

**Museum Buildings,
Sites and Structures**

on the

**Colorado State Register
of
Historic Properties**



Museum of Northwest Colorado, Craig
State Armory Building
National Register of Historic Places



OFFICE *of* ARCHAEOLOGY *and* HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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This activity was also partially funded by the State Historical Fund, a program of the Colorado Historical Society.

Updated May 1, 2008

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1300 Broadway
Denver CO 80203
www.coloradohistory-oahp.org

A Preservation Program of the



COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The following properties listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places in Colorado contain museums or are part of museum complexes. The museum use may encompass the whole building or may be only a small part of a larger use (for instance, a small museum operation contained inside a functioning county courthouse). The building may also be part of a larger museum complex containing other buildings and structures. Only buildings that are individually listed on the National or State Registers have been included in this directory; buildings that are part of a listed historic district are not contained here but may be included in a future version.

All properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places in Colorado are automatically listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. Properties may be listed in the State Register independent of National Register listing. Additional information about these programs is available on our website at:

<http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/registers.htm>

While efforts are made to keep the directory up to date, changes in building uses may have occurred since the last field check. Call or visit the museum's website for current information. Many museums operate on a seasonal schedule. Contact the museum to determine days and hours of operation.

Properties in this directory are listed in the following format:

Museum/Historic Site Name

Address and Operational Schedule

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME

Historic Designation, Designation Date and Site Number

Statement of Property's Historical Significance

ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTY ON SITE

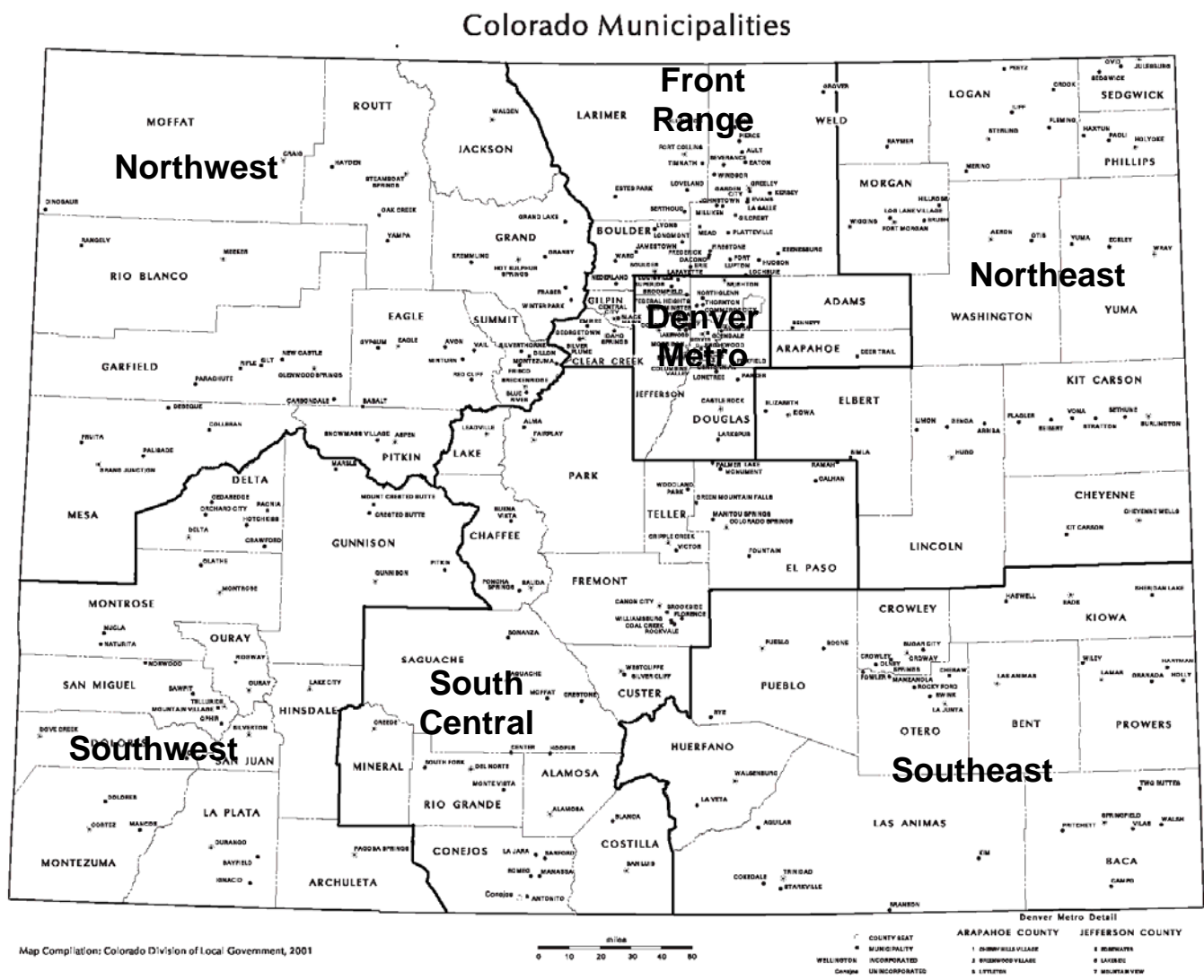
Historic Designation, Designation Date and Site Number

