

National Historic Landmark/District
National Park Service

Cover:

Founded in 1868, the Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia was among the earliest schools in the United States established to provide vocational and technical education for African Americans.

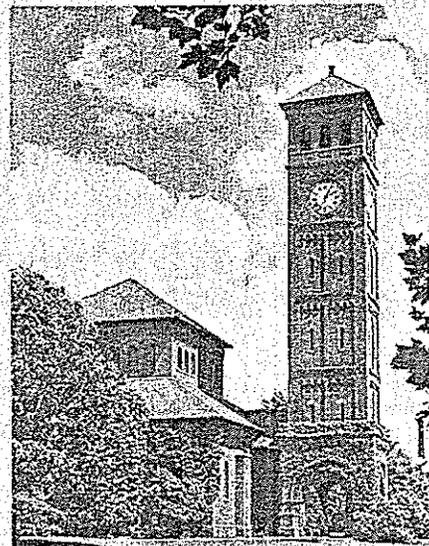
Photo courtesy Hampton Institute.

National Historic Landmarks

Illustrating the Heritage
of the United States



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Cultural Resources



National Historic Landmarks make tangible the American experience. They are places where significant historical events occurred, where prominent Americans worked or lived, that represent those ideas that shaped the nation, that provide important information about our past, or that are outstanding examples of design or construction.



William Tipton's Store-post office-stable was once a focal point in the town of Tipton, New Mexico, a junction on the Santa Fe Trail where wagon trains organized before entering Indian Territory.

Photo courtesy New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office.

National Historic Landmarks guide us in comprehending important trends and patterns in American history. They form the common bonds that tie together the many groups that settled the country and provide anchors of stability in a fast-changing world, ensuring that the nation's heritage will be accessible to generations yet unborn.

While many historic places are important locally or on a state or regional level, a few have meaning for most Americans. Places that "possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States" are designated National Historic Landmarks. They illuminate our rich and complex national story that spans more than 10,000 years, from the arrival of the ancient hunters who crossed into Alaska from Asia to the exploration of outer space. The story is there to be told in Presidential homes, on stretches of arctic tundra, in our rich seafaring and maritime heritage, on battlefields, at pueblo ruins and earthen mounds, in the nation's industrial facilities, in historic towns and communities, and in our masterpieces of architecture and engineering.

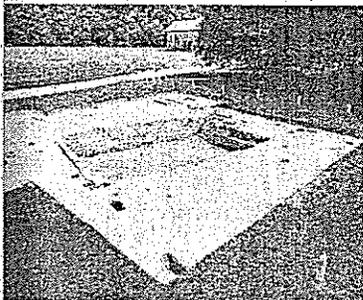
In 1935, the U.S. Congress charged the Department of the Interior with the responsibility for designating nationally significant historic sites, buildings, and objects and promoting their preservation for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. The National Historic Landmarks program was established to identify and protect places possessing exceptional value in illustrating the nation's heritage. Only 3% of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are designated as National Historic Landmarks. Their preservation is an irreplaceable legacy to us and future generations.

Through the combined efforts of the National Historic Landmarks Survey and the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, the National Park Service administers the National Historic Landmarks program for the Secretary of the Interior. It is a cooperative endeavor of government agencies, professionals, and independent organizations sharing knowledge with the Service and working jointly to identify and preserve National Historic Landmarks.

National Historic Landmarks Survey

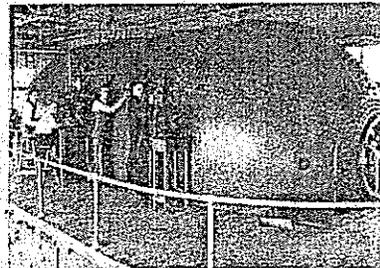
How Are National Historic Landmarks Designated?

