NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 10024-0018

## **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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking `x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property		
historic name Borland, Maude Stanf	ield Harter, House	
other names/site number Baird, Poll	yann Castle, House; 5LR.612	5
2. Location		
street & number 610 North Jeffersor	n Avenue	N/A] not for publication
city or town Loveland		[N/A] vicinity
state Colorado code CO	_county <u>Larimer</u> code <u>(</u>	069 zip code <u>80537</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certificati	on	
As the designated authority under the Nation [X] nomination [ ] request for determination National Register of Historic Places and mee my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] doc considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statew	of eligibility meets the documentation ets the procedural and professional re es not meet the National Register c	standards for registering properties in the equirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In riteria. I recommend that this property be
20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State Historic Preservation C	
Signature of certifying official/Title  Office of Archaeology and Historic  State or Federal agency and bureau	Preservation, Colorado Histor	ical Society
In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does	s not meet the National Register criter	ia.
([] See continuation sheet for additional cor	mments.)	
Signature of certifying official/Title		Date
State or Federal agency and bureau		
4. National Park Service Certificati	on	
I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
[ ] entered in the National Register		

Borland, Maude Stanfield Harter, House Name of Property		Larimer County/ Colorado County/State		
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Roman (Do not count previous) Contributing		
[X] private [ ] public-local [ ] public-State	[X] building(s) [ ] district [ ] site	2	0	buildings
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure [ ] object	0	0	sites
		0	1	structures
		0	0	objects
		2	1	Total
Name of related multiple property listing. (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.		
N/A	_	_		
		_0		
6. Function or Use				

Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ single dwelling	DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
DOMESTIC/ secondary structure	DOMESTIC/ secondary structure
	<u> </u>
	<del></del>
	<del></del>

## 7. Description

<b>Architectural Classification</b>	Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)	(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	foundation_CONCRETE
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/	walls BRICK
Bungalow/Craftsman	<u> </u>
	roof ASPHALT

other STUCCO WOOD

### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

<u>arimer</u>	County/	Colorado
	•	

Name of Freporty	County/Clate
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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE
[ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	
[ ] <b>B</b> Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	Periods of Significance
[X] 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.	N/A Significant Dates
[ ] <b>D</b> Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	1920
Criteria Considerations (Mark ``x" in all the boxes that apply.)	-
Property is:	Significant Person(s) (Complete if Criterion B is marked above). N/A
[ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	IN/A
[ ] <b>B</b> removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
[ ] <b>C</b> a birthplace or grave.	N/A
[ ] D a cemetery.	
[ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder
[ ] <b>F</b> a commemorative property.	FULLER, ROBERT K.
[ ] <b>G</b> less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
9. Major Bibliographical References	
<b>Bibliography</b> (Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more	continuation sheets.)
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	[X] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] previously listed in the National Register	[ ] Other State Agency [ ] Federal Agency
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register	[ ] Local Government
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark	[ ] University
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	[ ] Other
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record	Name of repository: Colorado Historical Society

## Larimer County/ Colorado

County/State

### 10. Geographical Data

### Acreage of Property less than one

#### **UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 493973 4471690

Zone Easting Northing

2.

Zone Easting Northing

3.

Zone Easting Northing

4.

al Boundary Description

Northing

[] See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

Easting

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### **Boundary Justification**

Zone.

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carl McWilliams, Principal

organization Cultural Resource Historians date February 20, 2004

street & number 1607 Dogwood Court telephone (970) 493-5270

city or town Fort Collins state CO zip code 80525

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### **Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### **Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### **Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Pollyann Baird