Statement of Property's Historical Significance

Properties are grouped by region and sorted by counties.

- Denver Metropolitan Area
- Front Range
- Northeast Colorado
- Southeast Colorado
- South Central Colorado
- Southwest Colorado
- Northwest Colorado

See the map below.



Denver Metropolitan Area

Adams County

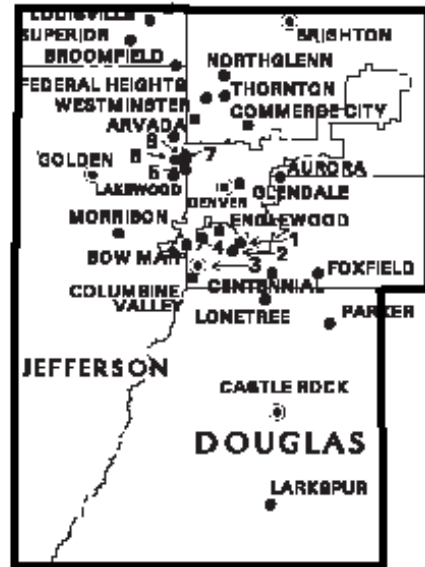
Centennial House

1671 Galena St., Aurora—Open for special occasions.

WILSON HOUSE

National Register 11/7/1996, 5AM.173

This 1890, brick two-story Queen Anne style residence is associated with the early development of Aurora, originally known as Fletcher. It was the first house built for turn-of-the-century suburban developer Donald Fletcher, who also invested in local water companies and streetcar lines and was president of the group that founded Fairmount Cemetery.



Westminster Historical Museum

3924 W. 72nd Ave., Westminster—Open year-round.

BOWLES HOUSE

National Register 11/3/1988, 5AM.64

This house is significant as an example of 1870s residential vernacular architecture and for its association with Edward Bowles, a pioneer resident of the town now called Westminster. In his day the community was DeSpain Junction. The Italianate style building has a red sand brick exterior with matching mortar.

Arapahoe County

DeLaney Barn

170 S. Chambers Rd., Aurora—Open for special occasions.

DELANEY BARN

National Register 2/9/1989, 5AH.457

The DeLanays built a large, round-plan, wood frame silo about 1900, likely influenced by contemporary agricultural publications promoting the efficiencies of such designs. Later, the structure was converted for use as a barn with a hay loft. Round barns were popular briefly in the first decade of the twentieth century, largely in the Midwest. The DeLaney Barn is a rare surviving Colorado example.



Photo courtesy of Aurora.gov website

Gully Homestead

200 S. Chambers Rd., Aurora—Open for special occasions.

GULLY HOMESTEAD HOUSE

National Register 1/9/1986, 5AH.204

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



Photo courtesy of Aurora.gov website

Town Hall Arts Center

2450 W. Main St., Littleton- Open year-round.

LITTLETON TOWN HALL

National Register 9/4/1980, 5AH.161

Denver architect Jules J.B. Benedict designed this 1920s building to provide space for an assembly hall, town offices, and the fire department. Benedict's work was inspired by the Palazzo della Ragione in Vicenza, Italy. Local expression in detail and materials includes the state flower, the columbine, sculpted into the incised ornamentation on the second story. The current lobby once housed the city fire truck while the scene shop contained a basement jail. The second floor auditorium served as a community meeting room where the city council met, court was held and community dances took place. The art gallery space once housed city offices.

