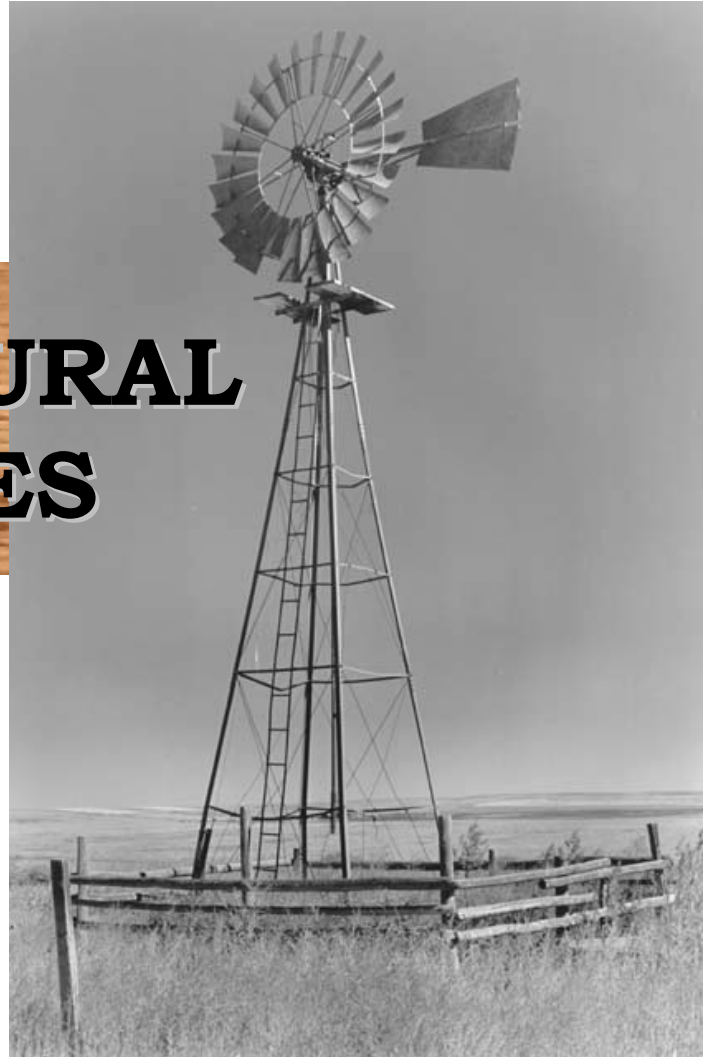


AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES



**IN THE
COLORADO 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**

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

IN THE

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

**Updated Through
October 31, 2006**

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



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**Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Colorado Historical Society
1300 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203-2137
www.coloradohistory-oahp.org**



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conserved, and held in trust for all of Colorado's people—contain more than 125,000 artifacts and eight million historical documents, including books, maps, photographs, diaries, and newspapers.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. Dept. of the Interior or the Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the Dept. of the Interior or the Society

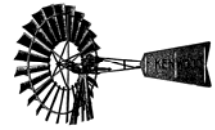
This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service; Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she 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.

Front Cover Photograph

*A circa 1890 view of the Devil's Gate Bridge on the Georgetown Loop near Georgetown, Colorado. A Colorado Central locomotive and passenger cars sit on the elevated bridge. A Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railway train waits on the track below by Clear Creek. Photographer: William Henry Jackson
William Henry Jackson Collection, Colorado Historical Society*

The Georgetown Loop was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.



Agriculture began in Colorado as early as 200 BC. Corn grown in what is now southwestern Colorado constituted the area's earliest cultivated crop. Hispanic settlers moving up the San Luis Valley in the mid-19th century brought farming and ranching into southern Colorado. San Luis, the state's oldest continuously occupied town, was established in 1851 as an agricultural based community. While often overshadowed by the flashier activities of mining, railroading and town building, agriculture long stood as the primary economic activity of the state.

Agriculture is also the story of water. Finding, claiming, storing, diverting, using, and sometimes doing without, characterize water history on the semi-arid Colorado plains as well as in the high-country valleys and on the western mesas.

Many Colorado farms and ranches began as a filing under one of the many homestead acts used to promote the sale and settlement of federally-owned lands. Some of these homesteads formed the core of expanding agricultural lands remaining under the ownership of a single family for multiple generations. Other homesteaders fared less well, giving up for easier endeavors or better lands elsewhere. These abandoned claims either reverted to the wild or were purchased by more successful neighbors.

Many of the National Register and State Register properties in this directory represent successful multigenerational farms and ranches. Some include the historic home and outbuildings as well as much of the surrounding agricultural lands. In other cases, urbanization caught up with the former rural properties, and what remains is only the farm house or barn.

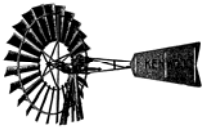
Also included in this directory are properties associated with food processing. Grain elevators, mills, canaries and creameries converted the products of the farm into food for kitchen tables across the nation.

Mutual support has long characterized agricultural communities. Granges played an important role in providing educational opportunities and concerted political action, as well as a venue for social and recreational activities. Formal agricultural education came from the state's land grant college (now Colorado State University) and from local school training.

Additional history of agriculture in parts of Colorado may be found in several National Register of Historic Places multiple property documents—*Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300*; *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County*; *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado*; and *Agricultural Resources of Boulder County*. Irrigation history is covered in *Historic Irrigation and Water Supply Ditches and Canals in Colorado*.

The agricultural properties are grouped into major property types and themes:

Prehistoric Agriculture
Agricultural Colonies
Farms and Ranches
Farm Houses and Ranch Houses
Barns and Silos
Irrigation
Food Processing Facilities
Agricultural Societies
Educational
County Poor Farms
Other Properties



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. Some properties are individually listed and others are listed as part of larger historic districts.

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

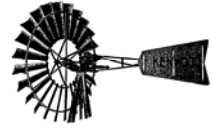
The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, 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.

Over 1,600 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 nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. 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. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered 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 approximately 80,000 listings that make up the National Register are:

- All historic areas in the National Park System;
- Over 2,300 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:

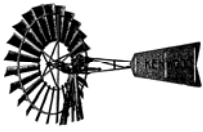
- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, 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 1,200 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.

Multiple Property Listings

Multiple property submissions group significant properties by related themes, trends, and patterns of history. Each property listed under a multiple property submission is related to the common theme. Many properties in this directory are associated with one or more of these National Register multiple property listings:

- ✓ *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300*
- ✓ *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County.*
- ✓ *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado*
- ✓ *Culebra River Villages of Costilla County*



WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Properties recognized by the World Heritage Committee, an agency of UNESCO, which are cultural landmarks and natural areas of such unique value that they are part of the heritage, not just of individual nations, but of all humankind. One property in this directory is a World Heritage Site.

DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

HISTORIC NAME/NAMES
(Current name)
Address or location
Designation Type, Date, Site Number
Significance statement

Example:

ELMER & ETTA BALL RANCH
Weld County Rd. 69, vicinity of Briggsdale
National Register 10/16/1991, 5WL.1599
This cohesive group of agricultural buildings, including the main farm house, main barn, smaller barns, bunk house, chicken house, well, corral area, outhouse, and other minor structures, is representative of early-20th-century dryland farming and ranching in rural Weld County. The main house is a 1½-story Bungalow Style dwelling built in 1914 and enlarged in 1929. The property is associated with the *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* Multiple Property Submission.

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

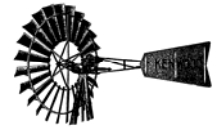


***PLEASE –
RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY***

The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. The majority 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.



Prehistoric Agriculture

COTTONWOOD CAVE

Nucla vicinity

State Register 9/11/1996, 5MN.519

Occupied as early as 270BC, this large rockshelter is the site of the earliest dated corn found in Colorado.

DARKMOLD SITE

Durango vicinity, La Plata County

State Register 3/8/2000, 5LP.4991

This multi-component site was occupied as early as circa 220 BC through AD 750. Excavation has revealed several bell-shaped pits and slab-lined roasting pits. The site has the potential to provide a better understanding of the transition from foraging to farming, the eventual adoption of pottery, the shift in settlement patterns, and architectural diversity. It is one of the few sites in southwestern Colorado that reflects a Late Archaic/Basketmaker II occupation.

DOLORES CAVE

Uravan vicinity

State Register 9/11/1996, 5MN.915

Occupied from at least 600 BC to AD 1400, the cave yielded a corn cob dating to about AD 1500, a remarkably late date indicating that prior to European contact with the area, some groups continued to grow corn in western Colorado after the Southwestern Ancestral Puebloan florescence.

FREMONT LOOKOUT FORTIFICATION SITE

Rangely vicinity

National Register 11/20/1974, 5RB.344

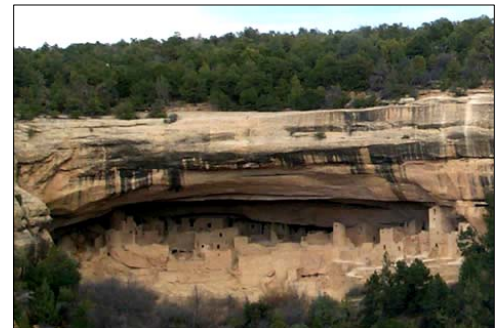
The lookout is on the eastern periphery of the Fremont cultural area which was occupied from AD400 until AD1150 by agricultural peoples who cultivated corn, beans and squash. The Fremont people built the stone lookout to defend their fields and hunting areas, and it is the only known example of such a defensive structure in Colorado.

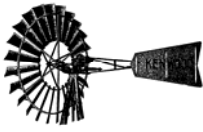
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

US Hwy. 160, 8 miles east of Cortez

National Register 10/15/1966, World Heritage Site, 5MT.4341

This is the most extensive and well-developed example of pre-historic cliff dwellings in the United States. The ruins trace the development of the Ancestral Puebloans they moved from the early pithouses on the mesa-tops to the large apartment complexes built in caves on the cliff walls of the canyons. Residents practiced agriculture and developed an elaborate irrigation system. More than 4,000 excavated and unexcavated mesa-top and cliff-side sites dot the more than 50,000 nominated acres of the park. Declared a Na-





Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

tional Park in 1906, Mesa Verde is also important as a landmark of cultural preservation in the United States. It was one of the nation's earliest attempts to preserve a large tract of archaeological ruins and a collection of artifacts through federal legislation.

MITCHELL SPRINGS RUIN GROUP

Cortez vicinity

State Register 3/8/2000, National Register 11/9/2001,
5MT.10991

This prehistoric community was occupied from at least AD 800 to the mid-13th century. It may yield important discoveries relating to social history, agriculture, architecture, commerce, and community planning and development. Although much has been backfilled to preserve and protect the resources, it contains a range of architectural styles associated with all three Pueblo periods. Two significant features include an unusually large kiva and a unique D-shaped tri-wall structure. It also played a major role in the development of the Prudden "unit pueblo" concept, a basic architectural form for these prehistoric people. The property is associated with the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300* Multiple Property Submission

SEVEN TOWERS PUEBLO

Yellow Jacket vicinity

National Register 6/11/1999, 5MT.1000

This well preserved large canyon oriented settlement, dating to the late Pueblo III period (AD 1150-1300), has the potential to yield important information about the conditions that led to regional abandonment and the role of intensified horticulture. The property is associated with the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300* Multiple Property Submission.

