

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Salida Livestock Commission Company
other names/site number Rocky Mountain Livestock Sales; 5CF.2898

2. Location

street & number 5005 East U.S. Highway 50 N/A not for publication
city or town Salida X vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Chaffee code 015 zip code 81201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History
Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	1	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
2	0	structure
0	0	object
10	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Livestock sale barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD/weatherboard

roof: METAL
other: _____

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The 8.8-acre Salida Livestock Commission Company historic district consists of a 1958 sale barn and associated resources, including an extensive corral system, barns, and loafing sheds. All of the resources are associated with the process of shipment, care and storage, and sale of livestock, playing an important role in the regional livestock industry. Of the eleven resources within the district, 91 percent (ten) are contributing. The sale barn complex is located 1.1 miles southeast of Salida in unincorporated Chaffee County. Although addressed as 5005 E. U.S. Highway 50, the property is actually set back from the north side of the roadway within an area bounded by gravel with Chaffee County Road 102 on the west, the Arkansas River on the south, and railroad tracks of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad on the north. The layout of the complex is oriented parallel to the railroad, with the main axis of the corral oriented southwest-northeast. A gravel parking area accessed by the county road lies along the western edge of the property and an interior access gravel road is present along the south and east edges of the corral. The district maintains a high level of historic physical integrity and has a period of significance extending from 1958 to 1965.

Elaboration

Overview of the District

Located at an elevation of approximately 6,985', the Salida Livestock Commission Company historic district stands on an open, slightly sloping, 8.8-acre tract 1.1 miles southeast of Salida within the former townsite of Cleora (see Photographs 1 and 2 and Figures 1 and 2). The proximity of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad tracks to the north and the Arkansas River and U.S. Highway 50 to the south, as well as the presence of an existing railroad stock yard, influenced the selection of this location for the sale barn, ensuring it enjoyed good transportation access for receiving and shipping livestock as well as a ready source of water. Low hills lie north of the river and south of the highway, with the Cleora Cemetery across the roadway to the southeast.

The district includes the sale barn (Map Reference 1), the heart of the complex where livestock are paraded and auctioned in lots in an interior arena (see Sketch Map). The sale barn is situated at the west edge of the corral system, with a gravel parking area for buyers and sellers to the north and south. Two barns are found within the district: a hay barn (Map Reference 3) lying 188' north of the sale barn and a horse barn (Map Reference 4) east of the corral. The roughly L-shaped corral (Map Reference 2) covers 6.4 acres and consists of a system of pens and alleys for receiving, lodging, and shipping livestock. An unloading dock on the corral's west edge lies 160' north of the sale barn and features a concrete block check-in building (Map Reference 8). Also within the corral are four loafing sheds: one attached to the north wall of the sale barn (Map Reference 9), one east of the sale barn (Map Reference 5), and two at the east edge of the corral west of the horse barn (Map References 6 and 7). A small shed (Map References 10) lies east of the horse barn. The setting is largely dirt, with some gravel and stones, patches of grass and forbs, and some debris associated with the operation of the complex. A lone elm tree is present at the northern tip of the nominated area and two evergreen trees border the corral fence south of the sale barn adjacent to the parking area. A few shrubs are found near the southeast corner of the corral. A large manure pile is located at the northwest corner of the complex and two others lie within the fenced area east of the corral.

Of the eleven resources within the district ten are contributing and one noncontributing (see Table 1). Other buildings on the property east of the corral are not associated with the sale barn operation and have been excluded from the nominated area. Individual resources are discussed below, grouped by contributing and noncontributing status.

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CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Sale Barn, 1958, Building, Map Reference 1 (Photographs 3 through 8 and 26)

The sale barn is a one-story, cross gable roof building facing south toward a gravel parking area. All windows and doors feature plain wood surrounds. The building has a raised concrete foundation. The roof has overhanging boxed eaves and is clad with non-original standing seam metal roofing.

Front (South Wall). The front gable face has two rectangular louvered vents and a sign for the business. The walls of the building are clad with narrow, unpainted, vertical boards. A lower one-story shed roof projection extends across the front of the building. Near its center is a projecting shed roof entrance bay with canted sides accessing a slab wood door and a concrete stoop. To the west of the entrance are two three-part windows (a fixed center light flanked by casements); east of the entrance are paired three-part casement windows. At the east end of the façade is a shed roof projecting bay with a wood paneled and glazed door facing west and a two-part window facing south.

East Wall. The east wall of the shed roof projection has a one-over-one-light window, a one-light window, and a slab door. A long one-story shed roof projection attached to the east wall of the main wing features overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and standing seam metal roofing. The north and south ends of the projection are open storage with gates, while the center is enclosed with wide vertical boards. The corral is adjacent to the east wall.

North Wall. The north wall of the sales barn has a projecting loafing shed (Map Reference 10) attached near the east end. Attached at the west side of the loafing shed is a projecting shed roof entrance porch open on the west. The north gable face contains two louvered vents; there are no other openings on the wall.

West Wall. The west wall displays an infilled door near the center. The west wall of the shed-roof façade projection contains a flush door with a screen door opening onto a concrete stoop; a metal louvered vent is present above the door. Abutting the stoop on the north is a long raised rectangular concrete projection with a board top covering the facility's well (Map Reference 9).¹ Near the south end is a three-part casement window.

Interior. The west section of the one-story shed-roofed front projection contains a restaurant with knotty pine wall paneling and a semi-circular counter with metal stools (Photograph 6). A knotty pine wall behind the counter service area holds coffee mugs and a menu board; the kitchen is behind the service area. Coffee is advertised for fifty cents a cup. Linoleum with a metal edge covers the countertop and the base of the stools. The floor is also linoleum. An office and lounge area with knotty pine walls lies east of the entrance and contains a counter with service windows (Photograph 7). Down a corridor, the interior of the sale barn features the sales arena, which has wood knotty pine paneled walls, steeply raked wood auditorium seats with metal trim on wood tiers, a semi-circular show ring with a dirt floor enclosed with a metal tubular railing, and a raised auctioneer booth flanked by entrances and exits for livestock (Photograph 8). Above and flanking the auctioneer's booth are projecting back-lit wall boxes with advertisements for businesses. The interior also holds scales for weighing livestock.

Alterations. The exterior of the sales barn previously was painted white. A ca. late 1970s Assessor photograph shows the building with asphalt roofing rather than metal standing seam metal. That photograph and one from 1982 show the sales barn otherwise in the same configuration as today. Seating for the sales arena originally consisted of the wood tiers which served as benches. The wood theater seats were installed by the current owner about 2000.²

Corral, 1958, Structure, Map Reference 2 (Photographs 9 through 17 and 25)

The roughly L-shaped corral covers about 6.4 acres and extends approximately 702' north-south x 601' east-west (Photographs 9 through 12). In general, the corral features wood post (typically 6" x 6") and horizontal board fences, with the interior divided by three long north-south alleys and eight east-west alleys (Photographs

¹ Only real property, not water rights (per 36 CFR 60.6), is the subject of this nomination.

² Larry H. Hughes, Salida, Colorado, telephone interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 3 December 2014. The seats came out of the old Salida High School about 25 years ago and were originally used in another sale barn that once operated in the area.