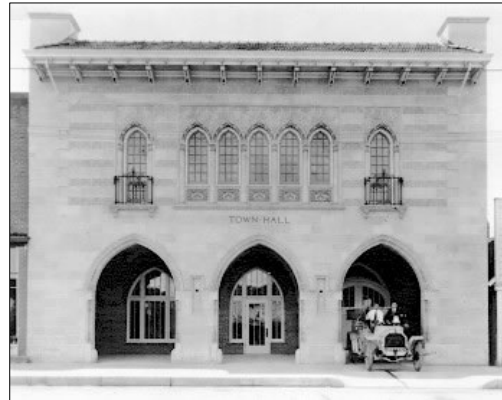


Photo courtesy of City of Littleton website

Denver City and County

Black American West Museum

3091 California St., Denver—Open year-round.

JUSTINA FORD HOUSE

National Register 11/23/1984, 5DV.1493

Originally constructed at 2335 Arapahoe St. in 1890, the two-story flat roofed brick house is simple in massing and detailing, its most distinctive features are the dentils, end brackets, and finials of its pressed metal cornice. The house was the residence and office of Dr. Justina Ford from 1912 until her death in 1952. Ford graduated from Chicago's Hering Medical College in 1899 and practiced briefly in Alabama before coming to Denver in 1902. She was Colorado's first Black female doctor and until her death remained the only such physician in Denver. Her patients



came from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, and she served as a staff member at Denver General Hospital. In 1984, the house was moved approximately thirteen blocks to its present location in order to save it from demolition.

Byers-Evans House Museum

1310 Bannock, Denver—Open year-round.

BYERS-EVANS HOUSE

National Register 8/25/1970, 5DV.163

The house was built in 1883 for *Rocky Mountain News* publisher William Byers. He sold it in 1889 to the family of William Gray Evans, an officer of the Denver Tramway Company. The restored two-story Italianate style house reflects its 1912-24 appearance. The property is operated as a museum by the Colorado Historical Society.



Denver Firefighters Museum

1326 Tremont Pl., Denver—Open year-round.

FIRE STATION NO. 1

National Register 11/14/1979, 5DV.152

The Renaissance Revival style two-story, tan brick building was constructed in 1909 as the new home of Denver's Engine Company No. 1. Designed by the architectural firm of G.W. Huntington & Company, the second floor of the facade is divided into three bays by brick pilasters that extend to an elaborate cornice. At the second story, the center bay includes a recessed balcony defined by a large round arch springing from double pilasters. Originally housing fire wagons and horse stalls, the fire department altered the building in 1934 to accommodate large up-to-date motorized fire trucks. The station remained in active service until 1974. Since 1978, the building has served as a museum, housing records and artifacts associated with the Denver Fire Department.

Field Officer's Quarters

3742 W. Princeton Cr., Fort Logan—Open year-round
(The third Saturday of each month).

Tours by appointment only.

FIELD OFFICER'S QUARTERS, FORT LOGAN

State Register 5/12/1993, 5DV.694.11

The military quarters forms part of the officers' row, which encloses the western portion of the Fort Logan parade grounds. The red brick and granite trimmed two-story building was designed expressly for Fort Logan in 1888 by Denver architect Frank J. Godavent.



Photo courtesy of Friends of Fort Logan

Four Mile Historic Park

715 S. Forest, Denver—Open year-round.

FOUR MILE HOUSE

National Register 12/3/1969, 5DV.7

With a portion dating from 1859, Four Mile House is Denver's earliest surviving structure. The location served as the last stage stop, before entering Denver, on the Wells Fargo Butterfield Stage route between El Paso and Denver. Over the years, the current U-shaped plan evolved as three buildings were butted together to accommodate changing needs. Together, the 1859 squared log, the circa 1860s wood frame, and the 1883 brick portions reflect the evolution of rural housing during the Denver area's early settlement period. The house and several adjacent agricultural buildings are now part of a living history museum.



