

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Marble Jailhouse

Other names/site number: 5GN.6265

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 209 E. State Street

City or town: Marble State: Colorado County: Gunnison

Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date</p> <p><u>History Colorado</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/Correctional Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _Walls: Wood; Roof: Metal

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The town of Marble sits at just over 8,000' in elevation and is located in Gunnison County within the Central Colorado Rocky Mountains in an area known as the Crystal River Valley. Marble is surrounded by Aspen to the northeast, Redstone and Carbondale to the north, Paonia to the southwest, and Crested Butte to the southeast. Surrounded by the Ragged Mountains to the south and the Elk Range to the north, situated next to the southwest corner of privately owned Thompson Park, in Marble Colorado, the Marble Jailhouse faces south on E. State Street. The roughly square park itself is an open field bordered by three town streets and surrounded by private property with residential homes. The Crystal River runs behind the homes that line the south side of E. State Street, although it is not visible from the park. Main Street, the only paved road in town, borders the north side of the park. Directly west of Thompson Park and the Marble Jailhouse is privately owned land with a few homes, which is heavily wooded with cottonwood and pine trees. The park has a horseshoe pit with two park benches directly to the north of the jail. A small grove of cottonwoods surrounds the end of the horseshoe pit closest to E. Main Street. Directly east of the jailhouse there is an informal baseball diamond used for baseball and kickball during the summer months. The Marble Jailhouse remains in its original location (Figure 1).

Narrative Description

The Marble Jailhouse, 1901

The jailhouse is a small, frame, one-story, one-room, rectangular building with a front-gabled roof. The building measures 20' - 6" x 14' - 6" and does not appear to have a foundation. The corrugated metal roof is temporary and was installed during the fall of 2014 to protect and preserve the building and its wood-shingled roof underneath. There is photographic evidence that suggests the original roof was metal while the jailhouse was in operation, and at some point in time a shingled roof was put on the building (Figure 2). The building is covered with wood drop siding with vertical planks at the gable ends. It has one door at the south and two windows: one each at the south and east sides. Both window openings retain the original framing for window sashes, but the sashes themselves have been removed at an unknown date. Inside of the building are two metal-framed jail cells with bunk beds in each cell and doors that latch but do not lock. Physical evidence, as discussed below, suggests that the jailhouse was electrified during its historic period.

South-facing side (entrance)

The front door is located at the east end of the south-facing front of the building with one window adjacent to the west. The door is made of thick vertical planking and has a heavy

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

wrought-iron hasp latch fastened on the outside that connects to a wrought-iron staple rod fastened to the building; a portion of the drop siding and door trim was cut away at an unknown date to accommodate this hasp-and-staple latching mechanism, which is believed to be historic. Another small, rectangular portion of the siding has been removed just east of the door, and is believed to have accommodated an electric light, which was removed at an unknown date. The window measures 5'-2" x 2'-8.5" and is secured from the interior by a metal mesh screen backed by a lattice of half-inch wrought-iron straps fastened by square bolts. Above the window in the gabled end is a small hatch of vertical planks with metal hinges and a small wood swivel latch to keep it closed. The purpose of this hatch, and whether it is historic, has not been determined.

West-facing side

The west-facing side features only drop siding with no windows. This side of the building faces a wooded area with cottonwood trees, pine trees, and residential homes.

North-facing side

The north-facing side (rear) of the jailhouse features drop siding and vertical planks in the gable ends, with no windows or doors. The drop siding on this side appears to be newer than the other sides, as it is not as weathered. Within the gable peak are two iron posts that would have accommodated direct current (DC) electricity. Although DC was eventually replaced by alternating current (AC) for domestic purposes, it remained in use in some areas through the turn of the twentieth century. A small piece of slate, approximately 1'-5" x 1'-5" in size, is fastened to the siding directly in the middle of the wall, with a plank of wood with regularly spaced holes nailed over its bottom edge. It is believed that the slate and plank were installed in conjunction with the nearby horseshoe pits in the 1980s to serve as a scoreboard and method of horseshoe storage.

East-facing side

The east-facing side features drop siding and one window towards the north end of the building. As with the south window, a lattice of half-inch wrought-iron straps backs a heavy metal mesh screen on the interior of the window.

Interior

Within the one-room interior is a metal-framed, four-person cell block along the north wall with a gap on either side between the frame and the east and west walls. The block is made out of a steel-lattice frame and contains two jail cells, each with a set of bunk beds fastened to the adjoining steel wall; the 6' x 2' beds can fold up. The cell block measures in total 9'-2" x 6'-2". The cell doors are 6'-5.5" x 2'-5" with hasp-and-staple latches on the outside. The interior walls of the building are finished with horizontal planks. The wood flooring is tongue-and-groove. In the early 1980s, a 7'- tall wood ceiling and wood beam and post shoring was installed, which now covers up the open gable with wood rafters above.

