocky Flats Lake (GLO Historical Indices, Aerial Photos, 23 July 1937). This consolidation of marginal land holdings during the 1920s and 1930s especially proved common to much of the area (Mehls 1984a, "Ranching," pp. 1-3). World War II led to something of a boom for all Colorado farmers and ranchers but for those at Rocky Flats it proved short-lived. By 1953 the Atomic Energy Commission acquired more than 2,500 acres for the Rocky Flats Plant through condemnation (Rocky Mountain News, 25 March 1953). The majority of that land came from three landowners who had parcels ranging from 400 to 1,120 acres (Real Estate Transfer Register, Jefferson County).

Property Types

The property types that most typically might have been associated with Rocky Flats farming and ranching are:

1. Farmsteads, including houses, barns/stable, graneries, sheds and other outbuildings associated landscaped features;

2. Stock ponds, windmills, if clearly datable to the pre-1940 era;

3. Rural schools, churches, stores, and other loci of rural communities;

4. Irrigation systems, including points of diversion and use.

These resources should have a high enough degree of physical integrity to make the function of each apparent and for districts the spatial/functional relationships of the contributing properties must be present. Additionally, all properties being considered under Critera a, b, c, or d, should have at least minimal documentary evidence to establish the identity of the settler, period, of occupation, and the individual's significance or how the property made a significant contribution to local, state, or national agricultural history. For those resources being evaluated for their architectural value, the structure should have experienced minimal modification after the period of significance (1860-1940) and have enough structure present to make not only the overall style but also the materials or details and method of construction readily apparent including roofs, chimneys and other features.

Those resources being considered for their archaeological potential must maintain their subsurface integrity, not show evidence of extensive amateur collection activity and be shown through subsurface testing that they are likely to produce significant information about settlement and rural subsistence during the period of significance. These requirements and types are based on those identified in the Colorado Plains Historic Context Report farming, irrigation, and ranching section (Mehls 1984a).

Trails and Transportaton

The plains of Colorado offered easy pathways into and out of the Rocky Mountains. The earliest recorded Euro-American uses date to the beginning of the nineteenth century and the era of fur trapping. By the time of the first Gold Rush three trails across the plains were well known:

1. A cut off of the Oregon (Overland) trail at Julesburg that followed the South Platte River across the plains to Denver;

2. A trail that followed the Arkansas River and Santa Fe Trail to the Front Range and then north;

3. The Smoky Hill road that followed that river and then moved through present day Limon and west-northwest to Denver (Mehls 1984a: "Trails").

Once prospectors discovered gold in the canyons west of Denver in 1859-60, trails to reach those camps were established. From these beginning efforts to secure easy access to the mountain camps developed road building. The earliest attempt in northern Jefferson and southern Boulder Counties came in 1861-62. George Williamson and Henry C. Norton tried to build a wagon road up South Boulder (Bear) Canyon. The enterprise met with failure when the builders were unable to reach the gold mines of Gilpin County (Anon 1880:392-93). Instead, a toll road was built up Golden Gate Canyon to the mining camps and its presence ended talk or plans for roads up either Coal or South Boulder Creek Canyons (Dark 1939:38). Their failure did not deter others from laying out trails or building roads into northern Jefferson County. By 1865 a trail roughly paralleling the south side of the Woman Creek drainage appears on cadastral survey plots running toward a junction with other pathways near the mouth of Coal Creek Canyon. Closer to, actually within, Rocky Flats, that trail followed the natural contours and does not appear to have any engineering features nor is it given a name on the map (GLO Survey Plat Maps, 1865, 1873). A routing similar to that stayed active as an auto road into the twentieth century. It appeared in 1937 as a faint trace in aerial photography. These same images indicate a more active road of Woman Creek, albeit not worthy of classification as a highway (Aerial Photos, 23 July 1937).

The automobile and its associated internal combustion spin offs such as utility trucks, demanded better roads than needed by wagons. As a result the first three decades of the twentieth century witnessed significant revampings of the road system in the Rocky Flats area. Most notable, present Highway 93 from Boulder to Golden and an improved road east and west from Coal Creek Canyon, came into existence after passage of legislation establishing the State Highway Commission in 1910. Such state authorized and maintained roads remained very different from present roads in features such as grade and surface. In 1952 Highway 93 remained gravel surfaced (Barrick p.c.). But their presence relegated many earlier roads and trails to a secondary status or abandonment. These highways did and do not cross the plant site, rather they form a box around it and have for nearly forty years (the Indiana Street extension was the last built in response to the presence of the Rocky Flats plant; the others predate the plant.

The highways constitute a twentieth century manifestation of America's desire to minimize the impact on travel of the vast distances of the West. However, during the nineteenth century the answer to the problem of coping with western distances came in

the form of railroads. Almost as soon as it was founded Denver sought to be connected east and west, north and south by a system of railroads. As early as 1862 local businessmen commissioned surveys to locate a route west from the Denver area across the mountains to the Great Salt Lake. During the 1860s the hope for Denver came in the form of the Union Pacific (UP), chartered by Congress in 1862. The surveyors could find no practical route west and in 1866 the UP chose to cross the Continental Divide via southern Wyoming not Colorado. From then until the 1930s Denver business leaders continued to boost the idea of a railroad west from the Queen City of the Plains.

Among the local elite, none became more interested in the idea of rail connections than David H. Moffat, Jr. Arriving in Denver during the height of the initial gold rush, Moffat had no interest in becoming a miner. Rather, he felt that money could be made at first supplying the miners and later financing mines and railroads. From the 1860s until his death in 1911 Moffat epitomized the desire of Denverites to have a railroad directly west from their city, a factor he felt would assure Denver's position as commerical leader of the Rocky Mountain West. In 1867 he became treasurer of the Denver Pacific Railway. After that project, completed in 1870, Moffat found others needing his assistance during the new decade. Moffat rose to local prominence at the First National Bank of Denver during this time and used his position as President to expand railroad opportunities. In 1872 he helped found the Denver, South Park and Pacific. Moffat remained with the company until 1880 when he was forced out by Jay Gould, by then a well known railroad manipulator. Not to take the sideline, Moffat founded the Denver, Utah, and Pacific in 1880. By February of 1881 his plans had been perfected to the point that the first stock offerings were made. Among the Denver backers of the railroad were Walter Cheesman, Edward Wolcott, and Horace Tabor.

The engineers planned the Denver, Utah and Pacific to be a narrow gauge line (3' between the rails rather than the standard gauge of 4'8.5") that left the northwest part of Denver and headed in a generally northwest and westerly direction to South Boulder Canyon, up the canyon over Rollins Pass and thence on through Middle park and west acrosss the northwest part of the state. During 1881 and 1882 work progressed. Roadbed graders worked as far west as Rollins Pass, however, track layers only placed 9.5 miles of track in service before financial troubles overtook the railroad and it was sold in 1883 to financiers in Cleveland and Boston. The new owners did not share Moffat's enthusiasm for the railroad and no more work was done. The grading remains clearly evident today across the Rocky Flats Plant east to west, from the east gate west and along the

dle

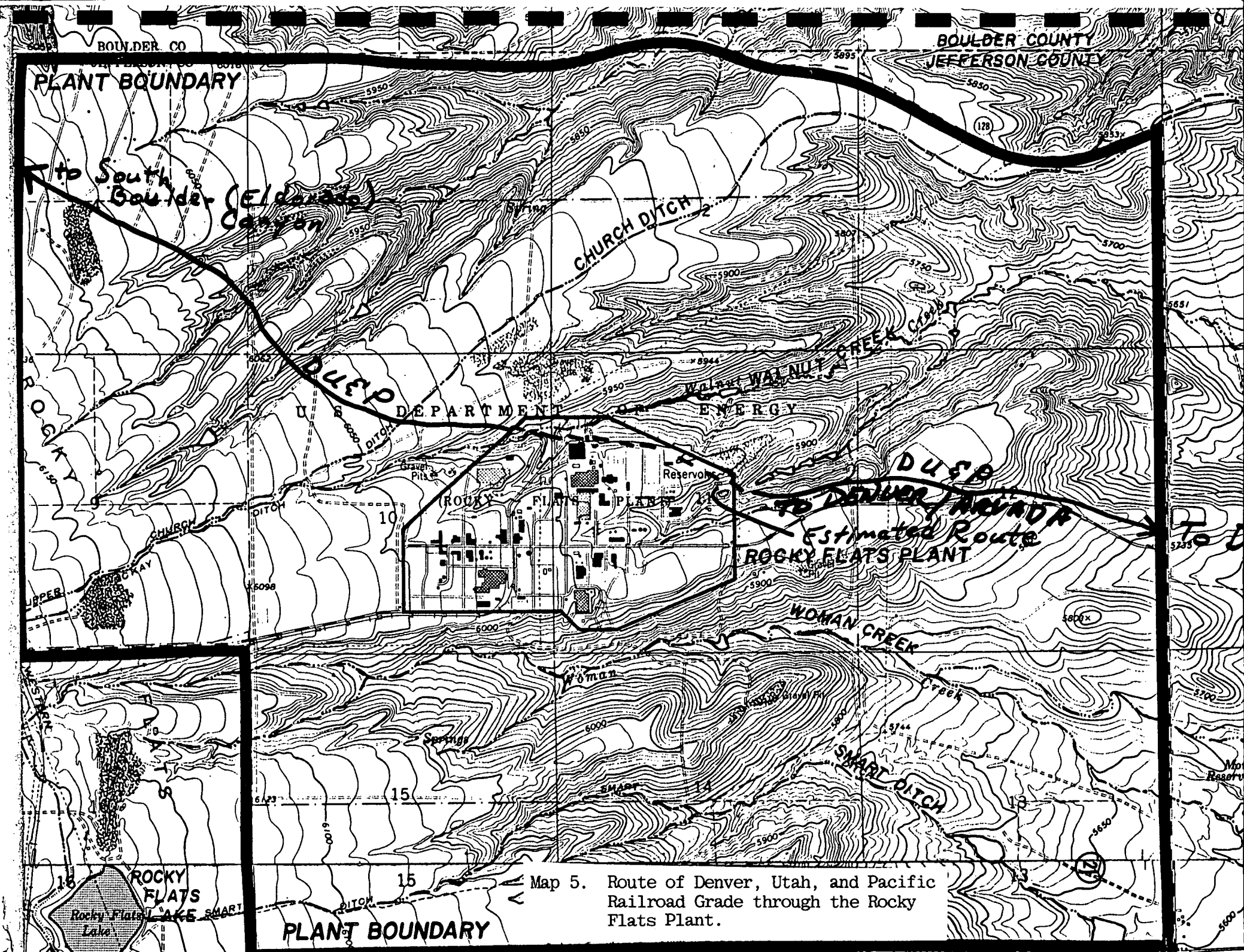
developed area, and then northwest toward Highway 93 (see Map 5 and Photographs 1 and 2). No track was ever laid there (Mehls 1982:67-87; Commercial and Financial Chronicle, 2/5/1881, 7/12/1881, 6/17/1882, and 8/18/1883). The death of the Denver, Utah and Pacific marked the end of railroading at Rocky Flats until after 1900.

In 1902, David Moffat, again ready to build a rail line west from Denver to Salt Lake City, chartered the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific, a line that became popularly known as the Moffat Road. Moffat devoted the remainder of his life and $25 million to the project. The rail line finally did reach and cross Rollins Pass, traversing Coal Creek southwest of the plant and proceeding on a shelf blasted out up the mountain side along South Boulder Creek. Long after Moffat's death, in 1947, the line became property of the Denver and Rio Grande Western (D&RGW) which still operates it today (Mehls 1982:175-240). After the plant opened and commercial development of the stone and aggregate resources northwest of and on the plant site, the D&RGW built a spur from the mainline south of the plant to the old Idealite facility and also to serve Rocky Flats.

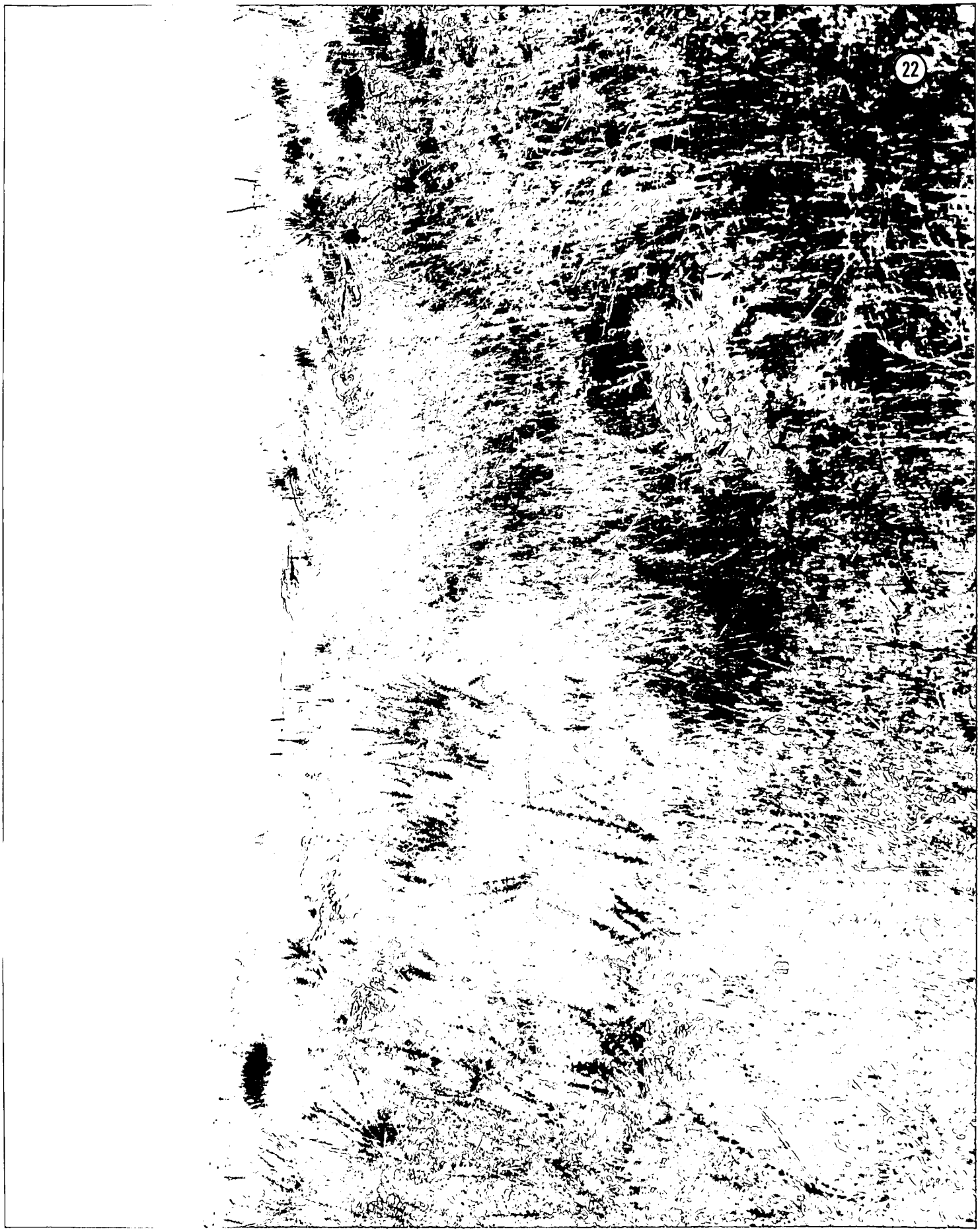
Property Types

Abandoned roads/wagon trails
Abandoned railroad beds
Railroads

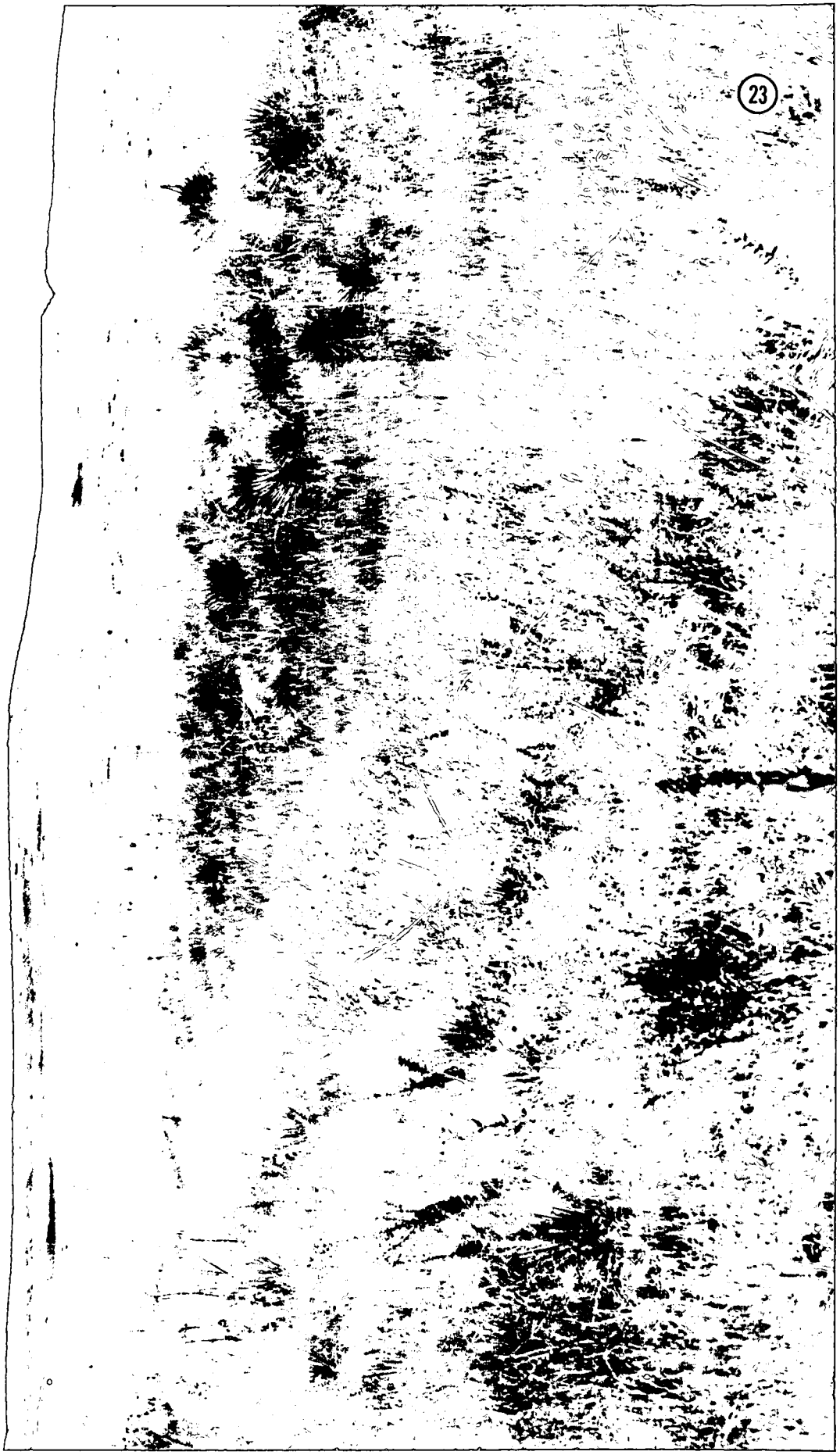
All of these property types constitute linear features that stretch for many miles. Generally they neither originate nor terminate within the project area. Instead, only parts of a larger system are present in the study area. Because of that constraint the property types should be viewed as portions of a larger whole or segments of a system when they are evaluated. To be considered eligible the segments should have certain characteristics. First, they must be fifty years old without exception. Secondly, the system of which the segment is a part should have made a documentably significant contribution to local Jefferson County history through function in their intended purpose (i.e., a railroad needs to have been operated as a roalroad fifty or more years ago). The third qualification is that the individual segments must exhibit some engineering features beyond simple grading to be considered to have a value as an example of historic transportation engineering if they have not made any other type of contribution. Buildings and structures associated with the property types by location will not be considered eligible unless their association is clearly established and the property (road,



Map 5. Route of Denver, Utah, and Pacific Railroad Grade through the Rocky Flats Plant.



Photograph 1. View looks east showing a portion of the Denver, Utah, and Pacific Railroad grade within the Rocky Flats Plant.



Photograph 2. View looks northwest showing a portion of the Denver, Utah, and Pacific Railroad grade within the Rocky Flats Plant.

trail, railroad) it is associated with is of significance. These types ad requirements are consistent with those outlined in Mehls (1984a) Plains Historic Context Report, in the sections on trails, railroads and automobile transportation.

Mining and Quarrying

Without repeating all of Colorado's gold rush history, it is important to state that mining provided the impetus that lead to the peopling and early wealth of Colorado. However, northern Jefferson County did not share in this properity. Rather, the exploitable minerals found there took the form of brick making clays and gravels used for road surfacing and as aggregates. The first discoveries of useable deposits took place during the early 1870s as the demand for brick grew with the expansion of Denver. In 1877 the Golden, Fairview Pressed and Fire Brick Company opened mines and plant facilities four miles north of Golden. That company's success led to others also opening for business. By 1880 there were three corporations active in the Golden area utilizing the locally available clays. By the turn of the century that number had grown and continued to grow until the 1920s when ther were ten active operators in the area. That number remained fairly constant until World War II (Dark 1939:xi, 41-43; Knox Interview, CWA). Rock quarrying for building stone dates to the 1870s in Jefferson County, but those activities tended to be located in the southern end of the county near Morrison. Not until transportaton became available in the form of railroads and later trucks, did the quarrying of gravels become a viable activity. The historic record is unclear, but it appears as if the industry did not develop in northern Jefferson county except for very local use until the 1930s and experienced its most rapid expansion after World War II as the need for road gravels led to increased interest in the materials. Southwest and outside but visible from Rocky Flats is a quarry and clay mine as well as an abandoned coal mine. These operations date to the 1920 and 1930s. They constitute the closest recorded mining activity to the plant (CWA vol. 345, Colorado State Yearbooks, 1935-1955; Barrick, p.c.).

Property Types

Firebrick Clay Mines
Brick Clay Mines
Gravel Quarries
Coal Mines

These four property types tend to be more features on the landscape rather than traditional resources. Some may have associated loading ramps or conveyor systems, but nonetheless the main feature remains the mine itself. Brick clay and gravels are removed through open pit operations and tend to exhibit little if any built characteristics. Firebrick clays, at least historically, in Jefferson County, came from tunnel mines similar to a "traditional" underground mine. The coal mines also were underground operations. To be considered significant the mines (either pit or tunnel) must be dateable to fifty or more years ago. Also, they must exhibit some man-made structures or features beyond a hole in the ground. Finally, they must have made a documentable significant contribution to the development of clay or gravel mining in Jefferson County. A simple presence is not felt to be enough significant association to meet National Register of Historic Places status.

The Rocky Flats Plant opened in 1953 as a plant operated by Dow Chemical for the then Atomic Energy Commission. Because of its age (less than 50 years) the plant and its facilities/buildings were not included in this study.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

Documentary Research

A file and literature search was conducted by Marcus P. Grant between July 18 - 20, 1988 and again by Michel S. Burney on Friday, July 8 and on Monday, August 29, 1988, at the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver. In addition, Dr. Mehls utilized the Western History Collections of the University of Colorado Library, Boulder, the Denver Public Library, the records of the Department of Energy, the library of the Colorado Historical Society and State Historic Preservation Office, the Bureau of Land Management records for land disposal, the Jefferson County Recorder's and Assessor's Offices, the inter-library loan services at the University of Colorado Library, and libraries maintained by the authors. Limited oral history was done, particularly phone interviews, because of the regulations against tape recorders on the plant site. All research carried out by the authors was done at currently accepted professional standards.

Boulder County

More than 45 archaeological and historical reports and 2,182 sites and isolated finds (288 of which are American Indian) have been filed with the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, for Boulder County. Literature applicable to the prehistory and history of southern Boulder County includes Buckles & Buckles (1984), Winter et al. (n.d.), Eighmy (1984), Guthrie et al. (1984), Derr, Hatfield, Pay, and Pipkins (1986), Anderson, Henss, Naze, and Uttecht (1979), Wood (1982), and Sullivan (1977).

The report by Derr, Hatfield, Pay, and Pipkins (1986) presents the results of their survey along Highway 36 between Boulder and Lyons. This program was undertaken to relocate and resurvey archaeological sites previously recorded by Jack Moomaw in the late 1950s. Several new American Indian and historic sites were located and recorded.

The survey by Anderson, Henss, Naze, and Uttecht (1979) investigated 1,320 acres located on and west of the first hogback between Lykins Gulch on the north and Left Hand Creek on the south. During this survey nine sites, twenty-eight localities, and two isolated finds were recorded.

The report by Wood (1982) details the result of a 160 acre survey of the once proposed ERTL Farm Development lying adjacent to the White Rocks Environmental Conservation Area. One American Indian site and three isolated finds were recorded. Wood (1982:3) reports that only one aboriginal site had been previously recorded in the White Rocks vicinity. This was site 5BL20 recorded on February 16, 1954 by Gordon W. Hewes and Carrol Riley. The site is described as a campsite and rock shelter yielding projectile points, chipped stone tools, manos, and ceramics.

The report by Sullivan (1977) describes an archaeological survey undertaken for the Roosevelt National Forest "Colorado Front Range Vegetative Management Pilot Project" located in the foothills almost directly west of Boulder. Although this survey encompasses a large tract of land Sullivan (1977:2) states the results of the survey "included several insignificant historic remains as well as two archaeological sites and 6 loci of isolated archaeological artifacts." Additional sources of information regarding cultural resource inventories in southern Boulder County inlclude Burney (1986), Lincoln (1979), Lincoln (1981), Gilmore (1988), Kranzush and Liestman (1987), and Hand (1981a and 1981b).

The survey by Burney (1986) consisted of inspecting 30 acres on Valmont Butte on the north side of Valmont Reservoir. One isolated find, 5BL1586, a piece of farm machinery, was recorded.

Lincoln (1979) discusses a Class III cultural resource survey undertaken for the proposed Crescent Dam and Reservoir and the Coal Creek Dam and Reservoir. The Crescent Dam and Reservoir project is located just east of Gross Reservoir along South Boulder Creek. The Coal Creek Dam and Reservoir project is located about 1.2 miles southwest of Superior, Colorado. During the survey a homestead/ranch, 5BL343, an abandoned railroad bed, 5BL344, an isolated find consisting of a chipped stone tool (no Smithosonian number given), and a miscellaneous artifact consisting of one chipped stone flake were recorded.

In Lincoln (1981) a Class III cultural resource survey was completed for the Community Ditch portion of the proposed Coal Creek Dam and Reservoir. The survey included 4.5 miles of currently operating ditch and 3.2 miles of proposed new construction areas. The survey yielded three historic sites: Community Ditch, 5BL236, South Boulder and Coal Creek Ditch, 5BL237, and Pinecliff Mine, 5BL368.

Gilmore (1988) surveyed the University of Colorado Research Park identifying one American Indian site, 5BL2018, a sparse flaked lithic and groundstone scatter, and two historic isolated finds, 5BL2270 and 5BL2271. Isolated find 5BL2270 consists of a segment of an irrigation ditch, lateral, and isolated find 5BL2271 consists of a historic foundation.

Kranzush and Liestman (1987) report on a cultural resource survey of about 500 acres known as Parcels A and B of the Walker Ranch (located east of Gross Reservoir and northwest of the Flatiron survey). The report discusses the Walker Ranch Historic District (5BL235) along with several trail segments and historic properties.

