

Colorado Cultural Resource Survey

OAHP1400

Management Data Form

Rev. 9/98

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The Management Data Form should be completed for each cultural resource recorded during an archaeological survey. Exceptions to this are isolated finds and re-evaluations, neither of which require a Management Data Form. Please attach the appropriate component forms and use continuation pages if necessary.

1. Resource Number: 5ST979 2. Temporary Resource Number:

- 3. Attachments (check as many as apply)
4. Official determination (OAHP use only)
Prehistoric Archaeological Component
Historic Archaeological Component
Historic Architectural Component Form
Sketch/Instrument Map (required)
U.S.G.S. Map Photocopy (required)
Photograph(s)
Other, specify:
Determined
Determined Not Eligible
Nominated
Need Data
Contributing to NR Dist.
Not Contributing to NR Dist.

I. IDENTIFICATION

- 5. Resource Name: Unincorporated Swandyke
6. Project Name/Number:
7. Government Involvement: Local X State Federal
Agency: Town of Breckenridge
8. Site Categories: Check as many as apply
Prehistoric: archaeological site paleontological site
in existing National Register District? yes no name
Historic: archaeology site X building(s) X structure(s) object(s)
in existing National Register District? yes no X name
9. Owner(s)'s Name and Address: U.S. Forest Service
10. Boundary Description and Justification: Extent of visible features and artifacts.
11. Site/Property Dimensions: 68 m x 201.7 m Area: 13668.7 m^2 (+4047) 3.4 acres
Area was calculated as: Length x Width X OR (length X width) X .785
rectangle/square ellipse

II. LOCATION

- 12. Legal Location
PM 6 Township 6 S Range 76 W Section 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4
if section is irregular, explain alignment method: The area is unsurveyed for Township and Range.

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13. USGS Quad: Keystone 7.5' 15' Date(s): 1958 (attach photocopy)
14. County: Summit 15. Other Maps: _____
16. UTM Reference:
A. 13; 422855 mE 4373230 mN
B. 13; 423090 mE 4373400 mN
17. Address: _____ Lot___ Block___ Addition_____
18. Location/Access: From the mouth of the Middle Fork of the Swan River valley, ascend east around 3.2 miles to Swandyke, denoted by a standing log cabin. Travel by foot west across a creek around 400 feet to the site.

III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

19. Topographic Feature(s)
- | | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain | ___ ledge | ___ playa |
| ___ hill | ___ terrace/bench | ___ talus slope |
| ___ tableland/mesa | ___ canyon | ___ alluvial fan |
| ___ ridge | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> valley | ___ plain |
| ___ saddle/pass | ___ basin | ___ dune |
| ___ alcove/rockshelter | ___ floodplain | ___ _____ |
| ___ cliff | ___ cutbank | ___ _____ |
| ___ slope | ___ arroyo/gully | ___ _____ |
20. Site Topographic Description (mention named landforms): The site lies at the southeast base of Wise Mtn.
21. Site Elevation: 11,100 feet =(x .3048) 3383.3 meters 22. Aspect: Southeast-facing
23. Degree of Slope on Site: 7-29 24. Soil Depth: Unknown cm
25. Soil Description (character and color): Medium-brown cobbly, silty loam
26. Depositional Environment:
___ Aeolian Colluvial ___ Residual
___ Alluvial ___ Moraine ___ None
___ Other, specify; _____
27. Nearest Water: name/nature: Unnamed creek distance: On-site ft.
28. Nearest Permanent Water: name: As above distance: _____ m _____ ft.
29. Vegetation on Site (list predominant species): Lodgepole pine, bristlecone pine, subalpine fir, Engleman spruce, blue spruce, aspen, arctic willow, mountain juniper, kinnickinnick, forbes, grasses
30. Vegetation Associations/Communities Surrounding Site: Lodgepole pine and spruce forest

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IV. National/State Register Eligibility Assessment

31. Context or Theme: Western precious and industrial metals mining

32. Applicable National Register Criteria:

Does not meet any of the below National Register criteria

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; or

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or

Qualifies under exceptions A through G.

