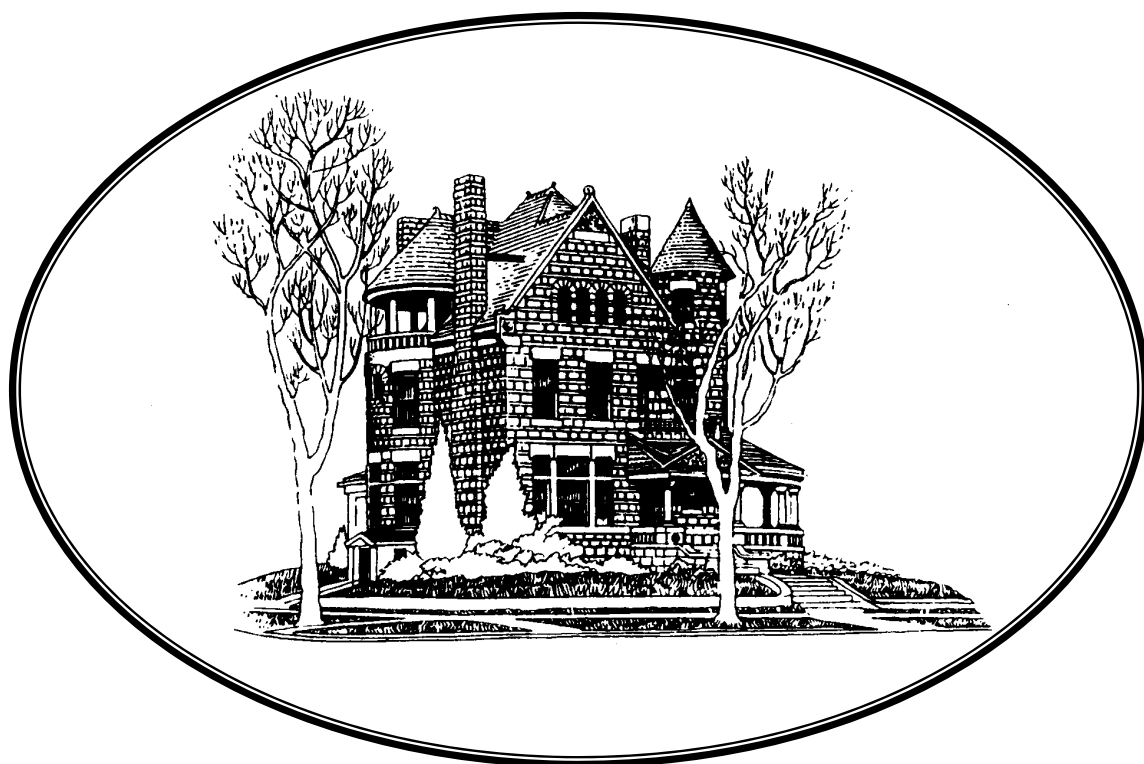


TOURIST LODGINGS

IN THE

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES



Includes Colorado properties listed
in the
National Register of Historic Places
and the
State Register of Historic Properties



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New Address Effective April 2010

**1560 Broadway, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202**

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a program of the Colorado Historical Society. Founded in 1879, the Colorado Historical Society brings the unique character of Colorado's past to more than a million people each year through historical museums and highway markers, exhibitions, manuscript and photograph collections, popular and scholarly publications, historical and archaeological preservation services, and educational programs for children and adults. The Society collects, preserves, and interprets the history of Colorado for present and future generations. A nonprofit agency with its own membership, the Society is also a state institution located within Colorado's Department of Higher Education

The Colorado Historical Society operates twelve historic sites and museums at ten locations around the state, including the Colorado History Museum in Denver. Each has its own regional character and thematic focus—from the days of the fur trade along the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers to early Hispanic life and settlement in southern Colorado, the Ute Indians of the Western Slope, the Clear Creek gold rush, the Leadville silver boom, and the growth of Denver.

The Society's collections—protected, conserved, and held in trust for all of Colorado's people—contain more than 125,000 artifacts and eight million historical documents, including books, maps, photographs, diaries, and newspapers. From these historical treasures and tools of knowledge, we prepare exhibitions, publications, and educational programs—and we offer a full range of services for researchers through the Society's Stephen H. Hart Library. Historians, archaeologists, and preservationists of all kinds may also explore the vast database of Colorado's visible past—and link to other preservation resources—through the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Whether for business or pleasure, many of the Society's statewide facilities offer excellent, history-rich settings for special events.

The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior and for the Colorado Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Society

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service; Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This activity was also partially funded by the State Historical Fund, a program of the Colorado Historical Society.