In Hand (1981a) 535 acres were surveyed northeast of the community of Crescent Village north of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad track, just east of the access route to Gross Reservoir. The survey yielded one American Indian site, 5BL526, two historic sites, 5BL529 & 5BL705, and two American Indian isolated finds, 5BL562 & 5BL682.

Site 5BL526 consists of a sparse open lithic scatter of five tertiary chert flakes, three fragments of a ground sandstone slab, a petrified wood biface/knife, and one quartzite projectile point. Isolated find 5BL562 was a secondary brown chert flake and isolated find 5BL682 was a secondary dark red quartzite flake. Historic site 5BL529 consists of a main structure, a cellar, and an isloated dry wall. Site 5BL705 consists of a farm or homestead with 11 buildings associated with a spring.

Hand (1981b) discusses a cultural resource survey of 272 acres located in El Dorado Canyon west of the community of El Dorado springs. One American Indian site, 5BL466, was located during survey. This is a cave site 12.5 meters deep and 9 meters wide at the entrance. Although the roof of the cave was heavily sooted from previous fires there were no recognizable prehistoric artifacts observed. A stone wall was present along the mouth of the cave but the cultural affiliation of the rock walls origin is unknown. The only other site is 5BL561, a railroad bed once belonging to the Denver, Utah, and Pacific Railroad. This railroad was built between 1880 and 1882. It represents David Moffat's first attempt to cross the Continental Divide at Rollins Pass. The project was abandoned and never completed.

Jefferson County

More than 43 archaeological and historical reports and 434 sites and isolated finds (of which 200 are American Indian) have been filed with the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, for Jefferson County. Several of these will be briefly mentioned that occur closest to the present survey area.

The survey by Anderson (1977) consisted of inspecting a 5.66 acre tract on the east side of Great Western Reservoir which is east of the Rocky Flats Plant. No cultural resources were recorded with the exception of Isolated Find 1, several fragments of purple glass.

To the northwest of Great Western Reservoir on the south side of Highway 128 Cassells (1979a/b) surveyed 10.9 acres within the Rocky Flats Plant northeastern corner boundary recording one small corner-notched projectile point of yellow-brown jasper. Cassells (1979:2-3) assigns the point chronologically to later American Indian occupations including Woodland, Upper Republican, and Plains Village groups with the former being preferred.

The Bear Creek Lake project survey by Bourdeau and Geister (1980) covers portions of Jefferson County, the city and county of Denver and the city of Lakewood, Colorado. The inundated area covered at that time 110 acres while their entire project area was 3,169 acres. And, of that acreage about 60% had been previously disturbed by soil borrowing, construction of dams, and other activities not related to dam construction (Bourdeau and Geister 1980:1). No American Indian cultural resources were located but two historic sites, the Ticen House and Spickerman House, were recorded.

Along Highway 93, the Foothills Highway, between Barbara Gulch on the north and Leyden Gulch on the south, Chocol and Angulski (1986) conducted a linear survey. Two American Indian sites were located. Site 5JF367 was an isolated firepit located 1.4 meters below the ground surface in the cutbank of Leyden Gulch. A radiocarbon sample taken of the hearth feature indicated deposition at 2380± years before present.

On January 20th Stuckey and Slay (1975) recorded site 5JF79 consisting of eight low, circular rock piles and rings on top of an earthern mound located in Woman Creek. No cultural material was observed to be associated with these rock features. A letter dated

January 26th (Slay 1975) transmitted the site form to the Environmental Division, Dow Chemical, Rocky Flats Division, Golden, Colorado. The site was next visited by Jennings (1976) but no information is provided. This site was revisited several times by the present survey members accompanied by Mr. Rick Lawton, Land Use Manager, Environmental Management, Rocky Flats Plant, and Mr. Ron Thorp, Rocky Flats Plant photographer. The results of our visiting site 5JF79 can be found on the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation "Cultural Resource Reevaluation Form" and site sketch map, in Appendix 1. The origin and function(s) of these 8 stone features (and possibly more) is presently unknown. Perhaps with additional informant contact and actual subsurface testing of the features themselves their function(s) could be better determined. They appear not to be threatened with any impacts. If they were to be impacted in an adverse fashion additional data gathering is highly recommended until these features can be better established as to age and function(s).

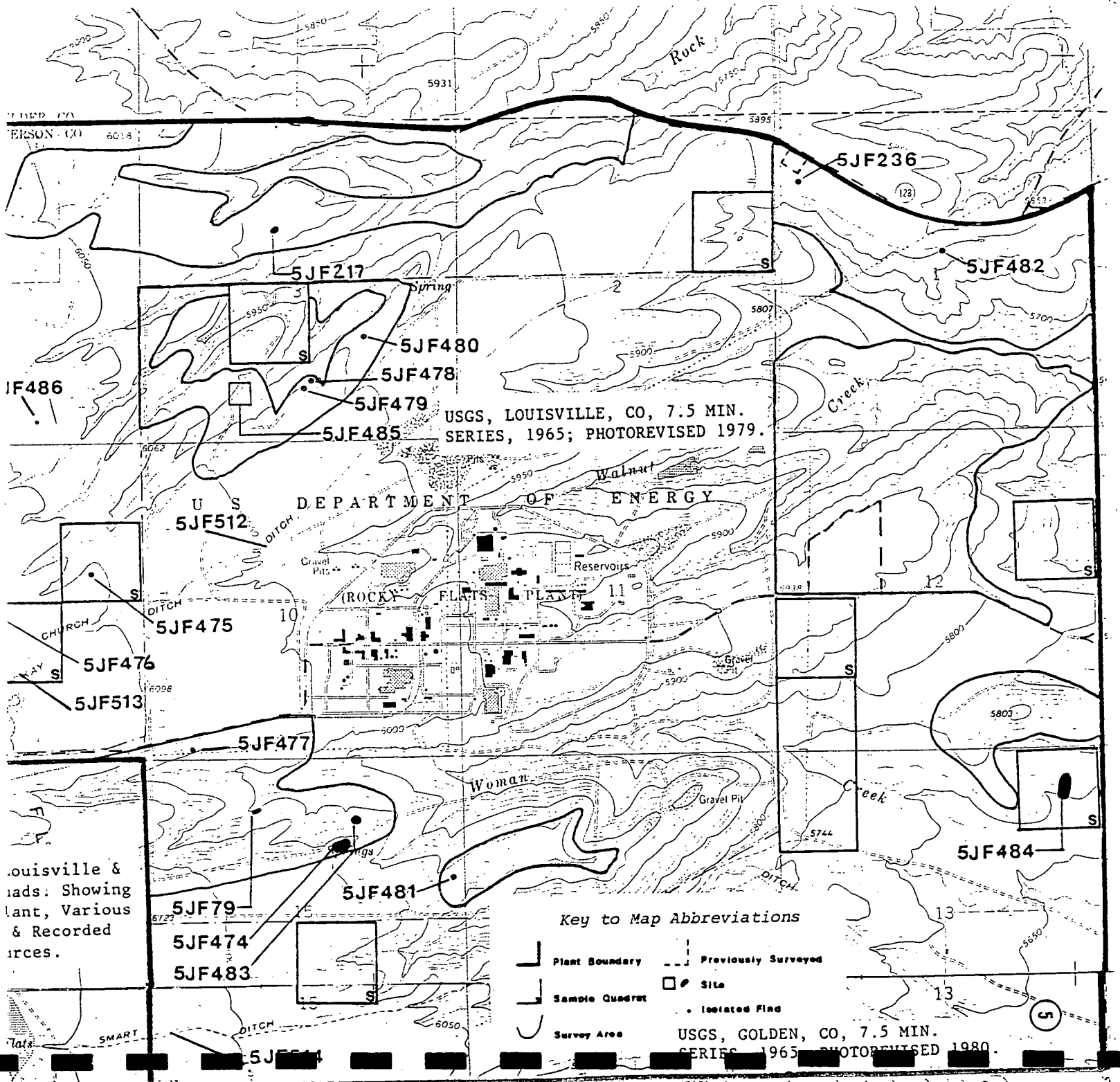
Another site consisting of different stone features is located just south of the Boulder-Jefferson County lines. This is American Indian site 5JF217, a site made up of various stone alignments first recorded by Jennings (1976). He describes the site saying,

> 5JF217 consists of at least seven stone circles located on the southern rim of the highest terrace which forms the surface of Rocky Flats. In addition, there is an area of several hundred square-meters covered by cobble-free areas separated from one another by mounds of cobbles which have a variety of shapes, all generally curvilinear. There are no trash deposits, flake concentrations, or even isolated flakes or tool fragments on the site. The only definite signs of occupation are the circular cobble alignments noted above.
>
> There are four alignments which are quite distinct and rediscernable to even the most casual observer. These four circles have been disturbed by a truck trail which clips them along their southern extremes. Also, a rectangular pit, about 100 cm. x 50 cm. in extent and about 15-20 cm. deep, has been excavated in the center of the third alignment from the west. There are no other signs of disturbance.
>
> These four prominent circles appear to have been rebuilt and probably from some of the same stones used in the costruction of at least three other similar alignments. These three incomplete alignments are slightly north of the four complete specimens. In addition our cursory examination indictes that there may have been other similar circular alignments further to the north but they have been obscured, probably as the result of robbing convenient cobble from the older alignments for the construction of later circles.

> The alignments consist of a single row of cobbles roughly 25 cm. in their greatest dimension. There is no single stone resting on top of another to indicate that the alignments are the remnanats of dry-laid masonry walls. The cobbles have been collected from the alluvium on which the terrace has formed.

In a letter dated September 11th Jennings (1978a) transmitted the base map illustrated for site 5JF217 to Environmental Sciences, Rockwell International, Atomics International Division, Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Colorado. This base map has been reproduced and attached with the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation "Cultural Resource Reevaluation Form" for site 5JF217 in Appendix 1. The site was not remapped during the most recent visit by Burney and Grant because of the level of detail achieved by Jennings (1978). Later, on November 21st Jennings (1978b) presented a letter report outlining a justification recommending 5JF217 to the National Register of Historic Places. Describing the site Jennings (1978b) says,

> The site consists of a series of interlocking and isolated ovate, arcuate, and linear stone alignments located in an area about 40 m x 20 m in extent. The features sit on the rim of an arroyo, tributary to Rock Creek, which is incised into the Rocky Flats Alluvium (Scott 1960).
>
> The features vary in diameter from about 14 m to about 1.5 m. The two linear alignments are 6 m and 2.75 m long. The alignments which vary from 30 to 50 cm in width are made up of cobbles secured from the Rocky Flats Alluvium. The cobbles are all about head-sized. The concentration of cobbles of this size on the surface of the terrace in the alignments can only have occurred as the result of human intervention. No such concnetrations appear at any other place investigated in the ERDA property north of the Rocky Flats Plant.
>
> No portable material culture was found in the examination of the site making determination of the age of the occupation of the site or the cultural affiliation of the occupants impossible at this time. Circular alignments are not uncommon in the foot hills of the Front Range and the Colorado Piedmont. They appear to date from between Woodland times to the contact period and have been frequently referred to as tipi rings in the archaeological literature. However, the earlier manifestations most likely formed the bases for brush shelters rather than skin tents used by the bison-hunting equestrian Plains Indian.
>
> The irregularity of shape of the 5JF217 alignments implies use as the foundation for a brush superstructure rather than for a skin tent. Also, it appears that there may have been different episodes of occupation at the site. Several of the features appear to be incomplete and may have been structures used in an earlier phase of the site's occupation. Some of the stones used in building the earlier features may have been robbed for use in later structures represented by the alignments which are fully enclosed.


5JF236
5JF482
5JF217
5JF480
5JF478
5JF479
5JF485
5JF486
USGS, LOUISVILLE, CO, 7.5 MIN.
SERIES, 1965; PHOTOREVISED 1979.
U S DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
5JF512
5JF475
5JF476
5JF513
5JF477
5JF79
5JF474
5JF483
5JF481
5JF484
Rock
Spring
Walnut
Creek
Woman
Creek
DITCH
CHURCH
SMART
Gravel Pits
Reservoirs
(ROCKY FLATS PLANT)
Gravel Pit
Key to Map Abbreviations
Plant Boundary
Sample Quadrat
Survey Area
Previously Surveyed
Site
Isolated Find
USGS, GOLDEN, CO, 7.5 MIN.
SERIES, 1965; PHOTOREVISED 1980.

39

> The nearest stone alignment site is the George W. Lindsay Ranch site (Nelson 1971) located about 5 mi to the south in the Leyden Creek drainage. That site produced very little in the way of diagnostic tools on the surface. However, 44 complete or fragmentary projectile points were recovered during the excavations of the two subrectangular alignments. In addition, 26 cord impressed pot sherds were found at the site. The assemblage of pottery and stone tools points strongly to a Woodland period occupation of the site dating between about A.D. 600 and 1000.

Another small survey was conducted by Martorano (1988) when conducting a cultural resource survey for 40 acres needed for a U.S. Air Force GWEN Antenna just east of the Rocky Flats Plant site proper but well within the DOE property. The only cultural resource was a historic site, 5JF470, an abandoned railroad grade.

Patterson (1981) conducted a small 70 acre survey overlooking Barbara Gulch south of the Rocky Flats Plant site with negative results.

South of the present project area several surveys have been undertaken on North Table Mountain (Robinson and Benz 1978) and South Table Mountain (Nelson 1980) located east of Golden. As described in Robinson and Benz (1978:4),

> North Table Mountain is one of a pair of volcanically derived plateaus that compose two major landforms at the base of the foothills. North Table Mountain and its mate, South Table Mountain, are capped by fine-grained basalt which probably originated from volcanic activity near Ralston Buttes to the northwest. North and South Table Mountains are divided by Clear Creek. Clear Creek and Clear Creek Canyon to the west were historically important loci of activities linking Golden to Denver and to mining towns such as Georgetown, Central City, and Blackhawk.

During their survey Robinson and Benz (1978:23-25) recorded four sites: 5JF228, a single foundation which was associated with historic and modern trash; (2) 5JF229, the remains of four structures associated with historic trash ranging from ca. 1850 to WW I; (3) 5JF230, a keyhole-shaped structure constructed of basalt stones and located in the base of a small intermittent drainage; and (4) 5JF231, a small three-sided structure located on a bedrock outcrop. Two of the walls were built up against a large boulder. A small circular structure is located nearby. The only American Indian material found was two chipped stone waste flakes.

Nelson (1980) surveyed 325 acres on South Table Mountain recording 4 isolated chipped stone artifacts and 8 historic features. No American Indian or EuroAmerican sites were located. The 4 isolated finds consists of a graver of petrified wood, two pieces of milk glass bearing evidence of deliberate flaking and utilization, and a denticulate made of petrified wood. The historic features consists of an amphitheater, bridge, bunker, stone alignment, stone lined ditch, stone facade and concrete bunker, board structure, and stone check-dams. These features appear to be associated with Camp George West, a Colorado National Guard camp.

Field Methods

The survey area of approximately 1,780 acres was inspected on foot at varous times by Michael S. Burney, archaeologist and Principal Investigator, Marcus P. Grant, archaeologist, and Dr. Steven F. Mehls, historian. At times Burney worked alone as did Grant, or they worked together. Dr. Mehls made various trips to the project area alone and in company with Burney and Grant.

All areas safe to do so were inspected for American Indian and Euro-American cultural remains 50 years of age or older. Transects were made generally in a north/south or east/west direction for each of the survey areas. The width between each of the transects being approximately 10 and 20 meters apart depending on the vegetation cover and topography. Prior to going into the field the USGS Louisville and Golden Colorado 7.5 minute series topographic maps were reviewed to locate any historic structures and/or locations likely to contain surface or subsurface evidence for American Indian cultural remains. In addition, the survey of Rocky Flats included all known American Indian and historic remains and structures with locations known to the Rocky Flats plant staff at the time of the fieldwork.

Several key environemental variables present within the survey area supporting aboriginal use of Rocky Flats included water sources such as springs and ephemeral drainages, broad ridge tops, stream confluences, and the close proximity of the survey area to the Front Range and mouths of Coal Creek and Eldorado Canyons.

Visibility of the ground surface was poor to good. Much of the survey area was covered in a dense carpet of grasses particularly the slopes of the ridges and bottoms of the ephemeral drainages. The ridge tops often provided better visibility but likewise were covered with grasses, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus, and yucca. For this reason the dirt roads/firebreaks within the survey areas were inspected closely for cultural material as were any other areas devoid of vegetation (i.e., rodent backdirt, backdirt piles resulting from larger burrowing animals such as coyote and badger, eroded areas, stream banks, distrubed areas, etc.).

Upon encountering cultural remains transects were abandoned and an intensive inspection of the area conducted. Once the general location of a cultural resource was preliminarily identified, site boundaries and cultural remains were flagged. Site recording began with the flagging of artifacts, concentrations of cultural materials, features and site boundaries. Each site map constructed by Grant was made taking bearings and pacing the distance between datum and map point. This site field map was then finalized back in the lab. The site was recorded on the appropriate Colordo Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation forms and the site location plotted on the USGS Louisville, Colorado 7.5 minute series topographic map. After the survey was almost complete Mr. Ron Thorp, a staff DOE photographer photographed four of the sites (5JF79, 5JF474, 5JF483, 5JF484) and a portion of the Moffat Road (Railroad). These 8" by 10" color photographs will be found with their respective site forms in Appendix 1. Burney photographed selected cultural material collected from the "Firebreak" site, or 5JF474. These 30 color photographs accompany the 5JF474 site form in Appendix 1 of four copies only. These are: (1) one set of site forms and one final report copy made available to the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Ric Lawton, DOE, Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, and Burney and Associates, Inc., Boulder. All Colorado SHPO site and isolated find forms with accompanying site sketch maps can be found in Appendix 1.

As required by the Colorado SHPO any previously recorded sites which occurred in the present survey area were re-visited and re-evaluated. The Colorado Historical Society "Cultural Resource Re-Evaluation" form was completed for all such sites (see Appendix 1). All the historic cultural material collected from site 5JF474 was cleaned in the laboratory and then catalogued and described by Jane L. Anderson for the glass and ceramic artifacts (Appendix 2) and for the non-ceramic artifacts by Marcus P. Grant (Appendix 3). No sites of extraordinary significance were identified. The evaluation of the historic sites was based on identification of the major themes of Rocky Flats' history as outlined in the contexts contained in this report.

Sampling Strategy

The following section outlines the strategy and rationale for the selection of 40 acre sample quadrats within the 6,500 acre study area (see Map 3). It is usually assumed, and generally borne out by investigation, that the distribution of archaeological sites within any universe is nonrandom and that site locations are dependent, to varying degress, on certain environmental variables. It is further assumed that the independent environmental variables are discrete and quantifiable (cf Binford 1964). The specific environmental variables on which site locations are dependent vary among different cultural and physiographic regions. For example, soil type is considered a significant factor in the distribution of prehistoric horticultural sites in the southwestern United States (Chenhall 1975), but may not exert any measurable infuence on the location of nonhorticultural hunter-gatherer sites in northwestern Colorado (Grady 1980). Therefore, it is important to clearly define the culturally relevant environmental data within a given universe prior to the formulation of sample selection criteria. Homogeneity or heterogeneity of environmental features within the universe must also be taken into consideration.

Environmental Features Within the Study Area

The number of previously recorded sites within the study area is too small to indicate potential correlations between settlement patterns and environmental factors. However, the number of possible correlations is limited by the number of environmental features present within the study area. Examination of topographic maps and arial photographs indicates the study area may be divided into 3 major environmental features:

1. East to northeast-facing ridge tops,
2. Ridge slopes and,
3. Drainage bottoms.

Each of these features may be subdivided into 2 to 3 microenvironmental features based on land mass, directional exposure, and drainage pattern. The subdivisions are as follows:

1. East to northeast-facing ridge tops
    A. One-quarter mile or greater in breadth.

B. Less than one-quarter mile in breadth.

2. Ridge slopes.
   A. North-facing.
   B. East-facing.
   C. South-facing.
3. Drainage bottoms.
   A. Head or place of origin.
   B. Terraces along main channel.
   C. Confluence of two or more drainages.

It is assumed that each of these subdivisions represents a differentiated microenvironment. For example, north-facing slopes receive sgnificantly less sunlight and more moisture than south-facing slopes. These factors usually result in significant differences in mean site temperature and in vegetational cover (Cacek 1971). The land mass of a ridge top will have some bearing on both the volume and types of resources immediately available. Finally, the location of archaeological sites in portions of the Colorado Front Range is influenced by proximity to drainage confluences. Site formation processes and the natural preservation of archaeological data also are largely dependent upon this and other hydrologic factors (Grant et al 1988).

Selection of Sample Quadrats

One of the project goals is to determine which environmental features exert the greatest degree of influence on local settlement patterns and how this influence manifests itself in the spatial distribution of archaeological sites. Sites are expected to cluster within certain environmental settings and to avoid others. For example, if a given environmental zone comprises 30 % of the survey area, but 60% of recorded site occur within that zone, a certain degree of correlation is suggested.

Eight environmental features or zones are delineated within the study area, as outlined above. Determining the potential degree of influence each environmental feature exerts on site locations within the study area requires that sample survey coverage reflect the proportional occurrence of each feature or zone within the study area. In other words, if a particular environmental feature or zone comprises 15% of the study area, then 15% of sample survey coverage should occur within that zone.

In this manner sample survey covereage is stratified according to eight environmental or microenvironmental factors with the amount of coverage that occurs within each stratum dependent upon the proportional occurrence of each stratum within the study area (universe). The proportional occurrence of each stratum within the study area is as follows:

Ridge tops one-quarter mile or greater in width:	33%
Ridge tops less than one-quarter mile in width:	22%
North-facing slopes:	10%
East-facing slopes:	8%
South-facing slopes:	10%
Drainage bottom:	13%
Drainage heads:	2%
Confluences:	2%
Total:	100%

Eighty percent of Class II survey coverage (1,300 acres) will be nonrandomly selected from areas representing the above environmental strata and in the propoertions listed above. For example, 33% of 1,300 acres, or 429 acres, will be selected on large ridge tops while 10% of 1,300 acres, or 130 acres of survey coverage, will occur on east-facing slopes, and so on. Survey areas will be selected subjectively on the basis of the greatest likelyhood of encountering cultural resources. Factors such as ground visibility, prior disturbance, and access will be taken into account. The aim of this sampling strategy is to recover the greatest volume of representative data within the sample constraints outlined above.

The remaining 20% of Class-II survey coverage, or 325 acres, will be comprised of 8 randomly selected 40 acre survey quadrats. These randomly selected survey quadrats will aid in determining the reliability of results from the nonrandom stratified sample. The results may also indicate whether the use of purely random sampling methods is useful within the study area and similar local environments.

A difference of 5 acres is left after the 40 acre quadrats are surveyed. It is expected that at least this much acreage will be involved in the inspection and re-recording of previously noted cultural resources within the study area.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The objectives of conducting this cultural resource survey were to identify all American Indian and Euro-American cultural resources existing within those areas surveyed on the Rocky Flats Plant. As per the Section 106 process any recorded resources 50 years or older require evaluation as to their eligibility to the NRHP as per 36 CFR 60.4, parts a, b, c, or d.

By employing a combination of archival research utilizing the records available from the Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, RP3 contexts, Rocky Flats Plant, Environmental Management, Jefferson County, local libraries, other applicable literature, and pedestrian survey all cultural resources within the survey units were located, recorded, and evaluated to the NRHP. Any cultural resources meeting NRHP eligibility requirements should be avoided or mitigated of any proposed adverse impact.

For the purposes of this project American Indian sites are considered to consist exclusively of Indian remains (primarily of chipped and ground stone tools and waste flakes, fire cracked rock, ornamentation, ceramics). An American Indian site is defined as having five or more artifacts (tools and/or waste flakes) and/or one or more features (i.e., hearths, stone rings, stone alignments) within a 100 square meter area. An American Indian isolated find is defined as a locality of between one and four Indian artifacts within a 100 square meter area.

The location of the inventory within the Rocky Flats Plant falls in the "Foothills Subarea" of the Colorado Plains Region as defined by Eighmy (1984:3). This narrow subarea running north/south along the Front Range is bounded by the plains to the east and the Rocky Mountains to the west. Within the Mountains Study Region as defined and discussed by Guthrie, Gadd, Johnson, and Lischka (1984:Table 1, pp. 56-57), 67 different site types have been recorded. At the time of their publication 41 percent of these 67 site types were open lithic scatters followed by isolated finds, campsites, and rock shelters. Specific Indian material culture could include projectile points, knives, scrapers, burins, and other formal chipped stone tools, manos and grinding platforms (metates), and other ground stone tools, fire cracked rock, and ceramics.

Using Alexander (1982) 14 site types were identified for the Plains by Eighmy (1984:25). Some of these site types include: quarries, rockshelters, rock art, stone enclosures (rock rings, rectilinear walls/foundations in horizontal courses, curvilinear walls/foundations in horizonatal courses), cairns, stone alignments, open lithic scatters, and burials. Although the present survey recorded only one Indian isolated find of chipped stone (5JF477) several sites of possible Indian origin were revisited that consist of stone enclosures/stone alignments (5JF217) and stone cairns (5JF79). Although site 5JF217 is thought to be Indian in origin the cultural affiliation of site 5JF79 is unknown.

A historic site is defined as those cultural remains 50 years or older ranging from open trash scatters (dumps) to architectural features. Historic isolated finds are generally one to several pieces of cultural material of Euro-American manufacture in an isolated setting (bottles, cans, barbwire, farm machinery, etc.).

Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) correspondence dated July 20, 1988, reported several cultural resources previously recorded for the Rocky Flats Plant. These resources included: (1) 5JF79, eight stone features; (2) 5JF217, various rock alignments; and (3) 5JF236, a projectile point of Woodland affiliation. Rocky Flats personnel also had knowledge of seeing one piece of brownish ceramic material, several historic features, irrigation ditches, and an abandoned railroad grade.

Based on the close proximity of the Rocky Flats Plant to the foothills, the openings to Coal Creek and Eldorado Canyons, springs, and ephemeral drainages present within the study area, it was suggested that the present survey would likely yield additional Indian resources. A dense ground cover of grasses over much of the survey areas, however, made visibility extremely difficult, thereby, preventing close inspection of the mineral ground surface. Even on the various ridge tops where visibility was much improved no Indian resources could be located. It was felt that if nothing else there would be evidence of lithic reduction as represented by waste flakes and/or tools, or ground stone tools such as manos and fragments of milling stones. Nevertheless, site 5JF217 consisting of an elaborate system of rock features has yet to yield any material culture.

Several reasons may be responsible for this lack of artifactual material on the Rocky Flats Plant. First, is the poor visibility for much of the plant site primarily along the slopes of the ridges and along the flats and drainage bottoms. Secondly, are the thin, rocky soils present within the Rocky Flats Plant, hence its name. Thirdly, is the possiblity of some level of artifact collecting throughout the plant site. There have been several projectile points as well as ceramics and rock alignments observed at Rocky Flats but to date the resources are extremely sparse. There are a number of springs or seeps existing within the study area but it is not known how long these have been active. At the present time these springs support a dense cover of vegetation precluding any reasonable inspection of the ground surface. Due to the rolling topography and dense vegetaton little opportunity was available for subsurface inspection. However, where possible the banks of the three major seasonal drainages were closely inspected for subsurface remains as were rodent backdirt and eroded areas.