National Historic Landmarks may be designated through broad organized initiatives called theme studies, which examine related places linked by a single subject or theme, or they may be identified individually. The National Park Service often conducts National Historic Landmark studies in partnership with federal, state, tribal, or local preservation officials; the academic community; independent scholars; and others knowledgeable about a particular subject. The National Park Service's National Historic Landmarks Survey staff prepares nominations, advises others on their preparation, and evaluates potential National Historic Landmark nominees for their ability to meet specific criteria. The National Park System Advisory Board considers completed nominations at meetings that are open to the public. Based upon the recommendations of the Board, the Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks.



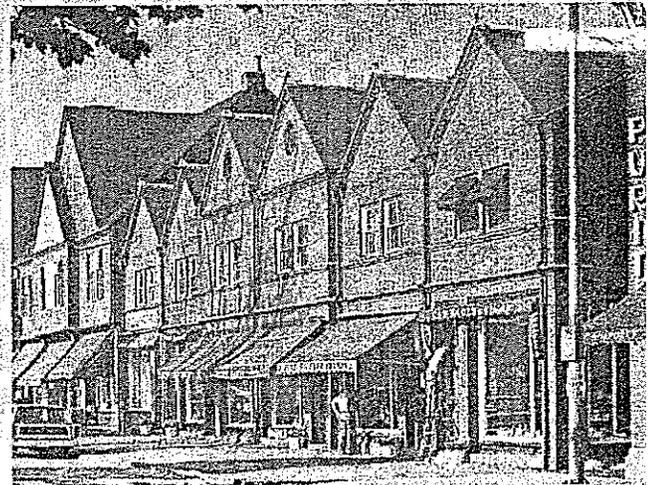
Archaeological investigation at the Tolle-Tabbs House site in St. Mary's City Historic District, Maryland provided important information about the lives of Americans during the colonial period.

Photo courtesy St. Mary's City Commission.



The Variable Density Tunnel at the Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia was vital in testing theories formulated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which later became the National Air and Space Administration.

Photo courtesy NASA.



From exquisite summer homes to this modest commercial block, the Bellevue Avenue Historic District in Newport, Rhode Island includes designs by some of America's most prominent architects of the 19th century.

Photo courtesy HABS, NPS.

What Does National Historic Landmark Designation Mean?

- National Historic Landmark designation recognizes properties that are important to the entire nation.
- National Historic Landmarks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Owners of National Historic Landmarks are free to manage their property as they choose, provided no federal license, permit, or funding is involved.
- Federal agencies whose projects affect a National Historic Landmark must give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property.
- Owners of National Historic Landmarks may be able to obtain federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.
- A bronze plaque bearing the name of the National Historic Landmark and attesting to its national significance is presented to the owner upon request.

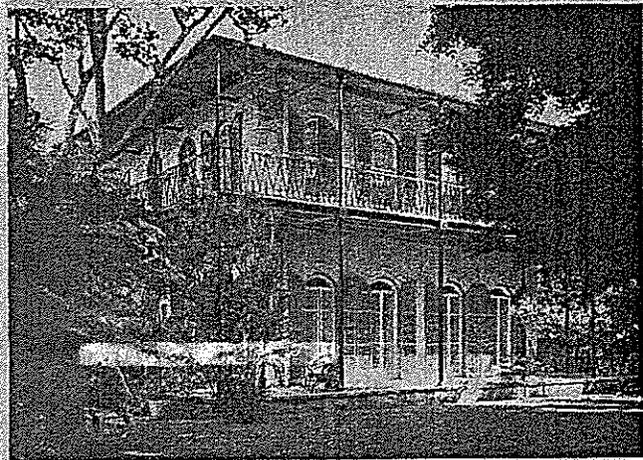


The stately General Motors Building in Detroit, Michigan embodies the spirit of a company that profoundly affected the American way of life.

Photo courtesy American Association for State and Local History.

From 1931 until 1940, the Spanish-style Ernest Hemingway House in Key West, Florida was the home and workplace of Pulitzer- and Nobel Prize-winning author.