Updated Through April 23, 2008

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Colorado Historical Society

1300 Broadway

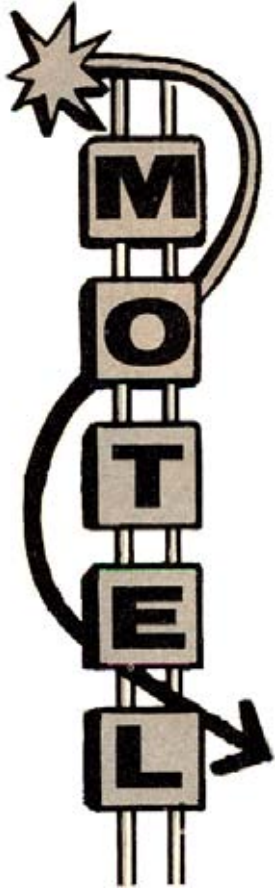
Denver CO 80203

www.coloradohistory-oahp.org

A Preservation Program of the



COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



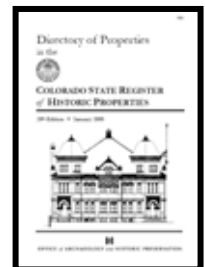
Visiting historic sites adds to our enjoyment of touring. This heritage tourism experience may be enhanced by staying in historic lodgings. Patronizing historic lodging facilities helps to ensure their financial viability and thus their physical survival. The owners of historic hotels, motels, and bed and breakfasts, can maintain their properties only to the extent that they attract paying guests. We all need to do our part to patronize these facilities as we travel the state's roads and highways.

The State Register of Historic Properties includes two basic types of tourist lodgings. The first type can be classified as historic lodging- these buildings have always functioned as lodging facilities whether a hotel, resort or inn. Their historical significance is rooted in their long-term operation as hostelries. Examples of this type of property include the Rustic style 1916 Baldpate Inn in Estes Park and the 1862 Peck House, Colorado's oldest lodging establishment, located in Empire.

Historic buildings converted to lodging at a later date, such as a Queen Anne style house rehabilitated into a bed and breakfast, make up the other group. These properties represent the adaptive reuse of historic buildings, keeping these facilities in repair and open to the public and providing new generations the opportunity to visit and learn from these important cultural resources. Examples found in this directory illustrating the second category include the Old Library Inn, the former Sterling Public Library/ Carnegie Library in Sterling as well as the Gable House Bed and Breakfast that originally served as the Ochsner Hospital in Durango.

Only buildings individually listed on the National or State Registers are included in this directory. Additional historic lodgings may be found as part of National Register or State Register historic districts. A complete list of all National Register properties in Colorado is on our website. A hard copy property directory is also available from OAHp.

Additional information about these programs is available on our website at: <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/registers.htm>



IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in the Colorado Historical Society, and the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, do not endorse any of the facilities listed in this publication. Lodgings are included because of their status as National or State Register-listed properties. Some properties may no longer be open to the public. Those interested in visiting any of these facilities should contact the facilities directly for information.

HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The properties featured in this directory are listed in either the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

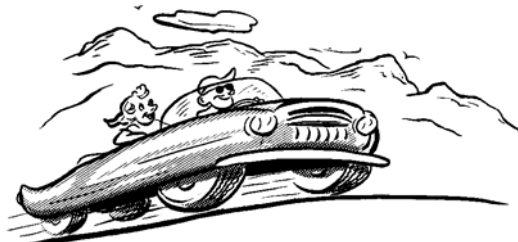
The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources deserving of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. All properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the State Register. The criteria for inclusion in the State Register include the following:

- The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- The connection of the property with persons significant in history;
- The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- The geographic importance of the property;
- The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

The State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the State Register. Properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the State Register. Properties may also be nominated separately to the State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

Nearly 1,700 properties are listed in the State Register. These listings include residences, business buildings, schools, farms and ranches, mining sites, commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, railroad grades, and even locomotives and railroad rolling stock. At least one property in every Colorado county is included in the register. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

There are no restrictions imposed by the Colorado Historical Society as to what private property owners may or may not do with their State Register-listed property. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations and permitting procedures. Properties which lose the historical qualities which originally led to their listing are subject to removal from the State Register.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the nation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered at the national level by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In Colorado, the program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) within the Colorado Historical Society.

Included among the over 80,000 listings that make up the National Register are:

- All historic areas in the National Park System;
- Over 2,400 National Historical Landmarks, which have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior because of their importance to all Americans;
- Properties across the country that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals because they are significant to the nation, to a state, or to a community.

Properties may be listed in the National Register for being historically significant in one or more of the following areas:

- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Yielded or being likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In Colorado, the National Register includes over 1,300 listings, both individual properties and historic districts containing multiple properties. All properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.



DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

Historic Name/Names

(Current name)

Address or location

Designation Type, Date, Site Number

Significance statement

Example:

**Glenisle
(Glen-Isle on the Platte)**

U.S. Hwy. 285 1½ miles west of Bailey
National Register 1/18/1985, 5PA.32

Glenisle is located one and one-half mile west of Bailey. The lodge was built in 1901 with Adirondack inspired rustic design and is constructed primarily of lodgepole pine. The most distinctive exterior feature is a three story round tower with a conical roof. The Glenisle provided a resort destination for travelers on the Colorado & Southern Railroad until 1937 when service to Grant was discontinued.



Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the collection of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.



***PLEASE –
RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY***

The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. Most of these properties are privately owned and may not be open to the public. Therefore, please respect the owner's privacy.

Specific locational information is not included for all of the listed properties. In some cases, private owners have requested that such information not be published.

Participation in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources is open to everyone. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at 303-866-3392.

Antonito

Palace Hotel

429 Main St., Antonito

National Register 8/19/1994, 5CN.774

Expanding railroad service created the need for construction of the Palace Hotel. Due to its location at the junction of the Rio Grande Railroad's line to Chama, Durango and the San Juan Mountains and its branch to Santa Fe, Antonito became an important trade center in the southern San Luis Valley. The Palace Hotel provided overnight accommodations for salesmen, wool merchants, and tourists beginning in 1890. The Palace features historic wall murals on its interior. *(Photographs 1998)*



Aspen

Hotel Jerome

330 E. Main St., Aspen

National Register 3/20/1986, 5PT.113.2

The three-story red brick hotel occupies a prominent corner location in downtown Aspen. Completed in 1889, the building features numerous round arch window openings and an unusual parapet, with its brickwork forming four rows of small square panels. The construction of the hotel was financed by Jerome B. Wheeler, one of Aspen's most notable entrepreneurs during the town's early period of development. Many original interior appointments remain in the first-floor level. In 1945, the exterior was painted a pale gray with blue trim when Walter Paepcke commissioned Herbert Bayer to oversee a remodeling project on behalf of the Aspen Company. A subsequent project in the mid-1980s included removal of the exterior paint. *(Photograph 1986)*



Source: Hotel Jerome website 2007

Bailey

Glenisle

(Glen-Isle on the Platte)

U.S. Hwy. 285, 1½ miles west of Bailey

National Register 1/18/1985, 5PA.32

Glenisle is located one and one-half mile west of Bailey. The lodge was built in 1901 with Adirondack inspired rustic design and is constructed primarily of lodgepole pine. The most distinctive exterior feature is a three story round tower with a conical roof. The Glenisle provided a resort destination for travelers on the Colorado & Southern Railroad until 1937 when service to Grant was discontinued.



Source: The Colorado Directory website 2007

Boulder

Hotel Boulderado

2115 13th St., Boulder

National Register 11/3/1994, 5BL.240.41

The Hotel Boulderado was the culmination of the Boulder community's efforts to fund the construction of a major downtown hotel. Community leaders decided that a first-class hotel was needed to attract more visitors to Boulder. Other smaller hotels in the area could not accommodate the large groups the city council was hoped to interest. Many of Boulder's social groups utilized the newly built hotel as their meeting and luncheon space. William Redding & Son designed the 1907 Mission Revival building. The lobby occupies a large skylighted atrium containing an impressive cherry wood stairway.



Source: State of Colorado Hotels website, 2007.

Cascade

Eastholme

(Eastholme in the Rockies Bed & Breakfast)

4445 Haggerman Ave., Cascade

National Register 10/22/1998, 5EP.415

Eliza Marriott Hewlett, an early settler who served as the secretary of the Cascade Town and Improvement Company, built and operated the two-story wood-frame boarding house. In operation by 1887, it was a precursor of the larger resort hotels that later dominated the Ute Pass area. It is the only surviving building representing the early railroad period of Cascade's commercial development as a summer resort for the wealthy. Eastholme is currently used as a year-round bed and breakfast.