INVENTORY RESULTS

Disappointingly, during the cultural resource inventory only one American Indian isolated find was recorded. Several possible Indian sites were revisited, however, and these were 5JF79 and 5JF217. As pointed out in the preceeding section there are several possible reasons for this absence of Indian remains and these will not be repeated here. Several Euro-American resources, however, were recorded during the survey. Below is provided a listing of the cultural resources revisited or recorded for the first time during the present survey. Following this list is a brief description of each of the resources beginning with those sites previously recorded that were revisited during the present survey. These will be followed by the newly recorded sites and then the isolated finds. None of these sites or isolated finds, with the exception of sites 5JF79 and 5JF217, are being recommended eligible to the NRHP due to their loss of structural integrity and not being associated with any significant persons or events in history. Insufficient information regarding function, age, or cultural affiliation is currently available for sites 5JF79 and 5JF217. Therefore, no NRHP recommendation can be made for these two properties at this time.

5JF79	Eight Stone Features	Reevaluation Form
5JF217	Various Rock Alignments	Reevaluation Form
5JF474	Firebreak Site	Inventory Record
5JF475	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF476	Rock Carin	Isolated Find Record
5JF477	Chipped Stone	Isolated Find Record
5JF478	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF479	Rock Cairn	Isolated Find Record
5JF480	Horseshoe	Isolated Find Record
5JF481	Barbwire	Isolated Find Record
5JF482	Sandstone Fragment	Isolated Find Record
5JF483	Orchard	Inventory Record
5JF484	Stone Structure	Inventory Record
5JF485	Lindsay Ranch	Inventory Record
5JF486	Survey Cairn (?)	Isolated Find Record
5JF512	Upper Church Ditch	Reevaluation Form
5JF512	Upper Church Ditch	Inventory Record

5JF513	McKay Ditch	Inventory Record
5JF514	Smart Ditch	Inventory Record

Previously Recorded Sites

5JF79 This site was first recorded on January 20, 1975 by Richard K. Stucky and John Slay. They reported the site to consist of eight low, circular rock piles or rings on top of an earthen mound located on Woman Creek. They observed no cultural material associated with these rock features. This site was visited several times during the present survey, rerecorded, mapped and photographed. No recommendation of NRHP eligibility can be made at this time, however, due to a lack of knowledge about the function, age or cultural affiliation of this site. Several of the rocks making up the eight features are lichen covered suggesting some antiquity while other rocks are not. Perhaps with some limited subsurface testing, lichenometry and/or oral informant data the function, age, and cultural affiliation of this site can be better determined.

5JF217 This site was first recorded in 1976 by Dr. Calvin Jennings. The site consists of a series of interlocking ovate, arcuate, and linear stone alignments located in an area about 40m by 20m in extent. No cultural material was located by Jennings, or during the later visits by Burney and Grant, thereby, preventing establishing a date of occupation for this site. Jennings notes, however, that circular stone features in Colorado often date from the Woodland period, or between A.D. 600 - A.D. 1000. As to the function of this site Jennings (1978) felt, "The irregularity of shape of the 5JF217 alignments implies use as the foundation for a brush superstructure rather than for a skin tent. Jennings also feels there have been several occupational periods for this site as opposed to a singular occupation.

No recommendation of NRHP eligibility, however, can be made at this time due to the incomplete nature of the knowldege of this site. Additional information is required on the function, date(s) of occupation, and cultural affiliation of this site before an eligibility recommendation can be made. If the site could be effectively photographed from above

(i.e., using a utility cherry picker), and subjected to limited subsurface testing, it may be possible to better answer these fundamental questions. Also, with proper application of lichenometry it may be possible to better date not only this site but other stone feature sites as well (i.e., cairns).

5JF512 This is the Upper Church Ditch, an engineering/irrigation feature initially constructed in 1882. The site is a bermed ditch approximately 2m wide and 1-2m deep. The original ditch was earthen but large segments have now been rebuilt with concrete and metal. This portion of the ditch extends beyond the Rocky Flats Plant to the east and west. No features or cultural material were observed to be associated with this portion of the ditch existing within the study area. Due to extensive rebuilding and alteration this portion of the ditch retains little historical significance. Furthermore, neither the point of diversion nor point of use is present within the Rocky Flats Plant. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible to the NRHP based on its relatively late adjudication date, lack of significant features and unknown interity as pertains to its historic condition, its lack of significance under any applicable RP-3 themes, or as an exceptional example of engineering. The Colorado SHPO has already recommended this site not be found eligible to the NRHP.

Sites Recorded During this Survey

5JF474 This site known as the "Antelope Ranch" sits on top of an east/west trending ridge overlooking Woman Creek to the North. Several springs are nearby to the north and south. Because of a wide firebreak crossing through a portion of the site it has also been called the "Firebreak Site." The site is made up of one main subsurface feature partially lined with rough dressed blocks of stone with what appears to be a semi-subterranian entrance at the east end. Several features are associated with this main feature including a linear dugout like depression, a small pile of stones, an upright pipe that may have provided fresh water, and a shallow depression that may have been on outhouse.

An abundance of material culture was located in the graded firebreak and around the main rock lined feature including an 1893 "V" Liberty Head

nickel, various firearms cartridge brass, assorted ceramic and glass fragments, assorted nails, brick fragments, a marble, candle mould, and whole medicine bottle. Dates of occupation range from 1880 - 1940. Because this site has no significant architectural features or identity and is not associated with significant persons or events in history it is not recommended eligible to the NRHP.

5JF483 This site consists of an orchard uphill from a ditch and Woman Creek and downhill from several springs near the Antelope Ranch; however, there is no evidence of water diversion. This orchard may be associated with the Antelope Ranch (site 5JF474) dating from about 1880 - 1940. The orchard consists of 14 apple trees but approximately 50 percent of them are now dead and collapsed. This site is not recommended eligible to the NRHP because it has no significance due to its isolation, and therefore association, with a known eligible ranch or farm, it is not associated with any any significant person, has no architectural features, nor any evidence of informational value.

5JF484 This site consists of a small (5m x 5m) one room stone and mortar structure and several shallow pits of undetermined function. All that remains of the structure are the lower portions of the four walls. The doorway was located at the southeast corner and opened to the east. There appears to have been a window in the west wall and the east wall window has been sealed over with stone and mortar. All of the stone used in the structure is locally available granite, some of which has been roughly dressed. This site is not recommended eligible to the NRHP due to its lack of structural integrity and is not associated with any significant persons or events in history.

5JF485 The Lindsay Ranch, is set on the gently rolling north terrace of Rock Creek. Historic features include the main house, barn, stock chute, collapsed building of unknown function, a concrete foundation, corrals, fences, and a pond. This ranch first opened in 1907 and served as a marginal cattle and horse ranch for 40 years. After WW II the ranch rebuilt and became a horse boarding and riding ranch until the r was acquired by the Atomic Energy Commission. This

recommended eligible to the NRHP due its losing sufficient 1930s and earlier integrity so that from the 1940s rebuilding it no long is considered to be representative of the 1930s ranch. Nor is the site associated with significant persons or events in history.

5JF512 The Upper Church Ditch (see Previously Recorded Sites above).

5JF513 This is the McKay Ditch, an engineering/irrigation feature initially constructed in 1882. The site is a bermed ditch approximately 2m wide and 1-2m deep. The original ditch was earthen but large segments have now been rebuilt with concrete and metal. This portion of the ditch extends beyond the Rocky Flats Plant to the east and west. No features or cultural material were observed to be associated with this portion of the ditch existing within the study area. Due to extensive rebuilding and alteration this portion of the ditch retains little historical significance. Furthermore, neither the point of diversion nor point of use is present within the Rocky Flats Plant. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible to the NRHP based on its relatively late adjudicated date, lack of significant features, and unknown integrity as pertains to its historic condition, its lack of significance under any applicable RP-3 themes, or as an exceptional example of engineering.

5JF514 This is the Smart Ditch, an engineering/irrigation feature initially constructed in 1882. The site is a bermed ditch approximately 2m wide and 1-2m deep. The original ditch was earthen but large segments have now been rebuilt with concrete and metal. This portion of the ditch extends beyond the Rocky Flats Plant to the east and west. No features or cultural material were observed to be associated with this portion of the ditch existing within the study area. Due to extensive rebuilding and alteration this portion of the ditch retains little historical significance. Furthermore, neither the point of diversion nor point of use is present within the Rocky Flats Plant. Consequently, this site is not recommended eligible to the NRHP based on its relatively late adjudication date, lack of significant features and unknown integrity as pertains to its historic condition, its lack of significance under any applicable RP-3 themes, or as an exceptional example of engineering.

Isolated Finds

5JF475	One rock cairn measuring 1m in diameter.
5JF476	One rock cairn measuring 1m in diameter.
5JF477	One yellow-brown bifacial midsection fragment measuring 1.5cm by 1.4cm.
5JF478	One rock cairn measuring 1.3m by 1m.
5JF479	One rock cairn measuring 1.45m by 70cm.
5JF480	One-half of a horseshoe measuring 13.2cm by 2.2cm.
5JF481	Two styles of barbwire (no dimensions).
5JF482	One rose colored sandstone fragment that appears to be bifacially flaked along one edge measuring 11.2cm by 7cm by 1cm.
5JF486	One cairn measuring 1m by 3m (possible survey cairn).

The above sites and isolated finds, including the revisted sites, amount to the following:

American Indian Sites	
Rock Alignments (5JF217)	1
American Indian Isolated Finds	
Chipped Stone (5JF477)	1
Sandstone Fragment (5JF482)	1
Historic Sites	
Homesteads/Ranches/Farms (5JF474, 5JF484, & 5JF485)	3
Irrigation Ditches (5JF512, 5JF513, & 5JF514)	3
Orchards (5JF483)	1
Historic Isolated Finds	
Barbwire(5JF481)	1
Horseshoes (5JF480)	1
Sites of Undetermined Cultural Affiliation	
Rock Cairns and Circles (5JF79)	1
Isolated Finds of Undetermined Cultural Affiliation	
Cairns	5

This amounts to a total of 18 cultural resources.

EVALUATION OF THE RESEARCH

The liklihood that all the American Indian cultural resources existing within the survey areas were located is doubtful. Additional sites and isolated finds could be exposed at some future time with increased utilization and development of the study area. Although much of the survey areas were effectively obscured by dense grass cover there was adequate visibility of mineral soil during survey, especially on the ridge tops. Good ground visibility was also possible on the dirt roads and firebreaks, eroded areas, burrowing animal backdirt, and ephemeral drainages.

Several projectile points, a biface midsection fragment and a piece of pottery have been observed in the buffer zone of the Rocky Flats Plant. These few artifacts demonstrate the area of Rocky Flats having been utilized previously by Indian peoples. Without additional archaeological and/or ethnohistorical evidence (in text or photograph) it can not be known to what extent Indians might have used the area about Rock Creek, Walnut Creek, and Woman Creek.

Site 5JF79 may be of Indian or Euro-American origin but this has yet to be determined. The function and age of these eight rock features is simply unknown at this time. Likewise, there is some question as to site 5JF217 consisting of a number of rock alignments/circles. Jennings (1978a) composed a rather detailed map of these rock features suggesting them to be authentic and of Indian origin, possibly dating within the Woodland period (A.D. 600 - A.D. 1000). Like site 5JF79, however, this site also failed to yield any material culture to assist in determining the date(s) of occupation or function. Both sites will require additional investigation before adequately addressing these fundamental unknowns.

Although vegetation is a factor in preventing the close inspection of mineral soil for Indian cultural material it is not such an adverse condition when considering Euro-American remains. Most of the historic sites were known by Mr. Rick Lawton, Land Use Manager, Environmental Management, prior to the authors entering the field. The Antelope Ranch, site 5JF474, was detected during survey exposed in a recently graded firebreak.

Although none of the newly recorded resources have been recommended eligible to the NRHP they nevertheless provide useful information regarding the past land use of the Rocky Flats Plant area. NRHP eligibility recommendations for sites 5JF79 and 5JF217 will have to wait until further investigation can be carried out to assist in determining the ages, functions, and cultural affiliation of these properties. Regardless, from the Indian material it can be proposed that occupation of the Rocky Flats Plant area occurred as early as perhaps A.D. 600. Isolated find 5JF477, a bifacial midsection fragment, along with a projectile point recorded by Cassells in 1979, indicates hunting. If site 5JF217, recorded by Jennings in 1976, is indeed Indian in origin it most likely functioned as part of a foundation(s) for habitations of brush as suggested by Jennings (1978b). The Euro-American sites and isolated finds, including the Antelope Ranch (5JF474), the Lindsay Ranch (5JF485), the Upper Church Ditch (5JF512), the McKay Ditch (5JF513), and the Smart Ditch (5JF514) indicate historic use of the Rocky Flats Plant area from as early as 1882 and continuing up to the present.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Each of the seven sites and nine isolated finds have been recommended not eligible to the NRHP based on criteria presented in 36 CFR 60.4. These criteria are as follows:

(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 possesses 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.

Generally, these criteria utilized in evaluating a cultural resource to the NRHP include site integrity, investigative potential, interpretive value, and significance of the resource to particular persons and/or events. Based on the loss of structural integrity, paucity of artifactual material, and lack of the sites to be associated with significant persons or events it is recommended that sites 5JF474, 5JF483, 5JF484, and 5JF485 not be found eligible to the NRHP. These resources do not appear to be unique and the collected data does not indicate they possess significance on a local, state, or national level.

Likewise, sites 5JF512, 5JF513, and 5JF514 are also not recommended to the NRHP based on their relatively late adjudicated dates, lack of significant features, an unknown integrity as pertains to their historic condition, their lack of significance under applicable RP-3 themes, or as exceptional examples of engineering.

The previously recorded sites of 5JF79 and 5JF217 can not be recommended as to their NRHP eligibility at this time. As pointed out above these two sites will require additional work before determinations can be made regarding their cultural affiliation, age, and functions. Until they can be evaluated to the NRHP it is recommended that they be avoided of any adverse impact.

None of the nine isolated finds are being recommended eligible to the NRHP. These include 5JF475, 5JF476, 5JF477, 5JF478, 5JF479, 5JF480, 5JF481, 5JF482, and 5JF486. This recommendation is being made for the same reasons advanced for not recommending the sites eligible to the NRHP.

Although it might be assumed that little additional information can be obtained from sites 5JF474, 5JF484, and 5JF485, it is possible that with subsurface testing additional cultural material could be exposed providing even more information about the sites. This additional information although interesting is felt to have little influence on the property not meeting the necessary NRHP eligibility criteria reproduced above.

In that virtually no American Indian resources were encountered during this survey, with the exception of sites 5JF79 and 5JF217 and isolated find 5JF477, no research questions or RP-3 concerns are specifically addressed for this time period. The absence of Indian materials, especially the smaller, less visible artifacts such as chipped and ground stone and ceramics would have been greatly affected by the dense vegetation. The more visible Indian remains such as hearths and stone features have a greater chance for detection. Without actually stripping away the vegetation any evidence for Indian occuaption, especially considering the ephemeral nature of their sites reflecting a transitory mode of subsistence, will continue to be difficult at best.

Lastly, it is recommended that if additional Indian or Euro-American resources are exposed during ground disturbing activities that work cease until the remains can be properly identified and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and/or historian.

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Appendix 1

Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historical Preservation Site and Isolated Find Forms

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 866-3395

NOT FOR FIELD USE
____ DET. ELIG.
____ DET. NOT ELIG.
____ NOM.
LISTED, DATE _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE REEVALUATION FORM

This form should be used to update information on the current Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms. If inadequate forms are being updated, please fill out complete inventory forms.

Site No. 5JF79 Temp. No. _____ Name _____

Date(s) reevaluated July 21/August 11, 1988 Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

CHANGES OR ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL SITE FORM

Item No.	Description

SITE CONDITION: 100 percentage intact (describe current impacts, threats)

The site condition appears to be much the same as when it was first recorded by Richard K. Stucky and John Slay on January 20, 1975 (Colorado SHPO site form), and reported on in a letter report dated January 26, 1975. The site is not threatened.

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION: (check as many categories as applicable)
Test for: determination of eligibility_____ determination of subsurface impacts_____
Surface collection _____ percentage collected_____
Excavation_____ percentage excavated_____
Check on site condition_____ Other (specify)_____

This site was first visited on January 20, 1975, and again by Burney & Associates, Inc., personnel Michael S. Burney, Marcus P. Grant, and historian, Steven F. Mehls on several occasions. The site has been mapped by Grant (attached) and photographed by DOE photgrapher Ron Thorp, Rocky Flats Plant (attached). The function of these eight rock features is still unknown. At this time it is not known whether the site is the result of American Indian or EuroAmerican efforts. Some of the rocks are lichen covered suggesting some antiquity while others rocks are not. Some limited subsurface testing may assist in determining cultural affiliation, function, and age. No artifacts were observed with this complex of rock features/cairns.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE(in context of regional research design):

field assessment of National Register eligibility: ____ eligible_____ not eligible

ATTACHMENTS: (Indicate number of pages)

Maps XX Profiles___ Artifact Analysis___ Photos XX Other____

ARTIFACT AND FIELD DOCUMENTATION STORAGE LOCATION: No artifacts were observed. Field & repc data at Burney & Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 7063, Boulder, CO 80306

REPORT: (Author, title, year) An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the Department of Energy - Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

Researcher Michael S. Burney Date August 5, 1988 Organization Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

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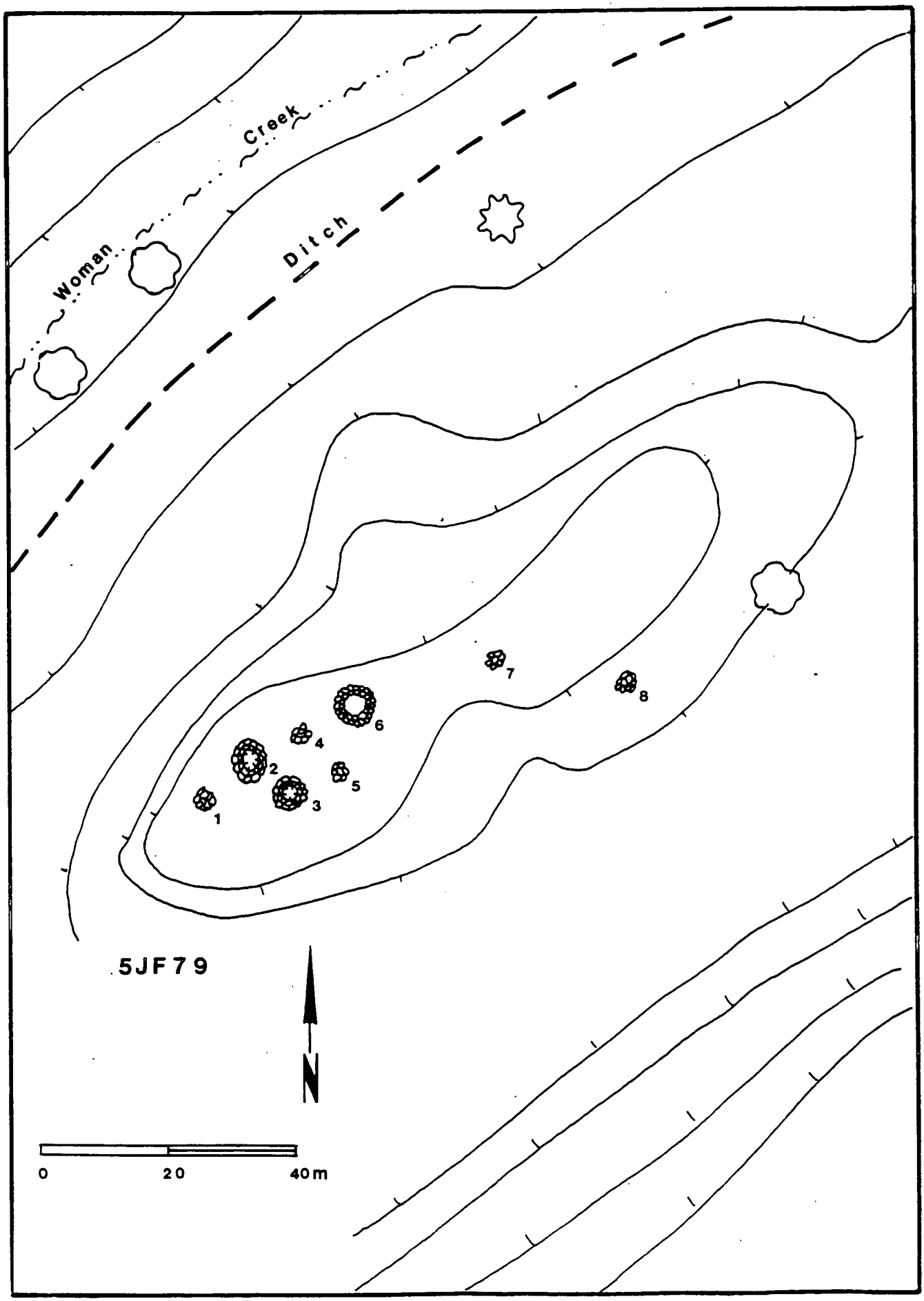
Woman Creek
Ditch
1
2
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5JF79
N
0
20
40m

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Colorado Preservation Office
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF474 2) Temp. No. Rocky Flats No. 1 3) Name The "Firebreak Site"

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Historic scatter with architectural features

5) Description/Features Site consists of one main subsurface feature partially lined with rough dressed blocks of stone and what appears to be an entrance to the east of the depression. To the south of the main feature (F1) are feature 2, 3, & 4. Feature 2 is a linear dugout like depression cut into the south facing slope of the ridge, feature 3 is a small pile of stones, and feature 4 is a small depression that may be the outhous Several other small springs/seeps flow to the east just south of the site. Feature 5 is an upright pipe app. 6-8 inches in diameter that may be where the site's residents ~~obtained their water supply. A scattering of material culture is found about the site~~.

6) Cultural Material The material culture found at the site is abundant and interesting. Clay brick fragments and a large assortment of square and round nails are the most abundant remains of construction materials. Various ceramics were observed along with a spoon handle, a marble, an 1893 "V" nickel, four cartridge brass, a candle mould, and more ~~(see the material culture inventory list attached to this site form for more detail)~~.

7) Cultural Affiliation EuroAmerican Date 1885-1940 BC AD

8) Dating Criteria A Liberty Head "V" nickel dating 1893, four cartridge brass, assorted ceramic material, one whole bottle and several bottle fragments with inscriptions, and detailed archival research.

9) Site Depth less than 1 meter; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other Soils on ridge tops at Rocky Flats are shallow providing little soil depth.

10) Activities inferred from site features Homesteading. There may have been a standing structure at one time located in the general vicinity of the firebreak/road. There are abundant clay brick fragments scattered about with an abundance of assorted nails and spikes. A Root cellar (?) still exists although it has fallen in and been partially fil by dirt from the firebreak/road grading.

11) Research potential/significance The presence of an intact bottle and glass stopper outside the firebreak area near Feature 1 suggests some intact archaeological deposits may be present. However, the site retains no structural integrity and has no associative significance.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through Mr. F.P. Lawton III, Land Use Manager, Environmental Management, DOE Rocky Flats Plant.

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Ridge top overlooking Woman Creek to the north.

15) Elev. 6050 ft. (x .3048=) 1,844 m 16) % Grade: site 0 Surrounding 20+

17) Aspect Open to South 18) Soil: color (Munsell) Hue 7.5YR, 5/2-5/4, ~~Brown, Rocky~~

depth Shallow, less than 1 meter character Very rocky with gravels, cobbles, and boulders.

19) Nearest water: name Unknamed springs nearby ; Int. __ Perm. X Fos. __ ; elev. 6050 m,

dist. 30 m, direc. North ; Nearest permanent water Springs to north and south of ~~site and Woman Creek several hundred meters to the north.~~

elev. 6050 m, dist. 200+ m, direc. North ; Other Additional ephemeral streams in ~~the immediate area.~~

20) Veg. on site Grasses, yucca, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus, russian thistle.

21) Surrounding veg. Same with cattails and thick grasses in areas of seeps and springs and bottoms of ephemeral drainages. Cottonwoods grow in well watered areas as well.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect X map X test __ part. exca. ____

total excav. __ stabilized __ other ____

23) Protection: none __ marked __ fenced __ patrolled X access controlled X other ____

Access to this site is very difficult as you must have authorization from DOE, Rocky Flats Plant, Security Division.

24) Surface Collected: yes X no __ % collected ____ ; sampling technique: none __ grab X

random __ transect __ other __ , describe A sample of material culture was collected for ~~more detailed analysis/chronology/possible display at Rocky Flats Plant site.~~

25) Artifact Storage at DOE, Rocky Flats Plant, Department of Environmental Management.

26) Recorder Michael S. Burney, Marcus P. Grant, and Steve F. Mehls 27) Date(s) July / 27 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: See the attached information regarding the collected historic material culture (i.e., ceramics, metal objects, cartridge brass, marble, 1893 nickel, and the analysis of the collected bone material from the core area of the site.

The intact portion of Feature 1 is approximately 6m long x 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep.. The feature appears to have slumped along the south edge. An intact aqua medicine bottle (Artifact #5JF474-1) was recovered from the west edge of Feature 1, immediately south of the firebreak. Feature 2, located south of and downslope from Feature 1 appears to be a root cellar remnant. A depression approximately 8 m long, 3 m wide, and 2 m deep has been excavated into the hill slope. No remains of a roof or other structural features are present. No artifacts were found in the immediate vicinity of Feature 2. Feature 3 is a small cairn, approximately 80 cm in diameter. Its function is unknown. Feature 4 is a small circular depression, approximately 30 cm deep. The feature may represent a privy location. Feature 5 is a steel pipe approximately 8" inches in diameter protruding vertically from the firebreak area approximately 30 m NNW of Feature 1. Feature 5 is probably the remnant of a well head.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Colorado Preservation Office
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 8020

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF474 2) Temp No. Rocky Flats No. 1 3) Name The "Firebreak Site"

4) Address U.S. Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Plant Site. 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good ___ Fair ___ Deteriorated X

7) Original Use Homestead 8) Present Use Abandoned

9) Original Site XX Moved ___ Date(s) of Move: N/A

10) Unaltered XX Altered ___ Explain: Due to the deteriated condition of this site it would be difficult to determine if the site had been altered or not.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Rough dressed stone block, clay brick, and an assortment of nails/spikes. Additional materials may have been used but no remains.

12) Construction Date ___ 13) Architect/Builder ___

14) Architectural Style(s) ___

15) Special Features/Surroundings: The site sits on top of an east/west trending ridge overlooking Woman Creek to the north. Several springs flow out of th north facing slope of the ridge. Additional springs or seeps flow to the east just south of the site area.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes XX No ___ Unknown ___ Explain: Although the site has been impacted by construction of the graded firebreak/road there may be additional site area devoid of impact. Abundant material culture has bee observed in the firebreak/road and a whole bottle of late 19th century was recovered next to the firebreak/road.

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Ranching		
18) SUB-THEME	Pre-1900 and Post-1900		
19) TYPES	Ranch Ruins		

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF474

(Attach Photographs)

*Site, feature, and material culture photographs are attached separately.

Frame Number _____

Roll Number _____

Facade Orientation _____

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
__ Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

__ Associated with significant persons
__ Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

The site has no significant architectural features or identity. It was once known as the Antelope Ranch. Its only area of potential significance is in its historical archaeological data.