Photo courtesy HABS, NPS.



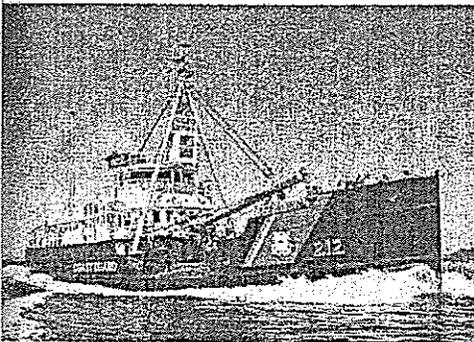
Most National Historic Landmarks are owned by private individuals or groups. Others are owned by local, state, tribal, or federal government agencies, or have mixed public-private ownership. Owners and public officials are given an opportunity to comment on National Historic Landmark nominations, and private owners of potential National Historic Landmarks are given the opportunity to concur in or object to their designation. National Historic Landmark designation offers advantages to owners who wish to preserve their properties. It aids decision making by government agencies, private organizations, and individuals because it is the primary federal means of assessing the national significance of historic properties. Information on National Historic Landmark designation is used for planning, public education, and interpretation.

National Historic Landmarks Assistance

What is the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative?

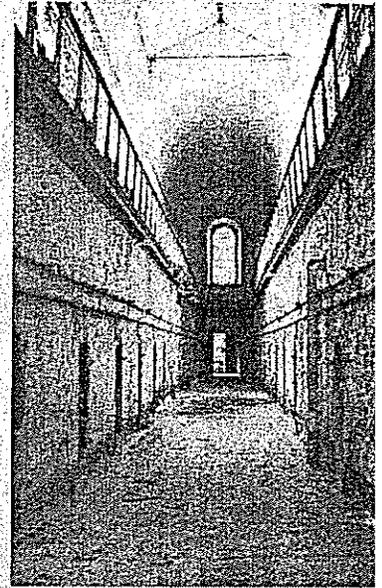
Once designated, the National Park Service commits to assist in the preservation of these irreplaceable properties through the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative. The Assistance Initiative promotes the preservation of National Historic Landmarks through technical assistance to their stewards—owners, managers, and friends groups—and education of the general public about the importance of National Historic Landmarks.

The National Park Service works with partners such as other federal agencies, state governments, Indian tribes, local governments, colleges and universities, private organizations and individuals, and nonprofit organizations such as the National Park Foundation, the National Parks and Conservation Association, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to educate and assist the public in preserving its historic heritage.



The FIR in Seattle, Washington, is the only intact example of a classic Lighthouse Tender. NPS worked with owners of maritime resources in Puget Sound to develop preservation strategies.

Photo courtesy NPS.



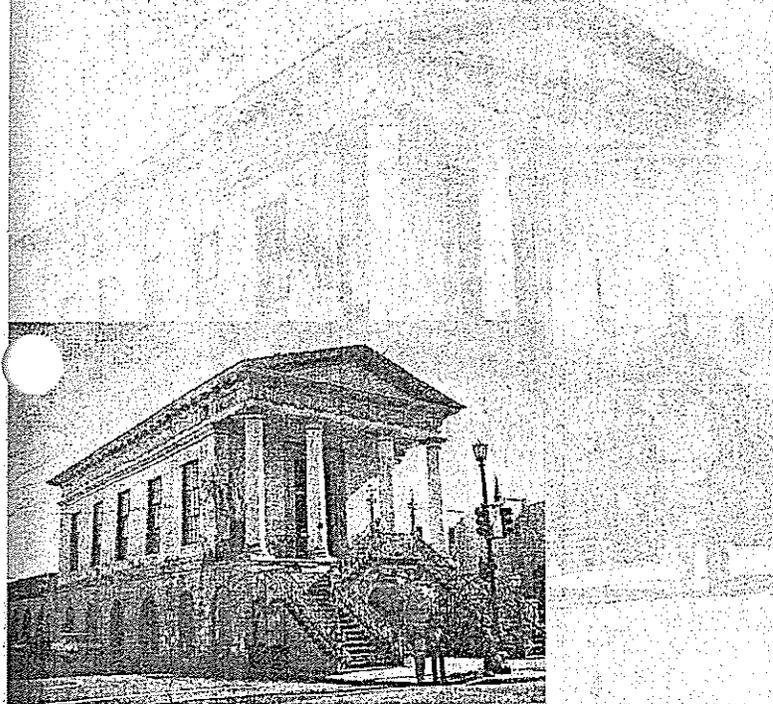
The Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was built in the 1820s as a model prison to promote reform, rather than punishment. NPS worked with local groups and the city to interpret the property and pursue its preservation.