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13 and 14). Different pen arrangements are found within the corral: the area southeast of the sales barn features numerous narrow rectangular pens; the area northeast of the sales barn is divided into medium-sized rectangular pens; the smaller northwest area (the short leg of the L) has twelve somewhat larger pens divided by three alleys; and along the north are three large rectangular holding areas each with a circular watering tank (Photograph 15). Fencing in the latter area consists of tubular steel posts and top rails with horizontal cables between posts. On the west edge of the corral north of the sales barn is a raised concrete unloading platform with a center concrete block building (Map Reference 8, Photograph 16) flanked by loading chutes; wood steps on the south descend to ground level. A simpler loading chute structure is at the southwest corner. Four loafing sheds lie within the corral: a gable roof one attached to the north wall of the sales barn; a shed roof one east of the barn; and two shed-roofed ones near the east fence of the corral by the horse barn. There is a lower loading chute composed of wood timbers between the sale barn and the loading dock to the north, as well as a squeeze chute near the corral's southeast corner (Photograph 17).³

Wood poles hold loudspeakers and lights to illuminate the corral area. The corral's system of alleys and pens permits livestock to be diverted and segregated as needed and allows an orderly flow from initial drop off, to auction sale, return, and final shipment. Livestock arrive and are checked in at the unloading chute on the north of the sale barn and are then moved to holding pens in the corral. On the day of the auction, each auction lot is brought into the sale barn, weighed on scales, sold in the arena, and moved back to holding pens. After the buyer has paid in the sale barn office, the purchased livestock are moved south through the corral to the loading dock at the southwest corner for shipment.

Alterations. A small shed-roofed building at the southwest corner of the corral shown in a ca. 1960s photograph is no longer present. The corral areas adjacent to the railroad track replaced earlier wood sections that burned.

Hay Barn, 1958, Building, Map Reference 3 (Photograph 18)

The one-story hay barn (44' X 31') lies north of the sales barn. Facing south toward the parking area, the one-story building has a shallow, front-gabled roof, close eaves with exposed rafter tails, and ribbed metal panel roofing. The walls display a variety of siding materials: south, vertical boards; west, vertical corrugated metal; north, vertical boards; and east, corrugated metal to the north and vertical ribbed metal panels to the south. The front (south) and rear walls contain tall double vertical board doors with an open area above. The east and west walls are blank. *Alterations.* There are no known alterations.

Horse Barn, 1958, Building, Map Reference 4 (Photograph 19)

Located outside the east edge of the corral, this one-story front-gabled roof horse barn is rectangular (40' x 34'), faces south onto a rectangular fenced area, and has a raised concrete foundation. The wall framing is exposed and the walls do not have exterior cladding; the interior cladding is tongue-in-groove horizontal boards.⁴ The north and south walls contain wide center openings with overhead garage doors; the east and west walls are blank. The roof is clad with corrugated metal and has exposed rafter tails. The interior has a center concrete aisle flanked by rooms; there is no loft. The fenced area to the south (approximately 230' x 93') is bordered on the west by the corral. *Alterations.* There are no known alterations.

Loafing Shed, 1958, Building, Map Reference 5 (Photograph 20)

Located within the corral about 29' east of the sale barn, this one-story shed-roofed rectangular loafing shed (approximately 40' x 13') faces south. The front features four open bays defined by heavy vertical timbers. The east and west walls are open and the rear is clad with corrugated metal panels. The shed roof is also clad with corrugated metal panels; the roof overhangs in front and displays exposed rafter tails. *Alterations.* There are no known alterations.

Loafing Shed, 1958, Building, Map Reference 6 (Photograph 21)

This one-story shed-roofed loafing shed is situated at the east edge of the corral, south of a longer loafing shed (Map Reference 7) and a few feet southwest of the horse barn. The shed is rectangular (approximately 35' x

³ The Powder River Livestock Handling Equipment Company, Provo, Utah, manufactured the squeeze chute.

⁴ The building had the same appearance in a ca. 1994 Assessor card photograph.

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15') and faces south. The front and west walls are open, with the front displaying three bays defined by wood posts and timbers. The east and rear walls are clad with horizontal boards. The roof is clad with metal seamed panels and overhangs in front where rafter tails are exposed. *Alterations.* There are no known alterations.

Loafing Shed, 1958, Building, Map Reference 7 (Photograph 22)

This long rectangular (approximately 97' x 20') loafing shed lies north of a smaller loafing shed (Map Reference 6) and northwest of the horse barn. The shed faces south and is divided into eight open bays by wood posts. The remaining walls are clad with vertical boards. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal panels and overhangs in the front and rear where exposed rafter tails are visible. *Alterations.* There are no known alterations.

Check-in Building, 1958, Building, Map Reference 8 (Photograph 16)

The rectangular check-in building (18' x 8') is located north of the sale barn atop the unloading dock at the west end of the corral. The one-story concrete block building has door openings on its west and east walls; the west opening has a projecting concrete block surround while the east one is flanked by narrow two-part windows. The north and south walls contain two-part windows without glazing. The building features a corrugated metal roof that steps down toward the east; there is a boxed overhang on the west. *Alterations.* The building is somewhat deteriorated with missing doors and window glazing.

Rocky Mountain Livestock Well No. 2, 1958, Structure, Map Reference 9 (Photograph 3)

A 1958 well supplying water to the sale barn building is adjacent to its west wall. The well cover (about 8' x 2') has raised concrete side walls about 2' tall and a board cover. The well is located in Water Division 2, Water District 11 and is referenced as structure identification number 5177.

Loafing Shed, 1958, Building, Map Reference 10 (Photograph 23)

Attached to the north wall of the sale barn, this one-story loafing shed (41' x 26') features a gabled roof and faces east. The front displays six bays defined by heavy vertical timbers and is clad with horizontal boards with spacing. The north wall has the same type of cladding and an entrance gate. The upper part of the west wall is clad in wide vertical boards, while the lower part features wide horizontal boards. *Alterations.* There are no known alterations.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

Shed, post-1999, Building, Map Reference 11 (Photograph 24)

Located east of the horse barn at the east edge of the nominated area, this small (9' x 8') shed has a corrugated metal shed roof with exposed rafter tails, unpainted horizontal board walls, and a hinged plywood door on its south wall. The other walls have no openings. It is assessed as non-contributing since it was built or brought into the district after its period of significance.

Integrity

The Salida Livestock Commission Company complex retains historic integrity, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, as defined by the seven aspects discussed below.

Location

The Historic District maintains excellent integrity in the aspect of location, with all of the resources comprising the district remaining in their historic locations. In retaining their original locations the component resources illustrate the operation of the livestock sales complex, reasons for their construction, their functions, and the history of events and persons associated with them.

Design

As a whole, the historic district displays a high level of integrity of design dating to the period of significance. The layout of the entire complex is carefully designed to efficiently move livestock through the unloading, sale, and shipment process, as reflected in the layout of the corral system. Builders also took into account the needs of buyers and sellers in constructing a sales arena with raked seating to facilitate viewing of livestock in the

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arena and bidding; providing an on-site café with comfortable seating for refreshments; and an office area and lounge for transacting the paperwork involved in the sale process.