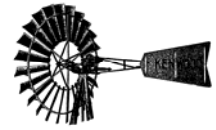
WALLACE RUIN

Cortez vicinity

State Register 3/12/2003, National Register 3/24/2005,
5MT.6970

Exhibiting four distinct construction periods, the site includes a multi-story Great House, a small unit pueblo, and a reservoir. Wallace Ruin has yielded important information about prehistoric pueblo communities during the rise and fall of the Chaco culture and the cultural dynamics that preceded abandonment of the region. The site's layout, architectural engineering, and masonry styles embody the distinctive features of Chaco Great House monumental architecture. The property is associated with the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300* Multiple Property Submission

Directory of Agricultural Properties in the State Register



WOODS CANYON PUEBLO

Yellow Jacket vicinity

National Register 6/11/1999, 5MT.11842

An excellent example of a 13th century village built in the open on the rim of a small canyon, the site has the potential to provide important information regarding prehistoric community organization, horticulture, and regional abandonment. The property is associated with the *Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit, AD 1075-1300* Multiple Property Submission.

Agricultural Colonies

DEARFIELD

US Hwy. 34, 11 miles west of Wiggins

National Register 8/4/1995, 5WL.744

The townsite is the only remaining Colorado example of the national African-American colonization movement inspired by Booker T. Washington. It was one of fourteen colonies, or rural towns, established in the West to provide Americans of African descent with the opportunity to own and work their own land. By 1917, sixty African-American families worked its 15,000 acres. The town boasted a boarding house, numerous stores, a concrete block factory, a blacksmith shop, churches, and its own telephone service. The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl brought hard times, and many of its residents moved on. Oliver Toussaint Jackson, an African-American leader and entrepreneur in Colorado from the early 1900s until his death in 1948, founded Dearfield in 1910 when he filed a homestead claim for the initial 160 acres of land.



MEEKER HOUSE (Meeker Memorial Museum)

1324 9th Ave., NW, Greeley

National Register 2/26/1970, 5WL.566

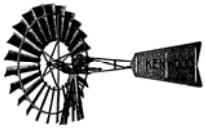
Nathan C. Meeker, founder of Union Colony, later known as Greeley, built the two-story adobe structure in 1870. Meeker had been the agricultural editor for Horace Greeley's newspaper, the *New York Tribune*, and acted on his supervisor's famous pronouncement "to go west young man."

PLAZA de SAN LUIS de la CULEBRA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 159

National Register 12/22/1978, 5CT.47

Established in 1851, San Luis is the oldest continuously inhabited town in Colorado. The district contains an important collection of buildings that includes the county courthouse, the Convent and Church of Most Precious Blood, numerous residences, and the town's commercial core. The district also includes the Vega, a common ground for animal grazing, and the San Luis People's Ditch. The property is asso-



ciated with the *Culebra River Villages of Costilla County* Multiple Property Submission.

Farms and Ranches

ELMER & ETTA BALL RANCH

Weld County Rd. 69, vicinity of Briggsdale
National Register 10/16/1991, 5WL.1599

This cohesive group of agricultural buildings, including the main farm house, main barn, smaller barns, bunk house, chicken house, well, corral area, outhouse, and other minor structures, is representative of early 20th-century dryland farming and ranching in rural Weld County. The main house is a 1½-story Bungalow Style dwelling built in 1914 and enlarged in 1929. The property is associated with the *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* Multiple Property Submission.

BEAR CAÑON AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

Both sides of Colo. Hwy. 105, from Colo. Hwy. 67 south to Jarre Creek, Sedalia vicinity, Douglas County
National Register 10/29/1975, 5DA.212

In the early 1860s, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad's first stop south of Denver was at Plum Creek, now known as Sedalia. Settlement in and around Plum Creek eventually spread along the Bear Cañon corridor from Denver to Colorado Springs. Primarily settled by people of English descent, many buildings of a public nature, such as schools and churches remain intact.



BECKWITH RANCH

64159 Colo. Hwy. 69, Westcliffe, Custer County
National Register 5/20/1998, 5CR.26

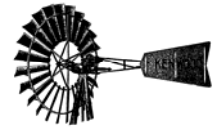
The property is associated with the development of large cattle ranches in south central Colorado during the late 19th century. Elton and Edwin Beckwith were leaders within the ranching and political realms of the Wet Mountain Valley. The expansive main house includes a porte cochere and tower. Associated buildings are representative of vernacular wood frame agricultural outbuildings.

BEE FARM

4320 E. County Rd. 58, Fort Collins vicinity, Larimer County
National Register 11/25/2002, 5LR.1917

The Bee Farm is associated with pioneer settlement in the Boxelder Valley and the development of agriculture in Larimer County and the high plains of Colorado. Extant buildings and structures represent 87 years of construction, beginning with the original homestead house in 1894 and ending with the large machine shed and shop constructed in 1981. The variety of building types and materials reveal the extent to which the area's farmers utilized secondhand

Directory of Agricultural Properties in the State Register



building materials and do-it-yourself techniques. In addition, the spatial arrangement of the agricultural outbuildings on the approximately 160 acre site is typical of Larimer County and northeastern Colorado farming and ranching operations.

BEIERLE FARM

Hudson Rd., Denver International Airport
National Register 12/23/1992, 5DV.2957

The farm complex consists of a number of structures that represent late nineteenth and early 20th-century American architectural movements. The circa 1890 main house is an example of Colorado Plains vernacular architecture, a simple one-and-one-half-story wood frame structure with coursed rubblestone foundation, a truncated hipped roof with a flat roof at the apex, and a decorative gabled dormer on the west. Other farm structures consist of a chicken coop, barn, a scale house, and other related structures of varying time periods. The complex exemplifies farm evolution and development.

BOGGSVILLE

Colo. Hwy. 101, south of Las Animas, Bent County
National Register 10/24/1986, 5BN.363

Founded in 1866, Boggsville is one of Colorado's earliest extant agricultural and trade centers. The 1866 Boggs House and the recently restored 1867 Prowers House are among the earliest documented examples of Territorial architecture in the state.



BOLTEN RANCH

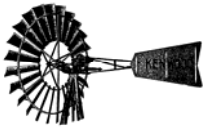
Hayden vicinity
State Register 12/12/2001, 5RT.1592

Local cattle and sheep rancher Isadore Bolten developed the ranch between 1926 and his death in 1952. The 52 acre ranchstead illustrates the important role that high country ranching played in the development of Routt County. In particular, the well maintained collection of wood frame buildings displays a cohesiveness in design and materials that sets it apart from most Routt County ranches.

BOOR-REDMOND RANCH

22190 County Road 13, Yampa
State Register 9/8/2004, 5RT.1401

The Boor-Redmond Ranch played a significant role in the development of farming and ranching in Routt County. It is an intact agricultural complex in continuous use since circa 1890 whose buildings have been adapted to meet changing ranch needs. The Redmond Ranch, more than any other ranch in the community, tells the story of agriculture in southern Routt County.



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

BOULDER COUNTY POOR FARM

Boulder vicinity, Boulder County
National Register 9/13/2001, 5BL.378

While use of the property as a private farm dates from 1897, it served as a home for the county's less fortunate citizens during a period from 1902 through 1918. The farm complex as a whole survives as a reasonably intact collection of agricultural buildings reflecting the typical design, materials, and construction techniques found in Boulder County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The main house remains a good local example of Queen Anne style architecture.

BRUNER HOMESTEAD

410 Park County Rd. 90, Lake George vicinity
State Register 3/8/1995, 5PA.742

The complex contains a collection of ranch buildings dating to 1925 associated with the development of ranching activities in the Wilkerson Pass area. Built largely of native materials, the ranch is typical of the area and period.

BUCKLEY RANCH

County Rd. 59, Hartsel vicinity
National Register 1/28/2000, 5PA.1225

James B. Putnam homesteaded the ranch's original 160 acres in 1881. When purchased by the Buckley family in 1908, the cattle ranch spread across more than 2,500 acres. During the 1920s, sheep replaced cattle as the primary focus of ranching in the South Park area, and the production of hay also played an important role in the successful operation of the ranch. The 6.4-acre historic district encompasses the former ranch headquarters area and includes numerous ranch-related buildings and structures of log or wood frame construction. Members of the Buckley family continued to operate the ranch until 1949. In 1986, the Colorado Division of Wildlife purchased the property, and it is now utilized for recreational activities associated with Spinney Mountain State Park. The property is associated with the *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

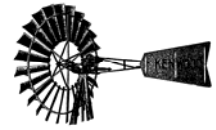
CHAMBERS RANCH / WHITE HOUSE (Rock Ledge Ranch)

3202 Chambers Way, Colorado Springs, El Paso County
National Register 11/29/1979, 5EP.188

After Robert and Elsie Chambers arrived in the Colorado Springs area in 1874, they bought a parcel of land on the wagon road to Denver. Their small vernacular stone farmhouse was stuccoed by later owners. Also on the property is the circa 1900 Orchard House, a Mission style residence with elements of the Western Stick and Spanish Colonial Revival.



Directory of Agricultural Properties in the State Register



CHASTEEN'S GROVE

3142 N. County Rd. #29

National Register 9/6/1978, 5LR.481

Located on a hill overlooking the Big Thompson River, the Chasteen Ranch appears much as it did before the turn of the century. The existing ranch house was built in the spring of 1889. It has undergone several minor modifications but retains most of its original character.

CHEROKEE RANCH

North of US 85 & south of Daniels Park Rd.

National Register 10/21/1994, 5DA.708

The ranch is a diverse property containing four 19th- and 20th-century building groups; a 20th-century replica of a 15th-century Scottish castle; historic roadways, spectacular landforms and views, pastures and corrals, a wildlife preserve; and an important prehistoric archaeological site. The 1924 castle was designed by Burnham Hoyt and constructed by Cornish stonemasons from stone quarried on the site.



CHURCHES RANCH

17999 W. 60th Ave., Arvada, Jefferson County

National Register 7/23/1998, 5JF.1042

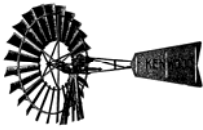
The 48.9 acre property remains as an important rural, historic cultural landscape. Much of the original homestead complex, developed between 1862 and 1910, is intact, and the adjacent fields remain in agricultural production. The circa 1864 gable roof barn, constructed primarily of sandstone, is of particular interest. At one time including more than 400 acres, the property was settled by John C. and Mary Ann Churches, both of whom contributed to the successful development of Jefferson County's Ralston Valley as an important agricultural region during the late 19th and early 20th century.

