

COLORADO

Project 9:
multiple locations

When hostilities exploded in April 1914 during a coal workers strike, two women and 11 children died where they had taken refuge -- in a cellar that was dug under a tent in the workers' camp near Ludlow. Today, a lid covers the entrance to the "death pit." Photo: NPS

**Current
Projects & Partners 2014**

1. **Red Rocks Park and Mount Morrison Civilian Conservation Corps Camp National Historic Landmark Nomination** – City and County of Denver, Friends of Red Rocks
2. **Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Irrigation Projects, and Powerplants: Managing Water in the West, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary** – Bureau of Reclamation
3. **Camp Hale National Historic Landmark Nomination** – U.S. Forest Service
4. **Energy Improvement Testing and Green Building Upgrades at Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Chautauqua Association
5. **Minnequa Steel Works Office Building and Dispensary, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF&I) National Historic Landmark Nomination** – Bessemer Historical Society
6. **Security Fencing and Stabilization of Horse Stable at the Trujillo Homesteads National Historic Landmark** – The Nature Conservancy, Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, National Trust for Historic Preservation
7. **Granada Relocation Center (Amache) National Historic Landmark Barrack Reconstruction** – Colorado Preservation, Inc.

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Recent Successes

HPP staff helps to stabilize underground "death pit" at Ludlow Tent Colony National Historic Landmark

When coal workers in southern Colorado went on strike and were evicted from their homes in September 1913, the United Mine Workers of America rented land near the town of Ludlow to house the striking workers and their families. There, the miners organized a sizable tent colony and fended off sporadic attacks by company guards and the state National Guard. The hostility exploded into an unprecedented fourteen-hour battle on April 20, 1914. That evening a fire began in the tent colony and quickly spread, destroying all of the approximately 150 tents. The day had left twenty-one dead, including two women and eleven children who suffocated after taking refuge in a shallow cellar dug under a tent.

On January 16, 2009, Ludlow Tent Colony, approximately ten miles north of Trinidad, was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The site includes a granite monument erected in

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ABOUT US

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

WE'RE HERE FOR YOU

Could your project benefit from assistance from the Heritage Partnerships Program staff? Contact us to find out.

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Current Projects from page 1

8. **Site Interpretation at Granada Relocation Center (Amache) National Historic Landmark** – Colorado Preservation, Inc.
9. **African American Soldiers in the U.S. Army in the American West, 1866-1891 Study** – Organization of American Historians
10. **Air Force Academy, Center for Character & Leadership Development** – United States Air Force Academy
11. **Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) of Red Rocks Park** – American Society of Landscape Architects, Colorado Chapter
12. **Archeological Survey of Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site** – Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
13. **Amache Laundry Building Relocation and Restoration, Mess Hall Planning, and Guard/Water Tower Security** – Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Project descriptions begin on page 7



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



A brace supports the roof of the "death pit" cellar. The roof has deteriorated since 1918, when the United Mine Workers (UMWA) lined the ceiling and walls in concrete. Photo: NPS

1918 by the United Mine Workers (UMWA) and the underground "death pit," also known as the tent cellar. Its ceiling and walls were lined in concrete by the UMWA shortly after. An inspection of the tent cellar in 2013 determined that its concrete walls were badly cracked and that an exposed, structural rebar imbedded in the concrete roof had deteriorated, a condition caused by heavy topsoil that was allowing water to penetrate into the cellar from above. If left unchecked, the roof would eventually collapse.

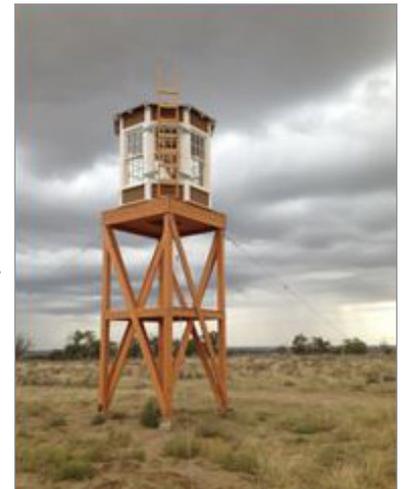
To remedy the problem, the National Park Service Heritage Partnerships Program provided \$2,800 and partnered with the UMWA to stabilize the roof by installing wooden poles and metal support jacks to brace the ceiling. The brace is considered a temporary effort until a permanent restoration solution is developed.