street & number 610 North Jefferson Avenue telephone (970) 667-1106

city or town Loveland state CO zip code 80537

**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. 470 *et seq.* 

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### **DESCRIPTION**

#### HOUSE

The Maude Stanfield Harter Borland House was constructed in 1919-1920, in Loveland, at the northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and East 6th Street. Designed by renowned Colorado architect Robert K. Fuller, the house is among northern Colorado's best examples of the Craftsman style of architecture. Displaying superb integrity, the house is located on a spacious corner lot, and is set back 39 feet from the curb at Jefferson Avenue to the west, and 47 feet from the curb at East 6th Street to the north. The property, which includes a garage also built in 1920, is located in a traditional residential neighborhood, just northeast of downtown. When the house was completed in 1920, the lot was graced by five stately elm trees; today it is professionally landscaped with a planted grass lawn, cedar trees and shrubs, several deciduous trees including Norwegian maples and ornamental Japanese apples, as well as coniferous Colorado blue spruce, and Lodgepole pines. The lot measures approximately 150 feet north south by 90 feet east-west, and is bordered by Jefferson Avenue on the west, East 6th Street on the south, the property line with 415 East 6th Street on the east, and a gravel alley on the north.

The 1 1/2 story house features an irregular plan, is supported by a low poured concrete foundation, and has solid brown, brick masonry, walls. There is a full basement beneath the home, and the foundation walls are penetrated by 2-light, 3-light and 4-light basement windows with painted cream wood frames and surrounds, and with exterior wood screens. The top of the foundation wall is faced with four brick courses laid as stretchers, and one brick course laid as soldiers, which serve as a water table, and which visually separate the foundation from the main brick wall surface above. The home's solid brick walls are laid in common bond, and there are battered brick piers at the corners. Cream colored stucco, with false half-timbering, appears in the upper gable ends on the south and west elevations, and in the upper half story on the east elevation. The roof is broadly pitched, and features intersecting clipped gables, brown asphalt shingles, and rounded widely overhanging boxed eaves. A shed roof covers an original sleeping porch on the north elevation, and a hipped-roof dormer with two 4-light windows is located on the north-facing roof slope. There are three brown brick chimneys: one is a large fireplace chimney located near the south end of the west-facing roof slope; one is located on the exterior of the north elevation; and one is located on the exterior of the east elevation.

The home's facade fronts toward Jefferson Avenue on the west elevation. A stained natural brown, glass-in-wood-frame, entry door, covered with a wrought iron security door, leads into the home from a Craftsman-style porch near the south end of the facade. The porch features brick steps flanked by black wrought iron railings, brick flooring laid in a herringbone pattern, and brick pedestals with large urns. The porch is covered by a pergola roof, supported by six square wood columns with recessed panels with diamond-shaped motifs.

Windows on the facade (from north to south) include: a set of paired 8-light casements, covered with a 4-light storm window; a set of paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows, each covered with a 4-light storm window; one single 8/1 double-hung sash window, covered with a 4-light storm window; a 6/1 double-hung sash windows, flanked by two narrow 6/1 double-hung sash windows, each covered by a 1/1-light storm window; and a set of paired 8-light casements, covered by a 2-light storm window. Also on the facade there is a set of paired 8-light casement windows, flanked by single 8-light casement windows, located in the upper gable end. Windows on the south elevation (from west to east), include: a band of six 8-light casements, all covered by a 6-light storm window; and one 8/1 double-hung sash window, covered by wood screen. In the south elevation's upper gable end there is a 4-light hopper or fixed-pane window. (Another 4-light window, located adjacent to the east, which apparently existed historically, has been replaced by a small louvered metal vent to provide attic ventilation.) On the east

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elevation (from north to south), there are: a set of paired 4-light hoppers with wrought iron security bars, two 8/1 double-hungs with wrought iron security bars, a south-facing 6/1 double-hung with wrought iron security bars and an 8/1 double-hung with wrought iron security bars. Also on the east elevation, there is a set of paired 8-light casement windows, flanked by single 8-light casement windows, located in the upper half story. (These windows mirror the windows in the upper gable end on the façade.) Windows on the north elevation (from west-to-east) include: a band of four 8-light casements, covered with two 4-light storm windows; a set of paired 8-light casements, with wrought iron security bars; and a 1/1 double-hung sash, with wrought iron security bars. All of the first story windows feature painted cream wood frames and surrounds, exterior wood screens or storm windows, brown brick rowlock sills, and flat arches. The windows in the upper half story, on the east and west elevations, feature decorative window boxes with Craftsman detailing.