ALTERATIONS

Although the jailhouse remains in its original location, there are a few known alterations to have taken place throughout the years. In a photograph from ca. 1910, the jailhouse appears to have a metal roof (Figure 2). At some point later, the roof was replaced with wood shingles, which have

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

been subsequently covered in 2014 with a modern corrugated metal roof that is meant to be a temporary protection against weather. It is noted on the Marble Historical Society's webpage that "renovations" to the jailhouse were done in 1981.¹ It is believed that the extent of this stabilization project included the installation of the wood ceiling and the interior structural shoring consisting of unsecured wood posts and beams and sistering of the roof rafters. Due to its lack of weathering, the north side of the building is believed to have been re-sided, which may have occurred during the 1981 stabilization project. Additionally, a portion of the drop siding and door trim have been cut away to accommodate the latch on the front door; the date of this alteration is unknown, but is believed to be historic due to the apparent age of the wrought iron latch. The 1914 Sanborn map shows an outbuilding to the north (rear) of the jailhouse; although it may have been an outhouse, its function and date of removal is unknown.²

INTEGRITY

The building maintains a high level of integrity, remaining in its original *location* as evidenced by historic photographs and a 1914 Sanborn map (see Figure 1). Although many of the buildings that made up the once bustling downtown center of Marble no longer exist due to a series of floods, mudslides, and a fire that destroyed much of the downtown area, miraculously the jailhouse survived these devastating events. In this way, the jailhouse's historic *setting* has been altered, and it is now surrounded by more modern residences and a rustic park. *Feeling* and *association* are high in integrity, as the building retains evidence of its historic use, namely its cell blocks and window securings. When walking into the jailhouse, it feels like walking back through time with the thick vertical-plank door, steel-lattice cell block, and one-room building design. Like most of the buildings built in Marble around the turn of the twentieth century, the jailhouse was constructed using local materials and a simple front-gable *design* of a wood frame and wood siding. The *materials* and *workmanship* also have high integrity, as evidenced by the original siding, wrought-iron hardware, and steel cell block that was originally shipped from St. Louis.

¹ Marble Historical Society; www.marblehistory.org, accessed May 15, 2016

² The presence of an outhouse pit is unknown; however, archaeological monitoring is recommended should ground disturbance occur.

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901- ca.1941

Significant Dates

1908

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Marble Jailhouse is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of Politics/Government from 1901 to ca. 1941. The jailhouse was built in 1901 to accommodate a rapidly growing population drawn to the area by the economic activity of the Marble quarry. The jailhouse became particularly useful in accommodating those found guilty of bootlegging after Marble voted to become a dry town in 1908. The Marble Jailhouse is also locally significant under **Criterion C** in the area of Architecture for 1901 as a good example of a wood, one-room jail with an intact steel cell-block built at the turn of the twentieth century. The period of significance is from 1901, when the jailhouse was built, to ca. 1941, when the Town of Marble essentially ceased to function as a municipality.

NARRATIVE

During the turn of twentieth century, Marble was a neighboring community to the mining towns of Clarence, Schofield, and Crystal. The town of Clarence was immediately to the east and was a competitor for residents and businesses until the two towns merged on July 4, 1892, taking the

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

name of Marble due to its newly established post office.³ The town of Schofield no longer exists; the area is called Schofield Pass and is a fourteen-mile-long stretch of rough off-road terrain that connects Marble to Crested Butte. Crystal now serves as a summer refuge for a dozen second home owners.

This region of Colorado was originally home to the Ute who were forcefully removed from the area in 1881.⁴ While Spanish explorers traversed the region as early as 1765, it was not until the early 1870s when people from Gunnison began to settle in Marble in search of precious metals. The stone for which the town is named began to attract attention and industry in 1881, the year Marble was founded. The marble and mineral deposits were mentioned in the *Geological Survey on Mineral Resources (1882)* and the first marble quarry was established shortly after.⁵ In the beginning, the quarry of marble was conducted by several smaller operations independently owned and operated. In 1891, the Colorado Marble and Mining Company incorporated and began a large-scale quarry operation. On June 20, 1899, the town of Marble incorporated, allowing the town to hire elected officials.⁶ In 1906, the Crystal River & San Juan Railroad, running from Carbondale to Marble, was built to accommodate the ever-growing marble industry and consequently the town of Marble.⁷ Within the next few years, the town of Marble had two newspapers, a post office, bank, several hotels and stores, a train system, a schoolhouse, a hospital, and a jailhouse, to name a few of the town's establishments. Saloons were also present on Main Street until December 3, 1908, when Marble voted to go dry, making it illegal to sell and/or give liquor away, while retaining the legal right to purchase and consume liquor.⁸

The marble quarried from the mountains of the Crystal River Valley furnished several historic buildings and monuments throughout the nation, including the 1894 Denver State Capitol building (5DV.6000, within the Civic Center Historic District, National Register-listed February 27, 1974, NRIS.74002348, National Historic Landmark, October 16, 2012, NRIS.12001017), the 1916 U.S. Post Office and Federal Building/Byron White U.S. Courthouse (5DV.201, National Register-listed March 20, 1973, NRIS.73000470), the 1922 Lincoln Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., and the 1932 Tomb of the Unknowns (or Tomb of the Unknown Soldier) in Arlington Cemetery.⁹

In 1899, there were 200 people living in the town of Marble; the population reached its peak during 1912-1917 with 1,400 residents recorded.¹⁰ Marble was made up of settlers seeking mining claims as well as small groups of people from Sweden, Greece, and Austria. As the marble industry grew, so did the population of Italian immigrants, who were skilled in marble quarrying. Residents who were originally from overseas were referred to as the "foreign

³ Duane Vandenbusche and Rex Myers, *Marble Colorado: City of Stone*, 1970, p.19

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 112.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 59.