Level of Significance: National State Local

33. Condition

a. Architectural/Structural

Excellent

Good

Fair

Deteriorated

Ruins

b. Archaeological/Paleontological

Undisturbed

Light disturbance

Moderate disturbance

Heavy disturbance

Total disturbance

34. Describe condition: The site features a standing cabin rehabilitated with plastic flooring, carpet, and a plexiglass window during the 1970s. The site also features a collapsed log cabin. Otherwise, all other structures and equipment were removed. Bottle collectors perused the refuse scatters and removed floorboards from a cabin remnant.

35. Vandalism: yes no describe: _____

36. National Register Eligibility Field Assessment:

Eligible Not Eligible Need Data

Statement of Significance/N.R.H.P. Justification: See the attached sheet.

37. Status in an Existing National Register District:

Contributing Non-Contributing

38. National Register District Potential yes no discuss: See the attached sheet.

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V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

39. Threats to Resource: Water erosion Wind erosion ___ Grazing ___ Neglect
Vandalism ___ Recreation Construction ___ Other (specify): _____
comments: The site is subject to bottle collecting.
40. Existing Protection: None Marked ___ Fenced ___ Patrolled ___ Access controlled ___
other (specify): _____
41. Local landmark designation: None 42. Easement: _____
43. Management Recommendations: See the attached sheet.

VI. DOCUMENTATION

44. Previous Actions Accomplished at the site:
- a. Excavations: Test ___ Partial ___ Complete ___ Date(s): _____
 - b. Stabilization: Date(s): None
 - c. HABS/HAER Documentation: Date(s) & Numbers: None
 - d. Other: _____
45. Known collections/reports/interviews and other references (list): None
46. Primary Location of Additional Data: Town of Breckenridge
47. State or Federal Permit Number: _____ Collection Authorized: yes ___ no
Artifact Collection: Yes ___ No Artifact Repository: _____
Collection Method: Diagnostics ___ Grab Sample ___ Random Sample ___ Transect
Other (specify): _____
48. Photograph Numbers: _____ Negatives filed at: _____
49. Report Title: Mining the Golden Horseshoe: An Inventory of Select Historic Sites Around Breckenridge, Summit County, Colorado
50. Recorder(s): Eric Twitty Date(s): August 30, 2003
51. Recorder Affiliation: Mountain States Historical
Phone Number: 303)499-4334

NOTE: Please attach a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad. map indicating resource location, and photographs.

Eligibility Recommendations

The Unincorporated Swandyke was a western suburb of the town of Swandyke, and it consists of residential features and the remnants of the Pompeii Mill. Unincorporated Swandyke possesses excellent archaeological integrity relative to the early and late 1890s, and some architectural integrity relative to the late 1890s in the form of a standing cabin. Because Unincorporated Swandyke was a component of and directly associated with the town of Swandyke (Site 5ST978), Unincorporated Swandyke shares most of the same aspects of significance and importance. Unincorporated Swandyke is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and D, and for the SRHP under Criteria A, C, D, and E on state and local levels.

Unincorporated Swandyke shares the same general associations as the town of Swandyke. In terms of *Criterion A*, Swandyke is directly associated with frontier and settlement, economics, and social themes and trends discussed at the beginning of Chapter 8 in the report noted above. In addition, Swandyke is associated with other important trends and themes on state and local levels. Swandyke was the focus of two rushes that briefly captured the attention of Colorado's mining industry, and especially the Blue River drainage. One rush occurred during the early 1890s when the Middle Fork of the Swan River saw its first important mineral strikes. New strikes at this time were important to Colorado and the Blue River drainage because they helped bolster a mining industry in decline due to the Silver Crash of 1893. The other rush occurred during the late 1890s and contributed to the growing excitement regarding Colorado's revived mining.