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: EuroAmerican

V. REFERENCES:

DOE land records, Rocky Flats Plant
BLM land records, Colorado State Office, Denver

RECORDER Michael S. Burney, Marcus P. Grant and Steven F. Mehls

DATE July 26, 1988

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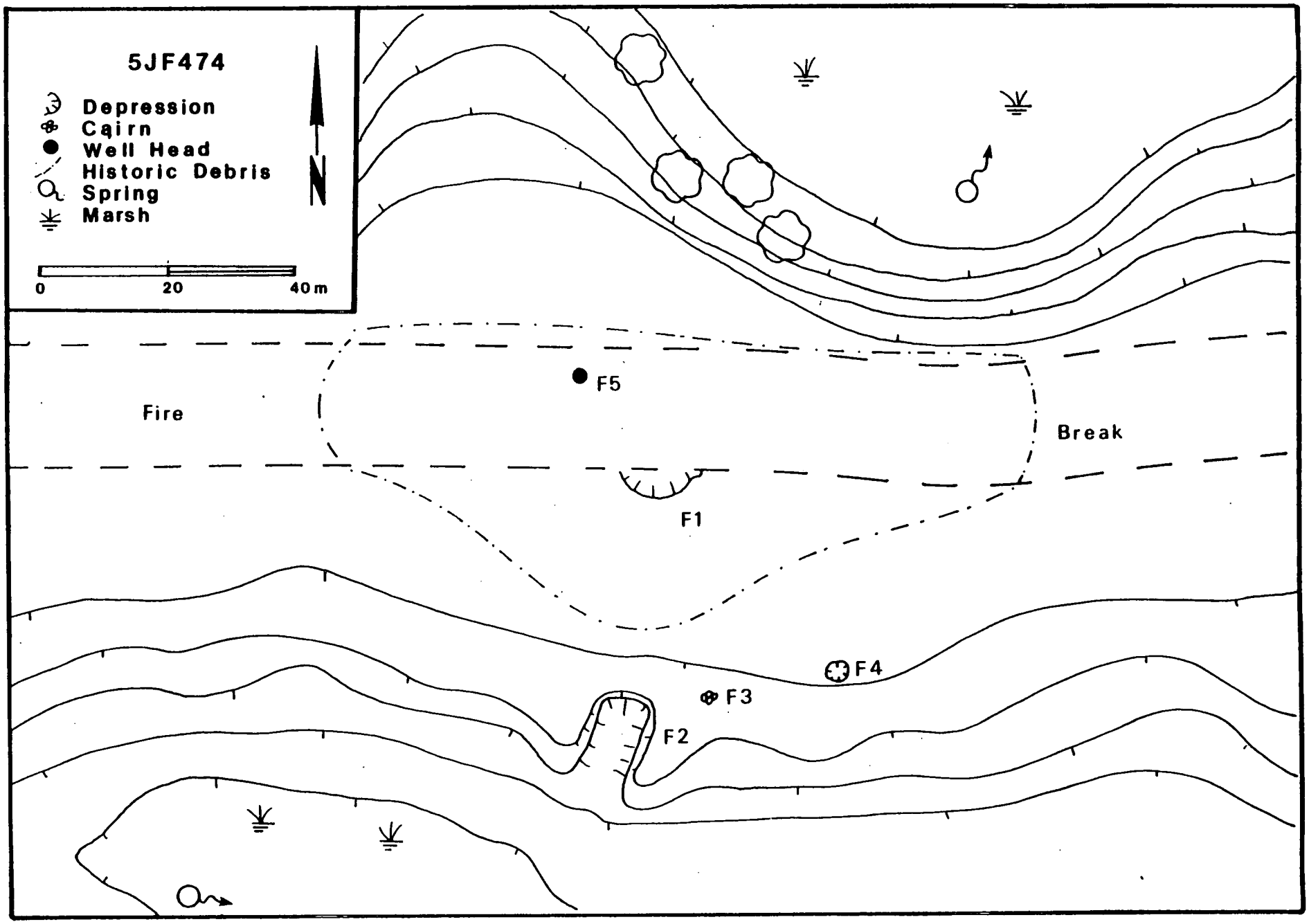
5JF474
Depression
Cairn
Well Head
Historic Debris
Spring
Marsh
N
0
20
40 m
Fire
Break
F5
F1
F4
F3
F2

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1)OSAC Site No.: 5JF475 (2)Temp. No.: RF IF No. 1 3)County Jefferson

I. LOCATION

4)Legal Location: NE ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 9 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5)USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6)UTM:Zone 13, 4 8 0 8 2 5 mE, 4 4 1 5 6 4 0 mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7)Artifacts: This isolated find consists of a small rock cairn. No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

8)Inferred function/description: Unknown. It is not at this time known whether the cairn is of Native American or EuroAmerican origin.

9)Cultural Affiliation Unknown Time Period Unknown BC AD

10)IF Dimensions 1 m in dia. X

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11)Elev. 6,120 ft. 1,865 m. 12)Soil Hue 7.5YR, 5/2 - 5/4, Brown, very rocky with gravels, cobbles and small boulders

13)Topography Ridge top 14)Slope: site 0 surrounding 0 - 3%

15)Nearest water:name/nature Unnamed ephemeral water course that flows into Rock Creek to northeast. elev. 6,100 dist. 600' direction North

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 5,850 dist. 2 mi direction North

16)Veg. on site Grasses, prickly pear, and mountain ball cactus 17)Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, some ponderosa pine, cottonwoods, cattails in well watered areas around springs/seeps and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

This isolated find consists of 9 - 10 small cobbles in a concentration. The cairn appears to be disarticulated and is about one meter in diameter and 5 - 7 cm in height. Function is unknown as well as age. A drawing of this isolated find is attached. No photo is available.

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18)Collection: yes ___ no X describe No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

19)Repository: N/A 20)Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21)Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE-Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado 22)Recorder M.S. Burney, M.P. Grant

23)Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24)Date July / 22 / 88

Form No. 602

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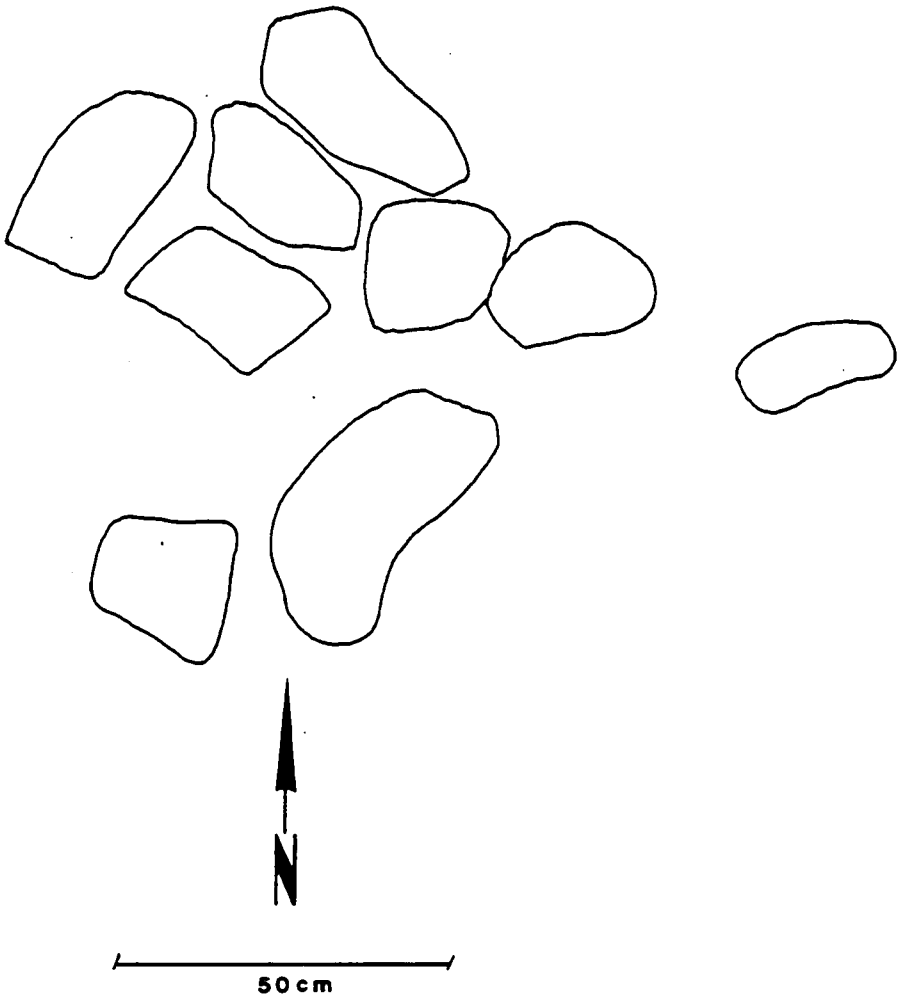
5JF475



COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 866-3395

NOT FOR FIELD USE
____ DET. ELIG.
____ DET. NOT ELIG.
____ NOM.
LISTED, DATE _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE REEVALUATION FORM

This form should be used to update information on the current Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms. If inadequate forms are being updated, please fill out complete inventory forms.

Site No. 5JF217 Temp. No. _____ Name The Jennings Site

Date(s) reevaluated July 21, 1988 Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

CHANGES OR ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL SITE FORM

Item No.	Description

SITE CONDITION: _____percentage intact (describe current impacts, threats)

The site condition appears to be much the same as when it was first recorded by C.H. Jennings and Ann P. McNamera on May 12, 1976. The site is located on top of a very rocky ridge covered by grasses, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus, and yucca.

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION: (check as many categories as applicable)
Test for: determination of eligibility_____ determination of subsurface impacts_____
Surface collection _____ percentage collected_____
Excavation_____ percentage excavated_____
Check on site condition_____ Other (specify) This site was first recorded by Jennings & McNama on May 12, 1976, at which time a site form and sketch map were completed. On September 6, 1978, Jennings submitted a detailed map of the site with its various rock alignments clearly shown. Finally, on November 21, 1978, Jennings submitted a letter discussing the historical significance of site 5JF217 and recommended the site to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No surface artifacts have yet been observed associated with these rock alignments during the initial survey or during this visit. Without additional investigation such as photographing the site from 10 - 30 feet above the site and conducting some limited subsurface testing it would be premature to make a NRHP recommendation with the current available data.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE(in context of regional research design):

field assessment of National Register eligibility: ____ eligible_____ not eligible

ATTACHMENTS: (Indicate number of pages)

Maps_____ Profiles___ Artifact Analysis___ Photos___ Other____

ARTIFACT AND FIELD DOCUMENTATION STORAGE LOCATION: No artifacts were observed. Field & report data at Burney & Assoc., Inc., P.O. Box 7063, Boulder, 80306

REPORT: (Author, title, year) "An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the Department of Energy - Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado"

Researcher Michael S. Burney Date August 5, 1988 Organization Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: No photos are available for this site at this time. Base maps detailing the rock alignments are available in Jennings (1978a & 1978b).

Jennings, Calvin H.
1978b A letter report providing an evaluation of the historical significance of archaeological site 5JF217. Letter addressed to: Mr. M.F. Hickey, Project Manager, Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Atomics International Division, Rocky Flats Plant, Rockwell International, P.O. Box 464, Golden, CO. 80401 (November 21st).

Jennings, Calvin H.
1976 Preliminary Report on 5JF217: A Stone Circle Site on Rock Creek, Northwestern Jefferson County, Colorado. Laboratory of Public Archaeology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins (May). Prepared for Rockwell International Under Purchase Document No. 54422D.

Jennings, Calvin H.
1978a A letter transmitting two copies of the base map for 5JF217. Letter addressed to: Dr. M.V. Werkema, Manager, Environmental Sciences, Rockwell International, Atomics Inernational Division, Rocky Flats Plant, P.O. Box 464, Golden, Colorado, 80401 (September 6th).

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OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1)OSAC Site No.: 5JF476 (2)Temp. No.: RF IF No. 2 3)County Jefferson

I.LOCATION

4)Legal Location: NW ¼, NW ¼, NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 9 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5)USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6)UTM:Zone 13, 4 8 0 2 4 5 mE, 4 4 1 5 4 4 0 mN.Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II.ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7)Artifacts: This isolated find consists of a small rock cairn. No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

8)Inferred function/description: Unknown. It is not at this time known whether the cairn is of Native American or EuroAmerican origin.

9)Cultural Affiliation Unknown Time Period Unknown BC AD

10)IF Dimensions 1 m in dia. X

III.ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11)Elev. 6,100 ft. 1,859m. 12)Soil Hue 7.5YR, 5/2 - 5/4 Brown, Very Rocky

13)Topography East facing slope/rolling prairie 14)Slope: site 0-3 surrounding 4-6%

15)Nearest water:name/nature Unnamed ephemeral water course that flows into Rock Creek to northeast. elev. 6,100 dist. 200' direction North

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 5,850 dist. 2 mi. direction North

16)Veg. on site Grasses, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus 17)Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, some ponderosa pine, cottonwoods, and cattails in well watered areas around springs/seeps/ and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV.ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

This cairn consists of 40+ cobbles comprising a well defined circle of rock about one meter in diameter and 7-10 cm in height. The function and age of this cairn is unknown. A drawing of this isolated find is attached. No photo is available.

V.REFERENCE DATA:

18)Collection:yes ___ no X describe No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

19)Repository: N/A 20)Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21)Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado 22)Recorder M.S. Burney & M.P. Grant

23)Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24)Date July / 22 / 88

Form No. 602

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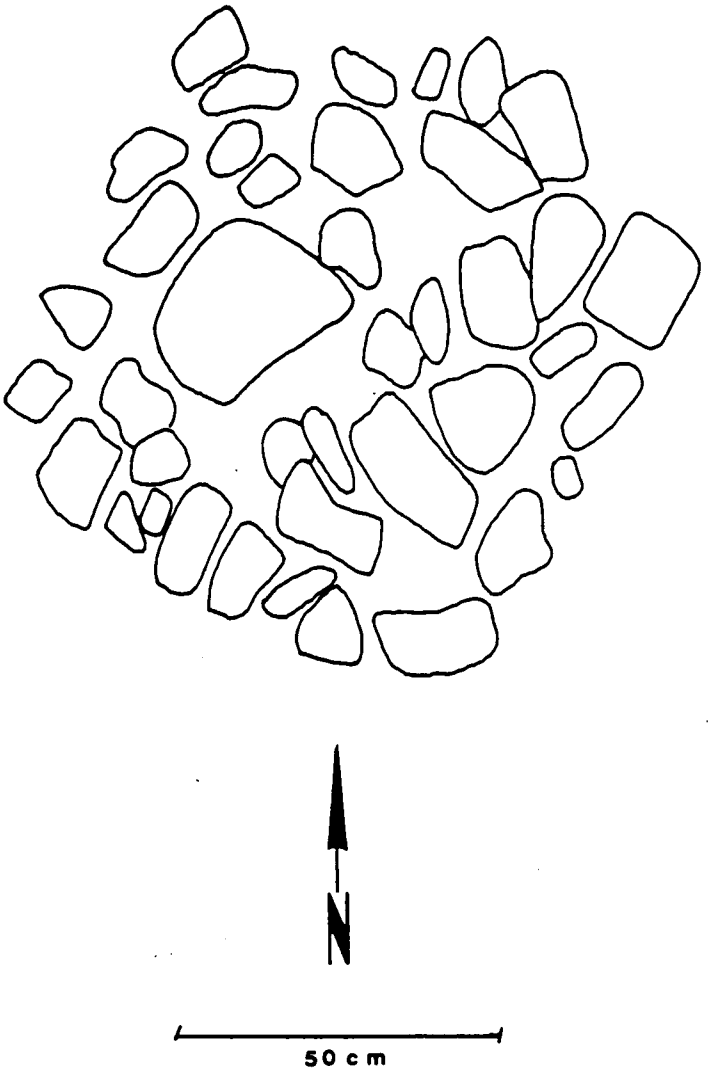
5JF476



COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OSAC/DHP; 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF474 2)Temp. No. Rocky Flats No. 1

3)Resource Name The "Firebreak Site" 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure XX, Hist./Archit. District__.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes__no XX;Name N/A

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 15 ; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

9)USGS QUAD Louisville ;7.5 X 15 ;Date 1965 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps No Photorevised in 1979.

11)Dimensions 100 E/W mX 80 N/S m 12)Area 8,000 sq.m(+4047=) 1.98 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13;482000mE;4411425mN. B. ;mE;mN.

C. ;mE;mN. D. ;mE;mN.

14)Address Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Plant Lot___Block___Addition_____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible___Not Eligible___Need Data___

16)Owner/Address U.S. Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Plant, P.O. Box 464, Golden, CO 80402-0464

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__Federal X Private__: Agency U.S. Department of Energy

18)Disturbance:none__light__moderate__heavy X total__;Explain The site has been impacted by the construction of a firebreak/road through grading. The firebreak passes through a portion of the site.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect__Vandalism__ Recreation__Construction X ;Comments Additional grading of the present firebreak/road will continue to impact the site although in a previously disturbed linear portion of the site.

20)Management Recommendations Although this site most likely does not meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility it nevertheless has yielded and will continue to yield interesting, if not "significant" material culture representative of late 19th century/early 20th cent.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. N/A

22)Photo Nos. Photos of the site were taken by DOE photographer Ron Thorp, and are on file wit DOE, Rocky Flats Plant Photos, on file at Burney & Assoc., Inc., Boulder, CO specific to the material culture have been taken by Burney & Assoc., Inc. in Color Slides.

23)Report Title "An Archaeological and Historical Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE-Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder ~~Michael S. Burney, Marcus P. Grant and Steve~~ F. Mehls 25)Recording Date July 22, 1983

26)Recorder Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc. 27)Phone No. (303) 666-0782

Michael S. Burney
Burney & Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 7063
Boulder, Colorado 80306
(303) 666-0782

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V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:

(SEE ATTACHED SKETCH MAP FOR SITE 5JF474)

N

true___

mag.___

28) Location/Access: Site 5JF474 is located on the Department of Energy - Rocky Flats Plant site in Northern Jefferson County. The site is located in the southwest portion of the plant site. After entering the west gate to the DOE facility drive for one mile until reaching a wide firebreak to the right, or south of the plant access road. Drive for approximately one-half mile and turn left, or east. Continue on for about one-half mile until reaching a series of springs exposed on the north face of the broad ridge traversed by the firebreak/road. On the south side of the springs is a depression lined with rough dressed rock. This is a cellar possibly. Material cultural scattered about the firebreak/road.

29) Boundary Description: The boundary of the site is basically defined by the presence of several features and a scattering of material culture along the firebreak/road. Dense vegetation off the firebreak/road prevents a thorough inspection of the ridge top outside of the firebreak/road. Site boundary may be revised with additional survey and/or testing of the ridge covered by dense vegetation. Several features are close by but are of unknown function.

30) Boundary Justification: At the present time the boundary of site 5JF474 is being defined by the horizonatal spatial display of a main subsurface feature lined with rough dressed stone, several smaller subusrface features a short distance to the south, and a scatteri of material culture on the firebreak/road passing thorugh the site.

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OFFICE OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1)OSAC Site No.: 5JF477 (2)Temp. No.: RF IF No. 3 3)County Jefferson

I.LOCATION

4)Legal Location: SW ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 10 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5)USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6)UTM:Zone 13, 4 8 1 5 9 5 mE, 4 4 1 4 9 5 0 mN.Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II.ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7)Artifacts: One yellowish brown bifacial midsection fragment.

8)Inferred function/description: Possible projectile point midsection fragment. If not then most likely a tool fragment of some sort (i.e., cutting implement).

9)Cultural Affiliation American Indian Time Period Nondiagnostic BC AD

10)IF Dimensions 1.5 cm X 1.4 cm

III.ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11)Elev. 6,040 ft. 1,841 m. 12)Soil Hue 7.5YR, 5/2 - 5/4 Brown, very rocky with gravels

13)Topography Ridge slope to south 14)Slope: site 4% surrounding 4-6%

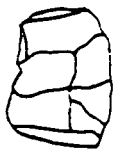
15)Nearest water:name/nature Unnamed ephemeral tributary of Woman Creek elev. 6,000 dist. 375' direction South

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 5,850 dist. 2.75 direction North

16)Veg. on site Grasses, russian thistle, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus. 17)Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, some ponderosa pine, cottonwoods, and cattails in well watered areas around springs/seeps and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV.ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



1 x 1

V.REFERENCE DATA:

18)Collection:yes ___ no X describe No reason to collect this specimen.

19)Repository: N/A 20)Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21)Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado 22)Recorder M.P. Grant & M.S. Burney

23)Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24)Date July / 26 / 88

Form No. 602

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OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1) OSAC Site No.: 5JF478 (2) Temp. No.: RF IF No. 4 3) County Jefferson

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location: NW ¼, NW ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 3 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5) USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6) UTM: Zone 13, 4 8 1 9 5 0 mE, 4 4 1 6 7 5 0 mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: This isolated find consists of a small collapsed rock cairn. No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

8) Inferred function/description: Unknown. It is not at this time known whether the cairn is of Native American or EuroAmerican origin.

9) Cultural Affiliation Unknown Time Period Unknown BC AD

10) IF Dimensions 1.3 m E/W X 1 m N/S

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. 6,000 ft. 1,829 m. 12) Soil Hue 7.5 YR, 5/2 - 5/4 Brown, very rocky with gravels, cobbles

13) Topography North facing ridge slope 14) Slope: site 5+ surrounding 20+

15) Nearest water: name/nature Unnamed ephemeral tributary of Rock Creek to northeast elev. 6,000 dist. 800' direction North

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 5,850 dist. 2 mi direction North

16) Veg. on site Grasses, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus 17) Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, russian thistle, and cattails and cottonwoods in in well watered areas around springs/seeps, and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

This cairn consists of 25+ cobbles comprising a well defined circle of rock about one meter in diameter. The function and age of this cairn is unknown. A drawing of the isolated find is attached. No photo is available.

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes ___ no X describe No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

19) Repository: N/A 20) Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21) Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Norther Jefferson County, Colorado 22) Recorder M.P. Grant & M.S. Burney

23) Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24) Date July / 27 / 88

Form No. 602

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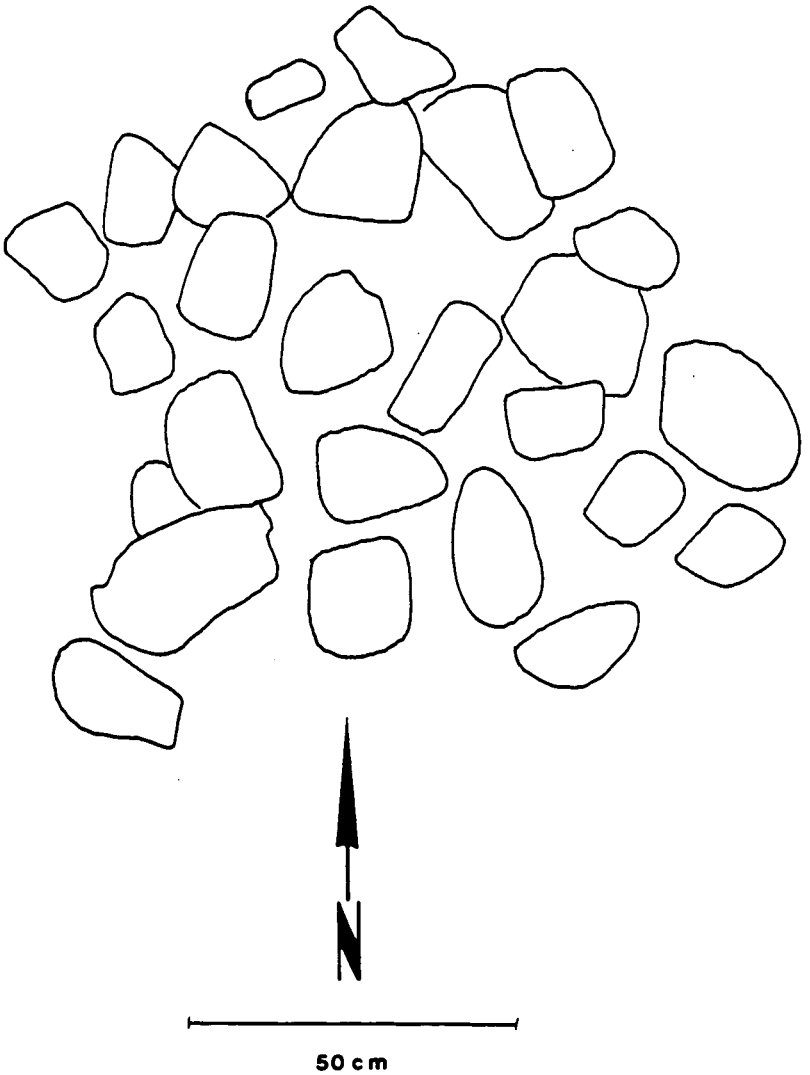
5JF478



OFFICE OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1)OSAC Site No.: 5JF479 (2)Temp. No.: RF IF No. 5 3)County Jefferson

I.LOCATION

4)Legal Location: SW ¼, NW ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 3 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5)USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6)UTM:Zone 13, 4 8 1 9 4 0 mE, 4 4 1 6 2 5 0 mN.Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II.ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7)Artifacts: This isolated find consists of a small collapsed rock cairn. No artifacts were observed with this cairn.

8)Inferred function/description: Unknown. It is not at this time known whether the cairn is of Native American or EuroAmerican origin.

9)Cultural Affiliation Unknown Time Period Unknown BC AD

10)IF Dimensions 1.45 m N/S X 70 cm E/W

III.ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11)Elev. 6,000 ft. 1,829 m. 12)Soil Hue 7.5YR, 5/2 - 5/4 Brown, very rocky with gravels, and cobbles

13)Topography Ridge top overlooking Rock Creek to N. 14)Slope: site surrounding 10+

15)Nearest water:name/nature Unnamed ephemeral tributary of Rock Creek to northeast elev.6,000 dist.600' direction North

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev.5,850 dist.1.7mi direction North

16)Veg. on site Grasses, yucca, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus

17)Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, russian thistle, cottonwoods, and cattails in well watered areas around springs/seeps, and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV.ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

This cairn consists of 20 small cobbles in a single layer partially buried in the top soil. No lichen. Cairn is now disarticulated/collapsed. The function of this cairn is unknown as is its age. A map of the cairn is attached. No photo is available.

V.REFERENCE DATA:

18)Collection:yes ___ no X describe No artifacts were associated/observed with this cairn.