DAWSON-CARPENTER RANCH

13250 W. US Hwy. 40, Hayden vicinity

National Register 5/6/1998, 5RT.1207

The ranch has a long association with the agricultural development of the Yampa Valley. Beginning in 1902, the ranch was a major local producer of hay and livestock under the ownership of John Barkley "J.B." Dawson. Along with Charles Goodnight, Dawson was the first to trail cattle in 1859 from Texas to Colorado over what became known as the "Dawson Trail." The ranch is considered nationally significant for its association with Farrington Reed Carpenter. He managed the ranch from 1926 until 1946, at which time he purchased the property. Beginning in 1934, Carpenter served as the first director of the Federal Grazing Service, and his guidance laid the foundation for public domain land management which ended the era of free open range grazing in the West. The Bureau of Land Management recognizes Carpenter as its first director.



Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

DEBUS FARM

27015 County Rd.67, Proctor vicinity, Logan County
State Register 2/24/2006, 5LO.565

The Debus Farm is representative of the agrarian heritage of Logan County, an early 20th-century leader in the northeastern Colorado sugar beet industry. Sugar beets were the cash crop for many families, as is evidenced by the number of Germans from Russia who brought their agricultural mastery of sugar beet farming when they settled in Colorado. The farm is an architecturally significant collection of early 20th-century agricultural outbuildings. The barn and the simple type of outbuildings are rarely found today on farmsteads due to improvements in agricultural technology. Many have been replaced by metal prefabricated buildings.

DELANEY BARN

170 S. Chambers Rd., Aurora, Arapahoe County
National Register 2/9/1989, 5AH.457

This may be the only round barn in Colorado today. Round barns and silos were popular in the first decade of the 20th century, largely in the Midwest. The rafters on the interior converge toward the center with an impressive dizzying effect. The barn is an example of new techniques used by dry land farmers on Colorado's plains; it was originally built to be a silo but was later converted for use as a barn.

DODGE RANCH

201 Evans Ranch Rd., Evergreen vicinity,
Clear Creek County
State Register 12/13/1995, 5CC.724

The Dodge Ranch, which had its beginnings in 1890, is an important collection of buildings exhibiting the Rustic style of architecture popular in Colorado mountain communities after the beginning of the 20th century. It is also important for its association with the settlement and development of the Mount Evans Basin from the last decade of the 19th century through the immediate post-World War II period.

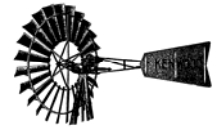
EARNEST RANCH

6471 County Rd. 117, Glenwood Springs vicinity,
Garfield County, National Register 4/1/1998, 5GF.2477

A well-preserved log bungalow and a large balloon frame barn are among ranch structures constructed between 1919 and 1926 by members of the Earnest family that remain on the property. In spite of development in the surrounding area, the ranch's setting remains largely intact, and the property is able to convey its significance as a pre-World War II agricultural landscape.



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EM RANCH (Santa Maria Ranch)

County Rd. 439, Hartsel vicinity
National Register 10/15/2002, 5PA.1539

The agricultural history associated with the EM Ranch extends from 1874 through 1948, encompassing the original homesteading by Hardy Epperson, Aldophus Feringer's assemblage of the large land holdings, the subsequent extensive sheep raising operations of the Chalmers and Galloway partnership, and the economic decline of the Depression years that culminated in the Ownbey family's ownership of the property. Numerous buildings remain intact within the headquarters complex located in the southwestern portion of the 2,320 acre property. The property is associated with the *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

EVANS-ELBERT RANCH / ELBERT-AUSTIN RANCH

Upper Bear Creek Rd., Evergreen vicinity,
Clear Creek County, National Register 9/11/1980, 5CC.15

The property is associated with two prominent families important during Colorado's territorial period. In 1868, John Evans and Samuel H. Elbert established a mountain cattle ranch that eventually covered much of the Vance, Metz, and Corral Creek valleys and uplands of Jefferson County. A 1908 log and stone Rustic style residence on the property was built for Louise Elbert Everett. J. Christopher Jensen, an Iowa architect, deigned the complex and Jock Spence, a prominent local contractor, had charge of the construction.

EVERHARDT RANCH / HERZMAN RANCH

Lone Peak Dr. & N. Mountain Park Rd., Evergreen,
Jefferson County, National Register 5/7/1980, 5JF.183

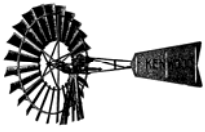
The Everhardt Ranch is one of the most significant historic properties in the Evergreen area. The original homesteader, Johnny Everhardt, was the first white settler. Circa 1890, after a crippling accident, the property was sold to the Herzman family who cared for Everhardt until his death. The most prominent buildings remaining on the property are a circa 1885 1½ -story log residence and a circa 1870 log barn.

HAYDEN RANCH HEADQUARTERS

West of US Hwy. 24 at Kobe, Leadville vicinity, Lake County
State Register 9/10/2003, National Register 10/11/2003,
5LK.1340

The Hayden Ranch Headquarters is an intact example of an early high country agricultural operation. Noted for the cattle that supplied the area miners with beef, hay and grain were also cultivated on the ranch. The multiple agricultural buildings accurately reflect the specialized function of each building during its operation from 1872-1947 and demonstrate the historic types and methods of construction associated with a high country farming and ranching outfit.





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HILDEBRAND RANCH

Off Deer Creek Canyon Rd., 7 miles southwest of Littleton
Jefferson County, National Register 3/13/1975, 5JF.188
The approximately five-acre district is located within the boundaries of the Denver Botanic Gardens' Chatfield Arboretum. Settled by Frank Hildebrand in 1866, the family's farming and ranching operation reportedly encompassed over 2,500 acres of owned or leased land by 1943. The significant cluster of more than a dozen surviving buildings and structures associated with the development of the ranch are located on the north bank of Deer Creek. Among the most interesting is the clapboard covered farmhouse which consists of an 1860s central core of log construction and circa 1880 wood frame additions on the east and west.

HOMESTEAD MEADOWS

Estes Park vicinity, Larimer County
National Register 10/4/1990, 5LR.1403
Located in the Estes-Poudre District of the Roosevelt National Forest, the sixty-acre site includes surviving buildings that reflect local late 19th- and early 20th-century ranching history.



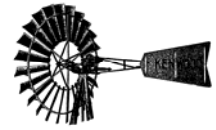
HOVERHOME AND HOVER FARMSTEAD

1303-1309 Hover Rd., Longmont, Boulder County
National Register 1/15/1999, 5BL.555
Constructed of brick in 1913, the terra cotta trimmed Tudor Revival style residence was designed by the acclaimed architectural firm of Roeschlaub & Son for the locally prominent family of Charles Lewis Hover. The exterior includes Jacobethan detailing, while the interior's extensive cabinetry reflects the influence of the Arts & Crafts Movement. The farmstead portion of the site includes several well-preserved, primarily wood frame, buildings and structures typical of those associated with early 20th-century farming in the St. Vrain Valley. The property is now owned and maintained by The St. Vrain Historical Society.

HUTCHISON RANCH

9104 U.S. Hwy. 50, 3 miles west of Salida, Chaffee County
National Register 5/11/1973, additional documentation and boundary expansion 8/9/2005, 5CF.142
Running more cattle than anyone else in the southern Arkansas River Valley, Joseph S. Hutchinson was one of the fabled cattle kings in early Colorado. He made major contributions to the livestock industry as a successful cattle rancher. The ranch is an excellent representation of the full range of buildings and structures of an operating Colorado cattle ranch during the 19th and 20th centuries. The Main House, dating to 1873-1874, is possibly the oldest frame dwelling in the area. Important log buildings include the 1867 granary, Uncle Art's 1895 cabin and the 1915 saddle house. In 2005, the original listing was amended to provide additional historical information and to expand the boundaries to incorporate associated pastureland. Because of its long term

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ownership by one family, the property has also been recognized as a Colorado Centennial Farm.

MACGREGOR RANCH

180 MacGregor Ave., Estes Park vicinity, Larimer County
National Register 7/31/1989, 5LR.807

Established in 1873 by Alexander and Clara MacGregor, three generations operated this cattle ranch for nearly one hundred years. Since 1973, it has been operated as a living history museum and has been restored to its 1900 appearance.

McGRAW RANCH

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
Larimer County
National Register 9/17/1998, 5LR.1131

The ranch, its beginnings dating to 1884, reflects the evolution of Estes Park area cattle ranching, progressing from large operations covering thousands of acres of private and public lands to more diversified businesses accommodating tourists seeking a western experience. The ranch buildings exhibit the construction, design, materials, and functional variety of historic ranches which evolved into dude ranches. McGraw Ranch is the only intact dude ranch within Rocky Mountain National Park.



MARTIN HOMESTEAD

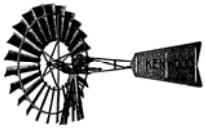
57920 County Rd., Genoa vicinity, Lincoln County
State Register 3/12/1997, 5LN.211

The homestead evolved architecturally over a period from 1899 to 1916. The Martins homesteaded the land in 1899, and the fourth generation of the same family continues to work the farm. The property includes the original sod house and a large frame barn, both typical in design, materials, and workmanship for their place and period of construction.

MATHEWS HOUSE

40467 Mathews Lane, Paonia, Delta County
National Register 10/6/2004, 5DT.1533

An excellent example of the architecture of the Late Victorian period, the 1897-1901 Mathews House is the most intact Queen Anne-style house in the Paonia area, as well as one of the largest and most ornate. The house displays elements typical of the style, including asymmetrical massing, a turreted porch, a bay window, decorative brackets and vergeboard, the use of stone and brick, and decorative shingles. Fine craftsmanship and detail are evident throughout the house, on both the exterior and interior. The house also retains its original outbuildings associated with the property's fruit orchard history, including a barn, a caretaker's cottage, a shop and a privy.



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MEDANO RANCH HEADQUARTERS

Approximately 9 miles northeast of Mosca, Alamosa County
National Register 2/4/2004, 5AL.301

The Medano Ranch Headquarters is an important part of the development of cattle ranching in the San Luis Valley from the open range days of the 1870s through the mechanized operations of the period following World War II. The Medano is one of the oldest continuously operated properties in the area and its buildings and structures reflect the evolution of ranching as a large-scale enterprise during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The history of the ranch incorporates the sweeping historical themes associated with ranching in Colorado, including the driving of Texas cattle to the area in the 1870s, the entrance of eastern investors into the region's cattle ranching, the use of sham homestead claims and intimidation of earlier settlers to acquire immense tracts of land during the 19th century, the difficulty of surviving during periods of economic distress, the continued consolidation of lands during the twentieth century, and the application of modern ranching techniques and participation in stockmen's associations during the 20th century.

Architecturally, the ranch headquarters is representative of the heart of a major San Luis Valley cattle ranch that began as a range cattle operation, grew greatly in physical extent as smaller holdings were consolidated, and evolved into a fed-cattle Hereford business in the early 20th-century. The buildings are classic examples of the variety of materials and construction techniques found on ranches of great longevity. An important aspect of the buildings is their representation of the common ranch practice of recycling and reusing existing structures and joining smaller buildings together to create larger ones. One of the buildings, the draft horse barn, reflects New Mexican influences in its design.