Photo courtesy Bill Bolger, NPS.

Its mission is to:

- Ensure the long-term preservation of National Historic Landmarks.
- Provide technical support and assistance to owners, managers, and friends groups of National Historic Landmarks.
- Build partnerships between the National Park Service and other federal agencies; state, tribal, and local governments; nonprofit organizations; and individuals to enhance the protection of these unique places.
- Educate the public about National Historic Landmarks to build support for their protection and that of the nation's heritage.
- Teach the stories inherent in these important resources.

National Historic Landmarks possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States.



Constructed in 1841, the Market Hall and Sheds in Charleston, South Carolina, represent one of a small number of 19th century market complexes extant in the United States. NPS provided a condition assessment report used by the city in its restoration of this property.

Photo courtesy Lee Nelson, NPS.

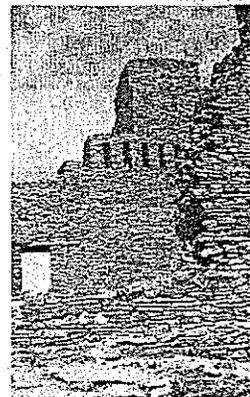
What Are Endangered Landmarks?

Unfortunately, at any moment, some 1.6% of designated National Historic Landmarks are at risk for destruction or loss. Some owners cannot afford to maintain their Landmarks. Others choose not to. The federal government has no power to make owners maintain their property, even if it is important to the heritage of all of us. Deterioration is the major threat to National Historic Landmarks. Other threats include demolition, natural disasters, commercial and residential development pressure, inappropriate alterations, and vandalism. Threats such as these destroy the historic character of National Historic Landmarks and their ability to commemorate and tell important stories.

The National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative continually monitors the condition of National Historic Landmarks and sends a periodic report to Congress and others who are interested in the future of these properties. Legislators and officials use the report in planning for the protection of National Historic Landmarks. Owners use the report in seeking funding for repairs and in developing coalitions to protect their properties. If you are interested in receiving a copy of the report, contact the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative at the addresses listed below.

The ruins of the mission church at Quarai, Torrance County, New Mexico, are tangible evidence of the efforts of Spanish colonial officials to acculturate the Pueblo peoples of New Mexico during the 17th century. NPS stabilized the church ruins and interprets the site as part of the Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument.

Photo courtesy NPS.



How Can You Help?

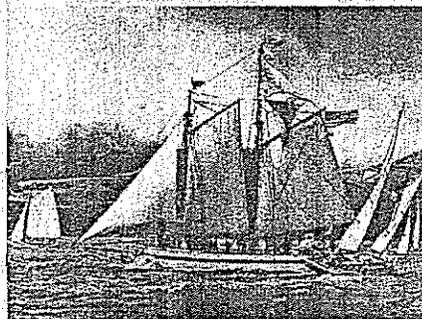
Nothing can replace the experience of being in the actual historic settings where our national history was shaped. No replica can achieve the genuine connection historic places give us with our collective past. National Historic Landmarks are the authentic places where we can experience our history first hand. You help preserve National Historic Landmarks when you:

