

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name R. S. S. Fox House

Other Names Becher House

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 214 South 8th Street

City Dolores County Montezuma Zip 81323

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name John J. Wood and Shirley Powell

Address 214 S. 8th Street [PO Box 792] Phone 970-882-07643

City Dolores State Colorado Zip 81323-0792

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name John J. Wood and Shirley Powell Date January 31, 2005

Organization _____

Address 214 S. 8th Street [PO Box 792] Phone 970-882-7643

City Dolores State Colorado Zip 81323-0792

<p>FOR OFFICIAL USE:</p> <p>_____ Nomination Received</p> <p><u> 5/13/2005 </u> Review Board Recommendation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> Denial</p>	<p>Site Number <u> 5MT.13083 </u></p> <p>Senate # _____ House # _____</p> <p><u> 5/18/2005 </u> CHS Board State Register Listing</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Denied</p>
<p>Certification of Listing: President, Colorado Historical Society Date _____</p>	

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Domestic / single dwelling

Current Domestic / single dwelling

Original Owner Roy S. S. and Maud E. Fox

Source of Information surmised from Montezuma County Clerk/Recorder records

Year of Construction 1917

Source of Information local newspaper article - *Dolores Star*, 26 October 1917, page 1.

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer unknown

Source of Information _____

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology – historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/ Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/ Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/ Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/ Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning and Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

(explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) 16-17 Block 8 Addition Town of Dolores

USGS Topographic Quad Map Dolores East

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Slides

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Craftsman

Period of Significance: 1917

Level of Significance: Local State National

Acreage less than one

P.M. NM Township 37N Range 15W Section 10 Quarter Sections SE SW SW SW

UTM Reference: Zone 12 Easting 721233 Northing 4150054 (NAD27)

Site Elevation: 6,941 feet

Property Name R. S. S. Fox House

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

Constructed in 1917, the two-story Craftsman style R. S. S. Fox House is located on the northwest corner of South 8th Street and Riverside Drive in a residential area of Dolores. The home sits on a two-lot parcel that measures 150 feet (east-west) by 50 feet (north-south). A concrete sidewalk separates the house from the street. A concrete stub on the central west side of the walk indicates that a concrete walk, since removed, connected the sidewalk with the front stairs to the house. A concrete driveway on the south side of the lot connects the street and the porte cochère [the covered automobile entryway]. The front and back yards are planted in grass. There are two apple trees centered in the front yard, a climbing rose to the north of the front stairs, a flower bed to the south of the front stairs, and a lilac hedge bordering the south side of the lot, just south of the driveway. A wire fence encloses the back yard; a concrete walkway extends west from the back stairs to approximately the center of the back yard. The southeast backyard gate is constructed from a metal-and-wire bed frame, cut in half. A small barn, constructed at the same time as the house, is located on the northwest corner of the lot. The back yard has a large lilac in the approximate center and an old apple tree just east of the barn. A small prefabricated building, placed on the property in 1984, also occupies a portion of the back yard. The house is in very good condition and despite some alterations retains much of its integrity.

The residence measures 27 feet (north-south) by 40 feet (east-west) with an 11 by 13 foot porte cochère. The two-story wood-frame building has a moderately-pitched front-gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs, exposed rafter ends, and triangular knee braces along the sloping (rake) edges. The first story of the house is faced with drop siding and the upper story is faced with square cut wooden shingles. The main roof is standing seam steel, and the front and back porch roofs are corrugated tin; all originally were wood shingled. The house is constructed on a concrete stem-wall foundation.

With the exception of a 1950s picture window, all the historic windows have wide board surrounds with architrave trim. These historic windows are one of three types: a tall, narrow double hung sash; a small fixed sash 6-light; or an unusual triple window configuration. The three-part window consists of a wide double-hung sash 1/1 light window flanked by narrower, fixed sash, 4-vertical light windows, all sharing the same cornice window head.