Materials

The district maintains a high level of historic integrity of materials dating to the period of significance. The exterior cladding of the sales barn is original, as are most of the wood components of the corral system; some later metal ranch gates have been added to the corral. The knotty pine wall cladding employed in public areas of the sale barn interior reflects its popularity during the 1950s and 1960s. Standing seam metal roofing is now present on the sale barn rather than the asphalt composition shingles originally used.

Workmanship

Workmanship within the sale barn complex is pragmatic and utilitarian, with an emphasis on sturdiness and durability. The buildings and corral system display methods of construction and workmanship typical of ranching operations of the postwar period. The installation of the knotty pine wall cladding inside the sale barn appears well-executed. The canted entrance shelter to the sale barn is perhaps the only notable decorative element.

Setting

The setting of the historic district remains quite intact, with little newer development in its vicinity. The sale barn complex is still accessed by a bridge over the Arkansas River from U.S. Highway 50. The railroad tracks to the north are still in place although trains no longer pass over them.

Feeling

The nominated area retains excellent integrity in the aspect of feeling. The scale of the facility, its unchanged layout, and the materials employed in the buildings and corral are evocative of an era of ranching that continues to draw area ranchers to the frequent Friday sales.

Association

The historic district retains strong integrity in the aspect of association, as the complex continues to serve as a venue for livestock sales, its original function. As such it provides a direct link from the early postwar period of agriculture in Chaffee County to current ranch marketing practices.

**Table 1
 Resources within the Salida Livestock Commission Company Historic District**

Map Reference No.	Historic Resource Name	Resource Type	Contributing Status
1	Sale Barn (1958)	Building	Contributing
2	Corral (1958)	Structure	Contributing
3	Hay Barn (1958)	Building	Contributing
4	Horse Barn (1958)	Building	Contributing
5	Loafing Shed (1958)	Building	Contributing
6	Loafing Shed (1958)	Building	Contributing
7	Loafing Shed (1958)	Building	Contributing
8	Check-in Building (1958)	Building	Contributing
9	Rocky Mountain Livestock Well No. 2 (1958)	Structure	Contributing
10	Loafing Shed (1958)	Building	Contributing
11	Shed (post-1999)	Building	Noncontributing

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1958-1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from 1958 (the year the complex was built) through 1965 (a date fifty years before the present in accord with National Register practice when there is no more appropriate date). The complex has served as a livestock sales venue from 1958 to the present.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

None.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Salida Livestock Commission is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce for the role it played in the marketing of livestock in central Colorado, providing an important venue for buying and selling cattle, horses, and other animals. The weekly auction sales also served as an economic catalyst for other Salida area businesses. The sales barn complex is further locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a mid-twentieth century livestock auction facility, including a sale barn, a corral system, barns, and loafing sheds, as well as attendant features such as loading chutes and scales. The period of significance extends from 1958 through 1965, in keeping with National Register guidelines.

Elaboration

Criterion A

The Salida Livestock Commission Company sale barn facility is significant in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce at the local level for the role it played (and continues to play) in ranching and the marketing of livestock in central and southern Colorado. This facility served as one of the largest livestock sale barns in Colorado during the 1960s, with as many as 3,000 to 4,000 animals sold during a single sale. Today, the sales barn attracts buyers and sellers from Chaffee County, South Park, the San Luis Valley, and the Cañon City area, hosting weekly auctions in the fall and winter. In 1954, George Everett, president of the Chaffee County Cattlemen's Association, discussed the importance of a local sales facility, explaining it "affords a market for the smaller producers of the area who could not afford to ship to the larger cattle centers. . . . It also enables the ranchers to make an accurate evaluation of their cattle's worth."⁵ The weekly auctions each Friday, in drawing large numbers of buyers and sellers to Salida, also constituted a significant boost to the local economy.

Criterion C

The sale barn complex is further significant in the area of Architecture as an intact example of a late 1950s livestock auction complex. The facility is organized to efficiently receive, care for, auction, and ship livestock. It features loading and unloading docks; a large corral with alleys, loafing sheds, squeeze chutes, and pens of varying sizes to hold and move livestock; sale barn with scales, sales arena, office, and café; hay barn; and parking area. Especially important is the sales barn, which includes important original interior features such as the sales area with wood-paneled walls, a semi-circular show ring, steeply raked seating, and an auctioneer's booth. Also notable is the original restaurant, which features knotty pine paneling on the walls and a 1950s semi-circular lunch counter with metal stools. The other elements of the complex, including the large corral system and the hay barn, are original components that add integral functions and significance to the facility as a whole.

Livestock Sales Facilities

Auction sale barns play a vital role in the livestock marketing industry, serving as an intermediary between buyers and sellers. Marketing of meat animals (cattle, hogs and pigs, and sheep and lambs) accounted for \$65 billion dollars in the United States in 2007. A 2009 Internal Revenue Service publication explains how the process typically works:

Most often producers send their livestock to the nearest auction barn to avoid costly transportation expenses. Individuals usually own these auction barns and may operate them as a sole proprietorship, small partnership, or small corporation. The owner of the auction barn

⁵ *Denver Post*, 24 December 1954.

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may charge for the feed consumed while the livestock are in the auction yard and for other incidentals to the sale. The owner of the auction also receives a commission, or a per head fee, for selling the livestock. Typical commissions range from 3 to 4 percent.⁶

Buyers at livestock auctions may include representatives of feed lots, packing houses, or ranchers seeking animals for breeding.

In addition to the Salida facility there were seventeen other livestock sale barns holding regularly scheduled sales in 2014 in Colorado, located in Brush (two), Burlington, Calhan, Cortez, Delta, Fort Collins, Fowler (two), Greeley, Hesperus, La Junta (two), Loma, Monte Vista, Sterling, and Wray.⁷ No sale barns are currently listed in the National Register in Colorado. Nationally, at least four sale barns are listed: Wickfield Sale Barn, Van Buren County, Iowa (NRIS number 86001447, listed 1986); Lake County Round Sale Barn, Lake County, Oregon (NRIS number 03001180, listed 2003); Little Village Farm Sale Barn, Moody County, South Dakota (NRIS 95001469, listed 1995); and Bones Hereford Ranch Sale Barn, Turner County, South Dakota (NRIS number 95001472, listed 1995).⁸ A Multiple Property Documentation Form for Round and Polygonal Barns and Pavilions in South Dakota, 1900-1945 listed sale barns as a distinct property type, but focused on the building's concentric shape.⁹

Early Cattle Ranching and Livestock Facilities at Salida and Cleora

Large-scale cattle raising in the area of today's Salida began in the late 1860s, led by James Gaff, William Bailey, and Joseph Hutchinson. Prior to the arrival of the railroad, cattle had to be trail herded to local markets within Colorado or to eastern markets via railheads at Las Animas in the lower Arkansas Valley and Deer Trail east of Denver.¹⁰ After the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) extended its line to South Arkansas (soon renamed Salida) in 1880, it erected a stock yard with a capacity of 2,500 cattle about a half-mile west of the Salida depot, and cattlemen began to ship livestock by rail.¹¹ Cattleman, veterinarian, and local historian Wendell Hutchinson explained:

Following 1880 and up until about 1940 the railroads, both standard gauge and narrow gauge, enjoyed a thriving business every fall moving cattle from the ranches to the terminal markets, especially Denver. By 1940, however, huge trucks began moving the cattle on the newly improved roads to Denver in one third the time they could go by rail.¹²

In 1903, to expand its livestock handling capabilities, the D&RG prepared plans for stockyards at the former townsite of Cleora, 1.1 miles southeast of Salida, the site of the nominated sale barn complex. Originally a stage stop known as Bale's Tavern, the settlement was designated as Cleora when it received a post office in December 1876. In 1878 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad bought land and laid out a townsite and depot location at Cleora as part of its plans to build a line through the Royal Gorge to the booming mining camp of Leadville. Cleora gained residents and businesses and served as a supply center for about a year. When the D&RG won the right to build a line through the Royal Gorge, it bypassed Cleora and created a new

⁶ U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Audit Techniques Guide--Chapter Eight: Livestock Marketing/Auction Barns, www.irs.gov, accessed 6 August 2014.