- Visit National Historic Landmarks open to the public that are located across the nation and discover the stories of these places.
- Become familiar with historic preservation issues and techniques.
- Teach young people the value of preserving historic resources as a tangible way to understand the history of the United States. Ask your local schools to do the same.
- Encourage your elected officials to support legislation that protects all significant historic properties, but especially National Historic Landmarks.
- Attend local planning meetings to ensure that decision makers acknowledge and protect National Historic Landmarks as important historic places and tourist sites.
- Join your local, statewide, and national historic preservation organizations, and become involved in the founding of a National Historic Landmarks "friends" group.
- Volunteer at National Historic Landmarks.
- Support historic preservation initiatives through newspaper editorials and at community meetings.

■ Give to the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Fund and the National Historic Landmarks Survey Fund. Administered by the nonprofit National Park Foundation, these funds enable necessary work to be undertaken on endangered National Historic Landmarks and public education initiatives. Your donation to the National Park Foundation, on behalf of all National Historic Landmarks or those of your choice, will aid the National Park Service in preserving these valuable resources.

Donations may be made to:

National Historic Landmarks Assistance Fund
and the National Historic Landmarks Survey Fund
National Park Foundation, Suite 1102
1101 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036



The scow Schooner ALMA moored in San Francisco, California is exceptionally well-preserved, and the last remaining floating vessel of her type.

Photo courtesy National Maritime Museum.

National Historic Landmarks Program Contacts

To find out more about the National Historic Landmarks program, visit the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Web Sites or contact one of the offices listed here.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov>
(for NPS Cultural Resources)

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/>
(for National Historic Landmarks Program)

The Brandywine Battlefield, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, was the site of General Howe's defeat of Washington's troops in 1777. NPS assisted with the protection of this battlefield through an American Battlefield Protection Program grant for educational programs and through planning assistance.

Photo courtesy NPS.



Alaska Support Office
National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 257-2658
AK

Columbia Cascades Support Office
National Park Service
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060
(206) 220-4133
ID, WA, OR

Intermountain Support Office - Denver
National Park Service
P. O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
(303) 969-2842
MT, WY, CO, UT

Intermountain Support Office - Santa Fe
National Park Service
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 988-6788
AZ, NM, TX, OK

Midwest Support Office
National Park Service
1079 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102
(402) 221-3428
AR, IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO,
NE, OH, SD, ND, WI

Pacific Great Basin Support Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1397
(415) 427-1398
CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, Guam,
Commonwealth of Northern Marian
Islands, Federated States of
Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall
Islands, Republic of Palau

Philadelphia Support Office
National Park Service
Second and Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 597-1578
CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH,
NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, VA, WV

Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-3171
AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC,
PR, SC, TN, VI

**National Historic Landmarks Survey/
National Register, History & Education**
National Center for Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W., Suite NC400
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 343-8174

**National Historic Landmarks
Assistance Initiative**
Heritage Preservation Services
National Center for Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W., Suite NC350
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 343-9591

This material is partially based upon work conducted under a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

[Code of Federal Regulations]
[Title 36, Volume 1]
[Revised as of July 1, 2004]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 36CFR65.4]

[Page 345-347]

TITLE 36--PARKS, FORESTS, AND PUBLIC PROPERTY .

CHAPTER I--NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PART 65 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM--Table of Contents

Sec. 65.4 National Historic Landmark criteria.

The criteria applied to evaluate properties for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks or possible determination of eligibility for National Historic Landmark designation are listed below. These criteria shall be used by NPS in the preparation, review and evaluation of National Historic Landmark studies. They shall be used by the Advisory Board in reviewing National Historic Landmark studies and preparing recommendations to the Secretary. Properties shall be designated National Historic Landmarks only if they are nationally significant. Although assessments of national significance should reflect both public perceptions and professional judgments, the evaluations of properties being considered for landmark designation are

[[Page 346]]

undertaken by professionals, including historians, architectural historians, archeologists and anthropologists familiar with the broad range of the nation's resources and historical themes. The criteria applied by these specialists to potential landmarks do not define significance nor set a rigid standard for quality. Rather, the criteria establish the qualitative framework in which a comparative professional analysis of national significance can occur. The final decision on whether a property possesses national significance is made by the Secretary on the basis of documentation including the comments and recommendations of the public who participate in the designation process.