The house fronts east onto South 8th Street. A series of central concrete steps with stuccoed concrete side walls leads to a full-width shed-roofed porch. Short square columns with simple molded capitals rest on larger piers of stuccoed poured concrete that form a solid porch balustrade. The shed roof that covers the porch extends southward over the driveway to form a gabled roof porte cochère supported by short square columns resting on stuccoed, poured concrete piers. Although enclosed sometime during the 1950s, the original configuration of the porch is still evident. A series of windows form the infill on the east face (five on one side of the central entry and four on the other); two additional windows flank the door. Drop siding encloses the north and south sides of the porch. A pocket door on the south side provides access to the porch from the porte cochère. Two large triple windows flanking a small, central window (fixed sash, 6-light) punctuate the upper story. Five, large, triangular knee braces highlight the rake of the gabled roof.

The gabled roof porte cochère projects from the southeast corner of the house. Its gable end is faced with square cut wooden shingles. Under the porte cochère is a tall double hung sash window with a similar window aligned above it on the upper story of the south side. A central, molded metal door has two fixed sash 6-light windows (one at each level) aligned above it. There is another tall window in the

Property Name R. S. S. Fox House

upper story, and near the southwest corner is a large picture window with a simple narrow surround (a 1950s alteration to illuminate the kitchen). An interior brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof.

An offset shed roof porch projects from the rear (west end) of the house. At the southwest corner of the building, this back porch is enclosed with windows above bead board siding. One tall, double hung sash window punctuates the lower story with three similar windows evenly spaced across the upper story. Five triangular knee braces support the overhanging rake of the gabled end.

The north side has an exterior brick chimney with a corbelled cap that extends through the north roof slope. There are two fixed sash 6-light windows flanking this chimney on the first floor; a triple window also punctuates the lower level. There are two tall windows at each end of the upper story wall with a small fixed sash 6-light window between them.

Interior

A half basement, divided into two rooms by the south entry stairs, is made from poured concrete. The west basement contains the original furnace boiler, which was converted from coal to gas in the mid 1960s (Ruth Becher, personal communication 2005). The east basement contains the original soapstone double sink, which empties wastewater to the river (not the Town's sewer system). The original hot water radiator system still heats the house; there are radiators in the living room, dining room, all four bedrooms, and the upstairs bathroom.

Six stairs ascend north into the kitchen from the south door and entry landing. Short stairways of seven stairs each offer access down to the two basement rooms; one descends to the west, the other descends to the east. Access from the first to second floors repeats this pattern: One set of six stairs ascends west from the living room to a landing; another set of six stairs ascends east from the kitchen to the same landing. From the landing, 10 stairs ascend north to the second floor.

The front door is the original elaborate hardwood paneled door with a beveled glass window and brass hardware. The back door is a slightly less elaborate version of the front door, with hardwood and a beveled glass window.

All the original doors and door hardware are present, with the exception of the south-facing side door, which has been replaced with a molded metal door, and the upstairs bathroom door, which has a replacement door knob. The light fixtures in the living room, dining room, upstairs hallway, all upstairs bedrooms, and the back porch are original.

The living room extends the full width of the east half of the main floor. It has a fumed quarter-sawn oak fireplace mantel with mottled green-and-brown Craftsman tiles and built-in bookcases. The floors are clear pine covered with wall-to-wall carpeting; the quarter-round molding was removed during the installation of the carpeting. The original picture-hanging moldings, door and window moldings, and baseboards are present and unpainted. All woodwork except the fireplace surround is clear ponderosa pine. The walls are plaster, covered with wallpaper. The two original light fixtures are present. A six-step stairway ascends from the southwest corner of the living room to a landing; this stairway retains its original paneled newel post and balustrade of clear ponderosa pine. The treads and risers are covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. A pedestal colonnade with oak trim and side casing defines the opening between the living room and dining room; short square columns rest on the vertical paneled pedestals that contain built-in bookcases.

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The dining room occupies the northwest quarter of the main floor. A plate rail, crafted from ponderosa pine, extends along the north, west, and south walls. The walls originally were plastered, but have been covered with a plastic wood-grain paneling (below the plate rail) and wallpaper (above the plate rail). The light fixture is original. Wall-to-wall carpeting covers the original clear pine floor; the quarter-round molding was removed during the installation of the carpeting. An original swinging door hung with brass hardware separates the dining room from the kitchen.