⁷ Colorado Department of Agriculture, Public Livestock Market List, Denver, Colorado, 6 August 2014.

⁸ This list may not be comprehensive. Some sale barns may be designated without using that term in the resource name.

⁹ Steph J. Ahrendt, South Dakota State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, South Dakota, Round and Polygonal Barns and Pavilions in South Dakota, 1900-1945, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 15 August 1995, NRIS number 64500589.

¹⁰ Wendell F. Hutchinson, "1965: The Livestock Business Today and Yesterday," 38-39, in George G. Everett, *Cattle Cavalcade in Central Colorado* (Denver: Golden Bell Press, 1966).

¹¹ Russ Collman, ed., *Trails Among the Columbine, 1991/1992* (Denver: Sundance Publications, Ltd., 1992), 15, 167, and 299; "The Cattle Trade," 78, in Everett, *Cattle Cavalcade in Central Colorado*. The stock yards are shown on an 1889 map of D&RG facilities in Salida, as well as on 1904 and 1905 maps. They were no longer present by 1944.

¹² Hutchinson, "1965: The Livestock Business Today and Yesterday," 41.

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town known as "South Arkansas" (soon renamed Salida). Most of Cleora's inhabitants relocated to South Arkansas and Cleora's post office closed in 1882.¹³

Although the Rio Grande destroyed Cleora's viability as a town, the presence of the railroad's main line improved the location's accessibility. The former townsite proved suitable for a stock yard operation as it consisted of a relatively large, flat area adjacent to both the railroad and a supply of water from the Arkansas River to the south. The Rio Grande's 1903 corrals at Cleora extended approximately 730' east-west, included water troughs and feed racks, and could load and unload from both standard and narrow gauge cattle cars.¹⁴ The standard gauge tracks passed to the north and the narrow gauge tracks to the south. Nineteen pens of various sizes made up the corral complex, which included unloading chutes near the center and a hay barn at the west end.¹⁵

Rather than operating stockyards itself, the railroad leased the facilities. In 1919 Will McCleneghan of Denver leased the D&RG stockyards at Salida, Alamosa, and Grand Junction. "Salida" apparently encompassed both the older complex in Salida and the much larger facility at Cleora. In reporting the lease agreement, the *Rocky Mountain News* observed the three locations handled "tens of thousands of cattle and other livestock annually," and the *Pueblo Chieftain* described the Salida stockyards as "among the most important of the state."¹⁶ By 1929 the Cleora facility gained a lighting plant, foreman's house, scales, and water tank (see Figure 3).¹⁷ Water for livestock was pumped from the Arkansas River to the south.

The Cleora stock yards continued to operate in the 1940s and 1950s. The barn at the facility was destroyed by fire in December 1942 and replaced with a new one the following year.¹⁸ Until 1946 vehicular access to the stock yards came from the west by means of a road crossing the river closer to town. In 1946 the railroad constructed a bridge from U.S. Highway 50 directly north to the corrals.¹⁹ In the 1950s the Rio Grande sold the two parcels of land holding the Cleora facility to Glen R. Lamberg (25.54 acres, 1955) and William D. and Glen R. Lamberg (6.11 acres, 1957).²⁰ Glen and William were brothers. Their father, Glen R. Lamberg Sr. (1906-55), managed the Salida stock yards in 1940.²¹

¹³ Virginia McConnell Simmons, *The Upper Arkansas: A Mountain River Valley* (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Co., 1990), 280; E.R. Emerson, "History of Chaffee County," 496, in O.L. Baskin, *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado*, (Chicago: O.L. Baskin and Company, 1881); William H. Bauer, James L. Ozment, and John H. Willard, *Colorado Post Offices, 1859-1989: A Comprehensive Listing of Post Offices, Stations, and Branches, 1859-1989* (Golden: Colorado Railroad Museum, 1990).

¹⁴ Collman, *Trails Among the Columbine, 1991/1992*, 169. By contrast, the stockyards in Salida proper were approximately 420' in size, as shown on a 1905 map of D&RG facilities.

¹⁵ Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Stockyards at Cleora, 7 November 1916, in the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.

¹⁶ *Pueblo Chieftain*, 2 June 1919, 5; *Rocky Mountain News*, 29 May 1919, 7.

¹⁷ Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Stock Yard, Cleora, Colorado, Add Feed Racks and Water Troughs, AFE-4407, 8 October 1929, in the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado. From a comparison of current and historic maps, it appears most of the previous stockyards and its standing buildings were not located within the nominated area. An archaeological survey has not been conducted of this, but that there may be potential identified in the future.

¹⁸ Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, Valuation Books, Cleora, Colorado, in the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado. This is not the current bridge in the same location.

¹⁹ D&RGW RR Co., Office of Chief Engineer, Livestock Bridge Over the Arkansas River, Stock Yard, Cleora, Colo., AFE T-911, 24 October 1946, in the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.

²⁰ Rocky Mountain Livestock No. 1, structure identification number 5358, Colorado Division of Water Resources, Denver, Colorado; Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, ICC Valuation Maps, Cleora, Colorado to Malta, Colorado, 30 June 1919 (with later updates), in the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado. The Lambergs had a well drilled in the vicinity in 1956.

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, manuscript returns, Chaffee County, Colorado, 1940.

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Creation of the Salida Livestock Commission Company

In discussing the history of cattle raising in Chaffee County, Wendell Hutchinson reported: "After 1950 several livestock pavilions or 'sales barns' sprung up all over the state."²² Slightly earlier, in 1946, Tom Koenig and Mrs. Merle Wall established the Salida Livestock Commission Company, a livestock auction business in a location just south of the Salida town limits on U.S. Highway 50. In about 1948, Koenig sold out and Loy Adams and Carl Rundell bought into the firm.²³ The business prospered, increasing its revenue from \$418,000 in 1946 to more than \$3 million in 1954. In the latter year, the facility handled more than 56,000 head of cattle and employed 31 employees. The Salida sale barn auctioned cattle, horses, hogs, and poultry, providing a ready market for livestock from central and southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. Representatives of all major meat packing companies attended the weekly sales, and many of the cattle handled by the facility were shipped to California. Salida Chamber of Commerce officials noted the sale barn produced year-round business for two local trucking companies and generally boosted the area's economy. Chamber manager Charles Thompson explained: "With an average of 100 consignors at the sale each Friday it has really made Salida a 'Friday town' for local merchants and their sales reflect the great impact on the town."²⁴