To prevent water penetration of the tent cellar roof, approximately four inches of top soil was removed and replaced by a plastic cover laid over with six inches of pea gravel. Prior to removal of the top soil,

NPS archeologist Charles Haecker excavated the area to collect any artifacts that might remain. The recovery effort turned up pieces of unburned coal, glass fragments of a kerosene lamp chimney, fragments of ceramic plates and food cans, and a metal tent grommet. The artifacts will be curated by the UMWA, which owns the NHL.

Colorado Preservation, Inc. Rehabilitates and Reconstructs Guard Tower and Water Tower at Granada Relocation Center (Amache) National Historic Landmark

With a 2011 NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites Program grant of \$291,025, Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI) has both rehabilitated the historic water tower and reconstructed a guard tower at the site of the Granada Relocation Center, commonly known as Amache. The unmistakable presence of these towers on the barren Colorado plains once stood as a stark reminder of the loss of freedom to more than 7,000 Japanese Americans incarcerated there at the height of World War II. Today, the towers are a tangible reminder of the events that occurred at Amache.



The reconstructed water and guard towers on the barren Colorado plains once stood as a stark reminder of the loss of freedom to more than 7,000 Japanese Americans incarcerated there at the height of World War II. Photo: Wattle & Daub Contractors

Amache operated from 1942 to 1945; the last of its buildings were sold or removed within two years after it closed. Although the buildings are long gone, still marking Amache's past are concrete slabs where barracks once stood, the street grid, and the camp cemetery. In 2006, Amache was designated as a National Historic Landmark. A year later, the NPS, in cooperation with the Town of Granada, Friends of Amache, and others, prepared an interpretive plan to guide the preservation of the site. The plan called for the reconstruction of a guard tower as critical for offering visitors the physical experience of incarceration. This plan, coupled with the recent

acquisition of portions of Amache’s original water tank, created an opportune time to bring both structures back to Amache.

CPI hired preservation professionals to carry out the project. Scheuber+Darden Architects guided and oversaw the construction process using plans and specifications previously completed with two Japanese American Confinements Sites grants awarded in 2010. Wattle & Daub Contractors of Fort Collins, Colorado, completed the restoration and reconstruction work.

An archeological team comprised of Richard Carillo, Bonnie Clark (Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Denver), and Abby Hopper monitored ground disturbance during construction. Finally, CPI fabricated and installed wayside exhibit panels for the water and guard towers.

The water tower and guard tower project has returned two landmark structures to Amache, whose growing visitor base includes former incarcerated and their families, school groups, and the general public.

Plaque Dedication Ceremonies held for Trujillo Homesteads National Historic Landmark

The National Historic Landmark dedication ceremony for Trujillo Homesteads was held on Saturday, June 14, 2014, as part of a weekend-long Trujillo family reunion. The Trujillos moved to Colorado’s San Luis Valley in 1865 and were among the area’s first permanent residents. The homesteads, near Hooper in Alamosa County, represent an important chapter of American history: the expansion of Hispano-Americans into what was then a newly acquired region of the American frontier.



The Pedro Trujillo ranch house, with the flowing well and stock tank to the right. Photo: Thomas H. Simmons, July 2011, NHL nomination.

Fred Bunch and Kathy Faz of Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve unveiled the plaque during the event, which included tours of the homesteads and the sharing of photos, memorabilia, and memories by Trujillo family members. Also at the dedication ceremony were Tom and Laurie Simmons of Front Range Research Associates, Inc., and Marilyn A. Martorano of RMC Consultants Inc., who prepared the nomination. The NHL, designated by former Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar on February 1, 2012, consists of two nineteenth-century Hispano ranching properties operated by two generations of the Trujillo family.