Source: Eastholme in the Rockies, A Bed and Breakfast Inn website 2007



Colorado Springs

Stockbridge House (Amarillo Motel)

2801 W. Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs
National Register, 9/11/1980, 5EP.166

Located in old Colorado City the Stockbridge House is notable for its "Western Victorian" architectural style as well as rich history. In 1859, this building site contained the first building in Colorado City. The El Paso House opened in 1863 four days after the first territorial legislative meeting in Colorado and contained 12 rooms. Sold to Charles Stockbridge in the 1870s, he used the building for his private residence. Early in 1890 a fire destroyed the building. In its place Stockbridge built a fireproof stone building that is currently the main lobby and residence of present day owners. There is cherry wood throughout the house as well as a wonderful floor to ceiling fireplace. *(Photograph 1979)*



Delta

Fairlamb House

700 Leon St., Delta
State Register 9/13/1995, 5DT.1047

The 1906 Fairlamb House is one of the few surviving examples of the Foursquare style in Delta. Typical of Foursquares built in Delta, the house is a variation on the type. It was built for Millard and Stella Fairlamb. Millard, a practicing lawyer, set up an office inside his newly built house and was heavily involved in cases dealing with water law. The Fairlamb House now serves as a bed and breakfast. *(Photograph 1995)*



Source: Fairlamb House Bed & Breakfast
website 2007

Denver

Brown Palace Hotel

17th & Tremont Pl., Denver

National Register 4/28/1970, 5DV.110

Construction of the Brown Palace Hotel, reputedly America's second fireproof building, began in 1889 and reached completion in 1892. Denver architect Frank E. Edbrooke designed the building for Henry C. Brown and co-owners W. H. Bush and N. M. Tabor. Brown paid three-quarters of the total \$2 million construction and furnishing costs. The hotel has long played a role as the social and cultural landmark of Denver. It has regularly hosted U.S. presidents, foreign dignitaries, and business leaders, as well as the traveling public. More than 700 wrought iron grill work panels ring the lobby from the third through the seventh floor. Two of them are upside down, one to serve the tradition that man, who can not be perfect, must put a flaw into his handiwork; the other sneaked in by a disgruntled workman.



Source: Brown Palace website 2005



Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



First National Bank (The Magnolia)

818 17th St., Denver

National Register 2/23/1996, 5DV.1727

This 1911 building designed by architect Harry W.J. Edbrooke is associated with the development of commerce and banking in Denver. It served as headquarters for the First National Bank of Denver, organized in 1865, until 1958. It was the first bank to locate on 17th St. and thus represents the beginnings of the thoroughfare's development into the financial center of Denver and the surrounding region.



Source: Expedia Hotels website 2007

Joslin Dry Goods Company Building (Courtyard by Marriott)

934 16th St., Denver

State Register 3/12/1996,

National Register 8/14/1997, 5DV.1913

Constructed as a red brick, four story, two part commercial block in 1887, the building is significant in the area of commerce for its association with one of Colorado's leading dry goods retailers. A fifth story was added during a major renovation of the building's exterior appearance in 1927.



Source: Courtyard by Marriott website 2007

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Jeffery and Mary Keating House (Capitol Hill Mansion Bed & Breakfast)

1207 Pennsylvania, Denver

National Register 10/22/1980, 5DV.188

Constructed in 1891, the 2½-story building is a good residential example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Rough-dressed sandstone walls extend into the gable ends of the steeply pitched gable roof. Conical roofs top a full-height rounded bay on the south side and a round tower at the north end of the east facade. The house was built for Jeffery and Mary Keating. Keating, a Denver promoter and real estate developer, was also a founder of the McPhee & McGinnity Lumber Company. *(Photograph 1980)*



Source: Capitol Hill Mansion Bed and Breakfast website 2007



Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



The Marne/Wilbur S. Raymond House (Castle Marne Bed & Breakfast)

1572 Race, Denver

National Register 11/21/1974, 5DV.123

Dating from 1890, the massive three-story residence was designed by noted Denver architect William Lang for investment banker William Raymond. The walls of the 6,000 square foot building are of heavy rusticated stone. Clearly reflecting the eclecticism associated with Lang's work, Late Victorian era architectural details include rounded arches; asymmetrical massing; elaborate cornices, a steeply pitched roof; and a prominent, full-height, five-sided corner bay. Known as The Marne during the ownership of the Edwin Van Cise family from 1918 to 1938, they divided the house into apartments and added a wing in 1920. Vacant and boarded up for much of the 1980s, the property opened as a bed and breakfast in 1989. *(Photograph 1992)*



Source : Castle Marne Bed and Breakfast website 2007

Oxford Hotel and Oxford Annex

1612 17th St., Denver

National Register 4/19/1979, 5DV.47.62

The grand opening of the Oxford Hotel occurred in 1891, and the new hotel quickly became popular due to its ideal location, a block from the Union Station railroad center, as well as its excellent service, fine cuisine, and moderate rates. In 1912, the owners erected an annex to provide 200 additional rooms. Prominent early Denver architect Frank Edbrooke designed the original building, while the team of Robert Willison and Montana Fallis created the white terra cotta annex. *(Photograph 1979)*



Source: Oxford Hotel website 2007

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Railway Exchange Addition and Railway Exchange New Building (Hotel Monaco)

1717 Champa St. & 909 17th St., Denver
National Register 10/17/1997, 5DV.525/5DV.526

The Fisher & Fisher architectural firm designed the 1909/1913 Railway Exchange Addition and its interconnected companion, the 1937 New Building. The buildings provide a rare opportunity to view in one location the 30-year stylistic evolution of the firm and represent a good solution to the challenge of joining a new building to an older structure both functionally and stylistically. The New Building is Denver's finest example of Art Modern commercial architecture.