As the only organized settlement on the Middle Fork of the Swan River, Swandyke assumed several important roles. First, it was the destination for prospectors, mine workers, and investors drawn by the two rushes. They came to Swandyke first then fanned out to their various areas of interest or employment. Prospectors supplied themselves at Swandyke, mine workers sought employment and residence, and investors used Swandyke as a base of operations. Second, Swandyke served as the Middle Fork region's commercial, transportation, communication, and entertainment center. Third, while Swandyke's ties to mining are documented, material evidence indicates that the town was also closely allied with the Wapiti Mining Company logging operation. The Victoria Mining Company built an important sawmill (Site 5ST980) in a nearby drainage in 1889, prior to the existence of Swandyke, to mill logs cut in the region. The Wapiti company acquired Victoria's assets in 1893 and operated the mill until around 1900. The Victoria company built a flume that diverted the Middle Fork from a point immediately downslope from and south of Swandyke. The flume was extremely important because it not only delivered water to placer workings in American and Georgia gulches, but also brought logs to the mill. Swandyke served as a center of residence, commerce, communication, and entertainment for the Wapiti company logging operation. Fourth, as an organized town, Swandyke contributed a sense of confidence in the area's mining potential and acted as a tangible anchor.

In terms of *Criterion C*, Unincorporated Swandyke exemplifies many of the same patterns as the town of Swandyke. The difference lies in that Unincorporated Swandyke was not part of Swandyke's grid organization. Instead, Unincorporated Swandyke represents the common pattern of residential development along a principal transportation artery. The material evidence associated with Unincorporated Swandyke clearly represents patterns of socio-economic distribution, gender, diet, health, consumerism, and work-related occupations of the residents that chose to live in the unregulated, disorganized outskirts of a mining camp.

The site's standing log cabin contributes to Swandyke's eligibility under Criterion C. The cabin represents the type of residential building constructed with local materials, which were common in remote mining camps.

In terms of *SRHP Criterion D*, Unincorporated Swandyke shares Swandyke's geographic importance as part of the greater settlement. Swandyke was of geographic importance in several arenas. First, it was a destination for prospectors, mine workers, and investors who participated in two rushes during the early and late 1890s. Second, Swandyke served as the only commercial, transportation, communication, and entertainment center for the Middle Fork region. Swandyke was not only a center for participants of the mining rush, but also for workers employed by the Wapiti Mining Company's important logging operation.

In terms of *NRHP Criterion D* and *SRHP Criterion E*, Unincorporated Swandyke is highly likely to yield information important to the understanding of the patterns discussed under Criterion C. While the site's material evidence currently conveys some understanding, testing and excavation of buried deposits will probably contribute additional data that can clarify, confirm, or deny conclusions based on surface materials. To make the information most meaningful, testing and excavation should be carried out in conjunction with similar studies of the town of Swandyke. Unincorporated Swandyke possesses five residential platforms and building remnants, and one privy pit that offer a high potential for meaningful buried deposits.

Unincorporated Swandyke holds the potential for several meaningful contributions. First, Unincorporated Swandyke is a key element of the Swandyke area's historic fabric because it was part of the overall settlement and possesses a high degree of archaeological integrity. Second, the portion of the mining district surrounding the Swandyke holds the potential to form a historic district, and as part of Swandyke, Unincorporated Swandyke not only would be at the district's center, but also one of the most important components. Unincorporated Swandyke offers marginal visual impact, and so contributes little to the area's visual landscape. Management recommendations are the same.

Management Recommendations

Management recommendations suggest several actions. First, to prevent vehicles from driving through the site, barricades should be erected. Second, to foster a sense of stewardship and appreciation of Swandyke and Unincorporated Swandyke, signage should be posted discussing the site's history and importance. The signage should also request that the site be left undisturbed. Third, since the site is subject to bottle and coin collecting, research in terms of *NRHP Criterion D* and *SRHP Criterion E* can be carried out before additional data is lost. Fourth, the log cabin should be stabilized, which would probably include re-roofing the structure, replacing the door and windows, and improving drainage. Last, district designation should be pursued.