Bus Pull-Out and Signage Completed at Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark

The Colorado Chautauqua in Boulder, designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in February 2006, attracts more and more visitors every year. To address visitor safety and accommodate the growing number of vehicles, the Colorado Chautauqua received a National Park Service Challenge Cost Share grant of



Left: A new orientation sign near the front entrance to the Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark in Boulder helps visitors find their way around the 40-acre site.

Below: The bus and vehicle pull-out at Colorado Chautauqua in Boulder addresses the safety of the more than one-half million people who visit the National Historic Landmark and adjacent open space trailheads every year. Photos: NPS



\$10,000 to construct a new vehicle and bus pull-out at its main entrance.

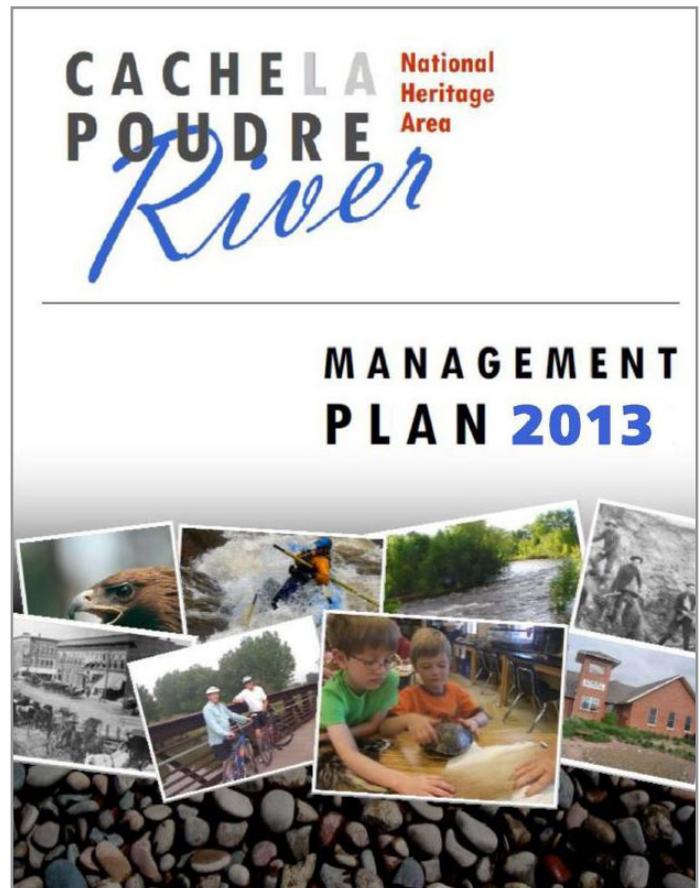
The NHL and its adjacent open space trailheads draw more than half a million visitors each year. In addition to the pull-out, the funding also allowed installation of an orientation sign near the front entrance to the Chautauqua. The sign helps visitors find their way around the 40-acre site, with its confusing mix of public and private buildings, one-way drives, alleys that dead end, and sight-obstructing vegetation. Visitors come to Chautauqua for mountain hikes, picnics in the park, meals at the Dining Hall, concerts and other performances at the Chautauqua Auditorium and Community House, or to stay in the NHL's historic cottages and lodges.

The City of Boulder's Open Space and Mountain Parks Department designed and paved the pull-out. ECOS Communications, Inc. of Boulder designed, built, and installed the sign, which complies with Chautauqua's Signage Master Plan, approved in 2009. The City of Boulder owns the Colorado Chautauqua NHL, while the Colorado Chautauqua Association leases the property and has served as its steward since 1901. Its mission is to preserve, perpetuate and improve the site and spirit of the historic Chautauqua through cultural, educational, social and recreational experiences.

Cache La Poudre National Heritage Area Management Plan Approved

On January 29, 2014, the Cache La Poudre River National Heritage Area received word from the Office of the Secretary of the Interior that its management plan had been accepted. With approval of the management plan, the Heritage Area became eligible for a yearly boost in federal funding to nearly \$300,000.