Source: Hotel Monaco website 2005

Tramway Building (Hotel Teatro)

1100 14th St., Denver
National Register 1/5/1978, 5DV.140

The 1911 red brick office building and attached streetcar barn served as the headquarters of the city's public transportation system until its purchase by the City of Denver in 1971. The prolific architectural firm of William E. and Arthur A. Fisher designed the three-part vertical block type structure with its striking white terra cotta accents.



Source: Hotel Teatro website 2007

Dolores

Lebanon School (Lebanon Schoolhouse Bed & Breakfast)

24925 County Road T, Dolores

National Register 5/29/1996, 5MT.12133

The 1908 school is associated with the educational, recreational, and social activities of the town of Lebanon, an agricultural community based on fruit production, grain farming, and cattle ranching. The school was used not only as a meeting space for church services but also for holiday programs, 4-H meetings, and literary nights. Growth in the area necessitated doubling the size of the original school with an addition in 1916. A 1920 teacherage remains on the property. The school closed its doors in 1963 and remained vacant until it reopened as a bed and breakfast in the 1980s. It is an interesting example of the Classical Revival style applied to a rural school.



Source: Lebanon Schoolhouse Bed & Breakfast website- 2007

The Southern Hotel (Rio Grande Southern Hotel)

101 S. 5th St., Dolores

National Register 2/23/1989, 5MT.10460

The Southern Hotel was built in 1893 and its design is of German Colonial. Originally used as a boarding house for railroad employees. The Southern Hotel has decorative wood ornaments on the front gable roof and unique wood shingling. The trim and the truss system on the porches give the hotel a Swiss Chalet appearance.



Source: Rio Grande and Southern Hotel website 2005

Durango

Ochsner Hospital (Gable House Bed & Breakfast)

805 E. Fifth Ave., Durango
National Register 5/4/1995, 5LP.1336

With its corner tower, steeply pitched multi-gabled roof, and prominent decorative porches, this 1890 building is an important local example of the Queen Anne style. It served as one of Durango's earliest private hospitals from 1913 through 1942 before becoming La Plata County's first public hospital. (Photograph 1995)



Source: Gable House Bed and Breakfast website 2007

Rochester Hotel (Rochester Hotel/Leland House Bed & Breakfast)

726 E. Second Ave., Durango
National Register 2/29/1996, 5LP.1210

The 1890 Rochester Hotel represents a working class hotel/boarding house typical of the type that catered to tourists, salesmen and long term tenants less affluent than those attracted to Durango's more elaborate and expensive hotels. The circa 1909 facade and rear expansions illustrate part of the commercial history and successful operation of this century old facility. (Photograph 1890)



Eldora

Gold Miner Hotel

601 Klondyke Ave., Eldora

National Register 7/3/1997, 5BL.758.2

The 1898 two-story portion of the hotel is a well-preserved example of the type of vernacular log construction associated with the early commercial development of Eldora. On the main facade, the original clapboard installed over the squared, rough milled logs is still in place. An historic 1934 one-story log addition extends from the rear.



Source: Nederland Chamber of Commerce website 2007

Empire

Peck House

83 Sunny Ave., Empire

National Register 3/25/1993, 5CC.183

The Peck House is recognized as the oldest lodging establishment in Colorado. Members of the Peck family owned the property until 1945. The original 1862-Peck residence, a small 1½-story front gabled roof post and beam structure, is set on a rubble foundation. During 1862-63, a two-story 30-foot long addition was constructed to the east. In 1880, the addition was extended by 40 feet, and a veranda was added along the south and east sides of the hotel. In 1955, a compatible addition was constructed on the west. (*Photograph 1993*)



Source: Peck House Hotel website 2007

Estes Park

Baldpate Inn

4900 S. Hwy 7, south of Estes Park
National Register 1/11/1996, 5LR.484

The 1916 inn is associated with the development of tourism in the Estes Park area. It is an excellent example of the Rustic style, a popular design for tourist facilities built in the Colorado Rockies during the first half of the 20th century. (Photograph 1996)



Source: Baldpate Inn website 2007



Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Crags Lodge (Golden Eagle Resort)

300 Riverside Dr., Estes Park

National Register 7/1/1998, 5LR.743

The Crags Lodge, under the guidance of its founder and owner, Joe Mills, offered comfortable lodging, good food, and spectacular mountain scenery to Estes Park tourists from 1914 through 1935. Mills made a major contribution to the establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park through his writings and speeches. He continued to influence the early management of the park through his spirited and successful advocacy for a policy to limit public conveyances on park roads.