The kitchen occupies the southwest corner of the main floor. A six-step stairway ascends from the northwest corner of the living room to a landing. The treads and risers are clear pine; the treads are covered with linoleum. The kitchen was extensively remodeled after the McEwans bought the house in 1953, but before the Bechers bought the house in 1963 (Ruth Becher, personal communication 2005). The style of the replacement cabinets (Youngstown metal cabinets) suggests an early 1950s date for the remodeling. During this remodeling, the sink was moved from the northeast corner to the central-west wall, the west window was filled in, and the south window was replaced with an insulated, single-pane picture window. All fixtures were replaced at this time. A half bath, an original feature of the house, occupies a 3 by 6 foot area between the kitchen and dining room. All fixtures were replaced in the 1970s. However, the window trim and door are original.

The upstairs landing and hall have plaster walls, the original light fixture, and original floor moldings. The floor is clear pine, covered in part with linoleum. The original linen cupboard occupies the north wall of the landing, from floor to ceiling. It has two sets of frame-and-panel doors, one on top of the other, and two sets of half-width, and two full width drawers. The doors are of frame-and-panel construction with brass hardware.

The southeast, northeast, and northwest bedrooms retain much of their original character. They have plaster walls (the northeast bedroom walls are wallpapered), original light fixtures, clear pine floors (the two east-facing bedrooms have wall-to-wall carpeting), original windows, original doors and brass hardware, and original floor and ceiling moldings. The frame-and-panel closet door in the southeast bedroom has an original mirror on its exterior side. All woodwork is clear ponderosa pine. Each of the bedrooms has a closet; two small windows light the southeast and northeast bedroom closets.

The southwest bedroom had been remodeled into a shower room during the early 1950s. It had a poured concrete shower in its east wall, plastic paneling covering the original plaster walls, and linoleum covering the clear pine floor. The current owners returned this room to use as a bedroom, replacing the shower with a drawer-and-cupboard set that matches the linen cupboard, refurbishing the plaster walls, and installing a plate rail along the south and west walls that matches the dining room plate rail. They removed the linoleum and refinished the wood floor. A small window also lights this bedroom's closet.

The upstairs bathroom retains the original pedestal bathtub (although the faucets are replacements), medicine cabinet, and laundry hamper. The toilet and sink were replaced in the 1970s. The floor is covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, the south wall is covered with plastic, and the other walls are covered with wallpaper. Carpet covers turquoise blue linoleum squares.

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BARN

Located in the far northwest corner of the lot is a small one-story building that was constructed at the same time as the house. The barn has a rectangular plan measuring 12 x 20 feet, a gabled roof of corrugated steel, and board and batten walls. The barn lacks a foundation. There is a door of board and battens with strap hinges on the south wall and a small window opening in the east gabled end.

SHOP

A small one-story prefabricated building is positioned along the south edge of the back yard. It was constructed on a concrete pad that was inscribed with initials, children's handprints, and the date "1984." The building has a rectangular plan (12 x 14 feet), particle board walls, and a gambrel roof covered in propanel. Oversize double doors are centered on the west end and there is a window on the east end.

ALTERATIONS

The front porch was enclosed with wood frame and glass, although the original configuration of columns and piers are still visible. This enclosure was constructed before 1963, when Tom and Ruth Becher purchased the house (Ruth Becher, personal communication, January 25, 2005).

The kitchen remodel occurred sometime in the 1950s. Ruth Becher (personal communication, January 25, 2005) indicated that these alterations took place before she and her husband, Tom, bought the house in 1963. During the remodel a kitchen window on the south side was replaced with a larger and wider picture window and a west-facing window on the back porch was filled in. Metal cabinets were installed in the kitchen and the sink was moved from the northeast corner to the west wall. None of the fixtures are original. The southwestern bedroom was also converted to a shower room during the 1950s, but has since been returned to its original use and configuration. The furnace boiler was converted from coal to natural gas about 1965 (Ruth Becher, personal communication, January 25, 2005).