The interior of the home's main floor is divided into ten rooms including a vestibule, parlor, dining room, kitchen and breakfast room, conservatory (sun room), an office, a sleeping porch, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. The upper half story is divided into two bedrooms, a bathroom, a hallway, and a spacious attic storage area. There are six rooms in the basement, the largest of which is the billiards room, now used for ballroom dancing practice and physical fitness. Other rooms in the basement include the fruit cellar, laundry room, coal room, a boiler room, and a workshop with an original built-in work bench.

The home features tongue-in-groove maple flooring, except in the parlor which has oak flooring. The plaster walls are stippled or wallpapered, and the ceilings are painted plaster. The interior woodwork is stained natural brown, with distinctive diamond-shaped motifs adorning the interior door frames. Original built-in cabinets and hardware remain throughout the house. All of the original light fixtures are intact, as are the original bathroom fixtures including a pull-handle flush toilet. Located between the parlor and the sunroom, the fireplace is a distinctive interior feature and is adorned with decorative fireplace tiles very similar to those found on the facade of the Rialto Theater in Loveland, which was also designed by Robert Fuller (see photos 1-3). The tiles were designed and made by the Batchelder Kiln in Pasadena, California.

### **GARAGE**

Also built in 1920, the garage is located north of the house, and is connected to the residence by a short original brick garden wall topped by decorative wood panels, with a central wood gate covered by a pergola. The garage measures 20 feet north south by 22 feet east west, is one story in height, and is supported by a poured concrete slab foundation and floor. The garage walls are built of brown bricks laid in common bond, and are separated from the foundation by four brick courses laid as stretchers, and one brick course laid as soldiers. The garage roof is hipped, with brown asphalt shingles, and with widely overhanging boxed eaves. Two 8/1 double-hung windows are located on the south elevation, and two 8light hoppers are located on the east elevation. All of the garage windows have painted cream wood frames and surrounds, brick rowlock sills, and flat arches. A cream-colored metal paneled rollaway garage door is located on the west elevation. This door opens onto a concrete driveway, which extends to Jefferson Avenue to the west. A single painted cream wood-paneled door, with one upper light, is located on the east elevation. A brick wall extends from the northeast corner of the garage to the east property line (see site plan) and runs south to connect with the gate that provides access to the rear entry door on the east side of the dwelling. A double door wood gate with an X design is located on the north brick wall, allowing for access to the alley. The original brick garden walls extend along the north and east property lines, and between the house and garage, effectively tying the house, garage, and the lot's natural features into a cohesive harmonious landscape design.

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### **SHED**

A small, pentagon-shaped gardening shed is located at the rear northeast corner of the property. This building is wood frame construction and features painted cream vertical wood siding and a hipped roof covered with wood shingles. The roof eaves are closed, although a horizontal 1x board beneath the eaves creates a scalloped appearance. It was constructed sometime in the 1950s and does not contribute to the significance of the property.

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#### **SIGNIFICANCE**

The Maude Stanfield Harter Borland House is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The house is architecturally significant because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Bungalow / Craftsman style of architecture, displaying distinctive Arts and Crafts elements. The house is also significant because it is the product of renowned Colorado architect Robert K. Fuller, and because it is an exceptionally distinctive and unusual example of the Bungalow / Craftsman style within the City of Loveland.

Charles A. and Maude E. (Stanfield) Harter were the home's original owners. In the spring of 1919, they commissioned architect Robert K. Fuller to design the house in a style, which they referred to as a "Brittany Bungalow." Fuller completed final plans, including drawings for the house, garage, garden walls and gate, and plans for interior furnishings, in August 1919. A contractor named Danielson then completed construction work on the residence early the following year. Mr. Harter passed away, tragically of complications from Bright's disease and diabetes, in November 1920, having lived in the new home for less than a year. Mrs. Harter, though, lived here throughout nearly all of her adult life, until shortly before her death at the age of 101 in December 1992. Along the way, she married her second husband, Eugene W. Borland, on December 24, 1926, and upon her death she passed the house on to her niece, Pollyann (Castle) Baird, who remains its owner in 2004.

