NAME
HISTORIC
Dutchtown
AND/OR COMMON
Dutchtown Site

LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
Ditch Road
CITY, TOWN
Grand Lake
STATE
Colorado

CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
DUTCHTOWN—SITE
OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC
STATUS
UNOCCUPIED
PRESENT USE
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCIAL
EDUCATIONAL
ENTERTAINMENT
GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL
MILITARY
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
REligious
SCIENTIFIC
TRANSPORTATION
OTHER:

AGENCY
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable)
National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region
STREET & NUMBER
655 Parfet
CITY, TOWN
Denver
STATE
Colorado

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Subject site within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, created from the public lands by Act of Congress of January 26, 1915; region including Dutchtown Site added to Rocky Mountain National Park by Act of Congress of June 21, 1920.

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
None
DATE
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN
STATE
The Dutchtown Site lies just below timberline in a spectacular valley of the Never Summer Range, flanked by Lead Mountain on the northwest and Mount Cirrus on the southwest.

No trace is found in the Tract Books of the Bureau of Land Management of the village of Dutchtown. Accordingly, it seems clear that the village was never formally entered and platted.

An examination of the site reveals 4 decaying cabin ruins. The ruins of cabin #1 (see sketch map) stand about 4' high. This cabin, approximately 12' x 16', is constructed of square notched logs which protrude from the corners. A rubblestone chimney, long since fallen, stood in the northwest corner. Cabin #2, approximately 9' x 10', is constructed of saddle notched logs. This cabin stands about 2' high. Cabin #3, about 2' high, is approximately 15' x 18'. This cabin, of saddle notched logs, contains the ruins of a rubblestone chimney which stood in the northwest wall. Cabin #4, approximately 12' x 15', stands about 2' high. This cabin of saddle notched logs had a rubblestone chimney in the west wall.
The Dutchtown Site, located at timberline on the east slope of the Never Summer Range, is now marked only by crumbling cabin ruins. Settled by outcasts from Lulu City, the site was inhabited for no more than 5 years, was deserted when the prospectors gave up their search for valuable ores. Dutchtown is representative of numerous tiny settlements of the gold rush period, wrapped in isolation and seldom remarked by journalists in their lifetime or historians in their demise.

Since the hamlet was settled by miners who simply squatted briefly on the public domain, one searches the official record in vain for reference to Dutchtown. The story of the settlement is effectively summarized by a letter written in 1940 by an oldtimer, Cloyd Redburn, who was acquainted with a man who had been in Dutchtown in its heyday:

"There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to the actual dates of the life of this little settlement, but 1879 to 1884 will take in the beginning and the end of this town.

"Of course Lulu City was really established before Dutch Town, and Dutch Town was eventually to become a suburb of Lulu City.

"It seems that even in those early days, the different nationalities were prejudiced against the others. The Dutch, Irish, and the Swedes.

"When Lulu City started each of these picked out their section of the City.

"There were eight Dutchmen lived in one corner of the City. One day they went to Grand Lake and returned in the night sometime pretty well under the influence of liquor and proceeded to eliminate some of the other races of Lulu City."
"Thereafter if the population of Dutchtown had any business anywhere outside their little village they either had to go to Grand Lake or the little town of Gaskill, located at the mouth of Bowen Gulch, that was going strong at the same time.

"While nobody ever hit any ore that made them any money the settlement at Dutchtown stuck some six months to a year longer than at Iulu City, and Mr. Hitchins stayed with his claim about twenty years longer."
"With the result that they were completely and soundly beaten, their houses wrecked and some of them had to have medical aid.

"Some of the more peaceful citizens of Lulu City were pretty badly damaged including one woman who came out of the fracas with a broken arm, one man with several broken ribs, and one fellow lost an eye.

"Lulu's father, who by popular consent had always been the mayor of Lulu City demanded that they all be run out of town, and that no more Dutchmen be allowed to build or live within the limits of Lulu City.

"As soon as the Dutchmen were able to be around again they were called together and told what the score was, and they believed it.

"Consequently with many misgivings they left Lulu City and started up the Gulch where Mr. Hitchins had a claim, and a Cabin.

"About two miles above Mr. Hitchins claim they decided on a site and camped and immediately started to build.

"During the next two months they had plenty of trouble.