It is not known when the original wood shingles on the roof were replaced. A March 14, 1974 photograph accompanying the appraisal at the Montezuma County Assessor's office shows a shingle roof on the front porch and indicates that the house was then roofed with shingles, although the roof shingles do not show in the photograph. (The porch is enclosed in this photograph.)

A prefabricated building was erected in the back yard in 1984.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Site Plan

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Footprint of house

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The R. S. S. Fox House is eligible under Criterion C for Architecture as it possesses distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. Elements of the style present on the Fox House include the triangular knee braces along the sloping edges (rake) of the roof, the full-width porch supported by short, square columns resting on larger piers, and the moderately-pitched roof with overhanging open eaves and exposed rafters. Despite the enclosure of the porch, the two-story house is a good local expression and appears to be the largest example of this style in Dolores. The porte cochère is an element infrequently seen in Craftsman homes, and it is the only house in town with this feature. The interior of the house also reflects the Craftsman style in the oak fireplace with tile surround, the pedestal colonnaded cased opening with built-in bookcases, and the plate rail. Craftsman was the dominant style for residential architecture throughout the country in the first two decades of the 20th century; the style then rapidly faded from favor and few were built after 1930. There is another Craftsman house identified in Dolores—the 1914 Andrew Harris House on 6th Street (5MT13070). This 1-1/2 story, wood frame home also has a full-width front porch that was enclosed. Double French doors were used to enclose the porch, and the building lacks the distinctive porte cochère.

Historical Background

The 1846 conquest of New Mexico opened the area and points north to “fur traders, prospectors, official explorers, and scientists, including archaeologists” (Bloom 1984:57). However, “even if Hispanic settlers were moving closer to the Dolores River, they were clearly not occupying it on a permanent basis” (Bloom 1984:57). Utes “ranged through the Dolores Valley (especially Big Bend) in this period, pursuing trade, horse herds, and perhaps other herds, but leaving no clearly defined sites” (Bloom 1984:57). Euro-American settlers first came to the Dolores River Valley in 1877, occupying lands that the U.S. government had opened for homesteading (Dolores Public Library 1994:xiii); they brought with them privately owned cattle herds and the concept of private land ownership.

In April of 1878, a post office, with the name “Dolores,” was established at a local ranch a few miles west of the current Dolores town site. Soon thereafter it was moved to Big Bend, then to the Town of Dolores.

The community of Big Bend was established in the late 1870s by homesteaders and ranchers moving in to settle the well-watered Dolores River Valley. In the early 1880s, J. J. and Andrew Harris moved west from Ohio to work for William Palmer, founder of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad (Smith 1982:15). They continued their railroad work, following construction of the Rio Grande Southern (RGS) spur that connected Ouray, Ridgway and Telluride to Durango. They moved to Mancos in 1885, moving on to Mitchell Springs (just south of Cortez) and Big Bend (on the lower Dolores River) in 1886. They terminated their professional associations with the RGS and established a bank and dry goods store and private bank (George et al. 1998:14).

Soon after the Harris brothers’ arrival in Big Bend, it became apparent that the RGS would bypass that community, instead turning up the Dolores River at its confluence with Lost Canyon about two miles east of Big Bend. At this point, RGS officials, the Harris brothers, and Judge Adair Wilson acquired a homestead and laid out the Dolores town site (Dolores Public Library 1994:xiii). The Harris Brothers moved their bank and mercantile to Dolores in the spring of 1887 “with a large stock of wholesale and retail general merchandise” (Dolores Public Library 1994:3). The RGS arrived in Dolores in 1891, signaling the demise of the community of Big Bend. By the 1890s, J. J. Harris and Company had

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become the most prosperous store in Dolores and the Harris brothers were the town's leading citizens (George et al. 1998:43). The RGS depot building in Dolores was built during 1900. The community was served for the previous nine years by a makeshift depot in a boxcar (Cooker et al. 1998:25).