MIDWAY HOUSE / MEYER RANCH

9345 US Hwy. 285, Conifer vicinity, Jefferson County
National Register 9/18/1990, 5JF.303

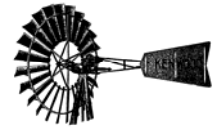
Built in 1889, the vernacular Queen Anne style Midway House played an important role in transportation history, serving as a stopping point on the stagecoach route from Denver to Fairplay. Located midway between Denver and Bailey, the clapboard sided two-story dwelling was constructed with square nails and rough-sawn lumber milled on the property. A surviving 1870 hay and stock barn has walls of rough-cut board-and-batten, with some of the boards measuring sixteen inches in width.

MILNE FARM

18457 Colo. Hwy. 392, Lucerne vicinity, Weld County
National Register 2/3/1993, 5WL.1189

The Milne Farm is an historic agricultural complex that encompasses a farmhouse, agricultural buildings, and irrigated fields. The Edwardian Vernacular style two-story red brick farmhouse was built in 1892 by James Grant Milne, a Scot-

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tish emigrant. Milne raised sheep and sugar beets. He became a leader in irrigation activities, was instrumental in the construction of the Boyd Lateral from the Larimer and Weld Ditch, and was considered a leader in civic and business affairs of the community. The property is associated with the *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* Multiple Property Submission.

MINGUS HOMESTEAD

San Isabel National Forest, Fairview vicinity, Custer County
National Register 12/4/1990, 5CR.191

This circa 1913 collection of buildings is an excellent example of an early 20th-century high country homestead. The log house, log barn, wood frame shed, and outhouse form a complete and unaltered complex representing a small, seasonal cattle raising operation.

PAULSEN FARM

39035 Rd. 7, Lamar vicinity
National Register 12/9/1999, 5PW.98

The property has been associated with agriculture in the Lamar area since Claus Paulsen established the farm in 1901. Between 1910 and 1915, Paulsen represented the Payne Investment Company of Omaha, Nebraska, and in this capacity escorted would-be homesteaders from the Midwest to new homes in southeast Colorado. The farmhouse is a good local example of the Foursquare-type of dwelling. The barn is an important surviving example of a once popular but increasingly rare type of wood frame gambrel-roofed barn, a type often replaced by more modern agricultural buildings or lost with the transformation of agricultural lands to other uses.

PAYNE HOMESTEAD

37026 County Rd. 77, Lake George vicinity
State Register 3/8/1995, 5PA.743

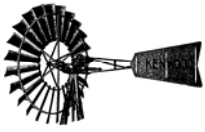
Begun in 1916, the complex is associated with the development of ranching activities along the county's Tarryall Corridor. Built largely of native logs, it is representative of a ranching complex of the period.

POWELL AND BLAIR STONE RANCH

North of junction of U.S. Hwy. 138 and 65 Road,
Proctor vicinity, National Register 4/6/2004, 5LO.478

The ranch house at the Powell and Blair Stone Ranch, built between 1897 and 1898, is representative of the most common version of the American Foursquare, with its simple square plan, low-pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical facade. The house, bunkhouse, and stone outbuilding are significant for their use of locally quarried stone. William J. Powell and his family were early settlers in Logan County, arriving in the area in the mid-1870s. Powell and his mother-in-law later accomplished two 160-acre homestead claims north of Proctor in 1890 that would become the nucleus of





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the Powell and Blair Stone Ranch. Stone Ranch was developed between 1895 and 1898 and was considered one of the most modern self-contained and self-maintained ranches in the region at that time.

PRESTON FARM

4605 S. Ziegler Rd., Fort Collins

National Register 5/16/2001, 5LR.779

Originally homesteaded by Benjamin and Hessie Preston in 1877, Preston Farm is representative of local agricultural operations and was primarily associated with the history of sheep feeding and the cultivation of alfalfa and sugar beets within the Fort Collins area during a period from 1893 to 1940. The property is also important as a rare surviving collection of agricultural buildings and structures reflecting the character of sheep feeding operations in the area. Among the buildings and structures on the site are a large wood frame farmhouse, grain elevator, pump house, hog house, smoke house, chicken house, coal house, ice house, and a machine shop.



RABER COW CAMP

Land's End Rd., east of Grand Junction

State Register 3/10/1993, 5ME.6918

The camp was occupied during the summer months from the 1930s until 1966 by the Raber family of Kannah Creek as part of their cattle ranching operation. One of the log cabins on the site was built in 1931 or 1932; the other dates from 1933 or 1934. Both have steeply pitched side gabled roofs and attic space above a single room on the main level. Associated structures include the original corral and cattle chute.

RAMSEY-KOENIG RANCH

16321 Pingree Park Rd., Bellvue vicinity

State Register 5/14/1997, 5LR.734

Now part of Colorado State University's Pingree Park Campus, the ranch is associated with the settlement of the Pingree Park Valley. A cluster of log and rough-cut board structures which includes a homestead cabin, barn, and other agricultural outbuildings, along with a schoolhouse and "rental" cabins remains on the property.

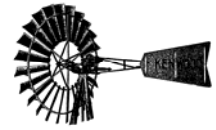
REYNOLDS RANCH

225 N. Gate Rd., Colorado Springs vicinity

State Register 9/10/1997, 5EP.2223

The well-preserved 1894 farmhouse, with its noteworthy gable trim, is a good example of a Queen Anne in a rural setting. The architecturally significant complex of buildings represents a typical farmstead and is one of just a handful of farmsteads remaining in northern El Paso County.

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RIAL CHEW RANCH COMPLEX

US Hwy. 40, Dinosaur National Monument
National Register 10/27/1987, 5MF.2002

The complex is representative of a family operated ranch as it developed over more than fifty years and two generations. The family ran the ranch from 1902 through the early 1970s when it was purchased by the National Park Service. Among the surviving buildings and structures are an early dugout dwelling believed to date from the 1880s and the most recent dwelling, an intact log ranch house constructed in 1940.

ROONEY RANCH

Intersection of Rooney Rd. & Alameda Pkwy.,
Golden vicinity, Jefferson County
National Register 2/13/1975, 5JF.196

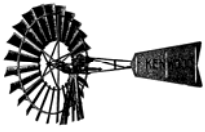
The buildings located within this approximately 200-acre agricultural district are especially noteworthy due to the extensive use of native sandstone in their construction. The 1¾-story ranch house was built by Alexander Rooney and his brother-in-law Thomas Littlefield in the early 1860s. The coursed walls are of large, smooth-faced sandstone blocks, and an 1867 spring house is of similar construction. The 1890 barn and most of the numerous buildings constructed through the mid-20th century are of uncoursed rubble. Rooney, a stonemason and farmer, arrived in 1859 and soon realized there was money to be made in provisioning the miners flocking to the area. He started a dairy farm and later raised horses and cattle on his ranch, which at one time encompassed 4,500 acres.



ROURKE RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Comanche National Grassland, Villegreen vicinity,
Las Animas County, National Register 9/21/2000, 5LA.8813

Rourke Ranch played a significant role in the settlement and agricultural development of the Purgatoire River area and continues to reflect the interaction of its Hispanic and Anglo-American settlers. Beginning in the early 1880s, brothers Eugene and James Rourke began acquiring the lands of departing Hispanic farmers and sheep growers, eventually amassing one of the largest cattle ranches in the area. The district includes the site of Eugene Rourke's original 1875 ranchstead, which was abandoned in favor of a new ranch headquarters after a flood in 1904. The collection of intact buildings and structures at the new ranchstead date from the first decades of the 20th century and reflect a range of construction techniques and traditions, including the use of adobe, horizontal and vertical logs, and stone as building materials.



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SALT WORKS RANCH

3858 US Hwy. 285, Hartsel vicinity
National Register 2/2/2001, 5PA.346

The Salt Works Ranch agricultural district encompasses 128 acres and includes the original homestead site settled by Charles L. Hall in 1862. A wide variety of primarily log and wood frame buildings and structures typical of a successful large-scale ranching operation remain on the site. Of particular interest is the Second Empire style main house which dates from the early 1870s. The property is also important for its association with Thomas McQuaid, a son-in-law of Hall, who played an active leadership role among Colorado ranchers. McQuaid oversaw operation of the ranch from 1911 until his death in 1965. During his tenure, the ranching operation expanded to cover more than 87,000 acres. This still working ranch was recognized as a Colorado Centennial Farm. The property is associated with the *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

SCHMID RANCH

4553 County Rd. 60M, Placerville vicinity
State Register 8/14/2002, 5SM.2770

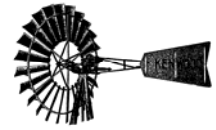
Long associated with the history of high country ranching on Wilson Mesa, the Schmid Ranch contains three distinct ranchsteads developed on five homestead parcels. The original 160 acre homestead dates from 1882. Over the years, the ranch functioned as an important hay producing, cattle, and dairy operation. The collection of buildings, dating from the 1880s to the 1970s, represents the vernacular nature of agricultural buildings, their evolution and growth through continued use, and the pattern of relocation to accommodate changing needs. In addition, many of the buildings illustrate a variety of log construction techniques. The ranch is the last intact example of the many agricultural operations that once covered the mesa. Due to increasing development pressures, members of the Schmid family have placed a conservation easement on the approximately 800 acre property.

SCHNELL FARM

3113 S. Wadsworth Blvd., Lakewood, Jefferson County
National Register 2/14/1997, 5JF.1030

Recognized as a Colorado Centennial Farm, the property includes a collection of residential and agricultural buildings and structures. Established in 1888, it is the last remaining example of an early farm complex in the Bear Creek Valley area of Jefferson County.

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SHANNON FARM

1341 N. 95th Street, Lafayette vicinity, Boulder County
National Register 10/17/2003, 5BL.7260

One of the last remaining examples of farm operations in Boulder County, the Shannon Farm is representative of the shift in agriculture from crop cultivation to dairy and egg production. It was operated for many years by the Shannon brothers who were innovative in their use of a concrete-floored milk room within the barn, meeting sanitary standards twenty-five years before the passage of pasteurization laws in Colorado. Additionally, the Shannon Farm is an intact example of agricultural-related buildings, some of which display excellent craftsmanship, design, and materials in their construction.

SILVER SPRUCE RANCH

20973 Wellington Rd., Bailey, Jefferson County
State Register 6/12/1996, 5JF.837

The ranch began operation in 1872 as one of the earliest in the Platte Canyon of Jefferson County. It developed into a tourist facility, a summer camp for girls, and eventually an outdoor environmental laboratory for the Jefferson County School District. The ranch contains an important collection of Rustic style buildings.