(a) Specific Criteria of National Significance: The quality of national significance is ascribed to districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

(1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

(2) That are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States; or

(3) That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or

(4) That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction, or that represent a

significant, distinctive and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(5) That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

(6) That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

(b) Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not eligible for designation. Such properties, however, will qualify if they fall within the following categories:

(1) A religious property deriving its primary national significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(2) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is nationally significant primarily for its architectural merit, or for association with persons or events of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

(3) A site of a building or structure no longer standing but the person or event associated with it is of transcendent importance in the nation's history and the association consequential; or

(4) A birthplace, grave or burial if it is of a historical figure of transcendent national significance and no other appropriate site, building or structure directly associated with the productive life of that person exists; or

(5) A cemetery that derives its primary national significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, or from an exceptionally distinctive design or from an exceptionally significant event; or

(6) A reconstructed building or ensemble of buildings of extraordinary national significance when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when

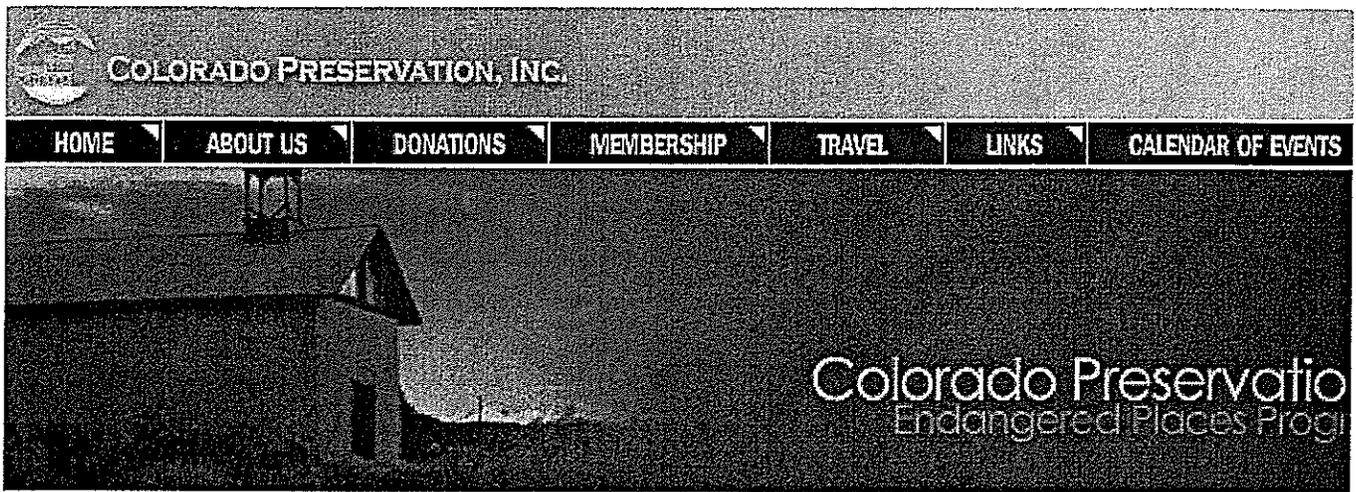
[[Page 347]]

no other buildings or structures with the same association have survived; or

(7) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own national historical significance; or

(8) A property achieving national significance within the past 50 years if it is of extraordinary national importance.

Colorado's Most Endangered Places List
Colorado Preservation Inc.