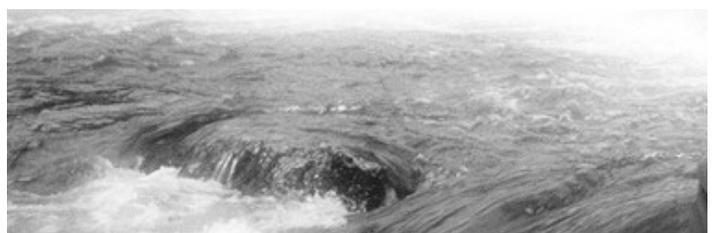
The Cache La Poudre River National Heritage Area, designated in 1996, extends across the river's 100-year flood plain and winds 44 miles across the foothills and plains of northern Colorado to the Poudre's confluence with the South Platte River east of Greeley, Colorado. The river, with headwaters in Rocky Mountain National Park, is said to have gotten its name after William H. Ashley's Rocky Mountain Fur Company hid a cache of gun powder and lead in the river's bank during a trapping expedition in 1825.



With approval of its management plan, the Cache La Poudre National Heritage Area becomes eligible (pending congressional appropriations) for a FY2015 boost in funding to as much as \$300,000. Photo: NPS

Over the years, the river has served as the lifeblood of the region, providing water for irrigation, drinking, and industry. So important was the river to settlement in frontier times that it played a central role in the development of the West's "prior appropriation" water law—first in time, first in right. Understanding and appreciating the importance of water in the West—through education, recreation, and preservation—is central to the Heritage Area's vision.

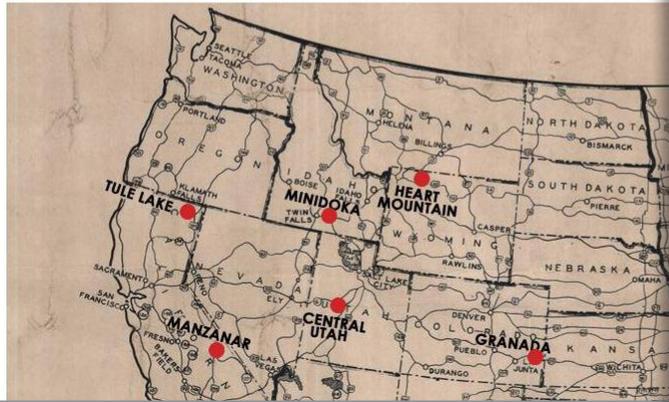
National Heritage Areas are designated by Congress as places where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape. Through their resources, Heritage Areas tell nationally important stories that celebrate our nation's diverse heritage.



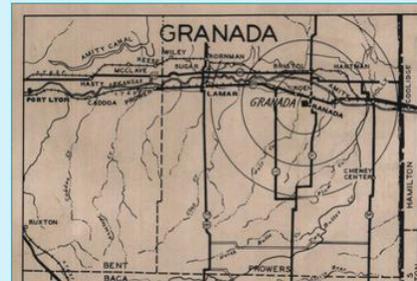
Drawings, Maps, and Artifacts of Japanese American Confinement Sites

The digital collection featured here includes three types of images relating to the War Relocation (WRA) Centers: 1) architectural drawings, 2) objects, and 3) engineering plans or maps made or related to the WRA Centers. These images are provided as a research resource of primary graphic documentation of the built environments of the WRA Centers for students, teachers, researchers, and the general public. To browse by WRA Center on the map, click on a [red dot](#).

Please send inquiry requests to njahs@njahs.org.



The National Japanese American Historical Society searchable data base integrates documents and artifacts from the ten War Relocation Authority sites where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II. One site is in Colorado: Granada (Amache). Photo courtesy: National Japanese American Historical Society



Granada Relocation Center (Amache), Prowers County, Colorado

The Granada Relocation Center (Amache), also known by its post office as "Amache", was located on the Colorado prairie, 140 miles east of Pueblo. According to the U.S. Army, its 10,500 acres extended into Kansas. The majority of the private land acquired was part of the X-Y ranch founded by Fred Harvey. Water stock was bought from Lamar Canal and Irrigation Company and the X-Y Irrigation Ditch Company. The center core was laid out according to the U.S. military standard plot plan, but the barracks were built on concrete slab foundations or with concrete perimeter foundations with brick floors. The barrack siding was fiberboard or asbestos instead of tar paper. Construction began on June 12, 1942 and the camp was operational by the end of August 1942. Its maximum population was 7,318. It closed on October 15, 1945.