Born in 1889, Charles A. Harter was the son of prominent Loveland pioneers Samuel B. and Emma B. Harter. The elder Mr. Harter arrived in Colorado Territory in the years prior to 1871. Determined to capitalize on the burgeoning mining industry, Samuel eventually made his way to Caribou, a bustling mining camp west of Nederland, near the Continental Divide. There, Harter entered into a partnership with John Lewis Herzinger, in a mercantile business, after buying out the share of Herzinger's first partner, a man named Eckard. Realizing that Caribou was a transient mining camp, rather than a permanent settlement, and dissuaded by the mountainous area's fierce winters, Herzinger and Harter soon cashed out of Caribou, closing the mercantile business just a few years after it had opened.

Arriving in the nascent community of Loveland in the fall 1877, the two businessmen purchased a corner lot at what is today the northwest corner of East 4th Street and North Cleveland Avenue in the heart of downtown Loveland. At this location, Harter and Herzinger constructed Loveland's first brick commercial building, a two-story edifice with the Herzinger and Harter Mercantile on the first floor, and a grange hall on the second floor. Herzinger and Harter sold the highly successful mercantile business in the early 1890s. Harter then expanded his business interests, acquiring other commercial interests downtown, along with prime irrigated farmland southeast of Loveland, while still retaining ownership of the Herzinger and Harter Building.

Charles A. Harter followed closely in his father's footsteps. He grew up in Loveland, where he graduated from Loveland High School, before attending Colorado College in Colorado Springs. It was there that Charles met and fell in love with Miss Maude Stanfield, a Colorado College coed from Paris, Illinois. The daughter of Caleb and Alice (Betson) Stanfield, Maude had been born in Illinois on January 25, 1891. After they both graduated from Colorado College, Charles and Maude were married in Illinois in April 1916, and then returned to Colorado to make their home in Loveland. Samuel Harter passed away just a few months later in July 1916, and Charles, along with his mother Emma, took over responsibility for the family's business interests. Charles soon began to develop health problems of his own that would increasingly plague him until his death just a few years later, in November 1921 at the young age of 31. Diagnosed as a combination of Bright's disease and diabetes, Charles' fatal illness perhaps contributed to the fact that he and Maude had no children. However, the fact that they commissioned one of Colorado's

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most prominent architects to design their new home in 1919, is testament that the couple envisioned a bright future.

In early 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harter commissioned architect Robert K. Fuller to undertake two projects. One was to design their new home at the northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and East 6th Street, and the other was to design a major addition to the Lovelander Hotel at 103-117 East 4th Street, which was owned by the Harter family. Fuller completed both undertakings in early 1920. Incorporating both design and construction costs, work on the Lovelander totaled \$66,809.21, while work on the residence totaled \$32,255.53, itemized by Fuller as follows:

\$32,255.53

Cost Accounts Harter Work
Residence
Cost Account Danielson [contractor] \$25,424.59
Commission Danielson 7% 1779.72
\$27,204.31
Furnishings Account 3153.74
\$30,358.05
Commission Fuller 1897.48

Robert K. Fuller was born in Fort Collins in 1886, the son of pioneer architect Montezuma W. Fuller. Robert grew up in Fort Collins and attended Colorado A&M where he earned a degree in Mechanical Engineering. After gaining some practical experience in his father's firm, Robert enrolled at Cornell University where in 1908 he earned a bachelor's