19)Repository: N/A 20)Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21)Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE-Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado 22)Recorder M.P. Grant & M.S. Burney

23)Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24)Date July / 27 / 88

Form No. 602

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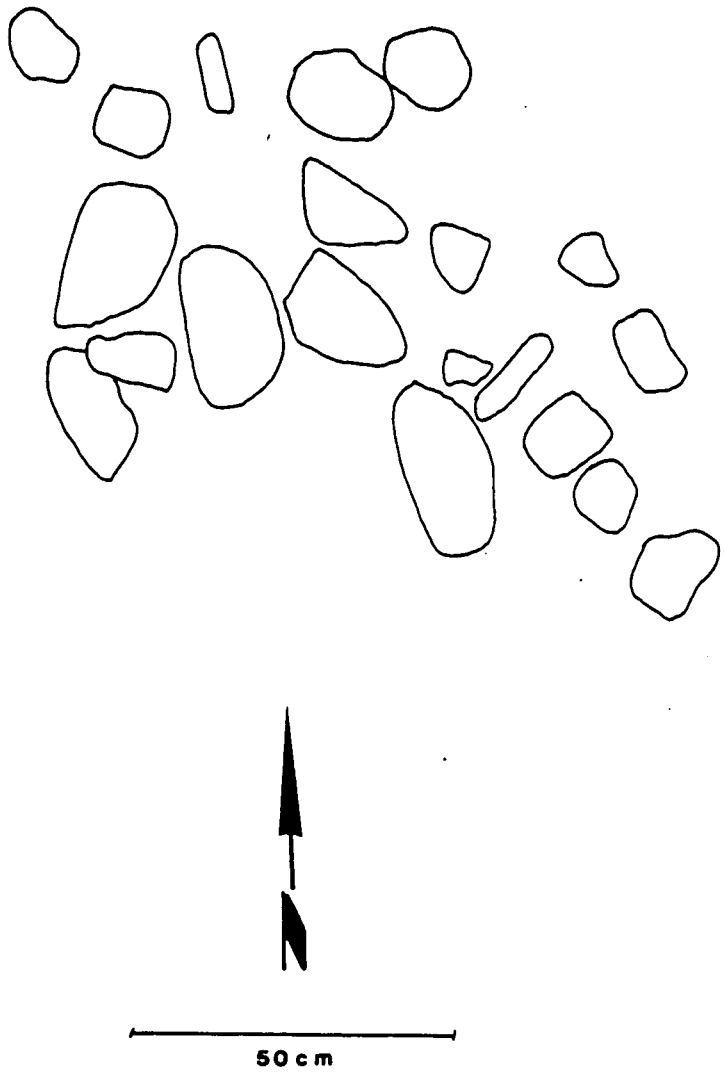
5JF479



OFFICE OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1)OSAC Site No.: 5JF480 (2)Temp. No.: RF IF No. 6 3)County Jefferson

I.LOCATION

4)Legal Location: NE ¼, SE ¼, NW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 3 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5)USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 Date 1965

6)UTM:Zone 13, 4 8 2 2 1 5 mE, 4 4 1 6 9 8 0 mN.Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II.ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7)Artifacts: One half of a very rusty horseshoe with remnants of three nails in shoe.

8)Inferred function/description: Indicative of domestic animal use (i.e., horse, mule).

9)Cultural Affiliation EuroAmerican Time Period Historic BC AD

10)IF Dimensions 13.2 cm X 2.2 cm

III.ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11)Elev. 5,960 ft. 1,817 m. 12)Soil Hue 7.5YR, 5/2 - 5/4 Brown, very rocky with gravels and cobbles

13)Topography Ridge top overlooking Rock Cr. to north 14)Slope: site surrounding

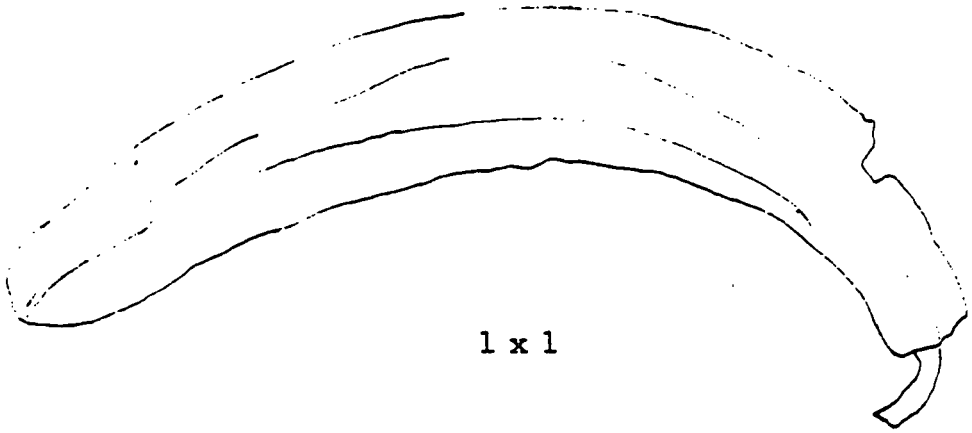
15)Nearest water:name/nature Unnamed ephemeral tributary elev.6,000 dist. 1,000 direction North of Rock Creek to northeast

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev.5,850 dist. 1.7 mi direction North

16)Veg. on site Grasses, prickly pear, mountain ball cactus. 17)Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, russian thistle, cottonwoods, and cattails in well watered areas around springs/seeps, and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV.ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)



1 x 1

V.REFERENCE DATA:

18)Collection:yes no XX describe No reason to collect this isolated find although it may be of value as an interpretaive exhibit specimen for DOE-Rocky Flats.

19)Repository: N/A 20)Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21)Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado. 22)Recorder M.P. Grant & M.S. Burney

23)Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc, Boulder 24)Date July / 27 / 88

Form No. 602

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OFFICE OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1)OSAC Site No.: 5JF481 (2)Temp. No.: RF IF No. 7 3)County Jefferson

I.LOCATION

4)Legal Location: SE ¼, NE ¼, SE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 15 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5)USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6)UTM: Zone 13, 4 8 2 6 6 0 mE, 4 4 1 4 1 2 5 mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II.ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7)Artifacts: Two styles of rusty barbwire (see attached photograph).

8)Inferred function/description: For use with domestic livestock on homestead/ranch.

9)Cultural Affiliation EuroAmerican Time Period Historic BC AD

10)IF Dimensions Two strands of barbwire

III.ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11)Elev. 6,120 ft. 1,865 m. 12)Soil Hue 10YR, 5/6 Yellowish Brown, very rocky with gravels and cobbles

13)Topography Ridge top overlooking Woman Cr. to north 14)Slope: site 4% surrounding 12-20%

15)Nearest water: name/nature Woman Cr., ephemeral elev. 6,000 dist. 1,500' direction North

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 5,850 dist. 3.4 mi. direction North

16)Veg. on site Grasses, yucca, prickly pear, and mountain ball cactus 17)Surrounding veg. Same with russian thistle, cottonwoods, and ~~cattails in well watered~~ areas around springs/seeps, and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV.ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

V.REFERENCE DATA:

18)Collection: yes XX no describe For photography and possible exhibit purposes.

19)Repository: DOE-Rocky Flats Plant, Environmental Management Office 20)Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21)Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado. 22)Recorder M.P. Grant & M.S. Burney

23)Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24)Date August / 1 / 1988

Form No. 602

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OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1) OSAC Site No.: 5JF482 (2) Temp. No.: RF IF No. 8 3) County Jefferson

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location: SW ¼, SW ¼, SW ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 1 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5) USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 6.5 min. Date 1965

6) UTM: Zone 13, 4 8 5 1 0 0 mE, 4 4 1 7 3 5 0 mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: One rose colored sandstone fragment that appears to be bifacially beveled along one edge.

8) Inferred function/description: Abrader (?). A thin fragment of reddish sandstone has been altered by bifacially flaking one edge of the specimen. No other alteration has taken place. The real function of this specimen is unknown.

9) Cultural Affiliation American Indian Time Period Prehistoric BC AD

10) IF Dimensions 11.2 cm X 7 cm X 1 cm

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. 5,850 ft. 1,783 m. 12) Soil Hue 10YR, 5/6 Yellowish Brown, very rocky with gravels and small cobbles.

13) Topography Toe of ridge overlooking Walnut Cree, 14) Slope: site 5-7% surrounding 20-30%

15) Nearest water: name/nature Walnut Creek, ephemeral elev. 5,750 dist. 400' direction South

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 5,850' dist. 2.8 mi direction North

16) Veg. on site Grasses, russian thistle, prickly pear and mountain ball cactus. 17) Surrounding veg. Same with yucca, cottonwoods and cattails in well watered areas around springs/seeps, and bottoms of ephemeral drainages.

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

See attached photograph.

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes X no describe For photograhic purposes and possible exhibition.

19) Repository: DOE, Rocky Flats Plant, Environmental Management 20) Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21) Report title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado 22) Recorder M.P. Grant and M.S. Burney

23) Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 24) Date August / 2 / 88

Form No. 602

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OSAC/DHP; 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF483 2)Temp. No. Rocky Flats No. 2

3)Resource Name "Orchard" 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure__, Hist./Archit. District__. (LANDSCAPE)

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yesXXno__;Name_____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ of SW ¼ of

Section 15 ; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

9)USGS QUAD Louisville ;7.5 X15 ;Date 1965; photrevised in 1979 Attach photocopy

portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps None .

11)Dimensions 40 mX 60 m 12)Area 2,400 sq.m(+4047=) 1.17 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13 ; 482090 mE; 4414540 mN. B. ___ ; ___ mE; ___ mN.

C. ___ ; ___ mE; ___ mN. D. ___ ; ___ mE; ___ mN.

14)Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant Lot___Block___Addition_____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible___Not EligibleXX Need Data___

16)Owner/Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__FederalXXPrivate__: Agency Department of Energy (DOE)

18)Disturbance:none__lightXXmoderate__heavy__total__;Explain The orchard appears not to have been significantly disturbed.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect__Vandalism__ Recreation__Construction__;Comments Currently there are no threats to the orchard although it may be possible that contamination from toxic wasts could impact the orachard at some point. The trees are not bearing fruit and the orcahrd is no longer tended.

20)Management Recommendations Avoidance. No further work.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. N/A

22)Photo Nos. Photos taken by DOE Photographer ~~Ron Thorp~~, on file at DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

23)Report Title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE-Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder Steven F. Mehls, Michael S. Burney, and Marcus P. Grant 25)Recording Date August 8, 1988

26)~~Recorder Affiliation~~ Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 27)Phone No. (303) 666-0782

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V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:

(SEE ATTACHED SITE SKETCH MAP)

N

true___

mag.___

28) Location/Access: Site 5JF483 is located on the Department of Energy - Rocky Flats Plant site in Northern Jefferson County. The site is located in the southwest portion of the plant site overlooking Woman Creek to the east. After entering the west gate of the DOE facility drive for one mile until reaching a wide firebreak to the right south of the paved access road and railroad tracks. Drive for approximately one-half mile and turn left, or east. Continue on for about one-half mile until reaching site 5JF474. From this spot you can look to the northeast and easily see the orchard about one quarter of a mile away on a northfacing slope looking towards the main DOE facility.

29) Boundary Description: The boundary of the site is basically defined by the presence of a number of apple trees. Several of the trees have been fenced towards the eastern end of the orchard. There may have been associated features at one time but nothing is visible today other than the orchard.

30) Boundary Justification: The boundary is justified by the actual placement of apple trees comprising th orchard.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-3395

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF483 2) Temp. No. RF-2 3) Name Apple Orchard

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Historic Orchard

5) Description/Features The site consists of 14 apple trees within 40m x 40m area on a gentle north facing slope overlooking Woman Creek. The orchard apparently contained a greater number of trees at one time as indicated by the presence of stumps and dead tree remnants. Two trees on the orchards east edge were enclosed by a pole and rail fance, but remnants of this feature appear to be recent. The site is located approximately 90 m from the Antelope Ranch site (5JF474) and may be associated with it. The orchard is located in well drained soils adjacent to several springs and seeps.

6) Cultural Material None

7) Cultural Affiliation Euro-American Date Unknown BC AD

8) Dating Criteria N/A

9) Site Depth Unknown ; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other ___

10) Activities inferred from site features Orchard

11) Research potential/significance Beyond noting the site's location, condition, and possible relation to other historic sites in the immediate vicinity, the orchard retains no historical or archaeological significance.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through F. P. Laughton III, DOE Rocky Flats Plant.

Form No. 617

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II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography North facing slope in gently rolling to hilly terrain.

15) Elev. 5,950 ft. (x .3048=) 1813 m 16) % Grade: site 2% Surrounding 2-10%

17) Aspect North 18) Soil: color (Munsell) _____

depth Unknown character Sandy loam and colluvium

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed spring ; Int. __ Perm. X Fos. __ ; elev. 1813 m,

dist. 20 m, direc. West ; Nearest permanent water Same

elev. _____ m, dist. _____ m, direc. _____ ; Other _____

20) Veg. on site Russian Thistle, Prickly pear and ball cactus, wheat grass

21) Surrounding veg. Same + cattails, gooseberry, cottonwood

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect __ map X test __ part. exca. _____

total excav. __ stabilized __ other _____

23) Protection: none __ marked __ fenced X patrolled X access controlled X other _____

24) Surface Collected: yes __ no X % collected ____ ; sampling technique: none __ grab __

random __ transect __ other __ , describe _____

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder M. S. Burney, M.P. Grant, S. F. Mehls 27) Date(s) July / 27 / 1988

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Colorado Preservation Office
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF483 2) Temp No. Rocky Flats No. 2 3) Name "Orchard"

4) Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good ___ Fair ___ Deteriorated XX

7) Original Use Orchard 8) Present Use Abandoned

9) Original Site XX Moved ___ Date(s) of Move: N/A

10) Unaltered ___ Altered XX Explain: More than 50% of the orchard is now dead and collapsed with down trees.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Apple trees

12) Construction Date ___ 13) Architect/Builder ___

14) Architectural Style(s) N/A

15) Special Features/Surroundings: The orchard is uphill from a ditch and drainage (Woman Creek) and downhill from several springs near the Antelope Ranch but there is no evidence of water diversion. Site 5JF474, the Antelope Ranch, is approximately 1,400 feet to the southwest on top of the ridge in the current firebreak/road. Site 5JF474 yielded a variety of ceramics, brick fragments, a marble, candle mould, a 1893 Liberty Head "V" nickel, four cartridge brass casings, assorted square and round nails, and more.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No X Unknown ___ Explain: ___

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Agriculture		
18) SUB-THEME	Pre-1900 (?)		
19) TYPES	Orchard		

**The orchard is located uphill from Woman Creek and adjacent to several springs and seeps. The site may be associated with the Antelope Ranch site (5JF474), which probably dates from approximately 1880 to 1937.

RESOURCE NO. 5JF483

(Attach Photographs)

Frame Number _____

Roll Number _____

Facade Orientation _____

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
__ Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

__ Associated with significant persons
__ Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

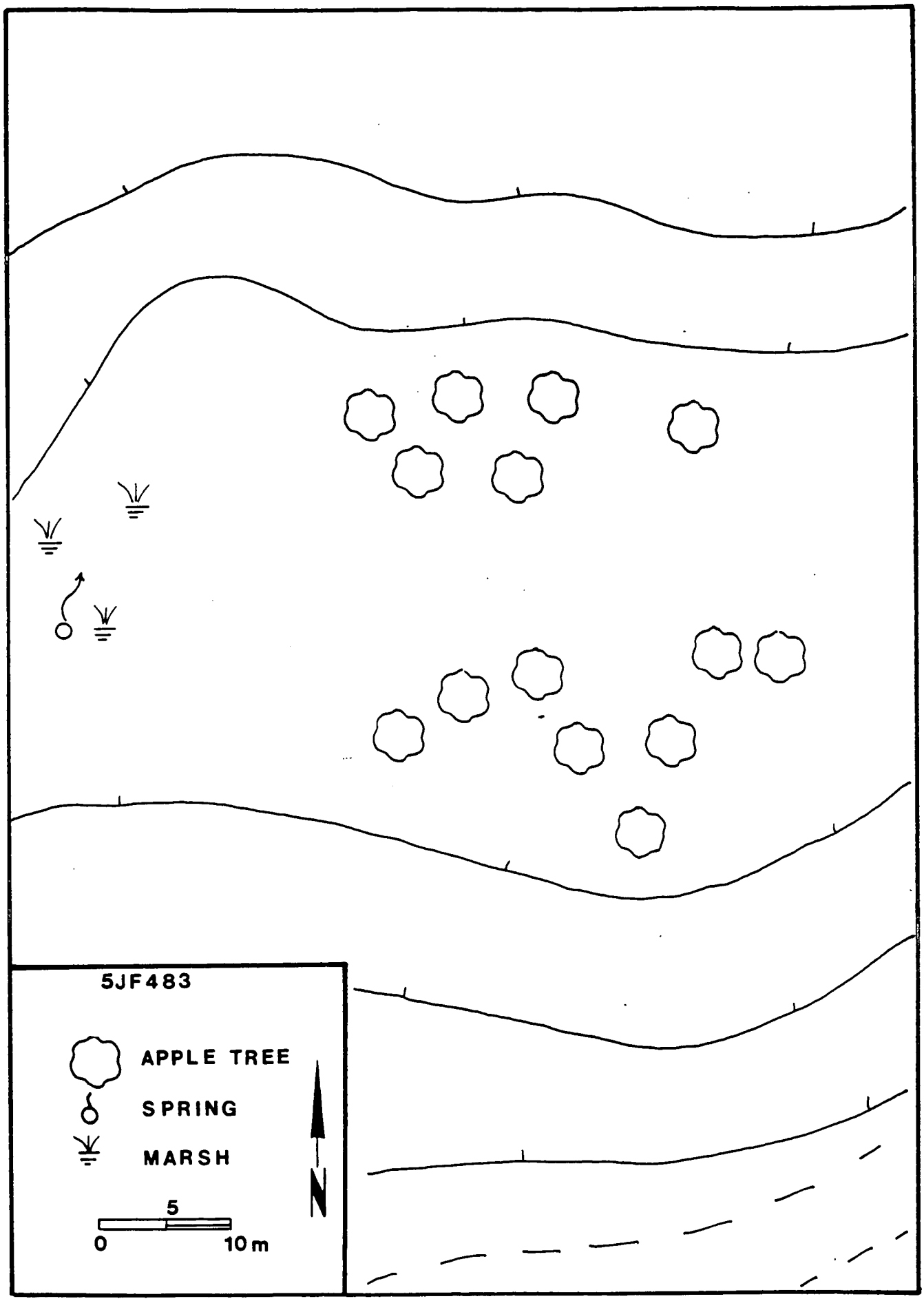
This isolated orchard has no significance since its isolation precludes its association with a known eligible ranch or farm, it is not associated with any significant person, has no architectural features and no evidence of an informational value.

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: EuroAmerican

V. REFERENCES:

C.W. Barrick interviews with S.F. Mehls 8/31/88

RECORDER Steven F. Mehls DATE August 8, 1988


5JF483
APPLE TREE
SPRING
MARSH
5
0
10 m
N

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OSAC/DHP; 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF484 2)Temp. No. Rocky Flats No. 3

3)Resource Name "Stone House" 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure X, Hist./Archit. District__.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes__no X;Name_____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ; SW ¼ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 13 ; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

9)USGS QUAD Louisville ;7.5 X 15__;Date 1965; photorevised 1979 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps None.

11)Dimensions 5 mX 10 m 12)Area 50 sq.m(+4047=) .0123 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13;485540mE;4417400mN. B.__;____mE;____mN.

C.__;____mE;____mN. D.__;____mE;____mN.

14)Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant Lot___Block___Addition_____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible___Not Eligible XX Need Data___

16)Owner/Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__Federal X Private__: Agency Department of Energy

18)Disturbance:none__light__moderate X heavy__total__;Explain The roof of the stone structure has collapsed partially filling the structure. No door exists. Only the stone walls remain standing. No associated structures are visible.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect X Vandalism__ Recreation__Construction__;Comments This site consists of a single stone wall structure that no longer has a roof, door, or window. These features have either deteriorated or have been salvaged by others.

20)Management Recommendations No further work is recommended.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. N/A

22)Photo Nos. DOE Photographer, Ron Thorp, has taken several color 4 x 5 photos of this site, on file at DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

23)Report Title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE - Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder Steven F. Mehls, M.S. Burney & M.P. Grant 25)Recording Date August 3, 1988

26)Recorder Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 27)Phone No. (303) 666-0782

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V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

key:

(SEE ATTACHED SITE SKETCH MAP)

N

true___

mag.___

28) Location/Access: Site 5JF484 is located in the southeast portion of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant in northern Jefferson County. Take Hwy. 93 south of Boulder to Hwy. 128. Take Hwy. 128 to Indiana and turn due south. Pass the Rocky Flats east gate entrance about 1.5 miles south of Hwy. 128/Indiana intersection and you will see the small stone structure just off to your left on the west side of Indiana. The structure faces east and stands alone.

29) Boundary Description: The boundary of this site is basically defined by the stone structure itself. There are small depressions along the north side of a small ephemeral drainage passing to the south of the stone structure but the function of these shallow depressions is unknown.

30) Boundary Justification: The boundary of this site is defined by the small stone structure.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-3395

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF484 2) Temp. No. RF-3 3) Name Stone House

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Historic Structure

5) Description/Features The site consists of the remnants of a small stone and mortar structure and several shallow pits of undetermined function. The structure was a one room building. All that remains of it are the lower portions of the four walls. The structure is approximately 5m x 5m with the remnant of a doorway located at the southeast corner, opening to the east. There appears to have been a window in the west wall; a window in the east wall appears to have been sealed over with with stone and mortar. All the stone used in the structure is locally available granite, some of which has been roughly dressed. Continued -

6) Cultural Material None

7) Cultural Affiliation Euro-American Date Unknown BC AD

8) Dating Criteria N/A

9) Site Depth Unknown ; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other ___

10) Activities inferred from site features Unknown

11) Research potential/significance The site retains no structural integrity and is not associated with significant persons or events.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through F. P. Laughton III, DOE Rocky Flats Plant

Form No. 617

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF484 page 2

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Flat plain in gently rolling terrain.

15) Elev. 5650 ft. (x .3048=) 1722 m 16) % Grade: site 0 Surrounding 0-10%

17) Aspect Southeast 18) Soil: color (Munsell) _____

depth Unknown character Sandy laom and colluvium

19) Nearest water: name Woman Creek ; Int. X Perm. __ Fos. __ ; elev. 1716 m,

dist. 100 m, direc. south ; Nearest permanent water Unnamed springs

elev. 1829 m, dist. 4000 m, direc. West ; Other Coal Creek

20) Veg. on site Russian thistle, yucca, burr grass, wheat grass, prickly pear and ball cactus

21) Surrounding veg. Same + cottonwood, gooseberry, flowering composites.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect __ map X test __ part. exca. ____

total excav. __ stabilized __ other _____

23) Protection: none __ marked __ fenced X patrolled X access controlled X other _____

24) Surface Collected: yes __ no X % collected ____ ; sampling technique: none __ grab __

random __ transect __ other __ , describe _____

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder M. S. Burney, M. P. Grant, S. F. Mehls 27) Date(s) 8 / 8 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: #5 (Cont'd) The mortar is coarse and crumbly. An upright post is located just of the building's northwest corner. At least 4 depressions, ranging to approximately 3m in diameter and 1.50 m in depth, are located south of the structure along the banks of Woman Creek. The function of these depressions is unknown, but it seems likely they may represent stock watering areas. No other features and no artifactual materials are associated with the stone structure.

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Colorado Preservation Office
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 8020

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF484 2) Temp No. Rocky Flats No. 3 3) Name "Stone House"

4) Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good ___ Fair ___ Deteriorated XX

7) Original Use Unknown 8) Present Use Abandoned

9) Original Site XX Moved ___ Date(s) of Move: ___

10) Unaltered ___ Altered XX Explain: The roof, door, and window are missing. The roof and upper walls have collapsed; windows, doors, and other elements have deteriorated or been removed.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Stone and mortar (native)

12) Construction Date Unknown 13) Architect/Builder Unknown

14) Architectural Style(s) Vernacular

15) Special Features/Surroundings: There are no other associated structures or features visible around this stone structure. Nor are there any material cultureal remains associated with the stone structure. The roof has collapsed along with part of the walls creating some fill within the structure. Several shallow depressions are along a portion of Woman Creek to the south but their function is unknown.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes XX No ___ Unknown xx Explain: The interior of this structure has roof fall deposits about one foot in depth that may contain information useful to the historic archaeologist. There are no associated structures or artifacts.

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Homesteading/ranching		
18) SUB-THEME	Pre-1900(?)		
19) TYPES	Habitation		

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF484

(Attach Photographs)

(SEE ATTACHED PHOTOGRAPHS)

Frame Number _____

Roll Number _____

Facade Orientation _____

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
__ Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

__ Associated with significant persons
__ Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

Without knowing the structure's actual function, it isdifficult to assign it any significance. The structure shows evidence of rebuilding and repointing the stonework which may indicate more than one period of occupation.

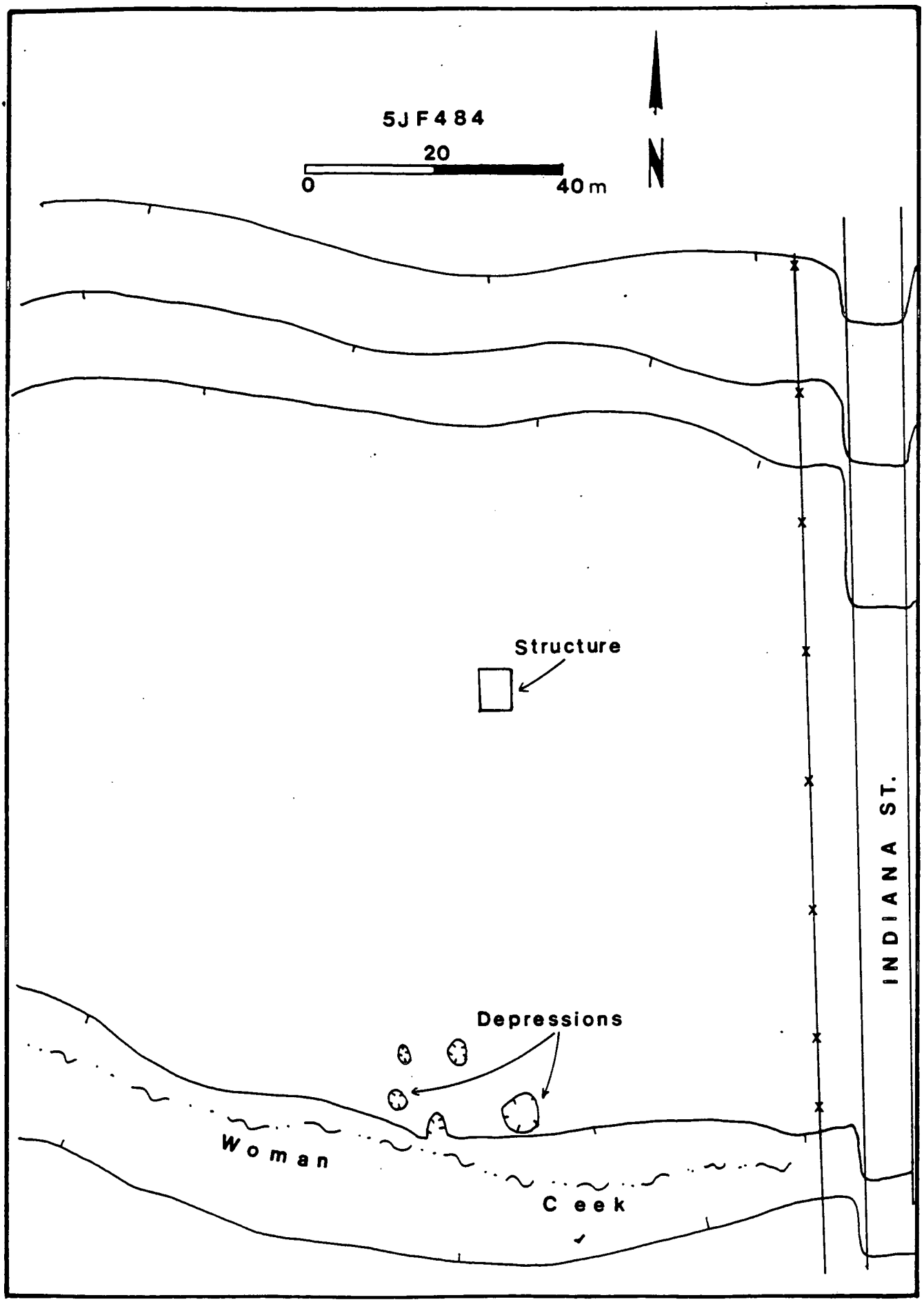
22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: EuroAmerican

V. REFERENCES:

C.W. Barrick interview with S.F. Mehls, 8/31/88;
GLO Survey plats on file at BLM State Office, Denver.