333 W. Colfax Avenue, Suite 300 | Denver, CO 80204 | 303.893.4260 fax

Dana Crawford Awards

Endangered Places Program

Site Listings

Nomination Form

Our Sponsors

Saving Places Conference

Colorado Preservationist

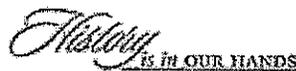
On The Road

Project Updates

Public Policy

In The News

Contact Us



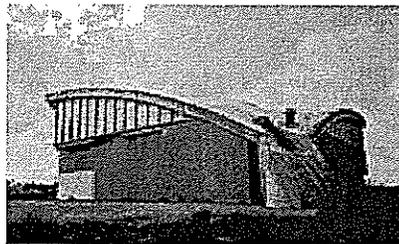
Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s Endangered Places Program provides technical assistance to org individuals working to save structures, sites, and landscapes important to Colorado's heritage. Th publishes Colorado's Most Endangered Places List.

Now in its seventh year, the purpose of the annual Colorado's Most Endangered Places List is to and assistance for endangered historic places. Of the fifty places named to the list since its incep five have experienced forward progress in the form of rehabilitation, stabilization, protection, pres and/or assessment. Of the other fifteen, thirteen remain critical and two have been lost.

[Purchase Notecards of Endangered Places](#)

[Donate to our Silent Auction \(doc\)](#)

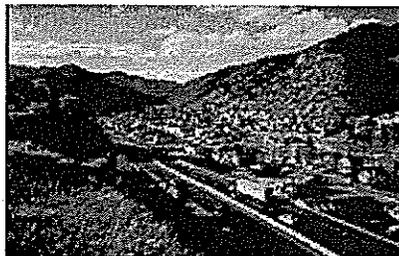
COLORADO'S MOST ENDANGERED PLACES LIST 2005



Hangar 61
Denver County

Date of Construction: 1959
Status: Alert
Context: Transportation

CBS4's Report: [Hangar 61](#)

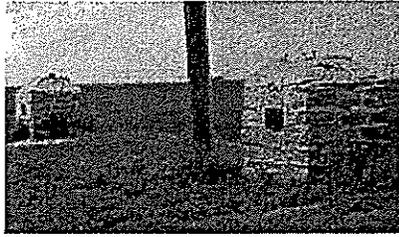


Historic Communities in the I-70 / Clear Creek Ex
Clear Creek County

Date of Construction: 19th and 20th centuries
Status: Alert
Context: Community

CBS4's Report: [Historic Communities in the I-70](#)

Pillars of P.O.W. Camp 202
Weld County



Date of Construction: 1940s
Status: Alert
Context: Community
CBS4's Report: [Pillars of P.O.W. Camp 202](#)



Soldiers & Sailors Home
Rio Grande County

Date of Construction: 1889
Status: Alert
Context: Community
CBS4's Report: [Soldiers & Sailors Home](#)



Union Pacific Pumphouse
Cheyenne County

Date of Construction: 1870s
Status: Alert
Context: Transportation
CBS4's Report: [Union Pacific Pumphouse](#)

a proud member of
community
shares 



TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA

COLORADO'S MOST ENDANGERED PLACES LIST

is determined annually by statewide committees overseen by Colorado Preservation, Inc. The purpose of the list is to raise awareness about Colorado's threatened historic, archaeological, and cultural resources, which include buildings, structures, districts, cultural landscapes, and archaeological sites. Threats to these resources include neglect, abandonment, urban sprawl, inappropriate zoning, lack of market, changing environment, relocation, and/or natural weathering. Nominations can be made by members of Colorado Preservation, Inc. and the general public. Sites chosen for COLORADO'S MOST ENDANGERED PLACES LIST receive Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s assistance to help save them.

Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s Endangered Places Program, recipient of The Stephen H. Hart Award, is an official Save America's Treasures Project, and is funded in part by a grant from the State Historical Fund, a program of the Colorado Historical Society.