Total

degree in architecture. He then returned to Colorado where he re-joined his father's firm as a partner, which was then renamed M.W. Fuller and Son. Two years later, in 1910, Fuller moved to Denver where he joined the prestigious architectural firm of Robert S. Roeschlaub and Son. The founder of the Colorado chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Roeschlaub was Denver's most influential architect during the late 1800s and very early 1900s. Fuller served as the firm's chief draftsman between 1910 and 1914, working on the design of public works projects in Denver, which as part of the City Beautiful movement helped transform Denver from a rough and tumble mining supply town into a full-fledged cosmopolitan city. Robert Roeschlaub passed away in 1912, leaving the firm to his son Frank. In 1914, Fuller became Frank Roeschlaub's partner, as the firm was renamed Roeschlaub and Fuller. The younger Roeschlaub left the partnership a few years later, and by 1919, the firm carried only Fuller's name in the title, "Robert K. Fuller, Architect."

With offices in the Foster Building on 16th Street in downtown Denver, in the 1920s Fuller designed some of his most notable buildings, including several Colorado courthouses and schools. Work credited to Fuller in Loveland include the Harter House, the Rialto Theater and Loveland High School, as well as major additions or renovations to the Lovelander Hotel, and the original Herzinger & Harter Building. Fuller's sons joined him in the architectural practice in 1949, which was then renamed Fuller, Fuller & Fuller Architects - Engineers. Robert Fuller continued with the practice until he finally retired in 1965. He passed away just one year later at the age of eighty.

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In opting to have the house built in the Craftsman style, the Harters chose the most popular style of the day; however, their decision to employ Fuller as the architect ensured that their home would be a unique expression of the style. Inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement led by Gustav Stickley, the Craftsman style of architecture was principally influenced by the work of brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. Popularized throughout the country by pattern books and magazines, examples of the style included elaborate, architect-designed, Craftsman houses, as well as more modest single-story or 11/2-story Bungalows. Discouraged by the social turmoil caused by the industrial era of the late 1800s, Stickley's answer was to repudiate the machine age with its accompanying social ills. He developed a philosophy of design, which stressed comfort, utility and simplicity through the use of natural materials, and a lack of pretention. As publisher of the *Craftsman*, a magazine he founded in October 1901, Stickley sought to expound upon the concept of "total design," which sought to integrate the house with its surroundings through all aspects of design: house construction, landscaping, interiors and furnishings.

Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene grew up on a farm, developing a great appreciation for nature. Trained in carpentry, wood and metal work, the brothers contrasted this practical background with course work in architecture and engineering at MIT. Henry was exposed to Henry Hobson Richardson's shingle style of architecture, and to the oriental influences popular at the time; Charles traveled to England the year before Stickley began publishing the *Craftsman*, and was greatly influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement of that country. The brothers pooled their interests and talents, ultimately developing the Bungalow style of architecture, a simplified version of the Craftsman style designed for the working class of American society. Given extensive publicity in trade journals and popular magazines, the Craftsman house became America's most popular architectural style during the 1910s and 1920s. By 1930, though, the style had begun to fall from favor, with relatively few built after the mid-1930s.

Gustav Stickley's concept of "total design" is clearly evident in the design of the Harter / Borland House, executed by Fuller in 1919. From the complementary architecture of the house and garage, to the unifying brick garden wall, to the duplicate pergola roofs over the front porch and gate, to the home's harmonized interior fixtures and furnishings, Fuller's design clearly embraces the elements of the Craftsman style.

Whether Fuller referred to it as such is unknown; however, Mrs. Harter often referred to the house's style as a "Brittany Bungalow." Following the untimely death of her husband in 1921, Maude continued to live in the newly built residence, taking over responsibility for the family's business enterprises. On Christmas Eve 1926, she married her second husband, Eugene W. "Gene" Borland. The son of Emerson and Mary Jane (Mills) Borland, Gene had been born at Emlenton, Pennsylvania on March 1, 1895. He came to Colorado at a relatively young age where he graduated from the University of Colorado in 1918, although his education had been interrupted by two years of military service during World War I.