⁹ http://www.marbletourismassociation.org/yule_marble_quarry.html, accessed May 29, 2016

¹⁰ Vandenbusche and Myers, pp. 181-190.

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

element” by other townsmen, and the town itself tended to be segregated by ethnicities.¹¹ Despite being skilled craftsmen, the Italian population, in particular, were often viewed as a lower class and their traditional wine making was in direct conflict with the prohibition ordinance, leading to frequent arrests.¹² During the summer of 1909, 500 Italian quarry workers went on strike, demanding an eight-hour work day and overtime pay. The workers formed a local chapter of the International Association of Marble Workers (No. 77), and were subsequently supported by the American Federation of Labor, who refused to handle finished marble products from the quarry.¹³ The strike lasted for three months and had a substantial impact on Marble’s economy at the time.¹⁴

A large contributing factor to Marble’s decline was the onset of World War I, when many of the Italian workers left Marble to fight. There was also very little demand for marble during the war, and the industry itself was declared non-essential to the war effort, making it impossible to acquire needed materials such as coal and steel. Consequently, the Colorado Mining and Marble Company, which had accrued large amounts of debt prior to the war, went out of business in 1917 and the property was divided and sold as three separate parcels.¹⁵ On June 16, 1917, Carbonate Creek and the Crystal River both flooded, washing out sections of the railroad track, the bridge; several homes and businesses were significantly damaged.¹⁶ On August 24, 1916, a building on Main Street caught on fire, subsequently destroying six buildings. Many of the business owners were not able to financially recover from the damage and were forced to relocate.¹⁷

The town of Marble experienced a resurgence following the war, when the owners of the three parcels of land that were previously divided consolidated to form the Yule Marble Company in 1921.¹⁸ Though its population had steadily declined immediately after the war, the town saw a sharp increase in residents in 1922, due to the reopening of the quarry. In 1925, a fire started at the mill site and ignited barrels of oil, destroying 900’ of the mill and causing an estimated \$531,000 in damage, of which only \$195,000 was covered by insurance.¹⁹ In 1928, the Yule Marble Company was sold to the Vermont Marble Company and carried on as the Yule-Colorado Marble Company.²⁰ By 1941, the company was preparing to close operations and had dismissed many of its workers when the great “mud flood” occurred on August 8, when Carbonate Creek slid and “buried the town,” causing \$10,000 worth of damage, a devastating amount for a town already in decline.²¹ The post office closed in 1943 and, in 1945, Marble

¹¹ Vandenbusche and Myers, p. 39.

¹² Ibid., p. 89.

¹³ Ibid., p. 61

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 62.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 105.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 104.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 99.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 100.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 116.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 120.

²¹ Ibid., p. 136.

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

experienced another large, destructive flood, at which time only forty people remained in town.²² Around this same time the town's municipal books closed.²³

The Marble Jailhouse

In May 1901, the town determined that it needed better law enforcement due to a rapidly growing population, the regular violation of a law prohibiting the carrying of weapons, and anxiety over an influx of immigrants who had come to work at the expanding quarry operation.²⁴ As reported in *The Marble Times*:

The Town Board has let a contract for the erection of a jail building and had previously ordered two steel cells from a St. Louis firm. We understand the Hoffman Bros. donated a lot on State street to put the building on for the present.²⁵

A few weeks later, the newspaper reported that "[t]he steel cells for the jail reached here Monday and are now in place, so beware."²⁶ The Gunnison County sheriff appointed Deputy James Finley to keep the peace.²⁷ Most of the jailhouse activity appears to have occurred as a result of the 1908 dry law, which spurred bootlegging.

On May 22, 1912, Mrs. J. J. Curley, who ran a local boarding house, was found guilty of eleven counts of bootlegging.²⁸ Mrs. Curley was unable to pay the fines and sentenced to serve six months in jail.²⁹ Her husband was also arrested for fighting, although the paper did not give specifics on how long Mr. J. J. Curley was sentenced. *The Marble Booster*, one of the local newspapers, detailed the preparation and plans for their imprisonment:

The marshal took down to the jail last Saturday a stove, a supply of coal and a lot of dishes and cooking utensils, together with a quantity of flour, bacon, potatoes, and other food supplies. Hereafter the Curley's will do their own housekeeping in jail.³⁰

Historians Duane Vandenbusche and Rex Myers gave an account of a local investigation into how the jail's prisoners were consistently found unconscious and drunk in the morning:

Perplexed jailers were continually astounded to find prisoners who had been sober and without visitors during the night, dead drunk in the morning...Friends of the jailed men had concocted an ingenious method of

²² Vandenbusche and Myers, p. 141.