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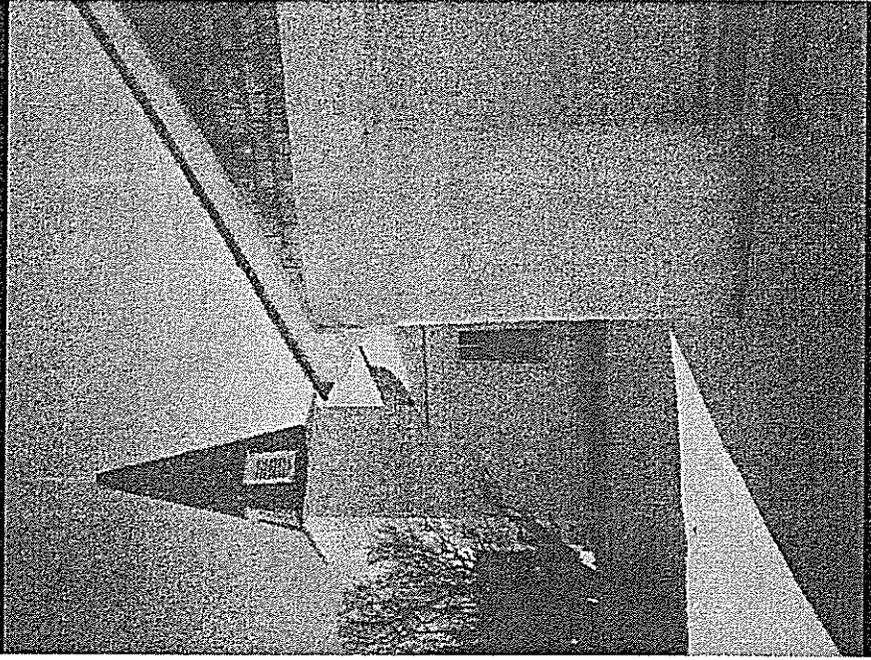
333 West Colfax Avenue, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202
www.coloradopreservation.org



COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC.

COLORADO'S MOST
ENDANGERED
PLACES LIST
2006

NOMINATION FORM



Submission Deadline:
AUGUST 1, 2005

Please complete the information below. Attach additional sheets, if necessary. Include photos, letters of support, historic register nominations, if applicable, and a map to the site. **No materials submitted with this application will be returned.** Submission of this application grants Colorado Preservation, Inc. permission to include these materials in any brochures/promotional materials that are prepared for or by Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Name and address of the property:

County:

Mayor and/or County Commissioners:

Public or Private ownership:

Name and address of property owner:

- Designations: National Historic Landmark
 National Register of Historic Places
 State Register of Historic Properties
 Local Landmark

Nature of threat:

Provide the name, address, phone number and e-mail address of the group(s) and/or individual(s) submitting the nomination. *(This information remains confidential.)*

1. What is the historical significance of the property?

2. Describe the property and surrounding area. Include any adjacent landmarks: *(Enclose a map and at least 2 photos.)*

3. Describe how the site is known at a local, regional, or statewide level:

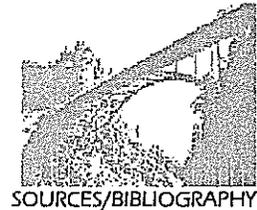
4. What is the community commitment for saving the site? What groups or individuals are involved? Is there a future vision for this site?

5. Why is this place endangered and why should it be saved?

6. Provide the name, title and phone number of others supporting this nomination:

7. Any additional comments you would like to make to support this nomination:

8. How did you hear about our list?



APPENDIX D SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

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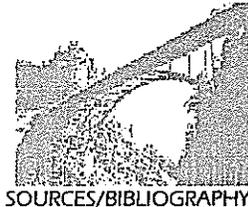
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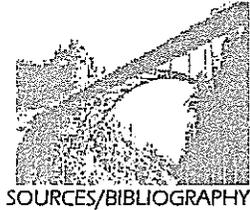
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