Following their marriage in December 1926, Gene and Maude Borland founded the Loveland Realty Association, which they operated for many years. Gene also worked as the manager of the Lovelander Hotel during the Depression years, and later as a successful investment banker. Maude, meanwhile, managed the Harter family farms southeast of town, while staying active in other business and social affairs.

In all, Maude and Gene lived together in this home until Gene's death in May of 1968. As they approached retirement age, the Borlands became increasingly active in Loveland's cultural affairs, with a special concern for underprivileged persons. Among other endeavors, Mr. Borland served as a member of the Larimer County Mental Health Board, as a member of the Larimer County Community Action Program, as president of the Neighborly Service Board, and as a member of Loveland's Recreation Commission. In addition, he was also an active participant in such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Chamber of

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Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge, the American Legion, and the G.I. Forum. In addition to her business concerns, Maude served on the Loveland Library Board for twenty-three years, was a member of the Namaqua Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and served with the American Legion Auxiliary.

Having grown up in Illinois, Maude Stanfield (Harter) Borland had twin siblings who were five years younger than she - a brother named Foster and a sister named Faye. Faye Stanfield was married to Ervin Castle in Illinois, and on April 19, 1923, their daughter, Pollyann was born. Pollyann grew up in Ridgefarm, Illinois, but beginning at about age five she and her family began to spend much of their summers with the Borlands in Colorado. The Borland and Castle families spent time together in Loveland and in Estes Park, and during these years, Pollyann developed a special relationship with her "Aunty Maude". In 1939, when Pollyann was sixteen, her family decided it would be more proper for a young lady to attend high school in Loveland, rather than in the rural farm country of east central Illinois. Pollyann, thus, came west to Loveland where she resided with her Aunt Maude and Step-Uncle Gene. She attended Loveland High School for her junior and senior years, graduating with the class of 1941. Pollyann then enrolled at the University of Colorado where, in 1945, she graduated with a B.A. degree in Arts and Science, and a teaching certificate. She then attended the University of Denver (DU), obtaining an M.A. degree in Library Science in 1947, while teaching school in Littleton and Denver. Also in 1947 Pollyann married Dick Kitchen, her high school sweetheart. A graduate of Yale at the age of nineteen, Dick Kitchen served with the Marines in the Pacific Theater during World War II, and after the war, he obtained a law degree from DU as well. Dick and Pollyann had two children - Lesley Faye Kitchen, born in 1949, and Lynn Elizabeth Kitchen, born in 1951 - prior to their divorce in 1956. Pollyann then married Bill Baird, her second husband, in the late 1950s. Two more children resulted from this marriage - Bruce Baird, born in 1959, and Ellen Baird, born in 1960.

Pollyann Castle (Kitchen) Baird, who spent a great deal of time here growing up, and who has lived most of her adult life in Loveland and Estes Park, inherited the Harter / Borland House upon the death of her Aunt Maude in 1992. Mrs. Baird has been the home's owner and resident from that time to the present. During the past two decades, Mrs. Baird has gained renown as a championship-caliber United States Ballroom Dance Champion. Mrs. Baird presently participates in three or four competitions per year, and has captured bronze, silver and gold medals in the American Smooth, International Standard, International Latin, and American Rhythm styles of ballroom dancing. She attained the title of United States Ballroom Champion, Senior Division, in the International Standard style in 1992. She also achieved national titles in three styles of dance for eight years up to 1997. She is still actively participating in competitions in 2004 at the age of eighty.

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#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### Newspaper Articles [arranged chronologically]

[Samuel B. Harter obituary] Loveland Reporter, July 5, 1916, p. 1.

"Charles A. Harter Dies After Illness Which Lasts For Years" *Loveland Daily Herald*, November 6, 1920, p. 1.

"Gene Borland Dies Here Thursday Night" Loveland Daily Reporter-Herald, May 17, 1968, p. 1.