See [Granada page](#) to view the collection (sample images shown on left).

With NPS Grant, National Japanese American Historical Society Completes Database

A searchable database completed by the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS) integrates documents and artifacts from the ten War Relocation Authority "Relocation Centers" and other incarceration sites of Japanese Americans during World War II. The project was funded by a 2009 NPS Japanese American Confinement Sites grant of \$18,568. The searchable database integrates confinement site plans, architectural drawings, works of art, and artifacts from the "Relocation Centers" and other incarceration sites, including Granada (Amache) in Colorado. NJAHS partnered with the University of San Francisco to design the website as an interpretive tool that links these resources together—making connections that bring a richness that the plans, drawings and objects cannot individually convey.

More than 230 artifacts, drawings, and plans are available to the public on the interactive website (www.njahs.org/confinementsites/). Approximately one-third of the drawings and plans in the NJAHS collection were donated by Jimi Yamaichi, a former internee who advocated for the preservation of the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Other maps and drawings were researched and scanned from the collections of the

National Archives and Records Administration. With technical support from the University of San Francisco Gleeson Library, more images can be indexed and loaded onto the database in the future.

Heritage Partnerships Program activities posted on NPS National Historic Landmark Website

The National Historic Landmarks Program website now includes a link to the annual program reports compiled by staff of the Intermountain Region's Heritage Partnerships Program (<http://www.nps.gov/nhl/contact/imro.htm>). IMR staff administer the National Historic Landmarks program in the eight-state Intermountain Region (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming). These eight states encompass approximately 250 Landmarks, all of which reflect the diverse history of the West. Among them are the Hoover Dam, United States Air Force Academy, Georgia O'Keeffe Home and Studio, the mining towns of Leadville and Butte-Anaconda, the Folsom Site, Mountain Meadows Massacre Site, Cherokee National



Capitol, Apollo Mission Control Center, and the Heart Mountain Relocation Center.

The Heritage Partnerships Program helps citizens, agencies, organizations, and communities identify, document, interpret, protect, and preserve National Historic Landmarks within the 8-state Intermountain Region. This includes assistance in the preparation of Landmark nominations, historical documentation, historical and archeological surveys, treatment plans for stabilization and repair, and planning and education.



The National Historic Landmark Program website includes a link to the annual reports that highlight accomplishments of the Heritage Partnerships Program staff in the eight-state Intermountain Region, which includes Colorado. Photo: NPS

Ongoing Projects

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

Project Partner: City and County of Denver, Friends of Red Rocks

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Morrison

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

HPP Role: Prepare the nomination, including historical research.



Mount Morrison CCC Camp, where the men who built the amphitheatre and park features lived. Photo: Deon Wolfenbarger, September 2013, NHL nomination.

2. Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Irrigation Projects, and Powerplants: Managing Water in the West, an expanded NPS Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary

Project Partner: Bureau of Reclamation

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

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

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

HPP Role: Prepare the history and site descriptions.



The Green Mountain Powerplant (bottom, center) sent power upriver to pump plants at Granby and Shadow Mountain reservoirs. Photo: Bureau of Reclamation

3. Camp Hale National Historic Landmark Nomination

Project Partner: U.S. Forest Service

HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper

Location: Leadville vicinity

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

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



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

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

Project Partner: Colorado Chautauqua Association

HPP Contact: Tom Keohan

Location: Boulder

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

HPP Role: Provide partial funding and technical assistance.