SLW RANCH

27401 Weld County Road 58½, Greeley vicinity
National Register 3/15/1991, 5WL.805

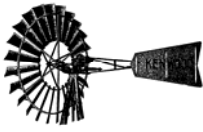
The SLW ranch complex consists of a ranch house, coal house, ice house, barn, corral, storage, and feeding areas. The ranch house, a large, two-story frame dwelling over a stone cellar, was built in 1888 by Robert Hall for Lyulph Ogilvy. The ranch represents a variety of developments in the area from its association with the movement of Scottish investors in western ranch lands, the Percheron-Norman Horse Co., which supplied horses to meet the needs of farm and city dwellers, to the development of the cattle industry in the 20th century. The property is associated with the *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* Multiple Property Submission.



GUSTAV AND ANNIE SWANSON FARM

1932 N. Highway 287, Berthoud vicinity, Larimer County
National Register 10/5/2005, 5LR.1714

The Swanson Farm is an excellent example of a northern Colorado plains farm with stock feeding and dairy operations. In addition to the house and garage, all of the associated agricultural outbuildings remain intact, as well as the extensive irrigation system and a portion of the crop field. The 1918 farmhouse and garage are excellent examples of the Craftsman style. Designed and built by prominent local master-builders William Warren Greene and John Frank Greene, this is the only known rural example of their work. The 1917 barn is an excellent example of balloon framing applied to a large agricultural building. This form of framing,



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shown in plan books and farm guides of the time, provided an open, soaring hayloft that could support the weight of the hay as well as the building.

TALLMAN RANCH

Golden Gate Canyon State Park, west of Golden, Jefferson County, State Register 6/14/1995, 5JF.999

The circa 1880 Tallman Ranch represents part of the exploration and settlement of the area now encompassing western Jefferson and eastern Gilpin Counties. The property is associated with the area's heavy concentration of Swedish-American settlers who established homesteads and developed a successful ranching community.

THIEDE RANCH

Approximately 6 miles west of Golden, Jefferson County National Register 1/11/1996, 5JF.995

The ranch is associated with the settlement and agricultural development of Mount Vernon Canyon. It is architecturally significant as the best surviving example of an original Mount Vernon Canyon ranch complex.

TWIN CREEK RANCH

Florissant vicinity National Register 2/7/1997, 5TL.443

The ranch is associated with the early settlement and agricultural development of the Florissant area. The oldest structures date to the 1875 homesteading of the ranch. The property contains intact agricultural support buildings utilized during the 1875-1945 period as part of the farming and ranching heritage along the Twin Creek drainage.

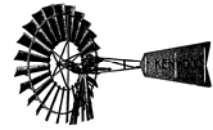


TRUJILLO HOMESTEAD

Approximately 4 miles north of 6N Lane, Hopper vicinity, Alamosa County, National Register 2/4/2004, 5AL.706

The Trujillo Homestead is an important part of Hispanic settlement in the San Luis Valley in the latter half of the 19th century. Pedro Trujillo, a first generation Hispanic-American, established the property in 1879. The homestead is representative of small-scale pioneer cattle enterprises that typified the area's first ranches. The homestead is also associated with the pattern of violence and intimidation experienced by early Hispanic ranchers as large Anglo-American cattle operations expanded and consolidated their holdings. The two-story log ranch house represents a rare resource type in the San Luis Valley and in the state as a whole. The fact that a Hispanic-American settler on an isolated ranch erected the two-story log house instead of building a traditional adobe dwelling typical of the first era of construction in the vicinity adds to the building's significance. The archaeological component of the site provides a unique opportunity to study cultural change and adaptation by examining possible historic use of Native American technology by a Hispanic ethnic group.

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TURNER PLACE

829 W. Main St., Buena Vista, Chaffee County
State Register 3/13/1996, 5CF.847

Turner Place is associated with the settlement and agricultural and industrial development of the Buena Vista area. The complex contains an architecturally significant log barn built in 1924.

TWO-BAR RANCH

Colo. Hwy. 318, Brown's Park Wildlife Refuge, Maybell
vicinity, National Register 2/17/1978, 5MF.1126

The property was once the headquarters for one of the largest cattle empires in Colorado and Wyoming. Thomas White was the first to file on the land where the primarily log buildings and structures are located. In 1910, subsequent owners sold to the Haley Livestock and Trading Co. At that time, the company held over 10,000 livestock in Moffat County alone.

BEN TYLER RANCH

54166 US Hwy. 285, Shawnee
State Register 6/12/1996, 5PA.709

The property is associated with the early settlement of the Platte Canyon area of northern Park County. The main house is on a parcel of land purchased by Ben Tyler in 1884. The adjacent land, on which the homestead shanty and the other buildings are located, was part of the patent Tyler filed in 1898.

WALKER RANCH HISTORIC DISTRICT

West of Boulder, Boulder County
National Register 6/14/1984; Boundary Increase: National
Register 6/29/1988, 5BL.235

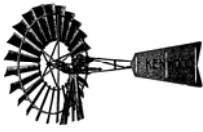
Established in 1869, when considered as a whole, the cultural manifestations and the land represent a chapter in the history of the settlement and expansion of Boulder County and the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

WAHL RANCH

US Hwy. 285 & Lost Park Rd., Jefferson vicinity
National Register 10/12/2000, 5PA.1412

The ranch complex is located at the western foot of Kenosha Pass. Construction dates for the wide variety of log and wood frame buildings and structures remaining on the property range from 1883 to 1948. The 116 acre district encompasses most of the land originally homesteaded by Thomas Hyatt in 1883. Subsequently, this area functioned as the headquarters for the more than 1,100 acre ranching operation of William H. Lilly. Cattle raising remained the focus of operations even after many other South Park ranchers switched to raising sheep. The Wahl family's association with the ranch dates from the mid-1920s through the deaths of Albert and Ada Wahl in 1993. The property is associated with the *Historic Ranching Resources of South Park, Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.





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WHITE-PLUMB FARM

4001 W. 10th St., Greeley, State Register 6/12/1996,
National Register 7/27/2005, 5WL.322

Listed as a Colorado Centennial Farm in 1986, the property is associated with the history of agricultural development in Greeley and Weld County. Several farm related structures remain on the site. The 1904 farmhouse is a well preserved example of the work of Bessie Smith, Greeley's first woman architect.

WURL RANCH

4245 County Rd. 89, Livermore, Larimer County
State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1884

The property, a late 19th-century Larimer County ranch, reflects settlement patterns in northeastern Colorado. Members of the Wurl family worked the ranch until 1936. The site includes a largely intact collection of vernacular log buildings executed with exceptional craftsmanship between 1880 and 1883.



ZAPATA RANCH HEADQUARTERS

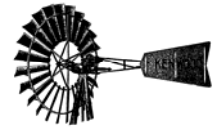
5303 Colo. Hwy. 150, Mosca vicinity, Alamosa County
National Register 4/5/1993, 5AL.297

Zapata Ranch was one of the first and largest cattle ranches in the area. It also served as a stage coach stop and post office. Some of its buildings date back to the 1870s, and all of the historic ranch buildings are of log construction.

WALTER AND ANNA ZION HOMESTEAD

Off Yuma County Rd. 15, Idalia vicinity
National Register 7/6/2005, 5YM.235

The Walter and Anna Zion Homestead has a long association with the Zion family, early homesteaders in the Idalia-Vernon area who farmed and ranched from 1910 until 1975. Family descendants continue agricultural operations. The homestead is a rare intact example of sod construction. An ingenious adaptation utilized by many plains homesteaders to construct their first homes, sod houses were intended to be temporary, typically abandoned as frame housing became an affordable option. Those that survived often underwent significant changes. The Zion Homestead is the only known surviving collection of intact Colorado sod buildings without major changes. The homestead has the potential to yield important information regarding sod building construction in Colorado. Research at this site could yield information regarding regional variations in sod construction due to local soil composition and moisture content, as well as advanced construction techniques due to a later settlement period than the Midwest.



Farm Houses and Ranch Houses

BAXSTROM UPPER PLACE HOMESTEAD HOUSE

Cortez vicinity, State Register 8/31/2006, 5MT.12936

The homestead house, constructed in 1933 by a father and son, illustrates building techniques reflecting the influence and traditions of the Baxstroms' grandfather, a well-known local mason. The construction method represents the application of readily available local materials during a period of economic depression.

BRUCE ESTATE

1468 Colo. Hwy. 133, Paonia vicinity, Delta County
State Register 12/8/1993, 5DT.444

The residence was constructed between 1905 and 1912, using red bricks made on the site. John and Sophia Bruce, early pioneers in the North Fork Valley, were first involved in cattle raising. The family later became successful fruit growers. Located along the West Elk Loop, a Colorado Scenic and Historic Byway, the large two-story residence features a steeply pitched hipped roof with prominent attic dormers.

COZENS RANCH HOUSE

Colo. Hwy 40, Fraser, Grand County
National Register 6/9/1988, 5GA.196

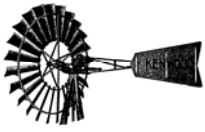
Built in 1874, the house is considered to be one of the few remaining planked log buildings in Colorado. From 1874 to 1905, the house played an important role in the development of Grand County. During this period, it functioned as a stage stop and the only post office between Georgetown and Hot Sulphur Springs. William Z. Cozens was a pioneer in the Fraser Valley. Eventually, the ranch was willed to Regis College, who used the main house as a chapel for the local Catholic parish for twenty years. The home site was deeded by Regis College to the town of Fraser, and then to the Grand County Historical Association in 1987.

CRISSEY HOUSE

218 W. First Street, Palisade, State Register 12/11/2002,
National Register 5/18/2003, 5ME.4536

The 1907 Herbert and Edith Crissey House is associated with the first decade of the establishment of the town of Palisade. Herbert Crissey participated in many of the early efforts to establish a viable community in the expanding fruit orchard economy. The house is a wood sided variation of a Classic Cottage which incorporates elements of the Craftsman style.





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EWING FAMILY FARMHOUSE

1915 N. 95th St., Lafayette, Boulder County
State Register 12/13/1995, 5BL.1995

The 1885 farmhouse, with its adjacent 1907 residence, is associated with the early settlement of rural Boulder County. The farm developed as a small, multi-generational family farm typical of those throughout the county.

GOTTLIEB AND ROSE EGLI HOUSE

72nd & Quebec St., Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge, Commerce City vicinity, Adams County
State Register 8/14/2002, 5AM.390

The circa 1910 bungalow is associated with early 20th-century agriculture and irrigation in Adams County. While many of the farms in the area were small operations of 20 acres or less, Swiss-born immigrant Gottlieb Egli and his wife, Rose, farmed over 500 acres. The Sand Creek Lateral irrigation ditch, a part of the High Line Canal, provided water for crops and livestock. The Egli property was among the many acquired by the US Army in 1942 for construction of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The house and nearby garage are the only surviving pre-World War II structures on the approximately 30-square mile tract of arsenal land now being redeveloped as the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RANCH

Colo. Hwy. 126, south of Buffalo Creek
National Register 10/1/1974, 5JF.193

The land was originally registered as a mining claim. It later was homesteaded and cattle ranched by Edwin Eugene Culver. The surviving one-story ranch house, with a medium pitch gabled roof, rests on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior walls were constructed with hand hewn square logs and half-dovetailed joints. The original circa 1900 portion measured approximately 30 by 40 feet. An expansion several years later added a first floor living room and increased the space for bedrooms in the attic.