Construction of the Present Salida Livestock Sales Facility

By January 1956, the *Denver Post* observed "in recent years Salida has become recognized as one of the state's best livestock market places," concluding that the Salida Livestock Commission Company is "the center of the industry."²⁵ The company expanded seven times after its creation and had outgrown its original location.²⁶ In 1958, owners Carl Rundell and Loy Adams, selected a new site at the Cleora stockyards. They leased the existing D&RG stockyards with capacity for handling 2,500 cattle and purchased adjacent land where they erected facilities for an additional 3,000 head of cattle.²⁷

Carl Rundell (1896-1975), a native of Texas, lived in Howard, Colorado, at the time of the 1940 Census and operated a farm implements dealership. Loy Adams bought out Rundell in 1961 and became the company's sole owner. Adams (1909-2007), born in Barnard, Kansas, bought and sold cattle until his 2001 retirement.²⁸ In 1963, increasing numbers of cattle prompted the company to build a second marketing facility in the San Luis Valley. The new sale barn opened in Monte Vista in August 1964 and the company changed its name to the Salida-Monte Vista Livestock Commission Company. The sale barn in Salida thereafter focused on livestock producers in Chaffee, Fremont, Park, Gunnison, and Saguache counties. The company held memberships in the Colorado Auction Association and the National Certified Livestock Auction Association.²⁹

In 1965 the Salida sale barn sold more than 45,000 cattle, including 95 percent of those raised in the Salida area.³⁰ It reportedly constituted one of the largest livestock sales barns in the state in the early 1960s. Current owner Larry Hughes states as many as 3,000 to 4,000 head of livestock were sold during a sale, with riders on horseback used to move livestock to and from the sales barn and corral (see Figures 4 through 6). Hughes also indicates the corrals were employed for the transshipment of sheep by railroad from Utah during the 1960s. The sheep were unloaded, rested in the corral two or three days, and then re-loaded onto railroad cars and shipped east.³¹

In about 1965 or 1966 Adams sold the Salida sale barn to Bill Davis, who owned it for about three years.³² Elbert W. "Fritz" Rundell, Carl's son, and the Hollenbeck family acquired the property in 1968. Rundell (1936-

²² Wendell F. Hutchinson, "1965: The Livestock Business Today and Yesterday," 43.

²³ Eugene Adams, "Salida Livestock Commission Co., 1966," 79, in Everett, *Cattle Cavalcade in Central Colorado*. The older facility was located on the north side of U.S. Highway in the 700 or 800 block.

²⁴ *Denver Post*, 24 December 1954; *Mountain Mail* (Salida, Colorado), 30 December 1954.

²⁵ *Denver Post*, 29 January 1956, 1A.

²⁶ Bryce Kelly, Buena Vista, Colorado, telephone interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 5 December 2014.

²⁷ Adams, "Salida Livestock Commission Co., 1966," 79.

²⁸ *Valley Courier* (Alamosa, Colorado), 29 March 2007.

²⁹ Adams, "Salida Livestock Commission Co., 1966," 79.

³⁰ Adams, "Salida Livestock Commission Co., 1966," 79.

³¹ Larry H. Hughes, Salida, Colorado, interview by R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, 22 August 2012.

³² *Valley Courier* (Alamosa, Colorado), 29 March 2007. He sold the Monte Vista sale barn to his daughter and son-in-law.

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2011) was a native of Cañon City, Colorado, and as a young man performed bareback riding and roping in rodeos. He and Nancy Hollenbeck wed in Gunnison in 1958, and the couple came to Salida in 1964. Rundell served on the Chaffee County Fair Board and belonged to the Colorado Auctioneers Association, National Rodeo Association, and Colorado Professional Rodeo Association. He enjoyed roping, rodeos, and leather work, and announced rodeos, county fairs, and 4-H sales, as well as performing property auctions. His *Denver Post* obituary noted he was “thought by many to be one of the premier rodeo announcers and auctioneers in the state.”³³

Nearly all of the livestock sold at the Salida facility in the 1960s and 1970s came by truck, but at least one rancher employed a traditional stock drive to move his cattle to the barn. In February 1976, rancher Ben Gray of Center, Colorado, drove 850 cattle about 68 miles north along U.S. Highway 285. Assisted by his son and a ranchhand, Gray arranged pasturage and accommodations en route for the six-day trip, undertaken to save about \$2,500 in trucking charges.³⁴

More Recent Operations

According to cowboy poet Denny Bertrand, health problems caused Rundell and the Hollenbecks to eventually sell the Salida sale barn. Jack D. Jones and Gary Hill became the new owners, and by 1992 the complex was known as Rocky Mountain Livestock³⁵ (see Figures 7 through 9). The current owners, Larry H. and Tommie R. Hughes, acquired the property in 1999. According to Larry Hughes, the facility draws buyers and sellers from a 60- to 100-mile radius, with 90 percent coming from Chaffee and Gunnison counties, the San Luis Valley, South Park, and the Cañon City area. Ranchers pay truckers to take livestock to the sales barn and the purchasers pay truckers to transport livestock from the sales barn. Cattle are typically sold in lots of 30 to 100 head. Historian Fay Golson described the sale process:

The stock is contained in corrals upon their arrival each Thursday. They are sorted according to sex and then weighed and examined by a brand inspector and a veterinarian before auction. The livestock is auctioned on Friday. A 30-head lot can be displayed inside the auction facility and takes about two and a half minutes per lot to auction. For larger lots, seen less often now, the auction could take as long as six to eight hours under the guidance of one stalwart auctioneer. The lots are shipped out on Saturday.³⁶

The facility hosts weekly auctions every Friday starting in September through the winter months; in summer auctions are held on an as-needed basis. December and January see big sales of calves: 2,300 to 2,400 animals with a value in excess of \$1 million. Hughes related that such sales are very important to ranchers and constitute their “market day of the year.”³⁷

³³ Virginia Culver, “Chaffee County Auctioneer Known as Talented Voice,” *Denver Post*, 8 May 2011; Elbert William “Fritz” Rundell obituary, Lewis and Glenn Funeral Home, Salida, Colorado, www.lewisandglenn.com, accessed 29 August 2012.

³⁴ *Lakeland Ledger* (Lakeland, Florida), 8 February 1976, 7A.

³⁵ Denny Bertrand, *Western Poetry with a Cowboy Flair* (N.p.: Denny Bertrand, 2010).

³⁶ Fay Golson, “Rocky Mountain Livestock Sales,” *Colorado Central Magazine*, July 2013, 32.

³⁷ Hughes, interview, 22 August 2012.