RECORDER Steven F. Mehls, M.S. Burney & M.P. Grant DATE August 8, 1988

1dd


5JF484
20
0
40 m
N
Structure
INDIANA ST.
Depressions
Woman
Creek

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OSAC/DHP; 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF485 2)Temp. No. Rocky Flats No. 4

3)Resource Name Lindsay Ranch 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure XX, Hist./Archit. District__.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes XX no__;Name N/A

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ; SW ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of -- ¼ of

Section 3 ; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

9)USGS QUAD Louisville ;7.5X 15__;Date 1965; photorevised 1979 Attach photocopy

portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps None .

11)Dimensions 100 N/S mX 120 E/W m 12)Area 12,000 sq.m(÷4047=) 2.965 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13; 488150 mE; 4411650 mN. B.__; ____ mE; ____ mN.

C.__; ____ mE; ____ mN. D.__; ____ mE; ____ mN.

14)Address Lindsay Ranch, DOE-Rocky Flats Plant Lot___Block___Addition_____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible___Not Eligible XX Need Data___

16)Owner/Address Lindsay Ranch, DOE-Rocky Flats Plant, southeast branch of Rock Creek

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__Federal X Private__: Agency Department of Energy

18)Disturbance:none__light__moderate X heavy__total__;Explain Archival records and 1937 aerial photography indicate a small ranch complex; however, present locations of the three main buildings do not match the 1937 photo and are of more recent materials.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect__Vandalism__ Recreation__Construction__;Comments The present buildings of the Lindsay Ranch have been used for security training and as a result the interiors have been heavily impacted.

20)Management Recommendations No further work is recommended.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. N/A

22)Photo Nos Ron Thorp, DOE Photographer has taken several photos of the Lindsay Ranch, sever of which are attached, on file at DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

23)Report Title An Arch. & Hist. Inventory of Selected Portions of the DOE-Rocky Flats Plan Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder Steven F. Mehls, M.S. Burney, M.P. Grant 25)Recording Date August 8, 1988

26)Recorder Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder 27)Phone No. (303) 666-0782

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V. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all major topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. Give names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

scale:

(SEE ATTACHED SITE SKETCH MAP)

key:

N

true___

mag.___

28) Location/Access: Site 5JF485, the Lindsay Ranch, is located in the northwest corner of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant overlooking Rock Creek. After entering the west gate of Rocky Flats drive for one mile east until reaching a dirt road heading north past a waste water treatment planton the east side. Drive for about 3/4 mile and turn right onto another dirt road for about 1,500 feet taking another dirt road to the left down a slope into the bottom of a drainage where the Linday Ranch will become obvious. There is a pond with three buildings just to the northwest.

29) Boundary Description: The boundary is defined as that area encompassing the pond and complex of buildings and associated features remaining of the ranch (i.e., outbuildings fences, etc.). Only the core area of this ranch complex is being defined within the site boundaries at this time. This does not include the acreage utilized by the Lindsay Ranch for grazing, etc.

30) Boundary Justification: The core area of the Lindsay Ranch is being used for the site boundaries.

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-3395

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF485 2) Temp. No. RF-4 3) Name Lindsay Ranch

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Ranch Complex

5) Description/Features The site consists of an intact house and barn and remnants of two other structures as well as a system of deteriorating pole and rail fences and a stock chute. The house is frame construction on a formed concrete foundation; the barn is similarly constructed and is set up exclusively for boarding horses. Both these structures are believed to post-date Ca 1950 on the basis of information supplied by oral informants and examination of early aerial photographs of the ranch site. A small concrete foundation located to the west of the house and the remnants of a collapsed frame building, located east of the barn,

6) Cultural Material None

7) Cultural Affiliation Euro-American Date 1907 - 1950 AD

8) Dating Criteria Oral informants interviewed by S. F. Mehls 8/31/88; BLM land records located in BLM state office, Denver.

9) Site Depth Unknown; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other ___

10) Activities inferred from site features Ranching/ horse stables

11) Research potential/significance Due to extensive rebuilding of the original ranch complex after WW-II, the site retains no intact features representing the earlier occupations. This loss of structural integrity of earlier components makes the site insignificant.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through F. P. Laughton III, DOE Rocky Flats Plant.

Form No. 617

128

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently sloping south facing terraces along north bank of Rock Creek. Surrounding terrain is rolling to hilly.

15) Elev. 5980 ft.(x .3048=) 1823 m 16) % Grade:site 3% Surrounding 2-15%

17) Aspect South-southeast 18) Soil:color (Munsell) _____

depth Unknown character Sandy loam and Rocky Flats Colluvium

19) Nearest water: name Rock Creek ;Int. X Perm. __ Fos. __ ;elev. 1817 m,

dist. 50 m, direc. south ; Nearest permanent water Coal Creek

elev. 1768 m, dist. 3300 m, direc. north ;Other unnamed springs and seeps

20) Veg. on site Wheat grass, burr grass, prickly pear and ball cactus, gooseberry, Russian thistle, flowering composites

21) Surrounding veg. Same + cattails, cottonwoods

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect __ map X test __ part. exca. _____

total excav. __ stabilized __ other _____

23) Protection: none __ marked __ fenced X patrolled X access controlled X other _____

24) Surface Collected: yes __ no X % collected ____ ; sampling technique: none __ grab __

random __ transect __ other __ , describe _____

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder M.S. Burney, M.P. Grant, S.F. Mehls 27) Date(s) 8 / 8 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: #5 (Cont'd) may represent earlier periods of occupation. Neither of these structures retains any physical integrity and it is doubtful that the collapsed frame building is in its original location. There is no direct evidence of remains of the ranch's earliest period of occupation, known to date to 1907.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Colorado Preservation Office
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF485 2) Temp No. Rocky Flats No. 4 3) Name LINDSAY RANCH

4) Address DOE-Rocky Flats Plant 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good ___ Fair ___ Deteriorated XX

7) Original Use Livestock raising 8) Present Use Abandoned

9) Original Site ___ Moved XX Date(s) of Move: ca. A.D. 1950

10) Unaltered ___ Altered XX Explain: 1937 aerial photograph of the ranch indicate a smaller barn and the house bing in a difference location than it is today. Oral informants reports complete rebuilding ca. 1950.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Concrete foundations, wood, wire, machine cut nails

12) Construction Date ca. 1950 13) Architect/Builder Unknown

14) Architectural Style(s) Vernacular

15) Special Features/Surroundings: The ranch is set on the gently rolling north terrace of Rock Creek. A small pond enhances the ranch property with waterfowl, turtles, fish, frogs, abundant cattails and birds. Also present are corrals, fences, and a stock loading chute. These features are extant, but others typical of ranches such as a roofing shed or hired hand quarters are not present. Present ranch remains appear to represent a specialized operations oriented exclusively toward horse boarding.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No X Unknown ___ Explain: The area is in a firing range used by DOE Rocky Flats Plant Security and signs warn of potential danger of unexploded ammunition and from live firing.

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Agriculture/Ranching		
18) SUB-THEME			
19) TYPES	House		
	Barn/Corrals Pond		

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF485

(Attach Photographs)

Frame Number _____

Roll Number _____

Facade Orientation _____

(See Attached photographs).

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
__ Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

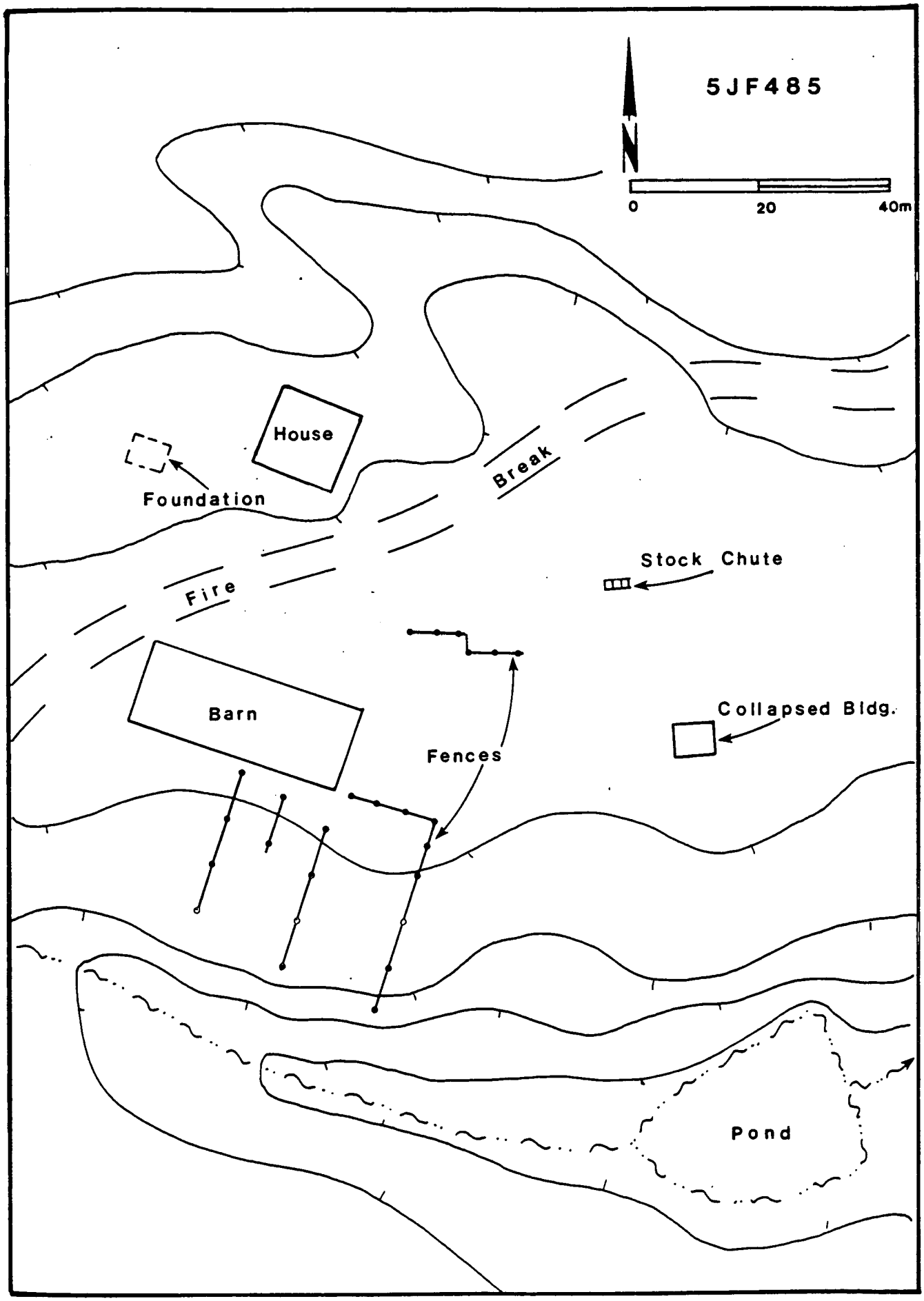
__ Associated with significant persons
__ Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

This ranch, first opened in 1907, and served as a marginal cattle and horse ranch for forty years. After World War II the ranch was rebuilt and became a horse boarding and riding ranch until the property was acquired by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and later became the Department of Energy (DOE) at which time it was abandoned and has since been used for security training purposes. The ranch has lost enough of its 1930s and earlier integrity so that from the 1940s rebuilding it no longer is considered to be representative of the 1930s ranch (see alterations).

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: EuroAmerican

V. REFERENCES: C.W. Barrick interview with Steven F. Mehls on 8/31/88; BLM land records, Colorado State Office, Denver.

RECORDER Steven F. Mehls, Michael S. Burney, Marcus P. Grant DATE August 8, 1988


5JF485
N
0
20
40m
House
Foundation
Break
Fire
Stock Chute
Barn
Fences
Collapsed Bldg.
Pond

132

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
1300 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 839-3391

ISOLATED FIND RECORD

1) OSAC Site No.: 5JF486 (2) Temp. No.: RF IF No. 9 3) County Jefferson

I. LOCATION

4) Legal Location: SE ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 4 T 2S R 70W PM 6th

5) USGS Quad: Name Louisville Size 7.5 min. Date 1965

6) UTM: Zone 13, 4 4 1 6 5 mE, 4 8 0 5 1 0 0 mN. Attach copy of portion of USGS Quad.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA:

7) Artifacts: Seven small cobbles and three fragments of milled wood.

8) Inferred function/description: Possible survey cairn.

9) Cultural Affiliation EuroAmerican Time Period ca. 1900 BC AD

10) IF Dimensions 1 m X 3m

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:

11) Elev. 6,090 ft. 1,856 m. 12) Soil Sandy loam and Rocky Flats colluvium

13) Topography Broad northeast trending ridge top 14) Slope: site 0 surrounding 0

15) Nearest water: name/nature Rocky Creek, intermittent elev. 6100 dist. 600' direction SE

Nearest permanent water Coal Creek elev. 6000' dist. 1.2mi direction North

16) Veg. on site Grasses, yucca, ball cactus 17) Surrounding veg. Same with some Ponderosa Pine nearby.

Additional Comments:

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Narrative, drawings, sketch map)

No photo or map is available.

V. REFERENCE DATA:

18) Collection: yes ___ no X describe This isolated find consists of a rock cairn with no artifact

19) Repository: N/A 20) Landowner DOE-Rocky Flats Plant

21) Report title "An Arch. & Hist. Survey of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado." 22) Recorder Steven F. Mehls

23) Affiliation ~~Burney & Associates, Inc., Boulder~~ 24) Date 8 / 88 August

Form No. 602

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COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 866-3395

NOT FOR FIELD USE
____ DET. ELIG.
____ DET. NOT ELIG.
____ NOM.
LISTED, DATE _____

CULTURAL RESOURCE REEVALUATION FORM

This form should be used to update information on the current Colorado Cultural Resource Survey forms. If inadequate forms are being updated, please fill out complete inventory forms.

Site No. 5JF512 Temp. No. Upper Church Ditch Name D U & P Right of Way

Date(s) reevaluated August 1988 Project Name An Archaeological and Historical Survey on Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado

CHANGES OR ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL SITE FORM

Item No.	Description

SITE CONDITION: 100 percentage intact (describe current impacts, threats)

No present threats except natural erosion.

PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION: (check as many categories as applicable)
Test for: determination of eligibility____ determination of subsurface impacts____
Surface collection _____ percentage collected_____
Excavation_____ percentage excavated_____
Check on site condition_____ Other (specify) Survey other segments of linear feature.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE(in context of regional research design):

N/A. Site has been determined not eligible by Colorado SHPO.

field assessment of National Register eligibility: ____ eligible XX not eligible

ATTACHMENTS: (Indicate number of pages)

Maps____ Profiles___ Artifact Analysis___ Photos XX Other____

ARTIFACT AND FIELD DOCUMENTATION STORAGE LOCATION: N/A

REPORT: (Author, title, year) An Archaeological and Historical Inventroy of Selected Portions of the DOE Rcoky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

Researcher S. F. Mehls Date 8/5/88 Organization Burney & Assoc.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF512 2)Temp. No._____

3)Resource Name Upper Church Ditch 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure X, Hist./Archit. District__.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes__no X;Name_____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ;____ ¼ of____ ¼ of____ ¼ of____ ¼ of Section____; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

Ditch traverses Sections 1,2,3,9,& 10 within study area.

9)USGS QUAD Lousiville ;7.5 X 15__;Date 1965 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps_____

11)Dimensions 4 mX 6400 m 12)Area 38400 sq.m(÷4047=) 9.50 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13;480000mE;4415100mN. B. 13;485700mE;4417574mN.

C. ;____mE;____mN. D. ;____mE;____mN.

14)Address N/A. Lot___Block___Addition_____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible___Not Eligible X Need Data___

16)Owner/Address DOE Rocky Flats Plant

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__Federal X Private__: Agency DOE

18)Disturbance:none__light__moderate__heavy__total X ;Explain Various rebuildings have severely impactdd the historic fabric, ditch maintenance.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect__Vandalism__ Recreation__Construction X;Comments Rebuilding - see above.

20)Management Recommendations No further work.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos._____

22)Photo Nos. Site photographed by Rocky Flats photographer Ron Thorp. Photographs on file at DOE Rocky Flats Plant. ,on file at_____

23)Report Title An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder S. F. Mehls 25)Recording Date 8/8/88

26)Recorder Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc. 27)Phone No.(303) 666-0782

Form No. 619

137

5JF512

. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all ajor topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. ive names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

cale:

ey:

N

rue___

ag.___

8) **Location/Access:** Located on DOE Rocky Flats PLant. Runs into plant on west side, out on east side. Access is through Rocky Flats Personnel on a need to know basis.

9) **Boundary Description:** Boundaries are one meter either side of upper ditch berms, paralleling the ditch.

0) **Boundary Justification:** The boundary includes the ditch and a small buffer to include the setting.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-3395

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF512 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name Upper Church Ditch

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Canal

5) Description/Features The site is a burmed ditch approximately 2m (6 Ft) wide and 1-2 m deep. Although the original ditch was earthen, large segements of the present ditch have been rebuilt with concrete and metal. The ditch extends beyond the present survey area boundaries to the east and west. No features or artifacts are associated with the ditch in the survey area.

6) Cultural Material None.

7) Cultural Affiliation Euro-Amercian Date 1882 - Present BC AD

8) Dating Criteria Historical records, informants' statements.

9) Site Depth N/A ; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other _____

10) Activities inferred from site features Water diversion.

11) Research potential/significance Due to extensive rebuilding and alteration, the ditch retains no historical significance.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through F. P. Laughton III, DOE Rocky Flats Plant

Form No. 617

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF512 page 2

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling to hilly plains in Plains-Foothills Transition Zone.

15) Elev. 6,000 ft. (x .3048=) 1829 m 16) % Grade: site 1-2% Surrounding 0 - 20%

17) Aspect N/A 18) Soil: color (Munsell) N/A

depth Unknown character Rocky Flats Colluvium

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed ; Int. X Perm. __ Fos. __ ; elev. 1820 m,

dist. varies m, direc. varies ; Nearest permanent water Cole Creek

elev. 1783 m, dist. varies m, direc. north ; Other

20) Veg. on site Russian thistle, wheat grass

21) Surrounding veg. Same + prickly pear and ball cacti, composites, cottonwood.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect __ map __ test __ part. exca. ____

total excav. __ stabilized __ other

23) Protection: none __ marked __ fenced X patrolled X access controlled X other

24) Surface Collected: yes __ no X % collected ____ ; sampling technique: none __ grab __

random __ transect __ other __ , describe

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder S. F. Mehls 27) Date(s) 8 / 22 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3395

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF512 2) Temp No. _____ 3) Name Upper Church Ditch

4) Address DOE Rocky Flats Plant 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good X Fair ___ Deteriorated ___

7) Original Use Water Diversion 8) Present Use Water Diversion

9) Original Site X Moved X Date(s) of Move: Unknown

10) Unaltered ___ Altered X Explain: The ditch has been rebuilt and realigned at various locations during the past 100 years. Periodic maintenance has also been performed.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Earth, metal, concrete.

12) Construction Date 1882 13) Architect/Builder Unknown

14) Architectural Style(s) N/A

15) Special Features/Surroundings: None. Neither point of diversion nor point of use is within the present study area.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No XX Unknown ___ Explain: No subusrface deposits associated with features.

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Engineering/ Irrigation		
18) SUB-THEME	Pre 1900		
19) TYPES	Canal		

Form No. 618

RESOURCE NO. 5JF512

(Attach Photographs)

Frame Number _____

Roll Number _____

Facade Orientation _____

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
X Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

__ Associated with significant persons
X Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

Due to its relatively late adjudication date, lack of significant features and unknwon integrity as concerns its historic condition, this ditch is not considered significant under any applicable RP-3 themes or as an exceptional example of engineering.

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: Euro-American

V. REFERENCES: Dale Anderson, George Varra, District Water Commessioners, personal communication with S.F. Mehls, August 31, 1988.

RECORDER S. F. Mehls **DATE** 8/22/88

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF513 2)Temp. No.____

3)Resource Name McKay Ditch 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure X, Hist./Archit. District__.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes__no X;Name____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ; Unknown ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of

Section____; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

9)USGS QUAD Lousiville ;7.5 X 15__;Date 1965 Attach photocopy

portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps____

11)Dimensions Unknown mX m 12)Area____sq.m(+4047=)____acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A.|__|;|Unknown|mE;|_____|mN. B.|__|;|_____|mE;|_____|mN.

C.|__|;|_____|mE;|_____|mN. D.|__|;|_____|mE;|_____|mN.

14)Address N/A. Lot__Block__Addition____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible__Not Eligible X Need Data__

16)Owner/Address DOE Rocky Flats Plant

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__Federal X Private__: Agency DOE

18)Disturbance:none__light__moderate__heavy__total X ;Explain Various rebuildings have severely impactdd the historic fabric, ditch maintenance.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect__Vandalism__

Recreation__Construction X;Comments Rebuilding - see above.

20)Management Recommendations No further work.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. N/A

22)Photo Nos. Site photographed by Rocky Flats photographer Ron Thorp. Photographs on file at DOE Rocky Flats Plant. ,on file at____

23)Report Title An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder S. F. Mehls 25)Recording Date 8/8/88

26)Recorder Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc. 27)Phone No.(303) 666-0782

Form No. 619

143

. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all ajor topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. ive names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

cale:

ey:

N

:rue___

nag.___

28) Location/Access: Located on DOE Rocky Flats PLant. Runs into plant on west side, out on east side. Access is through Rocky Flats Personnel on a need to know basis.

29) Boundary Description: Boundaries are one meter either side of upper ditch berms, paralleling the ditch.

30) Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the ditch and a small buffer to include the setting.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-3395

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF513 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name McKay Ditch

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Canal

5) Description/Features The site is a burmed ditch approximately 2m (6 Ft) wide and 1-2 m deep. Although the original ditch was earthen, large segements of the present ditch have been rebuilt with concrete and metal. The ditch extends beyond the present survey area boundaries to the east and west. No features or artifacts are associated with the ditch in the survey area.

6) Cultural Material None.

7) Cultural Affiliation Euro-Amercian Date 1882 - Present BC AD

8) Dating Criteria Historical records, informants' statements.

9) Site Depth N/A ; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other _____

10) Activities inferred from site features Water diversion.

11) Research potential/significance Due to extensive rebuilding and alteration, the ditch retains no historical significance.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through F. P. Laughton III, DOE Rocky Flats Plant

Form No. 617

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF513 page 2

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling to hilly plains in Plains-Foothills Transition Zone.

15) Elev. 6,000 ft. (x .3048=) 1829 m 16) % Grade: site 1-2% Surrounding 0 - 20%

17) Aspect N/A 18) Soil: color (Munsell) N/A

depth Unknown character Rocky Flats Colluvium

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed ; Int. X Perm. Fos. ; elev. 1820 m,

dist. varies m, direc. varies ; Nearest permanent water Cole Creek

elev. 1783 m, dist. varies m, direc. north ; Other

20) Veg. on site Russian thistle, wheat grass

21) Surrounding veg. Same + prickly pear and ball cacti, composites, cottonwood.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect map test part. exca.

total excav. stabilized other

23) Protection: none marked fenced X patrolled X access controlled X other

24) Surface Collected: yes no X % collected ; sampling technique: none grab

random transect other , describe

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder S. F. Mehls 27) Date(s) 8 / 22 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3395

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF513 2) Temp No. _____ 3) Name Mckay Ditch

4) Address DOE Rocky Flats Plant 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good X Fair ___ Deteriorated ___

7) Original Use Water Diversion 8) Present Use Water Diversion

9) Original Site X Moved X Date(s) of Move: Unknown

10) Unaltered ___ Altered X Explain: The ditch has been rebuilt and realigned at various locations during the past 100 years. Periodic maintenance has also been performed.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Earth, metal, concrete.

12) Construction Date 1882 13) Architect/Builder Unknown

14) Architectural Style(s) N/A

15) Special Features/Surroundings: None. Neither point of diversion nor point of use is within the present study area.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No XX Unknown ___ Explain: No subusrface deposits associated with features.

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Engineering/ Irrigation		
18) SUB-THEME	Pre 1900		
19) TYPES	Canal		

Form No. 618

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF513

(Attach Photographs)

Frame Number _____

Roll Number _____

Facade Orientation _____

NO PHOTOGRAPHY AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
X Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

__ Associated with significant persons
X Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

Due to its relatively late adjudication date, lack of significant features and unknwon integrity as concerns its historic condition, this ditch is not considered significant under any applicable RP-3 themes or as an exceptional example of engineering.

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: Euro-American

V. REFERENCES: Dale Anderson, George Varra, District Water Commessioners, personal communication with S.F. Mehls, August 31, 1988.

RECORDER S. F. Mehls **DATE** 8/22/88

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203

INVENTORY RECORD

IMPORTANT: COMPLETE THIS SHEET FOR EACH RESOURCE PLUS EITHER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT FORM.

NOT FOR FIELD USE
___ DET. ELIG.
___ DET. NOT ELIG.
___ NOMINATED
LISTED, DATE_____

I. IDENTIFICATION: 1)Resource No. 5JF514 2)Temp. No. ____

3)Resource Name Smart Ditch 4)Project Name Rocky Flats Cult. Res. Inventory

5)Category: Arch. Site__, Hist./Archit. Structure X, Hist./Archit. District__.

6)(For Arch. site)In a District:yes__no X;Name ____

II. LOCATION: 7)Township 2S ;Range 70W ; ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of ___ ¼ of Section ___; P.M. 6th . 8)County Jefferson

Ditch traverses sections 13, 14, 15 within study area

9)USGS QUAD Lousiville ;7.5 X 15__;Date 1965 Attach photocopy portion of Quad. Clearly show site. 10)Other maps ____

11)Dimensions 4 mX 4800 m 12)Area 19200 sq.m(÷4047=) 4.74 acres

13)UTM Reference: (One UTM centered on resource may be given for resource under 10 acres.)

A. 13;4 8 1 0 3 5 mE;4 4 1 3 5 0 5 mN. B. 13;4 9 0 6 8 0 mE;4 4 1 3 3 0 0 mN.

C. __;___ mE;___ mN. D. __;___ mE;___ mN.

14)Address N/A. Lot__Block__Addition ____

III. MANAGEMENT DATA: 15)Field Assessment: Eligible__Not Eligible X Need Data__

16)Owner/Address DOE Rocky Flats Plant

17)Gov't Involvement: County__State__Federal X Private__: Agency DOE

18)Disturbance:none__light__moderate__heavy__total X ;Explain Various rebuildings have severely impactdd the historic fabric, ditch maintenance.

19)Threats to Resource:Water Erosion__Wind Erosion__Animal Activity__Neglect__Vandalism__ Recreation__Construction X;Comments Rebuilding - see above.

20)Management Recommendations No further work.

V. REFERENCE: 21)State/Fed. Permit Nos. N/A

22)Photo Nos. Site photographed by Rocky Flats photographer Ron Thorp. Photographs on file at DOE Rocky Flats Plant. ,on file at ____

23)Report Title An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Selected Portions of the DOE Rocky Flats Plant, Northern Jefferson County, Colorado.