²³ Christine Whitacre and R. Laurie Simmons, *Historic Resources of Marble, Colorado*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, March 1989, p. G-1.

²⁴ Vandenbusche and Myers, p. 39.

²⁵ *The Marble Times*, May 10, 1901. The cell block manufacturer's name has not been found.

²⁶ *The Marble Times*, May 31, 1901.

²⁷ Vandenbusche and Myers, p. 39.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

²⁹ *The Marble Booster*, February 3, 1912.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

Marble Jailhouse

Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado

County and State

smuggling whiskey inside the jail then, very quietly, so as to arouse no suspicion, a strand of macaroni, leading from the bottle of whiskey, was passed through the screen and into the jail by means of a removable window pane.³¹

On March 30, 1912, Sylvia T. Smith, owner of the local newspaper *The Marble City Times*, spent a night in the town jail for her own protection after being presented with 232 signatures on a petition asking her to leave town. When she refused to do so, she was ordered to jail for her own safety and escorted to the train heading to Carbondale the following morning.³² In 1909, Smith took over one of the Marble newspapers, the *Silver Lance*, and started a new newspaper, calling it the *Marble City Times*. She then used the paper as a platform to express her opinions about the Colorado-Yule Marble Company, the town, and people, which offended many.³³ Oscar McCollum Jr., author of *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams Volume I*, obtained a court record from Gunnison County that provided a detailed account by Smith of the environment, conditions, and people she encountered during her one-night stay at the jail:

The jail is a log cabin, hewed logs, healthy as to ventilation since the logs don't fit and between the logs were open places [the validity of this statement is questionable, as a historic photo from this time appears to show the building with its extant siding; see Figure 2]. But they put their coal right in this room, too, and there was quite a big pile of coal there and, of course, it couldn't be very clean under those circumstances. The coal had been taken in there and was in bad condition. There was a space of perhaps two and one-half or three feet between the two cells and the logs in the jail and there was thrown in the space what may have been a doubled up mattress or part of a mattress and I got weary and begged the man that had been left in charge, Mr. Fisher, not to lock me in a cell... and I laid down between the logs of the jail and the cell in that narrow place, but I did not sleep much. I caught cold and was pretty nearly two months getting over the cold.³⁴

In July of 1914, Tony Abidigola, a 23-year old Italian man, was arrested in Glenwood Springs for obtaining goods from the Marble Trading Company under false pretenses. He was held in the Marble Jail awaiting trial when he shot himself in the head with a pistol. Marshall Chenowith resigned five days later as a result.³⁵ The year 1923 was the last known documentation of people serving time in the Marble Jailhouse.³⁶ It is unknown as to when exactly the Marble Jailhouse closed its doors for good, but is believed to have no longer been used following the town's rapid near-abandonment in the early 1940s.

³¹ Vandenbusche and Myers, p. 69.

³² Ibid., p. 73.

³³ Ibid., p. 61.

³⁴ Oscar McCollum Jr., *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams Volume I*, 1992. pp. 339-40.

³⁵ Vandenbusche and Myers, p. 87.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 112

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

Today the jailhouse remains as one of the handful of historic buildings still standing, a reminder of the booming, industrial town that Marble once was. Although a 1989 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) led to the listing of the Marble High School (5GN.2041, NRIS.89000989), Saint Paul's Church (5GN.1355, NRIS.89000990), Marble Town Hall (5GN.2042, NRIS.89000988) and William D. Parry House (5GN.2043, NRIS.89000987), all on August 3, 1989, its associated property types do not cover the jailhouse.³⁷ However, the MPDF did state that:

The surveyors identified a number of properties which, because of budget and time restraints, were not analyzed as property types but which fall under the three identified historic contexts. It is recommended that these properties be further evaluated to determine their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places... particularly the marble foundation of the Columbus Catholic Church, the town jail, and the marble-lined turntable of Crystal River and San Juan Railroad.³⁸

Twenty-seven years after the authors recommended further evaluation and possible designation for the jailhouse, the small and thriving town of Marble is working hard to honor and preserve its history. It is the hope that in the near future the town will be able to secure funds to restore the building for interpretation.

³⁷ The MPDF's property types are *Colorado-Yule Marble Company Cottages, Private Residences, Churches, and Schools*. The Marble Town Hall was originally a company cottage and was listed as that property type under the MPDF.

³⁸ Whitacre and Simmons, *Historic Resources of Marble, Colorado*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, March 1989.G-1.

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

The Marble Booster, May 27, 1911.

The Marble Booster, July 22, 1911.

The Marble Booster, January 20, 1912.

The Marble Booster, February 3, 1912.