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- _____. Stock Yard, Cleora, Colorado, Add Feed Racks and Water Troughs, AFE-4407. 8 October 1929. In the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.
- _____. Stockyards at Cleora. Drawing. 7 November 1916. In the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.
- _____. Valuation Books, Cleora, Colorado. In the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.
- D&RGW RR Co., Office of Chief Engineer. Livestock Bridge Over the Arkansas River, Stock Yard, Cleora, Colo., AFE T-911. 24 October 1946. In the files of the Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden, Colorado.
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Salida Livestock Sales. Photograph, Dennis Bailey, photographer, image number 81-35-158, 1982. Buena Vista Heritage Museum, Buena Vista, Colorado.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: History Colorado

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):
5CF.2898

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 8.8

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.513588</u> Latitude:	<u>-105.970086</u> Longitude:	6	<u>38.511372</u> Latitude:	<u>105.969971</u> Longitude:
2	<u>38.512802</u> Latitude:	<u>105.968778</u> Longitude:	7	<u>38.511558</u> Latitude:	<u>105.971384</u> Longitude:
3	<u>38.512395</u> Latitude:	<u>-105.969102</u> Longitude:	8	<u>38.511712</u> Latitude:	<u>105.971340</u> Longitude:
4	<u>38.512283</u> Latitude:	<u>105.968870</u> Longitude:	9	<u>38.512960</u> Latitude:	<u>105.970841</u> Longitude:
5	<u>38.511629</u> Latitude:	<u>-105.969412</u> Longitude:	10	<u>38.513459</u> Latitude:	<u>105.970377</u> Longitude:

OR

UTM References

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>415426</u> Easting	<u>42632247</u> Northing	6	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>415433</u> Easting	<u>4263001</u> Northing
2	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>415539</u> Easting	<u>4263159</u> Northing	7	<u>13</u> Zone	<u>415310</u> Easting	<u>4263023</u> Northing

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	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>13</u>	<u>415510</u>	<u>4263114</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>13</u>	<u>415530</u>	<u>4263101</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	<u>13</u>	<u>415482</u>	<u>4263029</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

	Zone	Easting	Northing
8	<u>13</u>	<u>415314</u>	<u>4263040</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
9	<u>13</u>	<u>415359</u>	<u>4263178</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
10	<u>13</u>	<u>415400</u>	<u>4263233</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district boundary is shown on the included to-scale sketch map. The nominated area consists of western portions of Chaffee County Assessor parcels 380709400062 and 380710300040, generally described as follows: beginning at the northeast corner of parcel number 380710300040; thence following the north boundary of said parcel southeasterly approximately 467'; thence south-southwesterly along the east fence of the corral approximately 176'; thence east-southeasterly approximately 77' along the north wall of the horse barn (Map Reference 4); thence south-southwesterly (crossing from parcel number 380710300040 into parcel number 380709400062) approximately 285' to the south edge of the gravel access road; thence generally following the south edge of the access road approximately 18' southwest and 412' west-northwest to the west boundary of parcel number 380709400062; and thence following the west boundaries of parcel number 380709400062 and parcel number 380710300040 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes those portions of the two Assessor parcels historically associated with sale barn functions.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, Historians (for property owner)

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 30 January 2015 (Revised)

street & number 3635 W. 46th Avenue telephone 303-477-7597

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

e-mail frraden@msn.com website www.frhistory.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Salida Livestock Commission Company
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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Salida Livestock Commission Company

City or Vicinity: Salida

County: Chaffee State: Colorado

Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons unless otherwise noted

Date

Photographed: August 2012, September 2014, and November 2014

Number, camera direction, description of photographs, and date photographed:

1 of 26, view north-northwest, overview of the western end of the complex. The building near the center is the sale barn (Map Reference 1). September 2014.

2 of 26, view north, overview of the eastern end of the complex. The building just right of center is the horse barn (Map Reference 4). September 2014.

3 of 26, view east, front and west walls of the sale barn (Map Reference 1), with well cover (Map Reference 9), the low concrete projection from the west wall. September 2014.

4 of 26, view south-southeast, north and west walls of the sale barn (Map Reference 1) and rear of loafing shed (Map Reference 10) to left. September 2014.

5 of 26, view northwest, east wall of sale barn (Map Reference 1). August 2012.

6 of 26, view southeast, interior of sale barn (Map Reference 1), café. September 2014.

7 of 26, view northeast, interior of sale barn (Map Reference 1), office and lounge. September 2014.

8 of 26, view east-southeast, interior of sale barn (Map Reference 1), sales arena. August 2012.

9 of 26, view northeast, overview of corral (Map Reference 2) from loading dock at southwest corner. In distance, left to right, are the sale barn (Map Reference 1), loafing shed (Map Reference 4), and horse barn (Map Reference 4). August 2012.

10 of 26, view east-northeast, overview of corral (Map Reference 2) from loading dock at southwest corner. In distance at left edge is the horse barn (Map Reference 4). August 2012.

11 of 26, view north-northwest, overview of corral (Map Reference 2) from its east edge north of the squeeze chute. In distance at left edge is the hay barn (Map Reference 3). September 2014.

12 of 26, view west-southwest, overview of corral (Map Reference 2) from its east edge south of horse barn. In distance near center is the sale barn (Map Reference 1) behind two loafing sheds. September 2014.

13 of 26, view northeast, north-south alley north of sale barn (Map Reference 1) and loafing shed (Map Reference 10). September 2014.

14 of 26, view northwest, east-west alley east of sale barn (Map Reference 1) with squeeze chute to left. September 2014.

15 of 26, view northwest, larger corral pens along the north edge of the nominated area from the east edge of the corral. September 2014.

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- 16 of 26, view east-northeast, unloading dock on the north edge of the corral and the check-in building (Map Reference 8). September 2014.
- 17 of 26, view north-northwest, the unloading dock at the southwest corner of the corral. September 2014.
- 18 of 26, view north-northwest, south and east walls of the hay barn (Map Reference 3). September 2014.
- 19 of 26, view east, south and west walls of horse barn (Map Reference 4). September 2014.
- 20 of 26, view east-northeast, south and west sides of loafing shed (Map Reference 5). September 2014.
- 21 of 26, view north-northwest, south and east sides of loafing shed (Map Reference 6). September 2014.
- 22 of 26, view north-northwest, south wall of loafing shed (Map Reference 7). September 2014.
- 23 of 26, view west-southwest, east and north walls of loafing shed (Map Reference 10) with the sale barn in the background (Map Reference 1). September 2014.
- 24 of 26, view north-northwest, south and east walls of shed (Map Reference 11). September 2014.
- 25 of 26, view northwest, cattle in corral alley during cattle sale with the sale barn in distance (Map Reference 1). Sam Haltom, photographer, November 2014.
- 26 of 26, view south, interior of the sale barn (Map Reference 1), sales arena during cattle sale. Sam Haltom, photographer, November 2014.

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Historic Figures Log

1 of 9, This stitched panorama view north-northwest taken from the edge of U.S. Highway 50 provides a good sense of the geographic extent of the Salida Livestock Commission Company. The sale barn is left of center behind the corral. The horse barn is to the right at the east edge of the corral. The two buildings at the far right and the two at the far left are not within the nominated area. Courtesy Thomas H. Simmons, field work images, September 2014.

2 of 9, The complexity of the corral layout and the property's location relative to the Arkansas River (bottom) and railroad tracks (top right) is illustrated in this Google Earth image from 2013. Courtesy of Google Earth, 24 September 2013.

3 of 9, By 1929 the Denver & Rio Grande stockyards at Cleora included several support buildings at the west end, including scales, foreman's house, barn, and several railroad car bodies (probably used for worker housing and storage). North is to the upper left of the drawing. Courtesy of Colorado Railroad Museum, Stock Yard, Cleora, Colorado, Add Feed Racks and Water Troughs, AFE-4407, 8 October 1929.