Dining hall at Chautauqua National Historic Landmark. Photo: Auerbach Photography for the Colorado Chautauqua Association

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

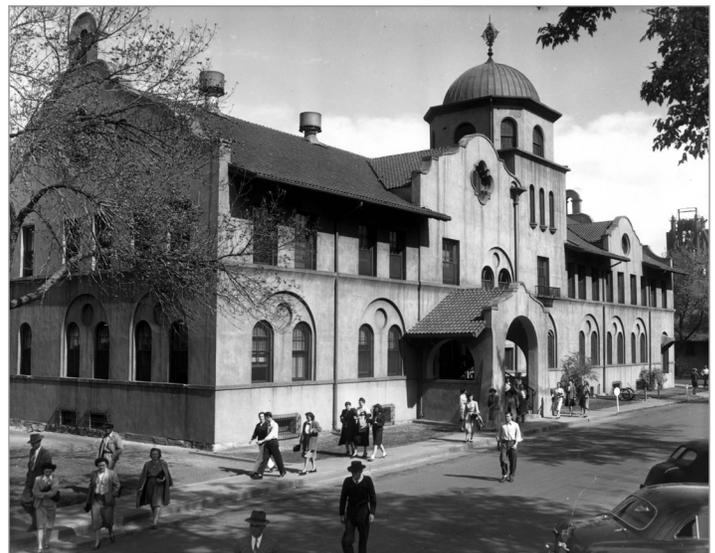
Project Partner: Bessemer Historical Society

HPP Contact: Shirl Kasper

Location: Pueblo

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

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



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

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

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

HPP Contact: Charles Haecker, Tom Keohan, Alex Hernandez

Location: Hooper vicinity

Project Goal: Stabilize the century-old log horse stable.

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



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

7. Granada Relocation Center (Amache) National Historic Landmark Barrack Reconstruction

Project Partner: Colorado Preservation, Inc.

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Prowers County

Project Goal: Reconstruct a historic barrack at Amache.

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



Historic photo overlooking the Granada Relocation Center (Amache). Photo: Colorado Preservation, Inc.

8. Site Interpretation at Granada Relocation Center (Amache) National Historic Landmark

Project Partner: Colorado Preservation, Inc.

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Prowers County

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

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



An interpretive sign has been installed at Granada (Amache) but the panel has yet to be finalized. Photo: Colorado Preservation Inc.



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

9. African American Soldiers in the U.S. Army in the American West, 1866-1891, Multiple Property Documentation

Project Partner: Organization of American Historians

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson, Charles Haecker

Location: Western United States, including Colorado

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

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



Air Force Academy Chapel. Photo: EpicV27, Wikimedia Commons

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

Project Partner: United States Air Force Academy

HPP Contact: Tom Keohan

Location: Colorado Springs

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

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



Trading Post overlook, stone retaining wall, and Red Rocks Amphitheatre (background), located in Red Rocks Park. Photo: Deon Wolfenbarger, October 2012, NHL nomination.

11. Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) of Red Rocks Park

Project Partner: American Society of Landscape Architects, Colorado Chapter

HPP Contact: Christy Dickinson

Location: Morrison

Project Goal: Complete a Short Form HALS for Red Rocks Park.

HPP Role: Provide partial funding and technical assistance.

12. Archeological Survey of Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site

Project Partner: Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site

HPP Contact: Charles Haecker

Location: Kiowa County

Project Goal: Complete a metal detection survey to determine whether additional evidence of the Indians' escape route exists.

HPP Role: Complete survey and provide technical assistance.



Metal detection survey along Sand Creek, Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site (above).



Artifacts discovered during the survey include a military spur, waist cinch buckle, and metal arrow point. Photos: NPS

13. Amache Laundry Building Relocation and Restoration, Mess Hall Planning, and Guard/Water Tower Security

Project Partner: Colorado Preservation Inc.

HPP Contact: Kara Miyagishima, Alex Hernandez

Location: Prowers County

Project Goal: Relocate a historic laundry building back to Amache, placing it upon an original concrete foundation, develop plans for a future reconstruction of a mess hall, and install lighting and security fencing for the guard and water towers.