Source: Crags Lodge website 2007

Elkhorn Lodge

600 W. Elkhorn Ave., Estes Park

National Register 12/27/1978, 5LR.476

The compound consists of six Rustic style buildings, all constructed between 1877 and 1908 with rough-hewn materials and few decorative elements. Additions to some reflect the conversion of a working ranch to satisfy the demands of the tourist trade. (*Photograph 1978*)



Source: Elkhorn Lodge & Guest Ranch website 2007

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Estes Park Chalet (Mary's Lake Lodge)

2625 Mary's Lake Rd., Estes Park
State Register 9/13/1995, 5LR.1876

The Estes Park Chalet, southwest of Estes Park, is associated with the area's tourism industry. Constructed circa 1920, the Chalet is an important example of the Rustic style, popular throughout the Estes Park and Rocky Mountain National Park area. *(Photograph 1995)*



Source: Mary's Lake Lodge website 2007

Stanley Hotel

333 Wonder View Ave., Estes Park
National Register 5/26/1977; Boundary Increase: National
Register 6/20/1985, 4/14/1998, 5LR.478/5LR.2164

The Stanley Hotel began operations in 1909. The resort complex was built by F.O. Stanley who gained fame and fortune as the inventor and manufacturer of the Stanley Steamer automobile. The hotel served tourists visiting the Estes Park/Rocky Mountain National Park area. Until 1926, many guests arrived via specially designed Stanley Steamer touring cars. The resort consists of a group of Classical Revival buildings set against the rugged backdrop of the Rocky Mountains. The district also includes the Stanley Power Plant, located 3.5 miles northwest of the hotel. Stanley built the plant in 1907 to provide electric power to his hotel, allowing him to claim that it was the first in the nation to "heat, light and cook meals exclusively with electricity." *(Photograph 1977)*



Source: Stanley Hotel website 2007

Florence

Ramsey-McGuire Mercantile Company- New Lenox Hotel (Hotel Florence)

201 Main St., Florence

State Register 3/10/1993, 5FN.622

Constructed of red brick in 1902 as a mercantile store for Ramsey-McGuire. The building boasts Romanesque rounded arches on the second floor. Florence, a boomtown from 1908-1915, served as a major hub for three railways, 5 ore crushing facilities as well as being situated on one of the larger oil fields west of the Mississippi. The New Lenox Hotel was the only full-service hotel available in the area. Today the Hotel Florence is the only full-service hotel in Florence. *(Photograph 1993)*



The most recent field check of this property indicated that the hotel is currently closed.

Fort Collins

Armstrong Hotel (Formerly Mountain Empire Hotel)

249-261 College Ave., Fort Collins

National Register 8/31/2000, 5LR.1997

The Armstrong Hotel is a nice example of twentieth century architecture related to the early automobile tourism boom. The property was also instrumental in the development of College Avenue in Fort Collins. The three story building was the tallest in town at the time of its construction in 1923. Built with deep red bricks accented by black brick trim, there are decorative terra cotta tiles on each corner of the building that represent a floral design. The hotel has been a major landmark that has anchored the southern end of College Avenue for decades.



Source: Armstrong Hotel website 2008

Fruita

Harry and Lilly Phillips House (Stonehaven Inn)

798 N. Mesa St., Fruita

National Register 11/13/1997, 5ME.7381

Local builder A.B. Mahany, responsible for several ornamental concrete block houses in the area, began constructing this excellent example north of Fruita in 1906. It shares many of the characteristics typical of concrete block construction, but also incorporates some interesting variations, including its beveled corners and bay windows.



Source: Stonehaven Bed & Breakfast website 2008

Glenwood Springs

Earnest Ranch (Four Mile Creek Bed & Breakfast)

6471 County Road 117, Glenwood Springs

National Register 4/11/1998, 5GF.2477

The Earnest Ranch was first homesteaded in 1885. Salvaged railroad ties from a track associated with the Colorado Midland Railroad were used as beams and such during construction. The ranch can display and help demystify the patterns of early settlement, mountain ranching, and agriculture in a boom and bust cycle so prevalent in Colorado history. The ranch house and milk house function today as a bed and breakfast. (*Photograph 1998*)



Source: Four Mile Creek Bed & Breakfast website 2008

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Hotel Colorado

526 Pine Ave., Glenwood Springs
National Register 5/26/1977, 5GF.767

The 1892 four-story U-shaped building of brick and stone surrounds a large courtyard. It is an important example of an early western Colorado resort hotel. For a time during World War II, the hotel served as an U.S. Navy hospital. (Photograph 1977)



Source: Hotel Colorado website 2007

Grand Lake

Grand Lake Lodge

15500 US Highway 34, Grand Lake
National Register 7/22/1993, 5GA.1750

The Rustic style Grand Lake Lodge was originally built between 1919 and 1926 to service organized tours to Rocky Mountain National Park. Situated on approximately 50 acres, there are 103 buildings in the lodge complex, including the main lodge, 40 guest cabins, 47 employee cabins, and several outbuildings. The lodge remains in operation as a popular local resort. (Photograph 1993)

The most recent field check of this property indicated that the hotel is currently closed.