4 of 9, A full parking area shows the sales barn in full swing in the 1960s. The small shed roof building to the right is no longer extant. Courtesy of Salida Museum Association, Salida, Colorado.

5 of 9, This appraisal card view of the sales barn probably dates to the 1970s-80s. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.

6 of 9, The sales barn, corrals, and hay barn are shown in this 1982 view northwest. Courtesy of Buena Vista Heritage, Buena Vista, Colorado, Dennis Bailey photographer, photograph 81-35-158.

7 of 9, This appraisal card photograph shows the sales barn ca. 1994. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.

8 of 9, The hay barn is shown in this ca. 1994 appraisal card photograph. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.

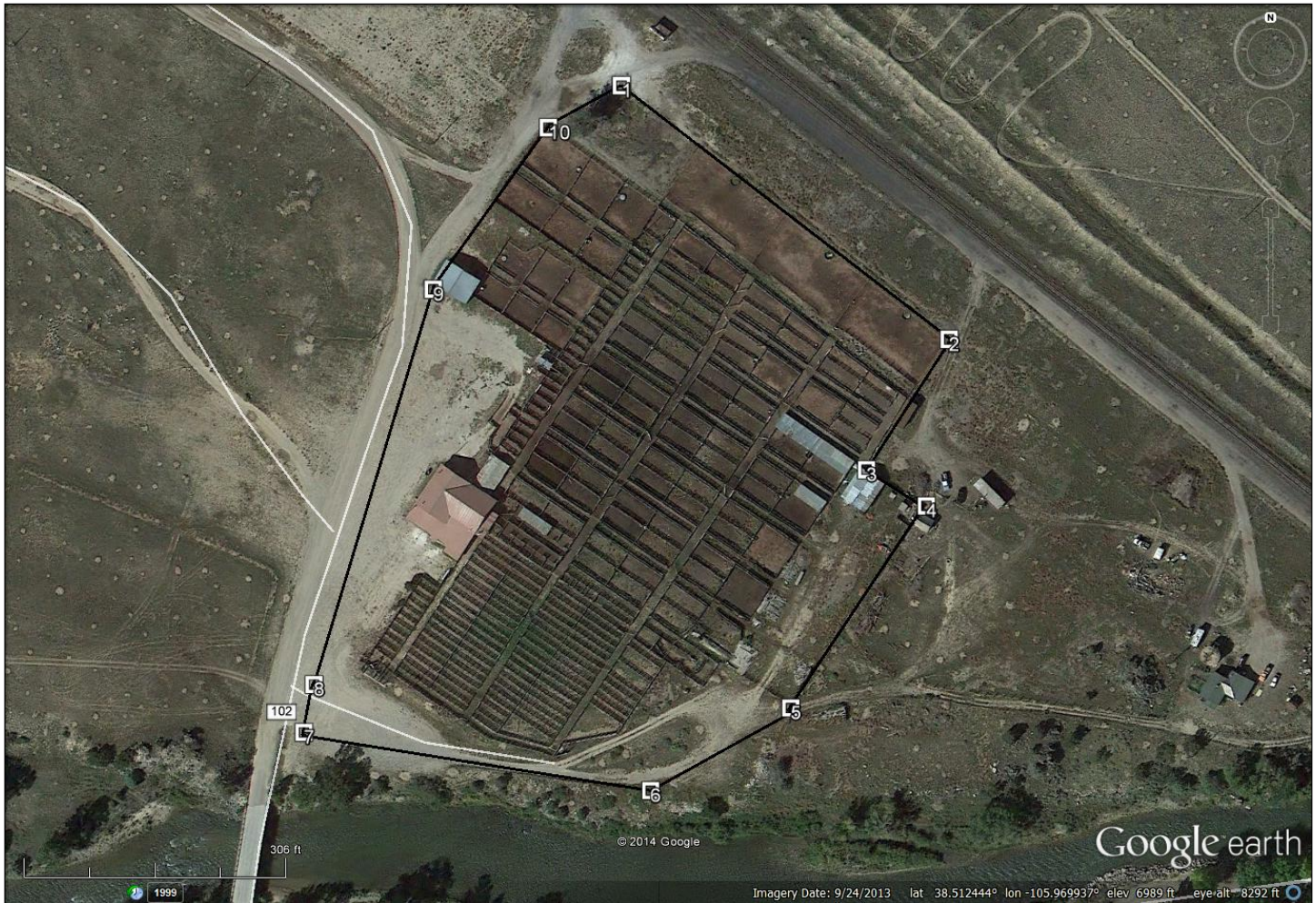
9 of 9, The barn to the east is shown in this ca. 1994 appraisal card photograph. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.

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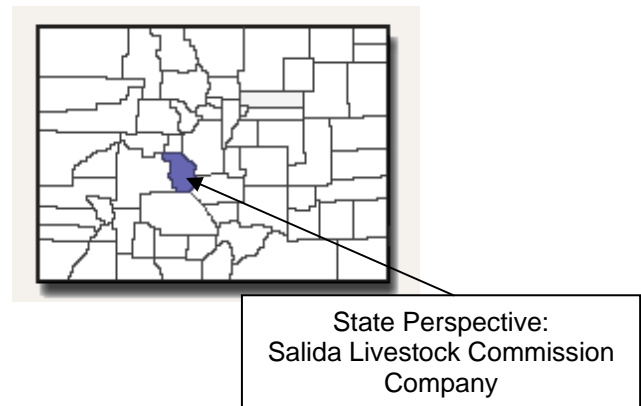
Figures

Location Map from Google Earth



Boundary Points

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.513588	-105.970086
2	38.512802	-105.968778
3	38.512395	-105.969102
4	38.512283	-105.968870
5	38.511629	-105.969412
6	38.511372	-105.969971
7	38.511558	-105.971384
8	38.511712	-105.971340
9	38.512960	-105.970841
10	38.513459	-105.970377