Marble Historical Society website: <http://marblehistory.org/>, accessed May 15, 2016.

The Marble Times, May 10, 1901.

The Marble Times, May 31, 1901.

Marble Tourism Association website:

http://www.marbletourismassociation.org/yule_marble_quarry.html, accessed May 29, 2016.

McCollum, J. O. *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams*. Denver: Sundance Publications (1992).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Marble, Colorado. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1914.

Vandenbusche, D., & Myers, R. *Marble, Colorado: City of Stone*. Denver: Golden Bell Press (1970).

Whitacre, Christine and R. Laurie Simmons. *Historic Resources of Marble, Colorado*, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, March 1989. On file with History Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver.

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 # _____

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

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): 5GN.6265

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 13 Easting: 310976 Northing: 4326954

2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

3. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

4. Zone: _____ Easting : _____ Northing: _____

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for National Register listing is the parcel historically associated with the jailhouse; the Gunnison County Assessor's office gives the following legal description for the parcel: LOTS R & S BLK 15 EAST MARBLE B687 P414.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary reflects the land historically associated with the jailhouse.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Emma Bielski/Grant Management (for property owner) (edited by E. Warzel)
organization: Town of Marble
street & number: 8 E. Marble Street
city or town: Marble state: Colorado zip code: 81623
e-mail Emmabielski@gmail.com
date: 5/30/2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch 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.

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

Photo Log

The following information pertains to all photographs except where noted.

Name of Property: Marble Jailhouse

City or Vicinity: Marble

County: Gunnison

State: Colorado

Photographer: Emma Bielski

Date Photographed: January 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	Entrance (South-facing side), camera facing north
2	Southwest corner and surrounding area, camera facing west
3	East-facing side of building, camera facing west
4	North-facing side of building, camera facing south
5	West-facing side of building, camera facing east
6	Interior cell-block, camera facing north
7	Interior of jailhouse through exterior hatch, showing sistering of roof rafters (June 2016)

HISTORIC IMAGE LOG

Figure 1 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1914.

Figure 2 This ca. 1910 photograph shows the town (with the Jailhouse indicated) as taken from the Quarry Road. The jailhouse appears to have a multi-lite window and a metal roof with seams. Photographer unknown; from McCollum, *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams*, p. 163.

Figure 3 This ca. 1960 photograph of the author Oscar D. McCollum, Jr.'s young son exploring the jail shows the deteriorated state of the roof at the time. Note the current ceiling and structural shoring is not yet installed. Photograph by Oscar D. McCollum, Jr., from his book *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams*, p. 216.

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.