R. S. S. Fox moved from Michigan to Colorado, taking employment with the Rio Grande Southern "at the Telluride station and later in Dolores" (*Dolores Star*, Vol. XII, No. 50, page 1). In 1903, the Harris brothers hired R. S. S. Fox to serve as cashier for the J. J. Harris & Company Bank. At that time the bank and mercantile were organized as a single business, and remained so until 1908, when the banking portion of the business was reorganized as a private bank under the State Banking Law (*Dolores Star*, Vol. XII, No. 19, page 1). R. S. S. Fox continued in his position as the bank's cashier, also starting his own business selling fire insurance and notary (*Dolores Star*, Vol. XII, No. 19, page 1).

R. S. S. Fox served his community in several capacities. In May 1908, he was elected as secretary-treasurer of the county Sunday school association. In 1909, he was nominated for mayor of Dolores on the "Citizen's" party ticket. He opposed the incumbent, J. L. Trimble, who also was listed on the "Certificate of Nominations", which was the sample ballot (*Dolores Star*, Volume XIII, No. 41, page 1). However, sometime in late 1909 or early 1910, Mayor Trimble moved to San Diego, and Fox, along with his family, moved to a homestead approximately three miles southwest town, accounting for why neither was elected as mayor in 1910. Also in 1909 he was elected president of the local Baptist Church's Christian Endeavor Society.

In 1915, R. S. S. Fox organized opposition to the proposed creation of Mancos County from part of Montezuma County, and was appointed to a committee to formally oppose the secession. The proposed division would have given Mancos virtually all the Rio Grande Southern Railroad and its associated tax revenues. In the words of the local paper, "In a nutshell Mancos proposed to take the doughnut and leave Montezuma County the hole. The Taxpayers at this end of the county are not fully awake to the unfairness and danger of the proposition, and mass meetings are being held and ways and means discussed to prevent passage of the proposed bill: (*Dolores Star*, January 8, 1915, page 1).

R. S. S. and Maud E. Fox purchased Lots 16 and 17 of Block 8 of the Dolores Town Site on October 15, 1917. Notes on the records at the County Assessor's office, which appear to date from the late 1960s or early 1970s, say that the house was built in 1903. However, articles in the *Dolores Star* dated October 26 and December 6, 1917 state quite clearly that the house was constructed during the fall and winter of 1917-1918.

During the war years, R. S. S. Fox served as an officer in a prominent local lodge. In the spring of 1917, he presided over a "Patriotic Meeting" that the community organized to decide how to help the "State and Nation in War." He was appointed general chair of any ensuing committees whose members he was authorized to appoint (*Dolores Star*, Vol. XXI, No.8, page 1). In March 1918, a group of young men leaving for the war from the Dolores station were given a "farewell lunch...short addresses were given by R. S. S. Fox and S. A. Curtis" (*Dolores Star*, Vol. XXI, No.48, page 1).

In July 1924, R. S. S. Fox resigned as cashier of the J. J. Harris & Company bankers. His assistant cashier, J. Ford White, replaced him. Mr. Fox continued on as secretary and treasurer of the Harris Brothers Mercantile Company (*Dolores Star*, August 8, 1924, page 1). The following week's paper notes that Mr. Fox was confined to his home the first of that week because of illness (*Dolores Star*, August 15, 1924, page 1). However, he maintained his insurance and notary business, which occupied offices in the Harris brother's bank.

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In November of 1925, Mr. Fox's wife and five children left Dolores to spend the winter and spring in San Gabriel, California. The two younger children enrolled at Alhambra High School.

The newspaper reported that Mr. Fox was ill the week of May 29, 1925 (*Dolores Star*, May 29, 1925, page 1), and that Andrew Harris was convalescing from an illness in early 1926 (*Dolores Star*, March 12, 1926, page 1). On March 12, 1926, came the announcement that the Harris Brother Mercantile Company would close. "Owing to the ill health of one of the members of the firm, the managers of the Harris Brothers Mercantile Co., have decided to close out their entire stock of merchandise at the earliest possible date" (*Dolores Star*, March 12, 1926, page 1).