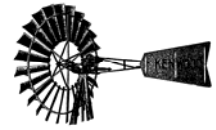


GULLY HOMESTEAD HOUSE

200 S. Chambers Rd., Aurora, Arapahoe County
National Register 1/9/1986, 5AH.204

This house, moved to its present site in 1983, has been restored to its earliest known date of construction - 1871. The dwelling is associated with Aurora's agricultural beginnings. Thomas Gully, an Irish immigrant, ran a ranching operation out of his home, as did his descendants until the 1950s. The house was a center for community activity, serving as a polling place for local school district elections.

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HUMPHREY HOUSE / KINNIKINNIK RANCH

620 S. Soda Creek Rd., Evergreen, Jefferson County
National Register 12/31/1974, 5JF.184

The original log home was constructed in 1883 for John J. Clark, who was elected to the state legislature in 1888. Over the years, there have been several additions. Interesting architectural elements on the facade include a prominent bay window and a gabled dormer in the steeply pitched hipped roof. In 1912, a portion of the original 160 acre homestead became Filius Park, a Denver Mountain Park. The remaining property was purchased by the Humphrey family in 1920.

KENNICOTT CABIN

63161 Hwy. 69, Westcliffe, Custer County
National Register 2/14/1997, 5CR.45.1

Constructed in 1869, the cabin is associated with the early settlement of the Wet Mountain Valley. The cabin is a rare surviving example of two-story log construction.



KERR HOUSE

8147 County Rd. 203, Durango vicinity, La Plata County
State Register 3/11/1998, 5LP.4872

Constructed in 1884, the house is an example of residential construction by early Animas Valley settlers who established farms and ranches during the late 1870s and early 1880s. This unusual farmhouse is one of a few remaining from this period.

NETTLETON-MEAD HOUSE

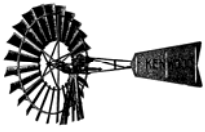
1303 9th Ave., Greeley
National Register 4/2/2002, 5WL.2575

The two-story wood frame Italianate style house is one of the few intact residences dating from the early years of the Union Colony established by Nathan Meeker in 1870. Edwin S. Nettleton designed several early canals that brought critical irrigation water to the farmlands and urban homesteads of the colony. His canals, perhaps more than any other single factor, led to the initial success and sustained growth of the community. Dr. Ella Avery Mead, the first female doctor in the Greeley area, practiced from 1905 into the 1940s. She dedicated her professional life to the improvement of children's and women's health. As the City Health Officer for Greeley she enforced quarantine laws, instituted milk inspections, and implemented a health screening system in the area's public schools.

EUGENE ROURKE HOUSE

619 Carson St., La Junta
National Register 5/9/1983, 5OT.175

Eugene Rourke, prominent settler, rancher and businessman in the La Junta area, had this house constructed for his family in 1898. The residence exhibits the architectural transition between late Victorian eclecticism and the Colonial Revival style. Interesting features include



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the original two-story Colonial Revival portico, and the Queen Anne style tower and iron roof cresting.

THEDE FARMHOUSE

3190 West 112th Ave., Northglenn, Adams County
National Register 1/30/1998, 5AM.1118

The Thede Farmhouse conveys a long association with agriculture in the Northglenn area. The farmhouse and its 11 surrounding acres are some of the last undeveloped fields within the city limits. The 1903 house is the only remaining domestic structure in the city of Northglenn constructed prior to 1950 and is a well built example of late Queen Anne style architecture.

WECKEL HOUSE

1620 Highway 6 & 50, Fruita
State Register 3/13/1996, 5ME.7384

The 1908 Weckel House is an example of an early 20th-century Mesa County farmhouse exhibiting the characteristics of the Edwardian Style. Much of the interior remains as built, and the integrity of the exterior has not been diminished by additions made to the rear of the house.

Barns and Silos



ANDERSON BARN

5255 Colo. Hwy. 60, Johnstown
National Register 10/6/2004, 5WL.4810

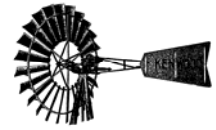
The 1913 barn is an excellent example of a gambrel-roofed barn using plain-faced ornamental concrete block for its lower level. Ornamental concrete block was a popular construction material in the first three decades of the 20th century and was often formed with hand-operated machines on site. This concrete foundation formed a strong base on which to erect the roof trusses for the complex gambrel roof. The transformation of the lower level from its original dairy operation to a horse barn resulted in the loss of some interior materials. However, the original concrete floor and center passage remain, as does the large hayloft.

JARED L. BRUSH BARN

24308 Weld County Rd. 17, Johnstown vicinity
National Register 10/16/1991, 5WL.1072

The Jared L. Brush Ranch began in 1860 as one of the first ranches in the Big Thompson Valley. The barn was constructed in 1865 and continues to serve as an integral part of an operating agricultural complex. The vertical wood sided barn includes historic shed roofed additions on each side of the central bay, which is 2½-stories in height and has a steeply pitched gabled roof. The utilization of wood pegged posts and beams, in conjunction with native wood and stone,

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in the barn's construction marks it as a rare surviving resource of its type dating from Colorado's pre-railroad and territorial periods. The property is associated with the *Historic Farms and Ranches of Weld County* Multiple Property Submission.

CARPENTER BARN

30560 Colo. Hwy. 71, Limon vicinity, Lincoln County
State Register 9/10/2003, 5LN.311

The circa 1900 Carpenter Barn is a good example of a modest sized, platform-framed and gambrel-roofed dairy barn. The barn exhibits the large loft indicative of the type as well as the grade level concrete floor and abundant windows. Though moved from its original construction site in 1950, the barn continued to be used after its relocation.

CAVE SPRING RANCH BARN

6061 3R Rd., Beulah
State Register 12/8/1999, 5PE.3105

Constructed about 1903, the post and beam Cave Spring Ranch Barn is an example of a bank barn, a name derived from its construction technique. The barn is built into the side of a hill, allowing direct access on two levels. The barn has recently been stabilized and restored.

COY BARN

1103 E. Lincoln Ave., Fort Collins, Larimer County
State Register 6/14/1995, 5LR.1568

The Coy Barn is associated with the early settlement patterns and development of high plains farming in the Fort Collins area. The circa 1866 barn is a rare Colorado example of a stone and wood frame construction type more commonly found east of the Mississippi River.



CROSS LAND & FRUIT COMPANY

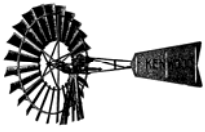
3079 F Road, Grand Junction
National Register 3/28/1980, 5ME.298

The property includes numerous intact buildings and structures associated with early 20th-century fruit production in the Grand Valley. Established in 1909 by a group headed by Walter B. Cross of Denver, apples and pears were the primary crop. The design of the large circa 1910 barn was adapted for the handling of large scale fruit processing. While many local orchards averaged ten acres in size, the property encompassed 243 acres. Financial difficulties forced the sale of the land for taxes in 1923. Through a community fundraising campaign, the property was acquired by the Museum of Western Colorado in 1980 for operation as a living history farm.

DEINES BARN

7225 & 7309 S. College Ave., Fort Collins, Larimer County
State Register 3/13/2002, 5LR.10296

The 1918 building survives as an excellent example of a post-and-beam, wood sided, gambrel-roofed barn. Reported to be



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among the region's largest, it is one of only eight surviving barns of gambrel-roof design. The adjacent twin silos are among only a handful of extant area silos. Of the dozens built, fewer than fifteen silos are said to remain in the greater Fort Collins area.

FOX STONE BARN

S. Cherryvale Rd., one-half mile south of US 36, Marshall vicinity, Boulder County

National Register 2/16/1996, 5BL.4125

The circa 1900 Fox Stone Barn is a good example of a method of construction once common in the foothills area of Boulder County. The ready availability of locally quarried sandstone allowed property owners to construct simple stone barns at a time when wood frame barn designs were much more common throughout the state. It is one of the best surviving examples of this barn type in Boulder County.

FRAZER'S BARN

Golden Gate Canyon State Park, east of Black Hawk

State Register 12/13/1995, 5GL.700

The Frazer Barn is associated with the settlement and beginnings of agriculture in the area to the east of the Black Hawk and Central City gold mining districts.

GOODNIGHT BARN

Colo. Hwy. 96 W. & Siloam Rd., west of Pueblo

National Register 7/30/1974, 5PE.485

The barn is the only remaining structure from the Goodnight Ranch established by Charles Goodnight in 1869. It is constructed of rough cut limestone blocks and has a gable roof.



HOLLY SS RANCH BARN

407 W. Vinson, Holly

National Register 2/25/2004, 5PW.172

The 1879 Holly SS Ranch Barn was part of the earliest period of settlement and development of Prowers County by farmers and ranchers. The SS Ranch with one of the earliest and largest cattle ranches in the region. Hiram Holly established the ranch at a time when Colorado's early dependence on mining ventures increasingly gave way to agricultural development. The ultimate inception of the town of Holly was an outgrowth of the Holly SS Ranch. The barn is one of the earliest and most well preserved stone barns in southeast Colorado, displaying the construction techniques, architectural details, and material usage of the pioneering period in Colorado. Native stone construction constitutes an important late nineteenth and early 20th-building tradition in southeastern Colorado.

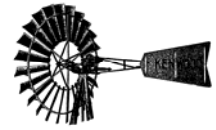
ROCK RIDGE RANCH BARN

7054 S. Colo. Hwy. 83, Franktown vicinity

State Register 11/9/1994, 5DA.1010

The circa 1880 barn is a rare surviving example of pegged, post and beam construction. A common construction method

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in the 18th early 19th centuries involving skilled craftsmen, the mass production of wire nails after 1900 brought an end to pegged construction.

SURFACE CREEK LIVESTOCK COMPANY SILOS

315 SW 3rd St., Cedaredge, Delta County, State Register 11/9/1994, National Register 4/27/2000, 5DT.1013

Constructed in 1916 and 1917, the three stacked lumber silos were built by Robert James, an early settler in the Surface Creek Valley. James was recognized locally for his carpentry skills and built the silos for the Stockham Brothers, owners and operators of the Bar I Ranch. The unusual nine and eleven sided structures were connected with a series of wooden walkways. The stacked lumber construction method is notable for its strength and durability. More difficult to construct than a simple square or rectangle, the nearly round shape of the silos distributed the outward force generated by the stored grains to more planks of shorter length, thus increasing the overall strength of the structure.



Irrigation

COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

850 N. St. Vrain Ave., Estes Park, Larimer County
State Register 6/10/1998, 5LR.485

Constructed in 1939, the one-story, wood frame building served as the administrative office for the Colorado-Big Thompson project until 1953. This New Deal era project was the largest water diversion, irrigation, and power generating undertaking in Colorado. The building is the state's best surviving example of Depression era, Bureau of Reclamation Colonial Revival design.