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

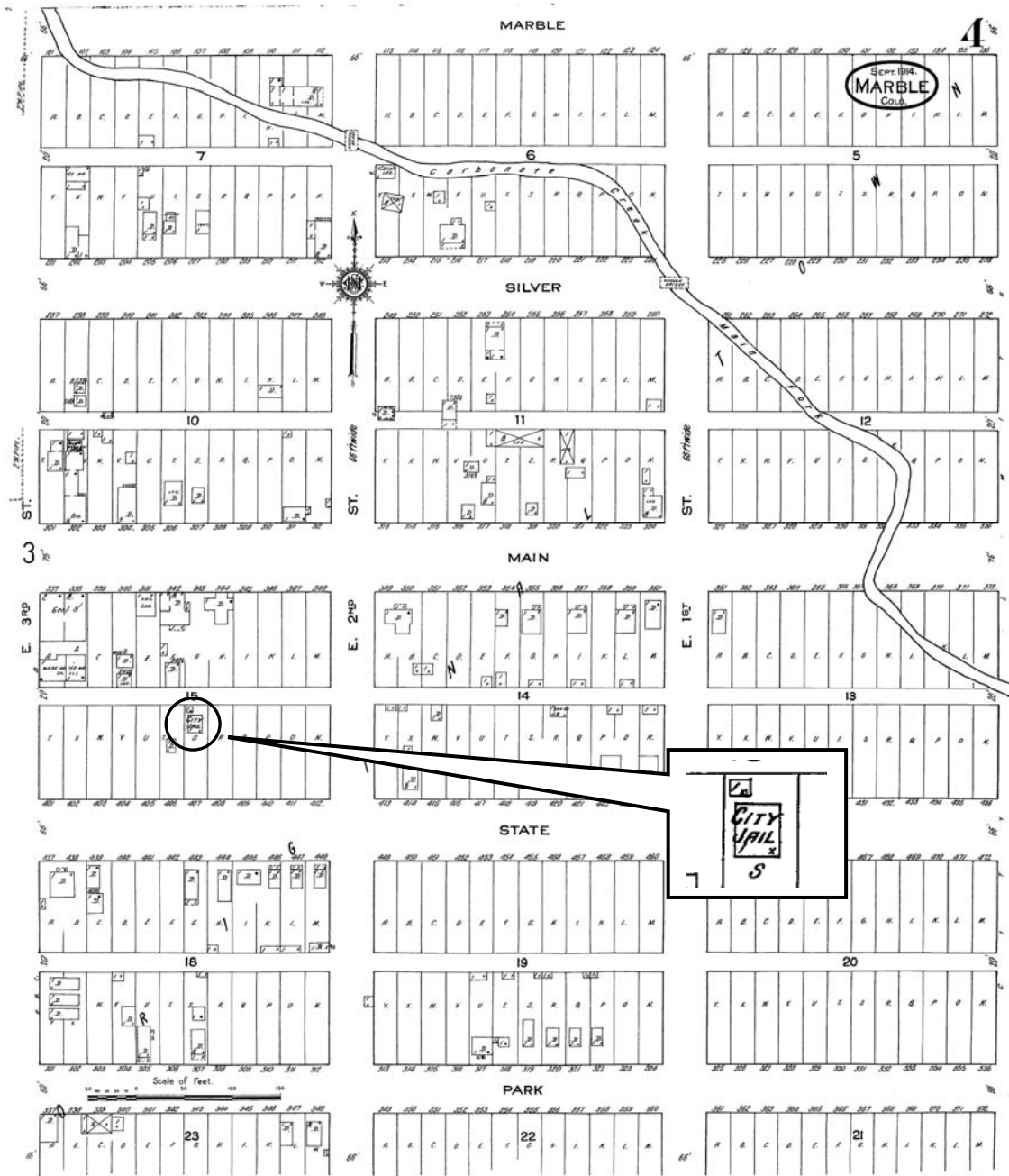


Figure 1 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1914. The jailhouse is circled and enlarged.

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State



Figure 2. This detail of a ca. 1910 photograph shows the town (with the jailhouse indicated) as taken from the Quarry Road. The jailhouse appears to have a multi-lite window and a metal roof with seams. Photographer unknown; from McCollum, *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams*, p. 163.

Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State

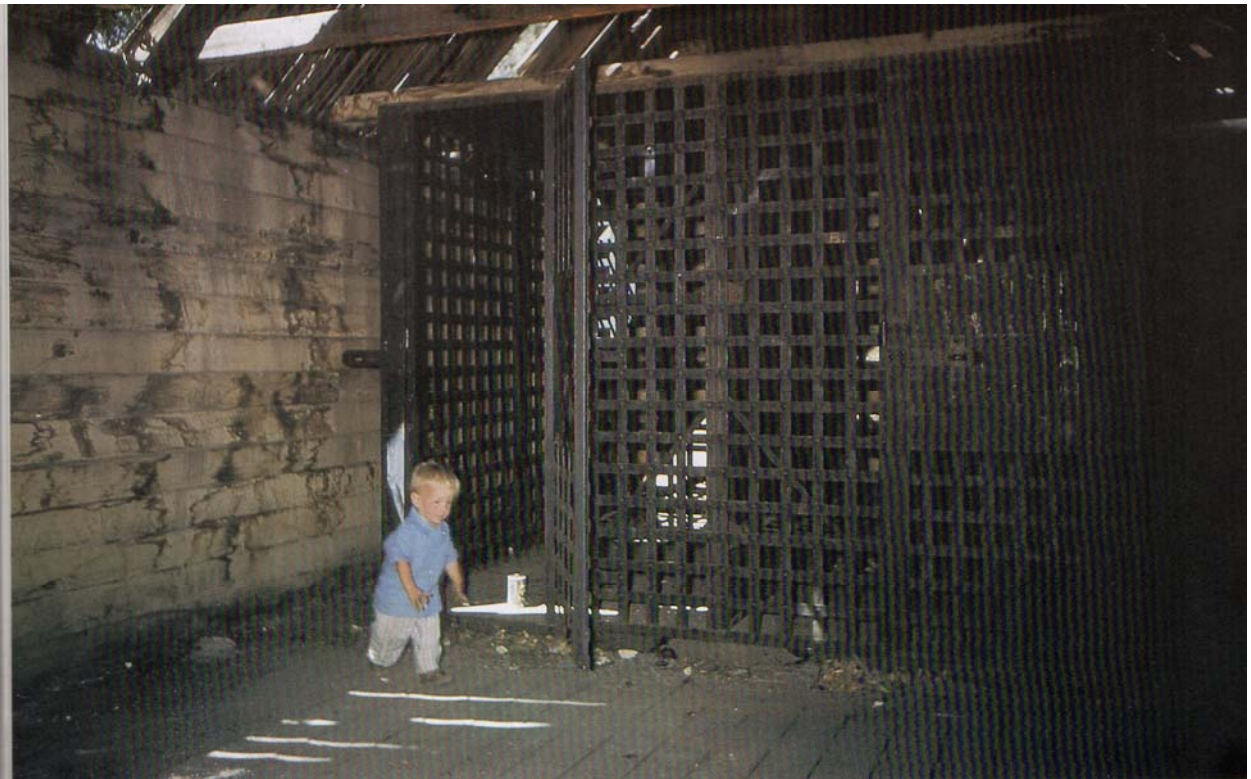
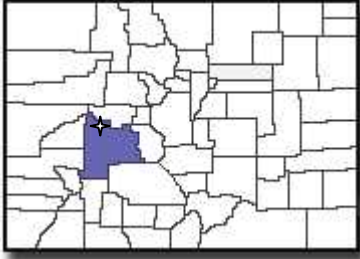


Figure 3. This ca. 1960 photograph of the author Oscar D. McCollum, Jr.'s young son exploring the jail shows the deteriorated state of the roof at the time. Note the current ceiling and structural shoring is not yet installed. Photograph by Oscar D. McCollum, Jr., from his book *Marble: A Town Built on Dreams*, p. 216.