In April 1926, Mr. Fox ceased running the advertisement in the *Dolores Star* for his insurance and notary business. In April 23, 1926, the *Dolores Star* ran a notice of the dissolution of the Saucer Basin Oil and Development Company, for which R. S. S. Fox served as secretary.

Mr. Fox left Dolores in June 1926, joining his family in San Gabriel, California. Mr. Fox advertised the sale of the family home in the September 24, 1926 issue (page 5) of the *Dolores Star*.

FOR SALE—My Dolores dwelling, located on lot 50 x 150, highest ground in Dolores, Extra large living room, large dining room, kitchen with built-in cupboards, sink and drain boards; lavatory on first floor; screened in back porch, four large bed rooms with closet to each; modern bathroom; linen closets on second floor; basement has boiler room, coal bins, fruit room, washroom with double laundry tray, hot water heating system and well lighted throughout; lawn, flowers, shrubbery in good condition; barn in rear suitable for garage. A bargain if taken at once. Part of consideration may be arranged on time. Will be in Dolores after Oct. 10—R. S. S. Fox, 2171 Logan Ave., San Diego, Calif.

The ad was repeated October 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29. The entire family returned briefly to Dolores in October, where Mr. Fox closed out the remaining stock of the Harris Brothers Mercantile Company, and Mrs. Fox and the children prepared for the move (*Dolores Star*, October 15, 1926, page 1). The house did not sell until August 14, 1931, when Esther E. Brown purchased it.

In 1944, Oscar Pritchett purchased the home from Esther Brown. He sold the house in 1951 to N. A. and Eleanor C. McAllister. Two years later, Keat N. and Veva Mae McEwan bought the property. The McEwans sold it to Thomas A. and Ruth N. Becher in 1963. The current owners, John J. Wood and Shirley Powell purchased the property in 1993.

Property Name R. S. S. Fox House

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Becher, Ruth. Personal communication with Shirley Powell, 2005.

Bloom, John Porter

Historic Studies. In *Dolores Archaeological Program: Synthetic Report 1978-1981*, prepared by David A. Breternitz, pp. 55-67. U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver.

Cook, W. George, Dell A. McCoy, and Russ Collman

1998 *The RGS Story, Volume VII, Dolores and McPhee*. Sundance Books, Denver.

The Dolores Public Library

1992 *Our Past—The Portals to the Future: An Oral History of Dolores and the Surrounding Areas, Volume 1*. The Dolores Public Library, Dolores, Colorado.

The Dolores Public Library

1994 *Our Past—The Portals to the Future: An Oral History of Dolores and the Surrounding Areas, Volume 2*. The Dolores Public Library, Dolores, Colorado.

The Dolores Star, 1908-1926

26 October 1917 (R.S.S. Fox house under construction)

7 December 1917 (Fox's house is under roof)

24 September 1926 (advertisement for sale of house)

15 October 1926 (Fox family returned to Dolores to finalize affairs)

26 November 1926 (Fox family moved from Dolores)

Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried

1988 *American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

1994 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

San Juan County Directory. 1921

Sanborn Maps. November 1910, September 1919, April 1939.

Smith, Duane A.

1982 Valley of the River of Sorrows: A Historical Overview of the Dolores River Valley. In *The River of Sorrows: The History of the Lower Dolores River Valley*, edited by Gregory D. Kendrick, pp. 8-21. Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, Department of the Interior, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.

**COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Section V**

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 16 and 17, Block 8, Town of Dolores.

April 1939 Sanborn Map

Property Name R. S. S. Fox House

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name of Property: R. S. S. Fox House
Location: Dolores, Montezuma County
Photographer: Lou Swenson
Photograph date: 31 January 2005
Negatives: In possession of homeowners

Photo No. Photographic Information

1. East facade of house; view to the west.
2. North side of house; view to the southwest.
3. South side of house; view to the north.
4. West end (rear) of house; view to the northeast.
5. Barn; view to the north.
6. Living room with oak-and-tile fireplace surround and bookshelves.
7. View from dining room to living room.
8. Staircase to second floor.
9. Second-floor linen cupboard and trim around bathroom door.

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Dolores East Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series