GRAND RIVER DITCH / SPECIMEN DITCH

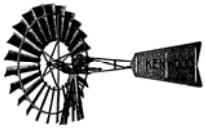
Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake vicinity
National Register 9/29/1976, 5GA.301 / 5LR.10523

Often considered to be the largest early engineering project designed to divert water from the western slope of the Rocky Mountains to the South Platte River, the 14.3-mile long Grand Ditch was first used to divert water across La Poudre Pass by the Larimer County Ditch Company in 1890. Over the years, the ditch was extended south along the Never Summer Range. In 1936, the Water Supply and Storage Company extended the ditch to Bear Creek, thus completing its construction.

GRAND VALLEY DIVERSION DAM

On Colorado River, 8 miles northeast of Palisade
National Register 10/8/1991, 5ME.301

Constructed between 1913 and 1916, the dam is a concrete structure 14 feet in height, spanning a distance of 546 feet



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across the Colorado River. It was built in order to divert river flow into the Government Highline Canal. Still in use, the dam was designed by German engineers who incorporated a set of roller gates to control the flow. It is the largest of only four such dams constructed in the United States. The technical press did not credit the designers at the time of the dam's completion due to negative sentiments related to World War I.

GUNNISON TUNNEL

US Hwy. 50, 1/2 mile south of Black Canyon Turnoff, Montrose vicinity, National Register 7/22/1979, 5MN.1837
By 1894, Montrose farmer F.C. Lauzon had generated enough interest so that funds were secured to begin construction of the tunnel which would bring irrigation water from the Gunnison River to the arid farmlands of the Uncompahgre Valley. The bore was completed in July of 1909, and dedication ceremony attended by President William H. Taft were held on September 23, 1909. A major element of the Uncompahgre Reclamation Project, the tunnel is 5.8 miles in length, and at its deepest point runs approximately 2,200 feet beneath the dome of Vernal Mesa.

HAVEMEYER-WILCOX CANAL PUMPHOUSE

Rifle vicinity, Garfield County
National Register 4/22/1980, 5GF.654
Remaining on the site are a concrete pumphouse and forebay, along with supporting structures such as a cistern and concrete support blocks for conduits. The pumphouse is associated with the Havemeyer-Wilcox canal system which began as early as 1902 when the Hallett Ditch was promoted by William Willcox. Through marriage in 1904, he joined forces with the Havemeyer family of New York City. The Havemeyer firm incorporated in Colorado in 1909 and pursued its interest in the production of sugar beets.



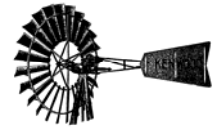
PLAZA de SAN LUIS de la CULEBRA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 159, San Luis, Costilla County
National Register 12/22/1978, 5CT.47
Established in 1851, San Luis is the oldest continuously inhabited town in Colorado. The district contains an important collection of buildings that includes the county courthouse, the Convent and Church of Most Precious Blood, numerous residences, and the town's commercial core. The district also includes the Vega, a common ground for animal grazing, and the San Luis People's Ditch.

TWO BUTTES DAM

County Rd. 30, northeast of Springfield, Baca County
State Register 3/8/1995, 5BA.39
The 1909 dam is significant for its engineering as an intact example of a turn-of-the-century earthen dam built to aid in irrigating portions of southeastern Colorado.

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UNCOMPAHGRE VALLEY WATER USERS ASSOCIATION OFFICE

601 N. Park Ave., Montrose

National Register 11/27/1991, 5MN.2724

Constructed in 1905, the Water Users' Association has occupied the building since 1932. As such, it is important for its association with one of the first projects undertaken by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Uncompahgre Reclamation Project. The two-story wood frame building is located in a residential neighborhood and is a good local example of the Foursquare building type.



WATERWHEEL

On Colorado River, southeast of McCoy, Eagle County

National Register 4/11/1977, 5EA.21

The more than 40-foot tall wooden structure was originally constructed by local ranchers during the late 1930s. Located along the south side of the Colorado River, just south of McCoy, it is believed to be the largest waterwheel in the state. It was designed to lift water approximately 15 feet in height in order to reach a level where it could be used for irrigation. The wheel was reconstructed in 1976.

Food Processing Facilities

ARVADA FLOUR MILL

5580 Wadsworth Blvd., Arvada, Jefferson County

National Register 4/24/1975, 5JF.181

Constructed by Eugene Emory Benjamin, the large wood frame facility is located adjacent the railroad tracks, at the southern end of Arvada's historic downtown commercial area. The building includes the main 2½-story gambrel roofed mill portion and a one-story dock area. Exterior walls are clad with metal siding, stamped in a brick pattern. The mill began operating in the early 1920s and ceased production during the 1950s.

DENVER ELEVATOR / GRAIN ELEVATOR

Colo. Hwy. 42, near tract 712, Louisville, Boulder County

National Register 2/14/1986, 5BL.8929

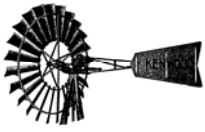
Built in 1908, the elevator is historically and visually the most significant structure associated with the agricultural history of the community. Its frame construction and functional design illustrate an important resource type traditionally associated with agriculture.

DOYLE SETTLEMENT / WHITE HOUSE / CASA BLANCA

Doyle Rd., 18 miles southeast of US Hwy. 50,

Pueblo vicinity, National Register 4/10/1980, 5PE.391

Dating from circa 1859, Joseph Doyle's settlement now lies in ruins. It was a self contained unit including a main



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residence, dining facility, store, housing for laborers, flour mill, blacksmith shop and granaries.

EMPSON CANNERY

15 3rd Ave., Longmont, Boulder County
National Register 1/5/1984, 5BL.262

The original facility, constructed in 1889 by John Howard Empson, was destroyed by fire in 1891. The existing building dates from 1901. The cannery was Longmont's largest employer at the turn of the century and had a positive influence on the local economy for eighty years.



GROVER GRAIN ELEVATOR

North of Chatoga Ave. along RR right-of-way in Grover
State Register 3/13/1996, 5WL.2253

The circa 1916 Grover Grain Elevator, a well-preserved example of cribbed construction, stands as a reminder of the importance of the relationship between agriculture, commerce, and transportation to economic development in the Pawnee Grassland Region. The railroad right-of-way is still visible between the elevator and the Grover Depot.

HARMONY MILL

131 Lincoln Ave., Fort Collins, Larimer County
National Register 11/22/1995, 5LR.1544

The 1886 mill building rose as part of the early organizational movement by farmers in Larimer County. The structure is a rare surviving example of a late 19th-century brick grain mill.

LITTLETON CREAMERY / BEATRICE FOODS COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE

1801 Wynkoop, Denver City and County
National Register 9/5/1985, 5DV.878

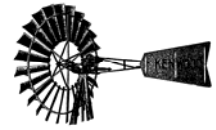
The 1903 Littleton Creamery is a rare example of early 20th-century industrial design and function. The building exhibits skillful masonry work in its brick polychromatic exterior and its successful functional design as a cold storage warehouse in continuous use for eighty years. The building is the work of prominent Denver architects Gove and Walsh. The same team designed the 1912 addition, while the final addition in 1916 is credited to Mountjoy and French.

OTTESEN GRAIN CO. FEED MILL

815 7th St., Fort Lupton
National Register 11/5/1998, 5WL.2708

The 1920 Ottesen Grain Co. Feed Mill functioned as the sole grain buyer and livestock feed processor for the Fort Lupton area for over fifty years. The complex consists of three adjoining buildings and two tall silos which are tied together structurally at the roof line. The different materials used in their construction illustrate the shift from fire-prone wood structures to the use of brick, tile, steel, and concrete for such facilities.

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OVERLAND COTTON MILL

1314 W. Evans Ave., Denver City and County
National Register 4/3/2001, 5DV.2458

The 1891 building operated as Colorado's only successful cotton mill until 1903. Utilizing load-bearing masonry walls to maximize natural illumination, its layout and fenestration typify large industrial buildings of the late 19th century. At its peak, the mill's annual production reached 12 million yards of cloth in a variety of types and patterns. The mill also played a brief but important role in local labor history, particularly in relation to children in the work force. Operating as a munitions factory from 1941 to 1945, the plant was so important to World War II production efforts it was immediately repaired and restored to full operational status after a devastating fire in 1942.

PRIDE OF THE ROCKIES FLOUR MILL / LONGMONT FARMERS MILL (Flour Mill Lofts)

2100 20th St., Denver City and County
National Register 12/7/1995, 5DV.1940

The mill is associated with the once important flour milling activities in downtown Denver's Platte River valley. Although only the mill building and three storage bins survive from the large grain processing complex, the 1920 mill is the last surviving structure of its type representing this aspect of Denver's early 20th-century milling industry.

QUAKER FLOUR MILL

102 S. Oneida St., Pueblo
National Register 9/30/1976, 5PE.496

Over the years, the original four story sandstone building, constructed as a four story structure for use as a flour mill, has experienced numerous alterations and additions to accommodate the business needs of subsequent owners.

SAGUACHE FLOUR MILL

County Rd. 57, Saguache
National Register 9/18/1978, 5SH.458

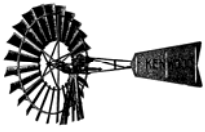
Constructed in 1873 by Enos Hotchkiss, a prominent Colorado pioneer, the wood frame three-story building is a lone survivor of an important early industry in Saguache County. It is believed to be one of the few remaining water-powered grist mills in Colorado.

SAVERY SAVORY MUSHROOM FARM WATER TOWER

110th Ct. and Federal Blvd., Westminster, Adams County
State Register 12/16/2005, 5AM.1856

The circa 1925 Savery Savory Mushroom Water Tower marks the site of a prosperous and extensive mushroom growing and canning business. The water tower is the only intact remnant from the complex. The distinctively painted water tower has been a prominent landscape feature over the past 80 years, becoming a familiar community landmark. *(Photo courtesy of City of Westminster)*





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WINDSOR MILL & ELEVATOR COMPANY BUILDING

301 Main St., Windsor
National Register 9/3/1998, 5WL.838

The 1899 mill is architecturally representative of a turn-of-the-century agricultural processing and storage facility typically found in rural Colorado communities. The complex includes a stacked lumber grain elevator, a brick mill building, a wood frame warehouse, and a free-standing brick boiler house.

Agricultural Societies

BOULDER VALLEY GRANGE NO. 131

3400 N. 95th St., Lafayette, Boulder County
National Register 12/7/1987, 5BL.408

Built in 1900, the hipped roof, clapboard sided hall includes several subsequent additions that maintain consistency of materials and workmanship. The building has enjoyed a long history of service as a community center in the rural portion of eastern Boulder County.