Source: Grand Lake Lodge website 2005

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Holyoke

Sawyer House/Sears Hotel (Burge Hotel)

230 N. Interocean, Holyoke
State Register 6/14/1995, 5PL.31

The Sawyer House/Sears Hotel is associated with the commercial development of the Holyoke community. The original section dates from 1887. Subsequent additions accommodated the hotel's growing trade.



La Veta

Lamme Hospital (1899 Bed & Breakfast Inn)

314 S. Main St., La Veta
National Register 12/10/1993, 5HF.366

The community of Francisco Plaza, now La Veta, was originally founded in 1862. In 1909, the construction of the 2½-story sandstone hospital building took place, and it was continuously used as such up to 1944. After 1944 the building was used as a private residence up to 1980, when it was then converted to a bed and breakfast inn.
(*Photograph 1993*)



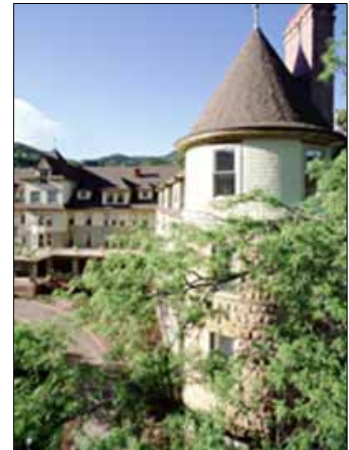
Source: La Veta Cuchara Chamber of Commerce website 2008

Manitou Springs

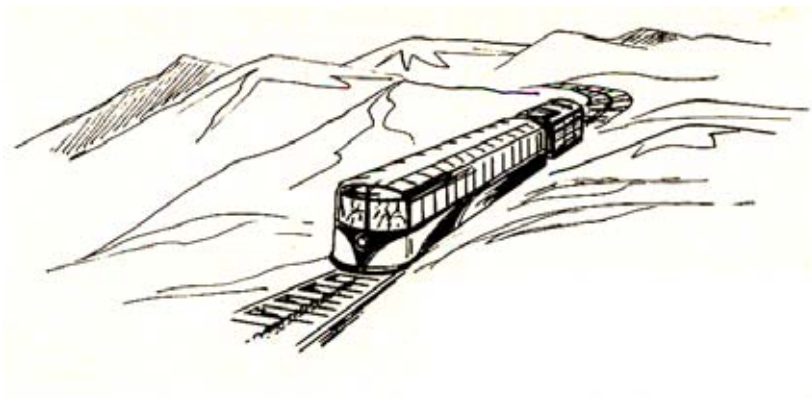
The Cliff House

306 Cañon Ave., Manitou Springs
National Register 3/27/1980, 5EP.192

The Cliff House was built in the winter of 1873, with additions constructed during the subsequent thirty years. The large wood frame structure, on a stone foundation, occupies approximately one half acre of a two and one half acre lot in downtown Manitou Springs and includes many Victorian details. (*Photograph 1980s*)



Source: The Cliff House website 2007



Meeker

Hotel Meeker (Meeker Hotel and Café)

560 Main St.

National Register 5/7/1980, 5RB.985

Constructed in 1896, this two-story brick building reflects the characteristics of commercial buildings erected in small western towns during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After losing a saloon in Creede to fire, R.S. Ball had the original center section of the hotel built with 200,000 bricks. Ball had the east and west wings added in 1904. (Photograph 2000)



Source: Meeker Hotel and Café website 2008

Monte Vista

El Monte Hotel (Monte Villa Inn)

925 First Ave.

National Register 6/7/1990, 5RN.430

In 1930, this small rural community constructed the \$112,000 hotel, which became a center for community activities. Designed by E. Floyd Redding, the three-story building shows influences of the Mission and Pueblo Revival styles with its stuccoed exterior, tile roof, curvilinear parapet walls, wooden lintels, and decorative vigas. It represents a distinctive architectural style prevalent in hotel construction throughout the pre-World War II southwest. The intent was to build a "Fred Harvey" style hotel with all the modern conveniences, including Monte Vista's first elevator.