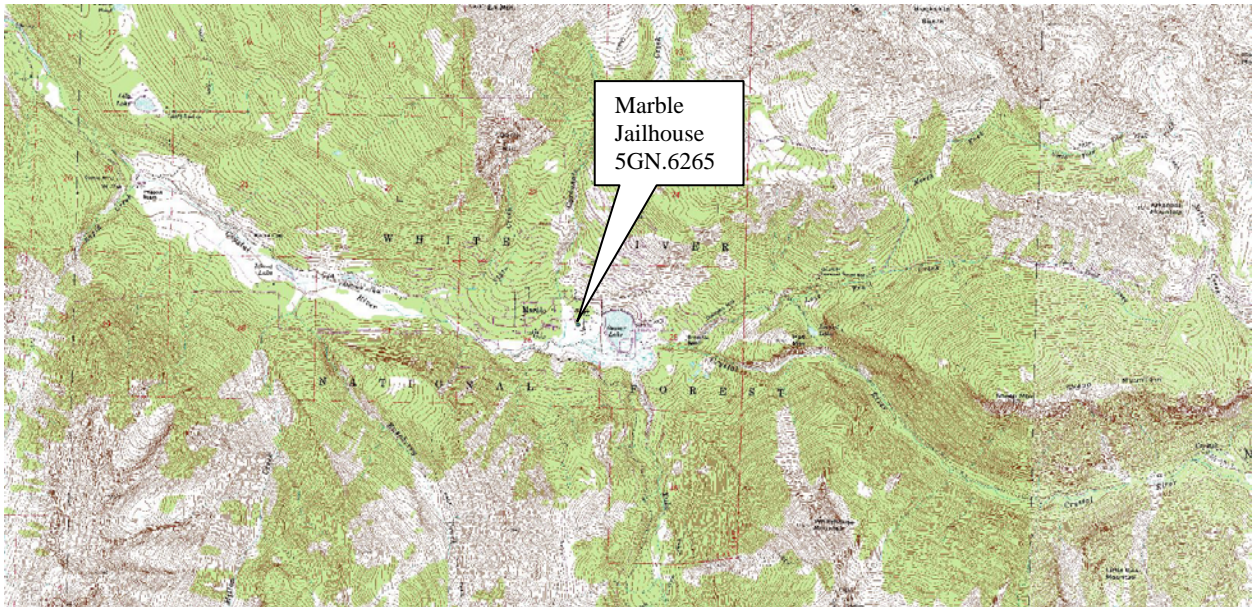
Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State