"Some of the men at Lulu City were holding a grudge, and several times the Dutchmen were fired on from the hills surrounding their little village. One man being hit in the leg by a bullet.

"They even went so far as to start a rock slide above the village hoping that it would wipe out the village and the men in it.

"But the Dutchmen stuck and a natural barrier sprang up between them.

"There is a small ridge between the Colorado Valley and Hitchins Gulch and this was declared as the deadling, and it wasn't considered safe for either side to venture across this ridge.
**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Cloyd Redburn Letter, Library, Rocky Mountain National Park

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

A circle with center A and radius 456.05246 ft.

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**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

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**FORM PREPARED BY**

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<tr>
<th>NAME / TITLE</th>
<th>D. Ferrel Atkins, Ranger-Naturalist</th>
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<td>TELEPHONE</td>
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**CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION**

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

- [ ] YES
- [ ] NO
- [ ] NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ___ National ___ State ___ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

DATE: JAN 30 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
CLASSIFIED STRUCTURE FIELD INVENTORY REPORT

(Attach 4" x 5" Black and White Photograph)

REGION RMR _______ PARK/AREA NAME Romo _______ PARK NUMBER 1520

STRUCTURE NAME Dutchtown (site) _______ STRUCTURE NUMBER HS-994

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE Rocky Mountain National Park _______ PARK LOCATION CODE PG

NATIONAL REGISTER _______ DATE: / / MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: (A) (B) (C) (D)

NPS LEGAL INTEREST _______ Fee _______ MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT: NO

Check all of the following categories for which NPS has treatment responsibility:

Stabilization() Cyclic Maintenance() Routine Maintenance() Approved Ultimate Treatment()

(ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION USE ONLY)

APPROVED ULTIMATE TREATMENT OR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, CULTURAL COMPONENT DESIGNATION:

Preservation (PP) Restoration (RR) Reconstruction (CC)
Adaptive Preservation (AP) Adaptive Restoration (AR) Adaptive Reconstruction (AC)
Neglect (NG) Remove (RM) No Approved Treatment (NO)

Approval Document _____________________ ( ) Document Date: / /

Estimated Treatment Costs

Stabilization: $________ Date: / /
Approved Treatment: $________ Date: / /

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Date of Construction: / / Date of Alterations: / /
Architect/Designer: _____________ Historical Theme(s): mining
History of Structure:

SEE BACK

Evaluation of Structure: Historic Theme Contributing X Non-Contributing ___
National Register Criteria: A X B C D (Include integrity statement)
Together with the Lulu "City site, the site of Dutchtown contains the only
remains of an early mining camp in Rocky Mountain National Park.

Bibliography: Ferial Atkins - National Register Nomination-Dutchtown and Lulu
City. Susan B. Baldwin - Historic Resource Study - Dutchtown and Lulu City.

Representation in Other Surveys: LCS. Lance Olivier, 6/30/1976

If structure has been removed, how? N/A Date: / /

Report prepared by: Carl and Karen McWilliams Date: 8/20/1985
The physical remains at Dutchtown consist of four recognizable cabin ruins. After a promising silver strike in the region in 1879, prospectors and entrepreneurs quickly entered the region with hopes to either strike it rich themselves or to profit by providing many of the supplies and services that the miners would require. In 1880, the Middle Park and Grand River Land Improvement Company was formed to create the town of Lulu City. The exact dates of Dutchtown's existence are not known, and the only known source regarding its history is a letter written by lifetime Grand Lake resident Floyd Redburn to Raymond Gregg of the National Park Service on June 8, 1940. Redburn had been told of the area's history by an old-timer who had been in Dutchtown at the time of the strike. According to the letter, Dutchtown grew out of racial differences in Lulu City. These differences climaxed one evening when several of the Dutchmen returned from an evening of drinking and badly beat some of the town's residents causing a major ruckus. Angry residents demanded that the perpetrators be run out of town and no more Dutchmen be allowed in Lulu City. Consequently, the offending Dutchmen established their own camp a few miles west of Lulu City. The area where Dutchtown is located became part of Rocky Mountain National Park in 1949, when it was purchased from the estate of Hugh S. Harrison.
Dutchtown (#2)
Looking west from largest remaining Dutchtown cabin to Continental Divide