Source: Monte Villa Inn website 2007

Tourist Lodgings in the State Register



Ouray

Beaumont Hotel

505 Main St., Ouray

National Register 10/30/1973, 5OR.62

Opened in 1887, the three-story brick and wood resort hotel was designed by architect O. Bulow. The interior was modeled after Denver's Brown Palace Hotel and featured a rotunda encircled by balconies, cathedral glass skylights, rosewood paneling, and an oak staircase. In its heyday, the Beaumont attracted guests such as Sarah Bernhardt and Theodore Roosevelt. By the early 20th century, it suffered from financial setbacks, but tourism picked up again after World War II. Later, the hotel fell into disrepair and stood empty for many years. Rehabilitation of the building began in 2000 and reopened to the public in 2003.



Source: Beaumont Hotel website 2008.



2004 *Preserve America* Presidential Awards for Private Preservation

The Beaumont Hotel was built in the 1880s when Ouray was one of the richest silver and gold mining areas in the western United States, yet remained abandoned for 34 years despite its listing in 1973 on the National Register of Historic Places. Demolition of the hotel was a strong possibility until Mary and Dan King recognized its cultural and economic importance and purchased the building in 1998. After extensive study and planning, they completed a \$6 million restoration, bringing back the hotel's former glory.

Pitkin

Bon Ton Hotel (Pitkin Hotel)

329 Main St., Pitkin

State Register 5/12/1993, 5GN.2370

The hotel is a strong example of the commercial buildings constructed in small mining towns at the turn of the century. Constructed in 1904, the simple masonry building features elements of the commercial style, including a recessed entrance, clerestory windows, and a transom window above the door. The hotel has undergone some exterior and interior alterations since its construction. In 1981, a new owner began operating under the name "Pitkin Hotel." (*Photograph 1993*)



Source: Pitkin, Colorado website 2007

Redstone

Redstone Inn

82 Redstone Blvd., Redstone

National Register 3/27/1980, 5PT.553.1

The Inn originally functioned as part of the model community built by John Cleveland Osgood for the workers associated with his coal mining enterprise. The 2½-story wood-frame building was constructed in 1902 for the primary purpose of housing bachelor miners in somewhat elegant surroundings, including electricity and indoor plumbing. A large square clock tower that incorporates a red sandstone base, cross timbering, and a steeply pitched pyramidal roof rises a full story above the apex of the building's roof.



Source: Redstone Inn website 2008.

Salida

Chaffee County Poor Farm (River Run Inn)

8495 County Road 160, Salida vicinity
National Register 5/16/1985, 5CF.190

Located west of Salida, the farm is representative of the early attempts by Coloradans to help indigent people. The farm was originally founded in 1892 on 120 acres. Today there are 3 buildings on 11 acres. The largest building is a simple adaptation of Colonial Revival style. The 13 original rooms included a kitchen, dining room and sleeping quarters. Purchased by the city of Salida in 1945, it was renovated to accommodate a Grange and community facility. In 1985, the building was sold to owners who converted it to a bed and breakfast, a use that remains to the current day.



Source: River Run Inn website 2007.

Sterling

Sterling Public Library-Carnegie Library (Old Library Inn)

210 4th St., Sterling
National Register 10/20/2001, 5LO.469

Designed after late 19th and 20th century revival styles the library opened to the public in 1918. The building is constructed of two-toned brick and granite is used for many decorative scrolled brackets along the eaves. The building is now a bed and breakfast.



Source: Old Library Inn website 2007

Trinidad

Nichols House (Stone Mansion Bed & Breakfast)

212 E. 2ns St., Trinidad

National Register 8/30/2005, 5LA.2179.111

One of the finest residences erected in early-20th-century Trinidad, the noted architectural firm of Isaac Hamilton and William Mason Rapp designed the Nichols House. The most influential architects in Trinidad, the Rapp brothers designed many of the city's highly significant buildings, including churches, commercial blocks, and residences. This 1904 house is believed to be the firm's most distinguished residential commission, noted for the quality of its stonework, the multiple shingled gables, and a substantial wrap-around porch. The building is representative of transitional eclectic architecture combining Late Victorian influences with elements from early 20th century styles.



Source: Stone Mansion Bed & Breakfast website 2007

Victor

Victor Hotel

4th & Victor, Victor

National Register 4/10/1980, 5TL.3

Completed in 1899, the large four-story beige and tan brick commercial building sits on a prominent corner lot in downtown Victor. A deep bracketed cornice and broken arch window openings at the fourth story level provide architectural interest. The building, sometimes referred to as the Bank Block, was constructed for Frank and Harry Woods, who operated a bank in a portion of the first floor retail space.



Source: Victor Hotel website 2007