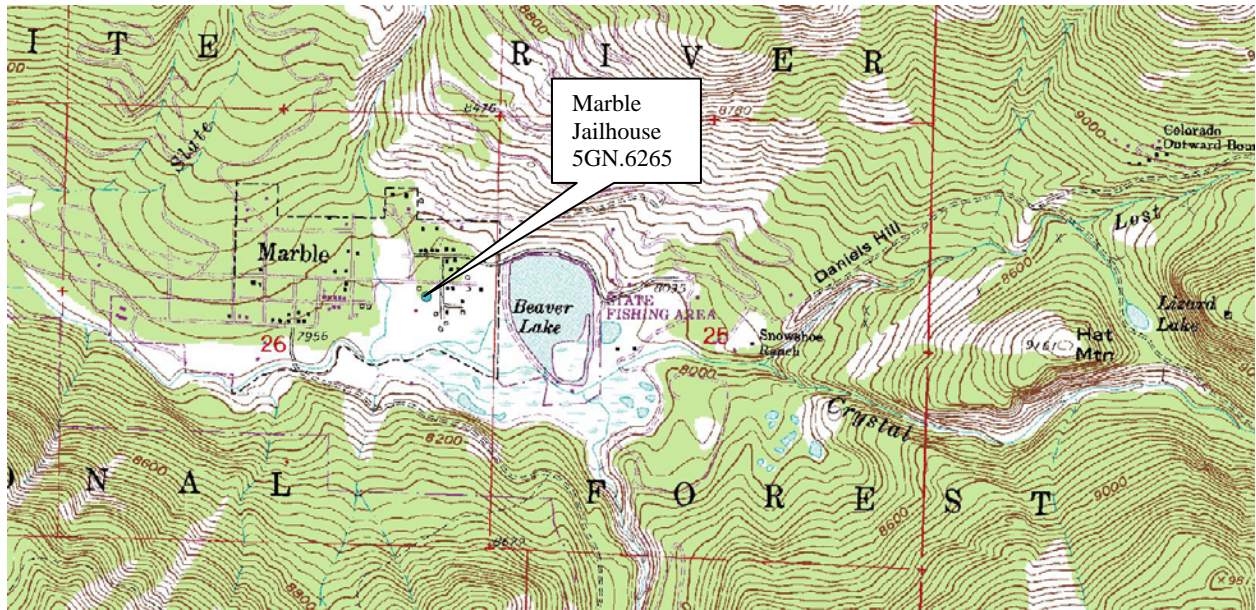
Location: Gunnison County

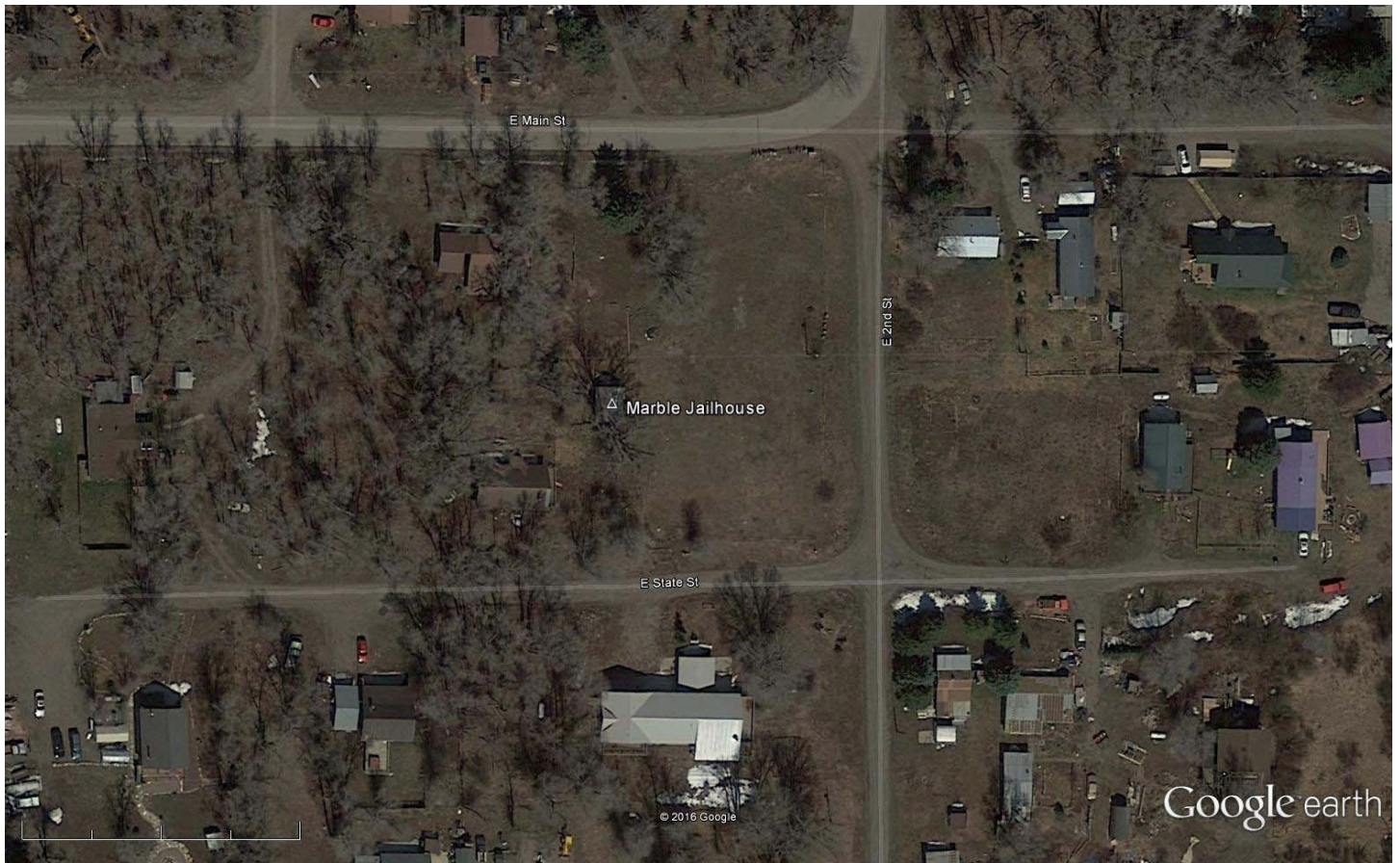
Marble Quad Map
PM. 6th, Township 11S, Range 88W, Section 26 SE NE
Elevation 7,956'



Marble Jailhouse
Name of Property

Gunnison County, Colorado
County and State





Google earth

feet
meters



Marble Jailhouse
UTM References (NAD 1983)
Zone: 13 Easting: 310976 Northing: 4326954