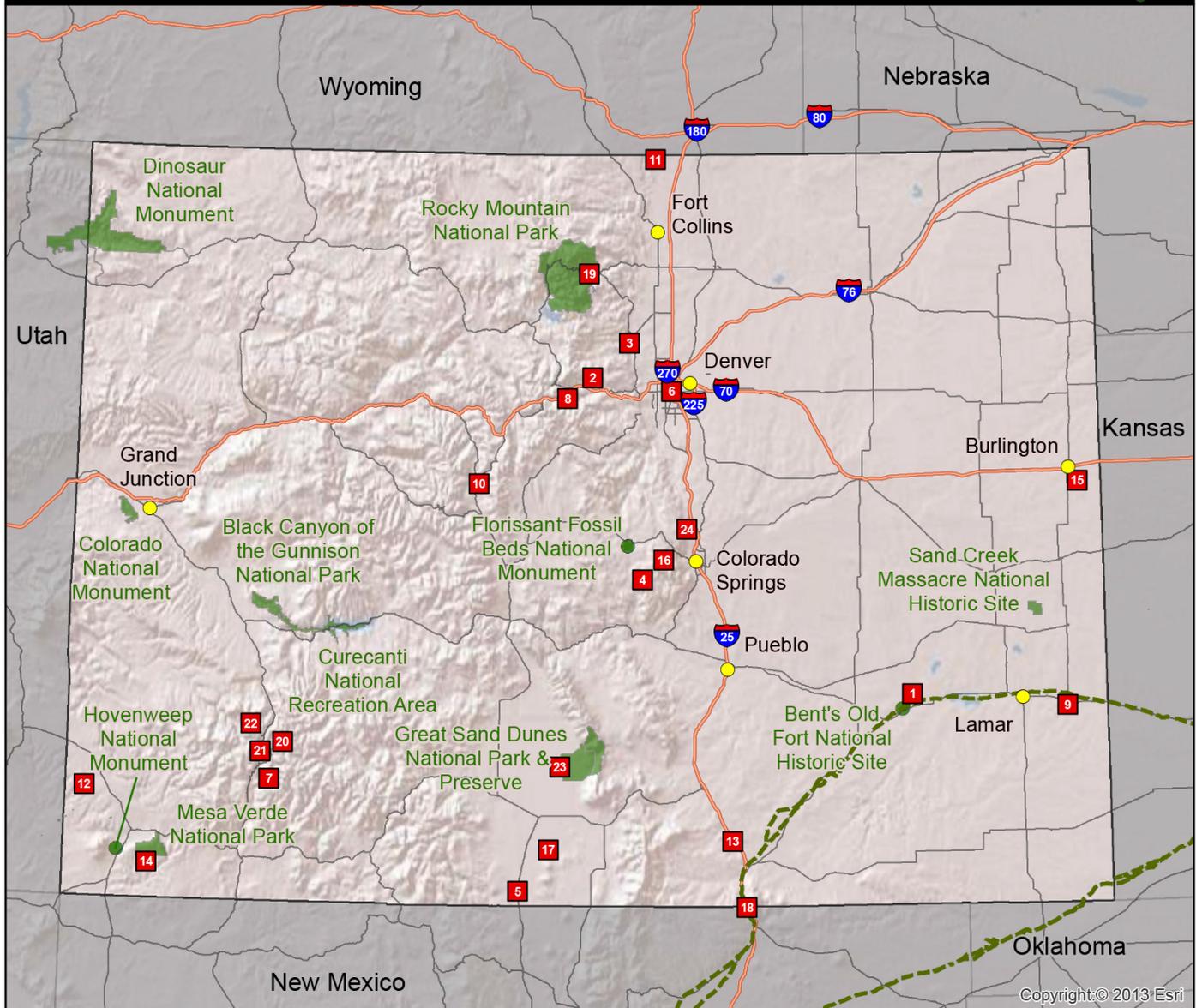
HPP Role: Award NPS funding through a Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant, monitor project, and provide assistance.



Granada (Amache) appears in a historic view from the center's water tower. Photo: Amache Preservation Society, McClellan Archive Collection

National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Intermountain Region Colorado

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



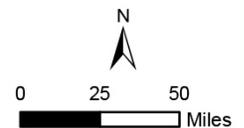
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Legend

- National Historic Landmarks
- National Park Unit

- Interstates
- Major Highways

- Santa Fe Trail
- Cities



Landmarks

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