24)Recorder S. F. Mehls 25)Recording Date 8/8/88

26)Recorder Affiliation Burney & Associates, Inc. 27)Phone No. (303) 666-0782

Form No. 619

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. SKETCH MAP: Map all features and show the boundaries of the resources. Show all ajor topographic features, permanent modern features, and vegetation zones as appropriate. ive names of features, streets and addresses if known. Provide scale, key and direction.

cale:

ey:

N

:rue___

nag.___

28) Location/Access: Located on DOE Rocky Flats PLant. Runs into plant on west side, out on east side. Access is through Rocky Flats Personnel on a need to know basis.

29) Boundary Description: Boundaries are one meter either side of upper ditch berms, paralleling the ditch.

30) Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the ditch and a small buffer to include the setting.

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-3395

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1) Resource No. 5JF514 2) Temp. No. _____ 3) Name Smart Ditch

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA: 4) Site Type Canal

5) Description/Features The site is a burmed ditch approximately 2m (6 Ft) wide and 1-2 m deep. Although the original ditch was earthen, large segements of the present ditch have been rebuilt with concrete and metal. The ditch extends beyond the present survey area boundaries to the east and west. No features or artifacts are associated with the ditch in the survey area.

6) Cultural Material None.

7) Cultural Affiliation Euro-Amercian Date 1882 - Present BC AD

8) Dating Criteria Historical records, informants' statements.

9) Site Depth N/A ; based on cut/bank ___ auger ___ shovel ___ other _____

10) Activities inferred from site features Water diversion.

11) Research potential/significance Due to extensive rebuilding and alteration, the ditch retains no historical significance.

12) Known Collections/Excavations/Publications None

13) Informants: Name/Address Work through F. P. Laughton III, DOE Rocky Flats Plant

Form No. 617

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RESOURCE NO. 5JF514

II. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: 14) Topography Gently rolling to hilly plains in Plains-Foothills Transition Zone.

15) Elev. 6,000 ft. (x .3048=) 1829 m 16) % Grade: site 1-2% Surrounding 0 - 20%

17) Aspect N/A 18) Soil: color (Munsell) N/A

depth Unknown character Rocky Flats Colluvium

19) Nearest water: name Unnamed ; Int. X Perm. __ Fos. __ ; elev. 1820 m,

dist. varies m, direc. varies ; Nearest permanent water Cole Creek

elev. 1783 m, dist. varies m, direc. north ; Other

20) Veg. on site Russian thistle, wheat grass

21) Surrounding veg. Same + prickly pear and ball cacti, composites, cottonwood.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: 22) Completed: record X collect __ map __ test __ part. exca. ____

total excav. __ stabilized __ other

23) Protection: none __ marked __ fenced X patrolled X access controlled X other

24) Surface Collected: yes __ no X % collected ____ ; sampling technique: none __ grab __

random __ transect __ other __ , describe

25) Artifact Storage at N/A

26) Recorder S. E. Mehls 27) Date(s) 8 / 22 / 88

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3395

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL COMPONENT FORM

IMPORTANT: USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE GREEN INVENTORY RECORD FORM FOR RECORDING HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND DISTRICTS. USE SEPARATELY FOR RECORDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

1) Resource No. 5JF514 2) Temp No. _____ 3) Name Smart Ditch

4) Address DOE Rocky Flats Plant 5) District Name N/A

I. INTEGRITY: 6) Condition: Good X Fair ___ Deteriorated ___

7) Original Use Water Diversion 8) Present Use Water Diversion

9) Original Site X Moved X Date(s) of Move: Unknown

10) Unaltered ___ Altered X Explain: The ditch has been rebuilt and realigned at various locations during the past 100 years. Periodic maintenance has also been performed.

II. DESCRIPTION: 11) Building Materials Earth, metal, concrete.

12) Construction Date 1882 13) Architect/Builder Unknown

14) Architectural Style(s) N/A

15) Special Features/Surroundings: None. Neither point of diversion nor point of use is within the present study area.

16) Archaeological Potential: Yes ___ No ~~XX~~ Unknown ___ Explain: No subusrface deposits associated with features.

III. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Key the resource type (ie: house, barn, shed, school, church, etc) to the cultural activity theme and sub-theme category associated with it.

17) THEME	Engineering/ Irrigation		
18) SUB-THEME	Pre 1900		
19) TYPES	Canal		

Form No. 618

RESOURCE NO. 5JF514

(Attach Photographs)

NO PHOTOGRAPHY IS AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

Frame Number _____
Roll Number _____
Facade Orientation _____

IV. SIGNIFICANCE: Assess whether or not the resource has any historical or architectural merit by checking appropriate categories and justifying below. Include any relevant historical data.

20) Architectural Significance:

__ Represents work of a master
__ Possesses high artistic values
X Represents a type, period, or method of construction

21) Historical Significance:

__ Associated with significant persons
X Associated with significant events or patterns
__ Contributes to the significance of an historic district

Due to its relatively late adjudication date, lack of significant features and unknwon integrity as concerns its historic condition, this ditch is not considered significant under any applicable RP-3 themes or as an exceptional example of engineering.

22) List Any Associated Cultural Group: Euro-American

V. REFERENCES: Dale Anderson, George Varra, District Water Commessioners, personal communication with S.F. Mehls, August 31, 1988.

RECORDER S. F. Mehls DATE 8/22/88

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Appendix 2
Ceramic and Glass Artifacts From Site 5JF474

By

Jane L. Anderson

CERAMIC AND GLASS ARTIFACTS FROM 5JF474

Jane L. Anderson

Seventy-five glass and ceramic artifacts were collected from 5JF474. Each is described by material, morphological category, and, where possible, functional category. When possible, dates are assigned.

GLASS ARTIFACTS

Thirty-nine pieces of glass were collected from 5JF474. There are two morphological categories of glass: bottles, jars and lids and decorative (pressed) glass. Within each morphological category, functional categories are described. Where possible, relative dates, obtained using the identification of maker's marks, manufacturing techniques, and color, are discussed.

Bottles, Jars and Lids

Twenty-nine bottles and bottle fragments and one glass bottle lid are included in the 5JF474 collection. Six pieces, including the bottle stopper, are medicinal, seven contained liquor, two are canning jars, two are food or condiment bottles, one is a milk bottle, one is a possible soda bottle, one is a perfume bottle, and one may have been a cosmetic case liner. The function of nine bottle fragments was undetermined.

Medicine Bottles and Stopper

Five medicine bottles and one medicine bottle stopper are represented in the collection. One bottle (5JF474-1) and one medicine bottle stopper (5JF474-73) are complete; four bottles are fragmentary.

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5JF474-1 Item: **Complete medicine bottle**

Dimensions: 6.75 x 2.00 x 2.20 inches

Description: This specimen is a complete aqua medicine bottle. The bottle is rectangular with a Blake (variant 1) base, a flat finish, and three indented panels. Vertically embossed lettering within the three panels reads "DR. KENNEDY'S" "RHEUMATIC LINIMENT" "ROXBURY, MASS." This medicine was advertised between 1869 and 1923 (Fike 1987:135; Baldwin 1873:285; Devner 1968:52).

5JF474-11 Item: **Purple glass medicine bottle finish**

Dimensions: .24-.25 inches lip thickness; .5 inch estimated interior diameter at lip.

Description: This specimen, which has a Packer finish (Fike 1897:8), has no visible seams indicating that the finish was applied by hand. The type of finish indicates that the bottle was manufactured prior to the invention of the automatic bottle making machine in 1903 (Firebaugh 1983:19). Purple glass, the color of which results from changes in clear glass containing manganese after exposure to the sun, dates between 1870 and 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:27).

5JF474-41 Item: **Purple glass bottle base**

Dimensions: .23 inches body thickness and .21-.25 inches base thickness. It is estimated that the bottle was 3 inches in diameter.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-41 is a purple glass bottle base fragment. Mold seams surround the base and one seam extends up the extant side of the bottle. Embossed in the base of the bottle are "DR.S.B.H".... and "REGIST"... surrounding an embossed "7"... Although none of the consulted sources describe this bottle, it is possible that this bottle contained a product produced by the

DR. S.B. Hartman & Co, established in 1867, or the DR. S.B.H. & Co., established in 1888. Other products sold by these companies were advertised as late as 1916. Samuel Brubaker Hartman died in 1918. After his death, products originally sold by his companies continued to be produced by United Remedies, Inc., which advertised three Hartman products in 1935, and the Consolidated Royal Chemical Corp., which advertised one Hartman product in 1948 (Fike 1987:38, 62). The purple color of this bottle indicates that it was produced prior to 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:27).

5JF474-42 Item: **Purple glass bottle base fragment.**

Dimensions: .09 inches body thickness and .16 inches base thickness.

Description: This specimen is a fragment of a purple glass, square or rectangular medicine bottle. The base is indented. Sun altered purple dates between 1870 and 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:27).

5JF474-72 Item: **Cobalt blue glass bottle body fragment.**

Dimensions: .06-.14 body thickness.

Description: This cobalt blue bottle body fragment has embossed lettering on the bottle wall (..."N", ..." CO", ..." MD"). The shape of the vessel is unidentifiable, but the color indicates that it may have been a medicine jar or bottle. Cobalt glass was used from the 1890s to the 1960s (Fike 1987:13).

5JF474-73 Item: **Brown glass medicine bottle stopper.**

Dimensions: Lid is .98 inches in diameter and .24 inches thick. Stem is .88 inches long and .47 inches in diameter.

Description: This specimen consists of a brown glass medicine flat hood type bottle stopper (Berge 1980:Figure 31m). A snap mark is visible on the base of the stem. Glass bottle stoppers

have been used since before 1850 and continue to be used today (Firebaugh 1983:21, 25).

Liquor Bottles

Seven bottle fragments probably contained liquor. Three aqua, three are clear, and one is purple.

5JF474-9 Item: **Aqua liquor bottle neck and finish fragment**

Dimensions: Interior neck diameter is .53 inches and neck is .11 inches thick.

Description. Specimen 5JF474-9 is an aqua liquor bottle neck and finish fragment. The finish was probably a brandy with ring. Since the seam does not appear to extend into the finish, it is likely that the bottle was made prior to the introduction of the automatic bottle making machine in 1903. The bottle was almost certainly manufactured prior to 1930, when aqua glass ceased to be commonly used (Firebaugh 1983:11, 19).

5JF474-10 Item: **Clear glass liquor bottle neck and finish.**

Dimensions: Lip thickness is .18 inches and neck finish is .17 inches. The interior neck diameter is .61 inches.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-10 is a clear bottle liquor bottle neck and finish. The finish is a brandy with bead. The seam extends to the top of the lip and a distinct seam exists around the neck. The color of the glass indicates that the bottle postdates 1930. The seams indicate manufacture after 1910, when Michael J. Owens licensed the used of his machine for the production of beer or whisky bottles (Firebaugh 1983:12, 19, 26-27).

5JF474-13 Item: **Aqua liquor bottle neck and finish fragment.**

Dimensions: The neck is .20 inches thick. It is estimated that the neck is .7 inches in diameter.

Description: This specimen is a small fragment of a probable liquor bottle neck and finish. It probably had brandy with ring finish. Aqua glass was commonly used prior to 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:11).

5JF474-14 Item: **Clear glass bottle neck and finish fragment.**

Dimensions: The bottle wall is .17 inches thick in the neck and it is estimated that the neck has a .9 inch interior diameter.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-14 is a clear glass bottle neck and finish fragment. The finish is a brandy with bead. The seam extends into the extant portion of the finish. The color of the glass indicates that the bottle was manufactured after 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:26).

5JF474-15 Item: **Purple glass bottle neck and finish.**

Dimensions: The neck wall measures .20 inches thick. It is estimated that the interior diameter of the neck is .55 inches.

Description: This purple bottle neck and finish has a brandy with bead finish, indicating use as a liquor bottle. The bottle finish was hand made. The color of the glass indicates manufacture between 1870 and 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:27).

5JF474-56 Item: **Aqua glass bottle base fragment.**

Dimensions: The base of this bottle was .35 inches thick. The base is too fragmentary to estimate bottle diameter.

Description: This aqua bottle base, which may have been from a liquor bottle, has a faint Owens ring. Provided that the bottle was a liquor bottle, it was manufactured between 1910, when Owens licensed the manufacture of liquor or beer bottles with his

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automatic bottle making machine, and 1930, when aqua glass ceased to be commonly used (Firebaugh 1983).

5JF474-57 Item: "Greenish" clear bottle base fragment.

Dimensions: The base measures .30 inches thick. The base is too fragmentary to estimate bottle diameter.

Description: This fragmentary bottle has a faint Owens ring, indicating that it was produced after 1910 (Firebaugh 1983:19).

Canning Jars

Two one-quart Mason jars are represented in the 5JF474 collections. One jar is made of clear glass; the other is of aqua glass.

5JF474-32 Item: Aqua glass 1 quart Mason jar body fragment.

Dimensions: The body wall of this jar ranges from .10 to .17 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-32 is an aqua 1 quart Mason jar body fragment. The glass is irregular and contains a blister in the glass, resulting from use of a cool glass mixture during manufacture (Toulouse 1969:146). An "M" is embossed on the extant portion of the fragment. The manufacturer of the jar is unknown. Since the presence of bubbles makes it unlikely that this was a machine made jar, this specimen probably predates 1915 and may predate 1896 (Toulouse 1969:147-148).

5JF474-53 Item: Clear glass 1 quart Mason jar base.

Dimensions: The base ranges from .16 to .28 inches thick. The jar is estimated to be 3.5 inches in diameter at the base.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-53 is a clear glass 1 quart Mason jar base. The maker's mark on the base reads "KER... S MFG CO" "SAND SPRINGS, OKLA" "PAT AU 31 1915". A faint Owens Ring is

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present, indicating that the jar was machine made. The Kerr Glass Company manufactured jars in Sand Springs, Oklahoma between 1912 and 1946 (Toulouse 1969:42; Toulouse 1971:306-308). Since the glass is clear, it is likely that the jar was made between 1930 and 1946 (Firebaugh 1983:26).

Food Bottles

Two bottles that most likely contained food or condiments are included in the 5JF474 collection. One is made of purple glass; the other of clear glass.

5JF474-42 Item: Purple glass bottle base.

Dimensions: The body thickness is .17 inches and the base ranges from .11 to .18 in thickness. The base is to be estimated 2.5 inches in diameter.

Description: This specimen is a purple glass bottle base. A mold seam exists at the junction between the bottle body and base. The body walls of the bottle are faceted, suggesting that the bottle contained catsup, mustard or pickles (Putnam 1965:194-195, 200). The color of the glass indicates that it was made between 1870 and 1917. Since no Owens ring is present, the bottle may have been made prior to 1903 (Firebaugh 1983:19, 27).

5JF474-33 Item: Clear glass bottle base fragment.

Dimensions: The base is estimated to be 3.0 inches in diameter. The body is .15 inches thick.

Description: This clear glass bottle base fragment has a possible Owens Ring around the base. The body walls are faceted, suggesting that the bottle may have contained catsup, mustard or

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pickles (Putnam 1965:194-195, 200). The color of the glass suggests that the bottle was made after 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:26).

Milk Bottles

One clear glass milk or cream bottle fragment is included in the collection.

5JF474-22 **Item: Clear pint milk or cream bottle finish.**

Dimensions: This bottle, which measures 1.42 inches in diameter at the lip, is .22 inches thick at the lip and .21 inches thick in the body.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-22 is a clear pint milk or cream bottle finish. The lip is "L"-shaped to accommodate a paper lid. The mold seam around the lip indicates that the bottle was completely machine made and the clear color indicates that the bottle was made after 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:19, 26).

Soda Bottles

One possible soda bottle fragments is included in the 5JF474 collection. It is a clear glass base and body fragment.

5JF474-31 **Item: Clear glass bottle base and body fragment.**

Dimensions: The base is estimated to be 1.90 inches in diameter. The body is .13 inches thick and the base is .20 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-22 is a clear glass bottle base. Embossed on the base is "S" ... "REG." A seam surrounds the base at the junction with the bottle wall. This may have been a soda bottle made after 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:26).

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Perfume

One probable perfume bottle fragment was collected from 5JF474. It is made of purple glass.

5JF474-46 Item: **Purple glass bottle base and body fragment.**

Dimensions: The body of the bottle is .15 inches thick. The bottle base is .27 inches thick.

Description: This purple glass bottle had a square or rectangular base with rounded corners. The body walls were rounded, expanding outward from the base. An Owens Ring is present on the base. The shape of the bottle fragment suggests that it may have been a perfume bottle (Putnam 1965:88). The color of the bottle and the presence of an Owens Ring suggests that the bottle dates 1903 to 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:19, 27).

Possible cosmetic case liner

One possible cosmetic case liner was collected from 5JF474. It is made of white milk glass.

5JF474-59 Item: **Milk glass bottle fragment.**

Dimensions: The bottle fragment measures 2.6 inches exterior diameter x .58 inches high. Rim and body thickness are .11 inches; base thickness is .18 inches. The interior diameter is 2.2 inches.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-59 is a shallow, straight vertical walled milk glass dish. It has a square lip. The interior maker's mark is a "2" with a circle around it. No data concerning the dating or function of this bottle were found, though it may have been a cosmetic case liner.

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Unidentified Bottle Glass

Nine pieces of unidentified bottle glass were collected from 5JF474. Four are purple, two each are clear and brown, and one is aqua. Two are finishes, five are body fragments, and two are base fragments.

5JF474-12 Item: **Brown glass continuous thread bottle neck and finish.**

Dimensions: This bottle finish has an interior diameter at the lip of .50 inches. Thickness is .10 and .11 at the lip and neck, respectively.

Description: This specimen is a brown glass continuous thread bottle finish. Vertical seams are present in the neck and a single seam surrounds the neck immediately below the finish. No seams are visible on the lip. The function of this bottle is undetermined. Continuous thread closures were not produced in quantity until around the turn of the century and were not common until after World War I (Firebaugh 1983:24-25).

5JF474-16 Item: Clear glass finish(?) fragment.

Dimensions: This piece is exfoliated and too small to determine diameter accurately.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-16 is a possible clear glass finish fragment. Clear glass postdates 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:26).

5JF474-19 Item: **Clear glass, embossed body sherd.**

Dimensions: This specimen is .10 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-19 is a clear glass body sherd. Extant embossing on the piece reads ..."NO"... No seams are present. The function of the bottle is unknown. It is likely that the bottle postdates 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:26).

5JF474-35 Item: **Brown glass body sherd.**

Dimensions: The specimen ranges from .19 to .25 inches thick.

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Description: This specimen is a brown glass body sherd. The glass of specimen 5JF474-35 is uneven in thickness. A rough seam is present. The function and dating of this piece is unknown.

5JF474-36 Item: **Purple glass bottle base fragment.**

Dimensions: Base diameter is estimated to be 2.0 inches. Body and base thickness are .19 and .20 inches, respectively.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-36 is a purple glass base fragment. Mold seams extend around the base and extend up the side of the body. No maker's mark or Owens Ring are present. Purple glass was made between 1870 and 1917. Since no Owens Ring is present, it is possible that this bottle predates 1903 (Firebaugh 1983:19, 27).

5JF474-38 Item: **Aqua glass body sherd.**

Dimensions: This sherd is .25 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-38 is an aqua glass bottle body sherd. No marks or seams are present. Aqua glass was commonly used prior to 1930 (Firebaugh 1983:11).

5JF474-39, -50 Item: **Two purple glass body sherds.**

Dimensions: Specimen 5JF474-39 is .26 inches thick. Specimen 5JF474-50 ranges from .19 to .22 inches thick.

Description: These specimens are purple glass bottle body sherds. No marks or seams are present. Purple glass was made between 1870 and 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:27).

5JF474-44 Item: **Purple glass bottle base fragment.**

Dimensions: The base is estimated to have been 2.5 inches in diameter. Base and body thickness are .19 inches.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-44 is a purple glass bottle base fragment. A seam exists around the junction of the body wall and the base. No maker's mark or Owens Ring are visible on the

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fragment. The function of this bottle is unknown. Purple glass dates between 1870 and 1917 (Firebaugh 1983:27).

Pressed Glass

Nine small fragments of pressed glass are included in the 5JF474 collection. Six are purple, two are green and one is clear glass. Most pieces are to small to ascertain vessel type, though it is likely that all represent decorative dishes.

5JF474-34 Item: Green glass rimsherd.

Dimensions: The lip is .12 inches thick and the body is .17 inches thick.

Description: This small green glass fragment may be a rimsherd of a pressed glass dish. The rim narrows from the body, which appears to have been faceted. Mold seams surround the lip. Vessel shape and function are unknown. Dating is undetermined.

5JF474-40 Item: Purple pressed glass fragment.

Dimensions: The lip is .12 inches thick and the body is .17 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-40 is a fragment of pressed glass. The pattern consists of adjoining truncated pyramids measuring .65 x .56 x .15 inches. A similar pattern was produced by Alexander J. Beatty & Sons, which specialized in tumblers and goblets, around 1888. The pattern was reissued by the United States Glass Company after 1891 (Revi 1964:54, 60). The O'Hara Glass Company also produced a tumbler with a similar pattern in 1885. This pattern was also reissued by the United States Glass Company after 1891 (Revi 1964:275, 276). The United States Glass Company originated in 1891 after the merger of 18 glass

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factories, including Alexander J. Beatty & Sons and the O'Hara Glass Company. Many United States Glass Company factories were closed as a result of strikes during the late 1890s and early 1900s. More closed during 1930 and 1931 (Revi 1964:306-308). It is likely that this piece was produced between 1885 and 1917, when manganese ceased to be used by U.S. manufacturers to produce clear glass.

5JF474-45 Item: Purple pressed glass rimsherd.

Dimensions: The rim is .30 inches thick.

Description: This sherd has a scalloped rim. On the body, the extant pattern consists of two deep, converging V-shaped grooves connected by a shallow fan of V-shaped grooves. The shape and dating of the dish are unknown.

5JF474-47 Item: Clear glass rimsherd.

Dimensions: The rim and body are .21 and .07 inches thick, respectively.

Description: This rimsherd is scalloped. No pattern is visible on the extant vessel walls. A mold seam exists along the top of the lip. Vessel shape and dating are unknown, though it probably postdates 1930.

5JF474-48 Item: Purple pressed glass body fragment.

Dimensions: Body thickness is .10 and .23 inches.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-48 is a small pressed glass vessel body fragment. The pattern consists of adjoining pyramids measuring .10 x .10 x .13 inches. A similar pattern was produced by Alexander J. Beatty & Sons, which specialized in tumblers and goblets, around 1885 and was reissued by the United States Glass Company after 1891. Most United States Glass Company factories were closed by 1930-31 (Revi 1964:58, 306-308).

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5JF474-49 Item: Purple pressed glass body fragment.

Dimensions: Body thickness is .15 and .19 inches.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-49 is a small piece of purple pressed glass. The pattern consists of parallel V-shaped ridges and grooves. Vessel shape and dating are unknown.

5JF474-51 Item: Purple pressed glass fragment.

Dimensions: Body thickness is .27 inches.

Description: This specimen is s small fragment of purple pressed glass. The pattern is a four-sided "star." Vessel shape and dating are unknown.

5JF474-52 Item: Purple pressed glass tumbler or vase base fragment.

Dimensions: The body is .24 inches thick and the body is .15 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-52 is a purple pressed glass tumbler or vase base and body fragment. The pattern on the body wall consists of converging V-shaped grooves connected by smaller parallel V-shaped grooves. A sunburst pattern consisting of converging V-shaped grooves is present on the base. The dating of this specimen is unknown.

5JF474-58 Item: Tapered green pressed glass fragment.

Dimensions: The body is .18 inches thick.

Description: This specimen consists of a tapered green glass fragment which probably formed the stem of a compote or goblet. It has a hollow core. The exterior is faceted. Dating is unknown.

CERAMIC ARTIFACTS

Thirty-six ceramic artifacts were collected from 5JF474. These artifacts are classified into three main groups of ceramics: earthenware,

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stoneware and porcelain. Earthenware vessels are opaque, non-vitreous, and more or less porous clay wares. They require a glaze for domestic use. Stonewares are white, non-porous clay wares that do not require the use of glaze for domestic use. Stonewares are more granular than porcelains and are not translucent. Porcelain is translucent due to the high temperatures at which it is fired. (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962; Berge 1980).

Earthenware

Nine earthenware specimens were collected from 5JF474. Six are sherds from crocks, one is the neck of a crockery jug, one is the base of an earthenware bowl or plate, and one is a ceramic marble.

Kitchenware

Four crock sherds, two crock handles, one crockery jug and one earthenware bowl or plate are included in the 5JF474 collection.

5JF474-3, -4, -5, -8

Items: Four crock sherds (3 rim sherds and one body sherd)

Dimensions: Lips range from .21 to .28 inches thick. Rims range from .45 to .49 inches thick. Body thickness ranges from .18 to .40 inches thick. Collars around rims range from 1.69 to 1.92 inches wide.

Description: Specimens 5JF474-3, -4, -5, and -8 consist of three crockery rims and one crockery body sherd. All have been glazed with a clear glaze except on the top of the lip. Colors include buff, light gray and tan. Each rimsherd has a wide collar around it. The extant body sherd (5JF474-5) has been stenciled with a cobalt blue partial "Y" and a complete "S" on the exterior surface. Cobalt blue stencils were used from 1840 until after the turn of the century (Berge 1980:171).

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5JF474-7, -74 Items: Two crockery handle fragments

Dimensions: Handles range from .96 to 1.17 inches wide and from .53 to .61 inches thick.

Description: One handle fragment is made of brown earthenware. The second is made of buff earthenware.

5JF474-75 Item: Brown earthenware jug rimsherd

Dimensions: This jug rim is estimated to measure 1.2 inches in diameter at the mouth. Lip thickness is .40 inches and body thickness is .43 inches.

Description. This specimen is a brown earthenware jug rimsherd. The rim has a short (.54 inch) rounded collar around it. No glaze is present on the jug lip.

Toys

One ceramic marble was collected from 5JF474.

5JF474-17 Item: Ceramic marble.

Dimensions: This marble measures .64 inches in diameter.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-17 is a ceramic marble. It has been underglazed tan with brown spots. An iridescent overglaze is present.

Stoneware

Seventeen pieces of stoneware were collected from 5JF474. Most (16) are dish fragments. One is a possible ceramic doorknob.

Dishes

Sixteen dish fragments were collected from 5JF474. Dishes include plates, saucers, cups and unidentified vessels. Most are undecorated white ironstone.

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5JF474-2, Items: **Three white ironstone plate or saucer fragments.**

-26, -29 Dimensions: Basal thickness ranges from .13 to .21 inches. Body thickness ranges from .12 to .20 inches. Basal diameters could not be determined for any of these pieces.

Description: These white ironstone sherds represent two plates (5JF474-2 and 5JF474-26) and one saucer fragment (5JF474-29). One reconstructed basal fragment (5JF474-2) has a black crown and shield with lion and unicorn maker's mark underlain by ..."IN BROS & CO." No information could be found on this maker's mark. Ironstone is the most abundant type of ceramic found in 19th century sites. Post-1900 ironstone dishes are more delicate and have a whiter paste than earlier dishes (Berge 1980:190). These dishes probably date to the turn of the century.

5JF474-18 Items: **Three white ironstone cup fragments.**

-23, -28 Dimensions: The two base fragments (5JF474-18 and 5JF474-28) range from .12 to .14 inches thick in the base. Cup body thickness ranges from .12 to .16 inches. The cup handle (5JF474-23) is .24 inches thick.