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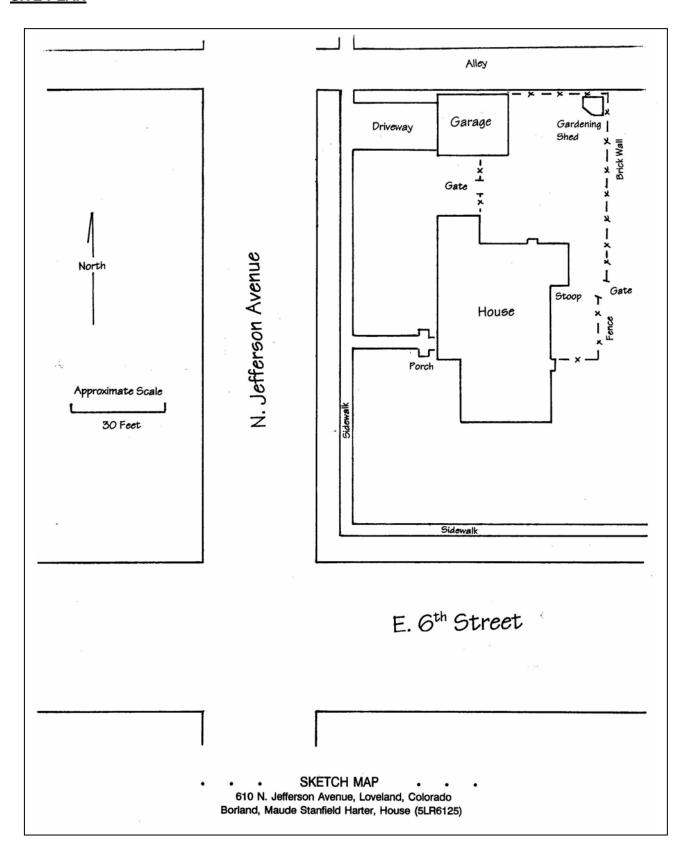
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Borland, Maude Stanfield Harter, House Larimer County/ Colorado

## United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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### **SITE PLAN**



# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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**National Park Service** 

**United States Department of the Interior** 

Borland, Maude Stanfield Harter, House Larimer County/ Colorado

### **GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

#### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lots 13-15, Block 47, Finley's Addition, in the city of Loveland Colorado.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the parcel of land historically associated with the buildings.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Borland, Maude Stanfield Harter, House Larimer County/ Colorado

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#### PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-25 except as noted:

Name of Property: Borland, Maude Stanfield Harter, House

Location: Larimer County/ Colorado

Photographer: Carl McWilliams
Date of Photographs: February 20, 2004
Negatives: With photographer

### Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 Interior view of fireplace and mantle in parlor.
- 2 Interior detail view of fireplace tiles.
- 3 Interior view of fireplace and mantle in parlor.
- 4 Interior view of parlor.
- 5 Interior view of parlor.
- 6 Interior view of dining room.
- 7 Interior view of kitchen.
- 8 Interior detail view of newel post and stair railing.
- 9 Interior detail view of built-in cabinets in first floor hall.
- 10 Interior detail view of light fixture in first floor hall.
- 11 Interior detail view of light fixture in parlor.
- 12 Interior view of vestibule.
- 13 Exterior view of house's south elevation- view to north.
- 14 Exterior view of house- view to northeast.
- 15 Exterior view of house's west elevation- view to east.
- 16 Exterior view of house's front porch-view to east.
- 17 Exterior view of house- view to southeast.
- 18 Exterior view of garage- view to northeast.
- 19 Exterior view of garden wall and gate- view to east.
- 20 Exterior view of garage- view to southwest.
- 21 Exterior view of garage- view to northwest.
- 22 Exterior view of house's north elevation- view to south/southwest.
- 23 Exterior view of house's east elevation- view to northwest.
- 24 Exterior view of house and grounds- view to northeast.
- 25 Interior view of stairway.

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## **National Park Service**

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### **USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

Loveland Quadrangle, Colorado 7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 493973E / 4471690N PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T5N, R69W, Sec. 13

NE1/4 SW1/4 NE1/4 SW 1/4 Elevation: 4980 feet