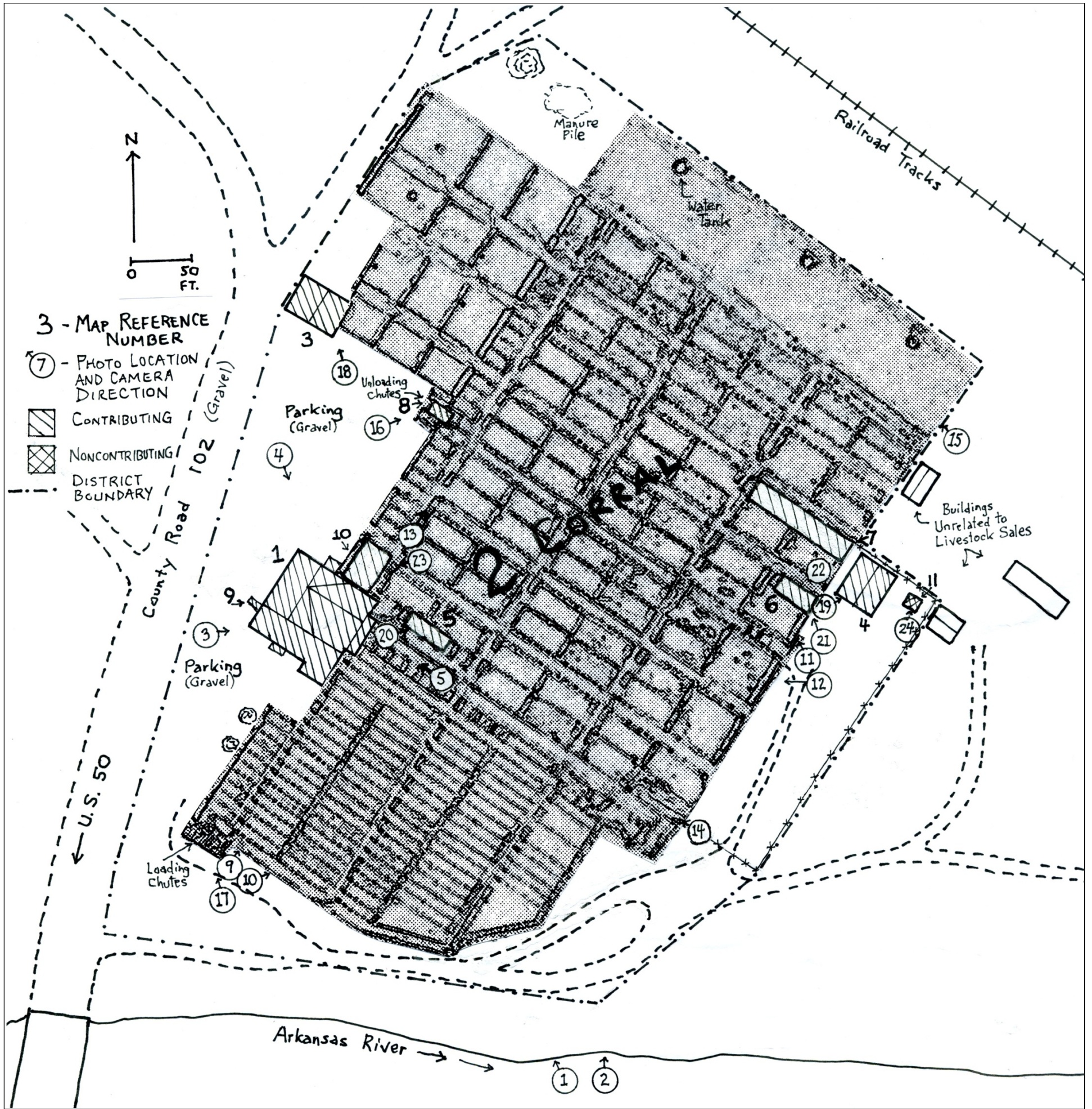
Date of Image: 24 September 2013

Datum: WGS84

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Sketch Map



Salida Livestock Commission Company
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Chaffee, Colorado
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Figure 1. This stitched panorama view north-northwest taken from the edge of U.S. Highway 50 provides a good sense of the geographic extent of the Salida Livestock Commission Company. The sale barn is left of center behind the corral. The horse barn is to the right at the east edge of the corral. The two buildings at the far right and the two at the far left are not within the nominated area. Courtesy Thomas H. Simmons, field work images, September 2014.

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Figure 2. The complexity of the corral layout and the property's location relative to the Arkansas River (bottom) and railroad tracks (top right) is illustrated in this Google Earth image from 2013. Courtesy of Google Earth, 24 September 2013.

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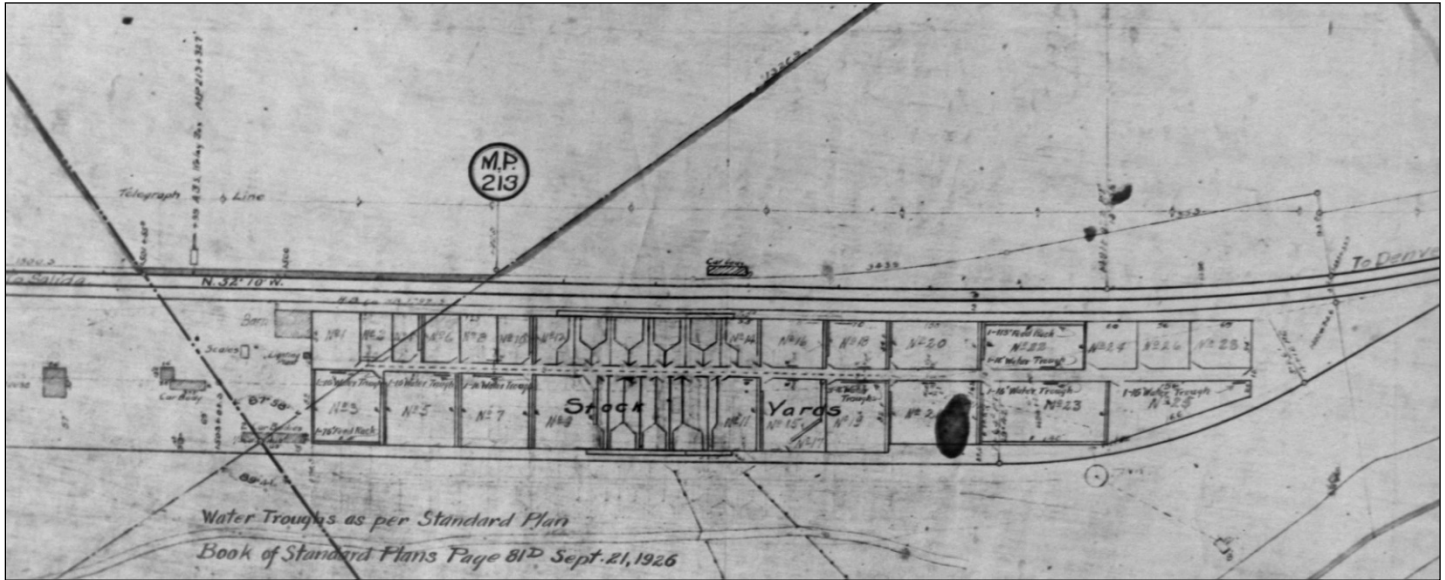


Figure 3. By 1929 the Denver & Rio Grande stockyards at Cleora included several support buildings at the west end, including scales, foreman's house, barn, and several railroad car bodies (probably used for worker housing and storage). North is to the upper left of the drawing. Courtesy of Colorado Railroad Museum, Stock Yard, Cleora, Colorado, Add Feed Racks and Water Troughs, AFE-4407, 8 October 1929.



Figure 4. A full parking area shows the sales barn in full swing in the 1960s. The small shed roof building to the right is no longer extant. Courtesy of Salida Museum Association, Salida, Colorado.

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Figure 5. This appraisal card view of the sales barn probably dates to the 1970s-80s. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.



Figure 6. The sales barn, corrals, and hay barn are shown in this 1982 view northwest. Courtesy of Buena Vista Heritage, Buena Vista, Colorado, Dennis Bailey photographer, photograph 81-35-158.

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Figure 7. This appraisal card photograph shows the sales barn ca. 1994. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.



Figure 8. The hay barn is shown in this ca. 1994 appraisal card photograph. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.

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Figure 9. The barn to the east is shown in this ca. 1994 appraisal card photograph. Courtesy of Chaffee County Assessor, Salida, Colorado.