Description: These specimens are white ironstone cup fragments. Specimen 5JF474-23 is a simple cup or mug handle. 5JF 474-18 and 5JF474-28 are cup bases. 5JF474-28 is scalloped along the basal rim.

5JF474-24 Items: **Three unidentified white ironstone rim fragments.**

-25, -30 Dimensions: Lip thickness ranges from .18 to .23 inches. Body thickness ranges from .18 to .27 inches.

Description: These three rim fragments are from unidentified dishes. All rims have rounded lips.

5JF474-70 Item: **White ironstone dish base fragment.**

Dimensions: The base is .17 inches thick.

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Description: This white ironstone dish base has a partial maker's mark. The extant portions of the mark read ..."AKI" ..."Y" ..."D." Vessel shape is undetermined.

5JF474-20 Item: **White ironstone plate or saucer rim with decalcomania.**

Dimensions: The rim is .12 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-20 is a white ironstone plate or saucer rim that has a molded scalloped pattern. A green leaf decalcomania leaf pattern is present beneath the rim. The use of paper decals to decorate ceramics postdates 1860 (Berge 1980:174).

5JF474-21 Item: **White ironstone decorated dish body fragment.**

Dimensions: The body is .22 inches thick.

Description: This body sherd has a leaf pattern in a circle molded into the piece. The type of dish is undetermined.

5JF474-68, -69 Item: **Decorated white ironstone rimsherds.**

Dimensions: The rims and bodies on these sherds are .08 and .15 inches thick, respectively.

Description: These rimsherds, which do not have the same decorations, are white ironstone decorated with an embossed pattern overlain by a gold design. Both have rounded lips. The vessel shape is undetermined. Specimen 5JF474-68 is embossed beneath the lip. The embossing is overlain by a gold floral design. Specimen 5JF474-69 is embossed with a scallop design parallel to the lip. The embossing is overlain by a gold painted pattern.

5JF474-64 -65 Item: **Two ironstone body sherds decorated with blue transfers.**

Dimensions: Thickness on the sherds ranges from .15 to .27 inches.

Description: These two sherds, possibly from the same vessel and certainly from the same set of dishes, have blue underglazed transfers on both the interior and exterior surfaces. Although the vessel shape is unidentifiable, it is possible that both sherds were part of a shallow bowl or plate.

Possible Doorknob

One fragment of a possible doorknob was collected from 5JF474. Initially it was thought that this piece was made of marble. However, tests with .1 M HCl showed that the artifact contained no $CaCO_3$. Because of its shape it is difficult to chip. However, based on paste texture it has been placed in the stoneware category.

5JF474-63 Item: White stoneware possible doorknob fragment.

Dimensions: This artifact is estimated to be 2.5 inches in diameter. It measures .92 inches thick.

Description: Specimen 5JF474-63 is a white stoneware possible stoneware doorknob fragment. This specimen has such a highly polished exterior surface that it looks like marble. There is a central hole extending a little over half the way through the artifact.

Porcelain

Ten pieces of porcelain were collected from 5JF474. Eight are dish fragments and two are doll legs.

Dishes

Eight porcelain sherds are dish fragments. Three are fragments of saucers or plates, one is a cup handle, and the vessel type is undetermined for four

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sherds. Most (6) porcelain sherds are decorated with decalcomania, transfers, paint or molded patterns.

5JF474-61 Item: **White porcelain plate fragment.**

Dimensions: The base and body are .11 inches thick.

Description: This specimen is an undecorated plate fragment.

5JF474-27 Items: **Two white decorated saucer fragments.**

-60 Dimensions: 5JF474-27 is .10 inches thick in the base and body. 5JF474-60 is .05 inches thick at the rim, .13 inches thick in the body and .12 inches thick in the base.

Description: 5JF474-27 is a white porcelain saucer base fragment that is decorated with a green floral decalcomania pattern on the interior surface. 5JF474-60 is a white saucer rim, body and base fragment. A single gold line has been painted around the edge of the interior rim, which is rounded.

5JF474-62 Item: **White porcelain cup handle.**

Dimensions: The handle is .43 inches wide and .31 inches thick.

Description: This white porcelain teacup handle has been molded with a Z-twist cord pattern on the exterior surface. A ridge is present on the interior surface.

5JF474-37 Item: **White porcelain rimsherd.**

Dimensions: Rim thickness is .16 inches. Body thickness is .18 inches.

Description: This specimen is a white porcelain rimsherd. It is undecorated. The lip is rounded. Vessel shape is undetermined.

5JF474-66, Items: **Three blue transferware porcelain sherds.**

-67, -71 Dimensions: Rim thickness ranges from .08 to .09 inches. Body thickness is .09 inches.

Description: Specimens 5JF474-66, 5JF474-67, and 5JF474-71 are three porcelain sherd which have been decorated with blue transfers. 5JF474-66 and 5JF474-71 have the same blue transfer pattern over a white background on the interior surface; the exterior surface is white. These sherds may be pieces of the same dish. Specimen 5JF474-67 has a dark blue transfer pattern overlying a lighter blue background on both sides of the dish. All sherds are rims with rounded lips. The vessel shape for these three sherds is undetermined.

Doll legs

Two specimens from 5JF474 are porcelain doll leg fragments. Both are probably from the same doll, which may have had a cloth body.

5JF474-54, Items: Two white porcelain doll leg fragments.

-55 Dimensions: Attachment at the knee is .68 inches in diameter and .14 inches thick. Hole in knee attachment is .27 inches in diameter. Groove below leg attachment is .59 inches in diameter and .10 inches wide. The legs exceed 2.1 inches in length.

Description: These specimens are porcelain doll leg fragments. The top of the leg has a flat disc-shaped surface separated from the remainder of the leg by a V-shaped groove. A hole, filled with sawdust (?) and glue, exists in the top of the flat area. Specimen 5JF474-54 is broken in the lower calf area and is missing the ankle and foot. Specimen 5JF474-55 is missing the knee, ankle and foot.

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SUMMARY

Seventy-five glass and ceramic artifacts were collected from 5JF474. These artifacts indicate that the primary function of the site is domestic. Most artifacts represent food or beverage containers and dishes. Three artifacts are toys. One specimen is a doorknob.

Some of the artifacts are chronologically diagnostic. Most appear to date between 1900 and 1920. A few indicate that the site was occupied prior to the turn of the century, perhaps as early as 1885, and several indicate site utilization after 1930.

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5JF474 Artifact Catalogue

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
1	Aqua medicine bottle "Dr. Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, Roxbury, Mass." Vertically embossed lettering w/in 3 indented panels Base-Blake (variant 1), Finish-Flat, Adv. 1865 & 1923	6.75 x 2.00 x 2.20
2	White Ironstone plate fragment Crown and Shield with unicorn and lion makers mark with "...IN BROS & CO" under it.	.18 thick
3	Buff earthenware rim sherd, band of shallow chevron-shaped indentations .19 in. wide located 1.61 in below the rim on the interior surface; collar around rim is 1.92 in. wide	lip-.25 thick rim-.49 thick at widest point body-.22 thick
4	Lt. gray earthenware rim sherd collar around rim is 1.8 in. wide	lip-.28 thick rim-.47 thick at widest point body-.18 thick
5	Lt. gray earthenware body sherd Blue stencilled partial "Y" and complete "S" on exterior surface	.35-.40 thick
6	Tan earthenware plate or shallow bowl base fragment	.25 thick
7	Buff earthenware handle fragment	.53 thick
8	Tan earthenware rim fragment Collar around rim is 1.69 in. wide	lip-.21 thick rim-.45 thick body-.21 thick
9	Aqua bottle neck and finish fragment. Finish probably brandy with ring. Seam does not extend into finish. Possible liquor bottle.	.11 thick .53 interior neck diameter
10	Clear glass liquor bottle neck and finish. Seam to top of lip and distinct seam around lip. Brandy with bead finish.	.18 lip thickness .17 neck thickness .61 interior neck diameter

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5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
11	Purple glass bottle finish. Packer finish-very irregular Possible medicine bottle.	.24-.25 lip thickness .5 estimated interior diameter at lip
12	Brown glass continuous thread bottle neck and finish. No seam visible around lip.	.11 thick in neck .10 thick at lip .50 interior diameter at lip
13	Aqua glass bottle neck and finish fragment. Probably bandy with ring finish. Probably liquor bottle.	.20 thick in neck .7 estimated interior diameter in neck
14	Clear glass bottle neck and finish fragment. Brandy with bead finish. Seam extends into remaining portion of finish. Probably liquor bottle.	.17 thick in neck .9 estimated interior neck diameter
15	Purple glass bottle neck and finish. Finish not molded. Brandy with bead finish. Probably liquor bottle.	.20 thick in neck .55 interior neck diameter
16	Unidentifiable clear glass finish (?) fragment	
17	Ceramic marble. Tan with brown spots with iridescent glaze.	.64 in diameter
18	White ironstone fragmentary cup base	.12 thick body .14 thick base
19	Clear embossed bottle body sherd Embossing reads ..."NO"... No visible seams.	.10 thick body
20	White ironstone plate or saucer rim. Rim has been scalloped. Green decalcomania (leaf) pattern beneath the rim.	.12 thick rim
21	White ironstone fragment Leaf around circle pattern molded into piece. Type of dish unidentifiable	.22 thick
22	Clear pint milk or cream bottle finish. Mold seam around lip.	.21 body thickness .22 lip thickness 1.42 diameter at lip

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5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
23	White ironstone cup handle.	.16 body thickness .24 handle thickness
24	White ironstone rim sherd Lip rounded. Type of dish unknown.	.18 body and rim thickness
25	White ironstone rim sherd. Lip rounded. Type of dish unknown (plate??).	.23 lip thickness .26 body thickness
26	White ironstone plate base fragment.	.20 body thickness .21 base thickness
27	Porcelain dish base fragment (saucer??) Green floral decalcomania pattern on dish interior.	.10 base and body thickness
28	White ironstone dish (cup??) base fragment. Basal rim is scalloped.	.16 body thickness .12 base thickness
29	White ironstone saucer fragment.	.12 body thickness .13 base thickness
30	White ironstone rim sherd. Dish unidentifiable. Rim rounded.	.25 lip thickness .27 body thickness
31	Clear glass bottle base. Embossed on base fragment are "S REG." Possible soda bottle.	Base estimated 1.90 in diameter .13 body thickness .20 base thickness
32	Aqua glass 1 quart Mason jar body fragment. "M" embossed on extant portion of fragment. Manufacturer unknown. Glass irregular.	.10-.17 body thickness
33	Clear glass bottle base fragment. Faceted body. Possible condiment bottle. Possible Owens ring around the base. Seam at junction of base and body.	Base estimated 3.0 in diameter .15 body thickness
34	Green glass rim sherd. Type of vessel unknown. Mold marks	.12 lip thickness .17 body thickness

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indicate a 3 piece was used.
May be portion of pressed glass
decorative piece.

5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
35	Brown glass bottle body sherd. Seam rough, glass uneven.	.19-.25 body thickness
36	Purple glass bottle base. Seams indicate 3 piece mold used. No maker's mark. Similar to 5JF474-44.	Base estimated 2.0 in diameter .19 body thickness .20 base thickness
37	White porcelain rim sherd. Dish type unknown. Lip rounded. No decoration.	.16 rim thickness .18 body thickness
38	Aqua glass bottle sherd. No marks or seams.	.25 body thickness
39	Purple glass body sherd. No marks or seams	.26 body thickness
40	Purple pressed glass fragment. Truncated pyramids measuring .65 x .56 x .15 inches high.	body .25 thick in groove
41	Purple glass bottle base. "Dr. S. B. H"... "REGIST"... "7"... Embossed in base.	.23 body thickness .21-.25 base thickness 3.0 estimated base diameter
42	Purple glass rectangular medicine bottle base. Size and precise shape unknown. Base is indented.	.09 body thickness .16 base thickness
43	Purple glass bottle base. Body faceted (catsup or chili sauce bottle?).	Base estimate 2.5 in diameter .17 body thickness .11-.18 base thickness
44	Purple glass bottle base. 3 piece mold. No maker's mark. Vessel shape is unknown. Similar to 5JF474-36.	Base estimate 2.5 in diameter .19 base and body thickness
45	Purple pressed glass rim sherd Rim is scalloped. Cut glass pattern with two deep V-shaped grooves connected by a shallow fan of grooves. Vessel shape unknown.	.30 rim thickness

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5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
46	Purple bottle base (Perfume ?) Base rectangular or square with rounded corners. Bottle has rounded body walls expanding out from the base. Owens ring is present on base.	.15 body thickness .27 base thickness
47	Clear glass dish rimsherd. Rim is scalloped with a mold mark along the top of the lip. Vessel shape is unknown.	.07 body thickness .21 rim thickness
48	Purple pressed glass fragment. Pattern is adjoining pyramids measuring .10 x .10 x .13 in. high. Vessel shape is unknown.	.10 & .23 body thickness
49	Purple pressed glass fragment. Parallel V-shaped ridges and grooves. Vessel shape is unknown.	.15 & .19 body thickness
50	Purple glass fragment. Vessel shape is unknown.	.19-.22 thick
51	Purple pressed glass fragment. Pattern is a four-sided "star." Vessel shape is unknown.	.27 body thickness
52	Purple pressed glass drinking glass or vase base. Pattern is converging V-shaped grooves connected by smaller parallel shallow, V-shaped grooves and ridges. Star pattern on base.	2.25 basal diameter .24 body thickness .15 base thickness
53	Clear glass 1 qt. Mason jar base. Maker's mark reads "KER... S MFG CO" "SAND SPRINGS, OKLA" "PAT AU 31 1915" Faint Owens Ring present.	.16-.28 base thickness
54	White porcelain doll leg fragment. Top of leg has a flat surface separated from the rest of the leg by a groove. A hole, filled with sawdust(?) and glue exists in the top of the	.68 diameter attachment at knee .27 diameter hole in attachment at knee .59 diameter groove leg exceeds 2.1" long

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flat area. Leg is broken in lower calf area and ankle is missing.

5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
55	White porcelain doll leg fragment missing knee and ankle sections. Same type as 5JF474-54 above.	
56	Aqua glass bottle base fragment. Faint Owens Ring present. Too fragmentary to determine diameter. Possible liquor bottle.	.35 base thickness
57	"Greenish" clear glass bottle base fragment. Faint Owens Ring present. Too fragmentary to estimate bottle diameter. Possible liquor bottle.	.30 base thickness
58	Tapered green pressed glass fragment, probably a compote or goblet stem. The object has a hollow core. It is faceted on the exterior.	.18 body thickness
59	Milk glass object-possible cosmetic case liner. Object is a shallow dish with straight walls and a square lip. Interior maker's mark is a 2 with a circle around it.	.11 rim and body thickness .18 base thickness 2.2 interior diameter 2.6 exterior diameter .58 wall height
60	White porcelain saucer fragment. Rim is rounded. A gold line is present around the rim.	.05 rim thickness .12 base thickness
61	White porcelain plate fragment. No decoration.	.11 base and body thickness
62	White porcelain tea cup handle. Handle is patterned like a Z-twist cord.	.43 wide .31 thick
63	White stoneware fragment-possible doorknob fragment. There is a hole molded in the center.	2.5" estimated diameter
64	Ironstone blue transferware-underglaze transfer. Vessel unidentifiable-possible plate or shallow bowl.	.16-.27 thick

5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
65	Ironstone blue transferware-underglaze transfer. Vessel unidentifiable-possible plate or shallow bowl.	.15-.27 thick
66	Porcelain dish rimsherd. Blue transfer decoration over white background. Vessel shape unidentifiable. Rounded lip. Same pattern as 5JF474-71.	.09 rim and wall thickness
67	Porcelain dish rimsherd. Blue transfer decoration over lighter blue background. Vessel shape unidentifiable. Rounded lip.	.08 rim thickness .09 body thickness
68	White ironstone rimsherd with embossed design overlaid by a gold floral design. Vessel shape unidentifiable. Rounded lip.	.08 rim thickness .15 body thickness
69	White ironstone rimsherd with embossed scallop design parallel to lip. Embossing is overlain by gold painted pattern. Rounded lip.	.08 rim thickness .15 body thickness
70	White ironstone dish base fragment. Partial maker's mark-..."AKI" ..."Y" ..."D". Vessel shape unidentifiable.	.17 base thickness
71	Porcelain dish rimsherd. Blue transfer decoration over white background. Vessel shape unidentifiable. Rounded lip. Same pattern as 5JF474-66.	.09 rim and wall thickness
72	Cobalt blue glass bottle body fragment. Partial embossed lettering on wall - ..."N", ..."CO", ..."MD". Vessel shape unidentifiable. Possible medicine bottle or jar.	.06-.14 body thickness
73	Brown glass medicine bottle	.98 diameter lid

	stopper. Snap mark is present on base of stem.	.24 thick lid .88 long stem .47 diameter stem

5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
74	Brown earthenware handle.	1.00-1.17 wide .58-.61 thick
75	Brown earthenware rimsherd. Probably mouth of jug.	.40 lip thickness .43 body thickness 1.2" estimated interior diameter at mouth

Appendix 3
Non-Ceramic Artifacts From Site 5JF474

By

Marcus P. Grant

5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Catalogue No. (5JF474-)	Despription	Dimensionns (inches)
76	Ornate iron hinge fragment with countersunk screw hole in one end.	7.5 long 1.0 wide .125 thick
77	Iron candle mold fragment	6.75 long .625-1.0 wide .16-.47 thick
78	iron cabinet latch with porcelain knob (fragment)	Metal latch: 1.81 long .47-.75 wide .125 thick Porcelain knob: .81 diameter .34 thick
79	Forged square steel spike with round head.	8.0 long .375x.375 shank .81 diameter head
80-92	Assorted heavily oxidized cut nails with square or round heads.	2.19-5.85 long .09-.40 wide .09-.25 thick
93	Fragment of grayish blue slate with one corner cut at right angle.	1.87 long 1.06 wide .375 thick
94	Fragment of flattened brass cartridge.	1.90 long .81 wide .01 thick
95	Brass center fire rifle cartridge, lettered on base: WRA Co 40 65 W.C.F. Dates between ca. 1887 - 1935.	1.625 long .50 diameter cartridge .59 diameter base
96	Brass center fire rifle cartridge, lettered on base: U.M.C. 30-30. Dates between ca. 1895 - Present.	2.0 long .41 diameter cartridge .50 diameter base

5JF474 Artifact Catalogue (continued)

Cataolgue No. (5JF474-)	Description	Dimensions (inches)
97	Brass center fire rifle cartridge, lettered on base: U.S.C.Co. 25-20. Dates between ca. 1882 - 1930s.	1.31 long .34 diameter cartridge .41 diameter base
98	Brass center fire rifle cartridge, lettered on base: REM-UMC 38 LONG. Dates between ca. 1886 - 1900 for rifle; and ca. 1892 - 1911 for revolver.	1.0 long (incomplete) .375 diameter cartridge .41 diameter base
99	White glass button with 4 holes.	.41 diameter .125 thick
100	1893 Liberty Head Nickel in fair to poor condition.	.81 diameter .06 thick
101-104	Lengths of oxidized two strand barbed wire with Le Crosse (101), Glidden's (103,104) and H-Plate (102) barbs.	12-22 inches long
105	Red brick fragment.	6.0 long 3.50 wide 2.0 thick

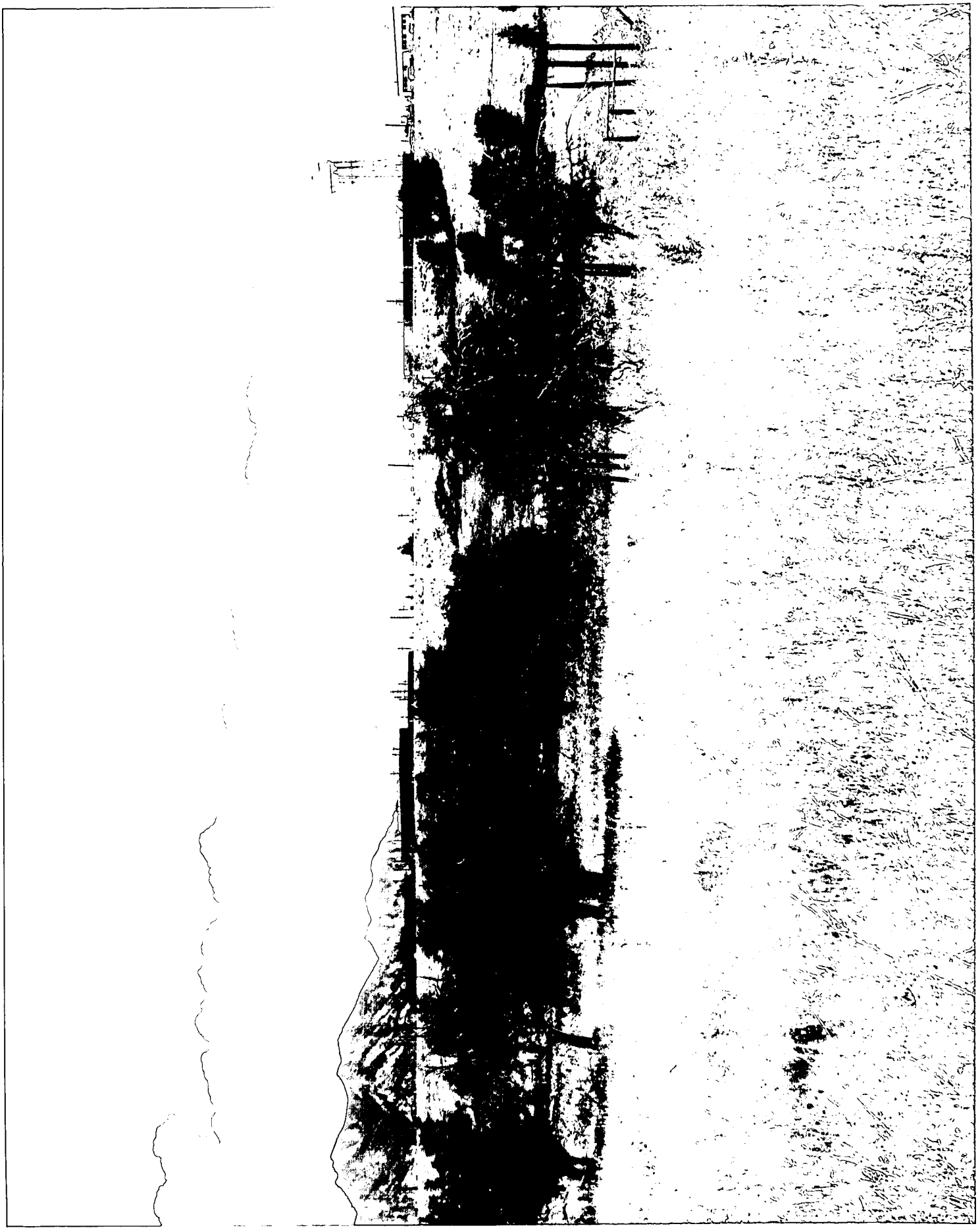
Appendix 4
Faunal Material From Site 5JF474
By
Jane Westlye

Site 5JF79. Photo looks northwest showing one example of the eight stone features comprising the site.

Site 5JF79. Photo looks north-northeast showing one example of the eight stone features comprising the site.

Site 5JF474. Photo looks east showing the remains of a rock lined depression (F1). Firebreak exposing a portion of the site is to left of F1 and partially covers F1.

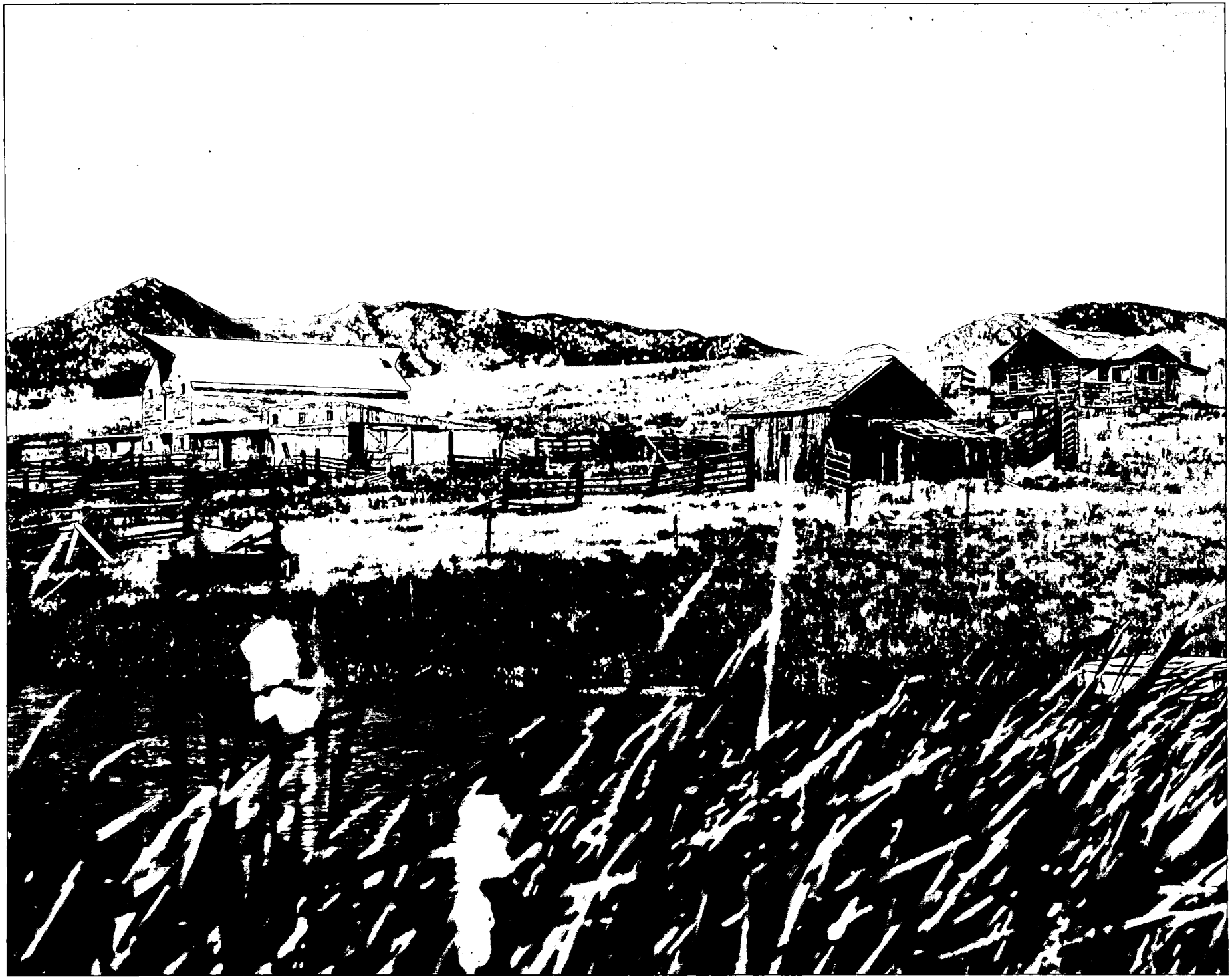
Site 5JF474. Photo looks east showing M. Burney indicating location of what appears to be the entrance to the semisubterranean feature.



Site 5JF483. Photo looks north north-west showing the orchard comprising this site. Rocky Flats Plant in background.

Site 5JF484. Photo looks southeast showing stone structure.

Site 5JF484. Photo looks north showing a portion of the internal structure of the stone structure.



Site 5JF485. Photo looks northwest showing the Lindsay Ranch complex.