ENTERPRISE GRANGE NO. 15

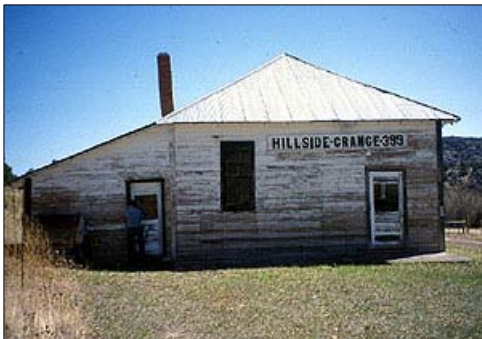
7203 Simms St., Arvada, Jefferson County
State Register 8/11/1999, 5JF.1713

The original brick meeting hall was constructed in 1915 by Fremont Grange No. 181. The concrete block portion at the rear dates from 1952. Both portions were constructed by members of this fraternal organization of farm families. Enterprise Grange No. 25 was granted its charter in 1874. The two chapters merged in 1930 and continue to utilize the building

HILLSIDE GRANGE NO. 399

0067 Colo. Hwy. 69, Hillside, Fremont County
State Register 8/14/2002, 5FN.1829

Constructed in 1926-27, with additions in 1935 and 1956, the simple one-story wood frame building is associated with the farmers' organization popularly known as the Grange Movement. A family oriented organization that attempted to meet the social, political, and economic interests of its members, its grange halls often became the focus of rural communities. Over the years, a variety of local organizations held dances, suppers, and school fundraisers in the building.

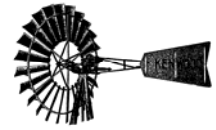


PIKE'S PEAK GRANGE NO. 163

3093 N. Colo. Hwy. 83, Franktown vicinity
National Register 10/1/1990, 5DA.341

This one-story clapboard-sided building represents a vernacular style of architecture—a simple, front gabled, wood frame construction that was built throughout the state begin-

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ning in 1860. Constructed in 1909, the building reflects the importance of the Grange movement in Douglas County.

PLEASANT PARK SCHOOL / PLEASANT PARK GRANGE #156

22551 Pleasant Park Rd., Conifer vicinity, Jefferson County
State Register 6/12/1996, 5JF.972

This 1894 school is important to the educational and social history of the Pleasant Park community. It served as the school for 55 years, and since 1907, has been in continuous use by Pleasant Park Grange #156. The building's architecture epitomizes the rural schoolhouse in its size, plan, roof shape, materials, and placement of doors and windows.

Educational

BOTANICAL & HORTICULTURAL LAB (Routt Hall)

Colorado State University Campus
National Register 9/18/1978, 5LR.471

Designed by architect O. Bulow, this 1890 one-story stone and brick building is one of the original campus buildings. As such, it represents a significant part of the early development of both the college and Fort Collins.

CIVIL AND IRRIGATION ENGINEERING BUILDING, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (Statistics Building)

Colorado State University Campus
State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1960

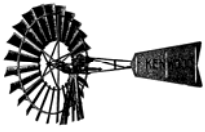
The 1908 building is important in the areas of education and engineering. Longtime head of the Civil and Irrigation Engineering Department, Louis G. Carpenter, and college president, Charles A. Lory, were instrumental in establishing affiliations with federal agencies that resulted in the Colorado Agricultural College participating in engineering projects of regional and national importance.



ENTOMOLOGY BUILDING, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (L.L. Gibbons Building)

Colorado State University Campus
State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1961

This hipped roof building is associated with the development of a successful Department of Zoology and Entomology at the Colorado Agricultural College. The original 1903 building was expanded in 1929 and again in 1948.



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FORESTRY BUILDING, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ARTS (Building #81)

1191 West Dr., Colorado State University Campus
State Register 8/11/1999, 5LR.2090

The 1937 building is important for its association with the college's innovative and widely recognized programs in forestry and park management and its association with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Two important professors, W.J. Morrill and J.V.K. Wagar, taught in the building. It was designed by Eugene G. Groves, a prolific Denver architect, as one of thirteen buildings he created for the main campus during his 30-year association with the college.

LAVATORY/ENTOMOLOGY LABORATORY, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (Nutrition Research Laboratory)

Colorado State University Campus
State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1963

The building is the original home of the Department of Zoology and Entomology, functioning in that capacity from 1910 until 1937. From 1902 to 1910 it served as the college bathhouse.

MONTROSE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION BUILDING

1045 S. Cascade
State Register 9/10/1997, 5MN.4768

The 1919 building is associated with the development of vocational agricultural education on the Western Slope. This simple wood frame building was constructed for the expressed purpose of housing agricultural education programs.

MANITOU EXPERIMENTAL FOREST STATION

232 County Rd. 79, Woodland Park vicinity
State Register 5/14/1997, National Register 8/28/1998,
5TL.2130

Built between 1937 and 1939, this collection of six architecturally significant sandstone buildings represents some of the finest Depression-era construction in Colorado. As one of only two experimental forest stations in the state, the property is also significant in the areas of conservation and agriculture.

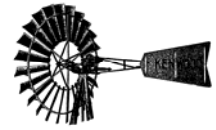
POTTING SHED, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE (Forensics Laboratory)

Colorado State University Campus
State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1966

The 1891 Potting Shed is one of the few surviving Colorado Agricultural College buildings dating from the 19th century. It is alleged that the Potting Shed was constructed with materials salvaged from the 1890 demolition of the original 1874 Claims Shanty.



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SOILS BUILDING, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Vocational Education / Soils Laboratory)

Colorado State University Campus
State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1967
The 1910 Soils Building, with its 1924 addition, has a long-term association with the Agronomy Department.

VETERINARY MEDICINE BUILDING, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ARTS (Building #84, J.V.K. Wagar Building)

1101 West Dr., Colorado State University Campus
State Register 8/11/1999, 5LR.2092
Designed by two important Colorado architects, Frank W. Frewen and Earl C. Morris, the 1939 building, with its 1957 addition, has a long association with Dr. I. E. Newsom and agricultural education at the college. From its construction in 1939 through 1979, the building contained the classrooms and laboratories of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. The Public Works Administration, a New Deal era agency, partially funded the construction.

County Poor Farms

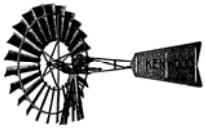
BOULDER COUNTY POOR FARM

Boulder vicinity
National Register 9/13/2001, 5BL.378
While use of the property as a private farm dates from 1897, it served as a home for the county's less fortunate citizens during a period from 1902 through 1918. The farm complex as a whole survives as a reasonably intact collection of agricultural buildings reflecting the typical design, materials, and construction techniques found in Boulder County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The main house remains a good local example of Queen Anne style architecture.

CHAFFEE COUNTY POOR FARM

8495 County Rd. 160, Salida, Chaffee County
National Register 5/16/1985, 5CF.190
The two-story, hipped roof red brick building, a vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style, was constructed in 1892. A wood frame barn from the same period is also located on the site. The Chaffee County Poor Farm is representative of the facilities established by Colorado counties in the late 19th century to care for the indigent. The original 120-acre parcel sustained the residents through the planting and harvesting of crops. The property was purchased by the city in 1945 and was utilized as a grange hall, with county fairs and 4H activities held on the grounds. During the early 1980s, it was converted to a bed and breakfast.





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OURAY COUNTY POOR FARM / GEORGE JACKSON HOUSE

129 Citadel Dr., Ridgway vicinity
National Register 1/11/1996, 5OR.113

This 1887 house is a good local example of the combination of the popular late 19th-century Queen Anne and Italianate styles. The house is associated with community planning and development activities in the Ridgway/Ouray area. It also served as the Ouray County Poor Farm for twenty-three years.

Other Properties

FRANK G. BLOOM HOUSE

300 block of Main St., Trinidad, Las Animas County
National Register 2/26/1970, 5LA.2180

This large, mansard roofed Victorian house was built for cattle baron Frank Bloom and his wife Sarah in 1882. It is now operated as part of the Trinidad History Museum by the Colorado Historical Society.



DOYLE-BENTON HOUSE

1301 Lafayette St., Denver City and County
National Register 1/18/2006, 5DV.9200

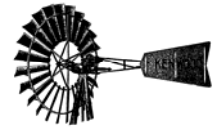
The 1896 house is associated with James Doyle, an important mining figure in early 20th-century Colorado. Doyle was a prospector and an original partner in the Portland Mining Company in Cripple Creek, Colorado's most prolific and longest producing gold mine. Doyle purchased the house in 1898 and lived there with his family until 1904. The house is also associated with Frank Benton, founder of the 60,000 acre Frank Benton Land and Livestock firm nears Burns, Colorado, which remained in business until the 1990s. He was active in the rancher movement opposed to fencing and he favored the leasing of public domain lands to cattle ranchers. The house is an early example of the American Foursquare residential form whose interior exhibits elements of the Art Nouveau style.

MONUMENT NURSERY

Off I-25, two miles west of Monument, El Paso County
State Register 6/12/1996, 5EP.593

Monument Nursery, on the eastern edge of Pike National Forest, is associated with the evolving management philosophy of the United States Forest Service. From 1907 until 1965, the nursery produced and shipped an average of two million trees annually for planting in National Forests throughout the Rocky Mountain West. The site includes remains of the original 1907-09 headquarters and a Memorial Grove established in 1920. The existing

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headquarters complex was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1934 and 1942.

SUGAR BUILDING

1530 16th St.

National Register 2/17/1978, 5DV.47.65

The 1906 Sugar Building is located in the heart of Denver's early warehouse district. Designed by the architectural firm of Gove and Walsh as a four-story warehouse, a two-story addition was added in 1912, also by Gove and Walsh. The building forms a basic cube, with exterior walls of tan colored brick ornamented with terra cotta. The building originally housed the Great Western Sugar Company, a leader in the sugar beet industry, and a major influence on the economy of Colorado.

DANIEL SCIUMBATO GROCERY STORE

706 Second St., La Junta

National Register 5/17/1984, 5OT.91

The circa 1908 Sciumbato Grocery is one of the earliest and most intact neighborhood grocery stores in La Junta. This type of commercial structure characterized residential neighborhoods from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. It was here that the products of the farm and ranch reached the ultimate consumer.



EDWARD T. TAYLOR HOUSE

903 Bennett Ave.

National Register 10/14/1986, 5GF.286

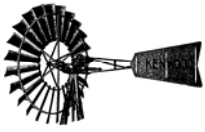
Built in 1904, the two-story wood frame house, with its Colonial Revival style front porch, is a variation of the Foursquare residential building type. The residence was built for Edward Thomas Taylor whose political career had a profound effect on the conservation of water and land resources in both Colorado and the western United States. As a U.S. Representative he was responsible for the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

WARSHAUER MANSION

515 River St., Antonito, Conejos County

National Register 8/30/1974, 5CN.69

This large 1912 brick and stucco home, with a red tile roof, was built for Fred B. Warshauer, a German immigrant who rose to county prominence in the sheep business. Denver architect George F. Harvey drew the plans according to Warshauer's specifications. Unusual for the period, the house boasts a central vacuum cleaning system and a fire control system.



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