Photo courtesy of City and County of Denver

Molly Brown House Museum

1340 Pennsylvania, Denver—Open year-round.

BROWN HOUSE

National Register 2/1/1972, 5DV.178

The Brown House, a two-and-one-half-story stone structure, was originally started in 1887 by George W. Clayton or Isaac N. Large. James J. and Margaret (Maggie) Tobin Brown purchased the house in 1890 and completed construction in about 1892. Its importance is tied to the "rags to riches" elements in early Colorado history and one of Colorado's most colorful women. Though widely publicized as the "Unsinkable" Mrs. Brown for her heroic demeanor as a survivor of the Titanic sinking in 1912, the popular 1960's Broadway musical first gave Maggie her now famous nickname, the Unsinkable "Molly" Brown.

Jefferson County

Astor House Museum

822 12th St., Golden—Open year-round

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL / LAKE HOUSE / CASTLE ROCK HOUSE

National Register 3/1/1973, 5JF.182

Opened in 1867, and believed to be the oldest stone hotel building in the state, the Astor House became very popular with the territorial legislators attending sessions in Golden, when it was the territorial capital of Colorado from 1866 to 1867. In 1972, the two-story sandstone building was saved from demolition after local residents voted to have it purchased by the city for use as a museum.



Photo courtesy of Astor House Museum website

Hiwan Homestead Museum

4208 S. Timbervale Drive, Evergreen—Open year-round

HIWAN HOMESTEAD

National Register 4/9/1974, 5JF.195

John Spence, a skilled carpenter and mason originally from Scotland, built this large Rustic style residence over a ten-year period for Mary Neosha Williams. Essentially completed by 1896, the irregular floor plan reflects the owner's commitment to build around the many large evergreens on the site. Walls of the one, two, and three-story residence are of log, and the foundation walls and chimneys are of stone. A second-story room in one of the distinctive octagonal towers served as an Episcopal chapel and features Gothic arches. Under the name of Camp Neosha, during the late 1800s and early 1900s, the property served as the focus for the Evergreen Conference of the Episcopal Church in Colorado. Since being purchased by the Jefferson County Open Space program in the mid-1970s, the Jefferson County Historical Society has operated it as a museum.

Humphrey Memorial Park and Museum

620 S. Soda Creek Rd., Evergreen- Tours by appointment only.

HUMPHREY HOUSE/ KINNIKINNIK RANCH

National Register 12/31/1974, 5JF.184

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



Photo courtesy of Humphrey Memorial Park website

Lakewood Heritage Center

7840 W. Ohio Ave., Lakewood—Open year-round

PETERSON HOUSE / TICEN OR TYSON HOUSE

National Register 9/10/1981, 5JF.2659

Originally located in the Bear Creek area, the house was moved to its present location during the mid-1980s as part of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project. Dating from the 1880s, the wood frame farmhouse is typical of the vernacular Victorian era architecture of the region. A one-story historic addition completes the L-shaped plan. The property was leased to the Streer Peterson family in 1899.

Wheat Ridge Museum and Historical Park

4610 Robb St., Wheat Ridge—Open year-round.

PIONEER SOD HOUSE

National Register 3/14/1973, 5JF.179

Located on its original site in what is now the Denver suburb of Wheat Ridge, the three-room sod house is believed to date from as early as 1864. The walls are 30 inches thick, and the hipped roof is wood shingled. In 1938, a concrete floor was poured over the original wood and the building remained in continuous use as a residence until 1972. Now falling within the boundaries of the Wheat Ridge Historical Park, its significance is enhanced by the fact that sod houses were rarely constructed in the Denver area.



Photo courtesy of Wheat Ridge Historical Society

WHEAT RIDGE POST OFFICE

State Register 8/12/1992, 5JF.920

Originally located on W. 38th Ave., the one-story, flat roofed brick building housed Wheat Ridge's first post office from 1913 until the early 1920s. In 1944, the building served as the first home of the Wheat Ridge branch of the Jefferson County Public Library, and a variety of businesses have operated in the building. When threatened with demolition in 1989, the Wheat Ridge Historical Society spearheaded an effort culminating in the building's relocation to the Wheat Ridge Historical Park in 1992.

Richards Mansion

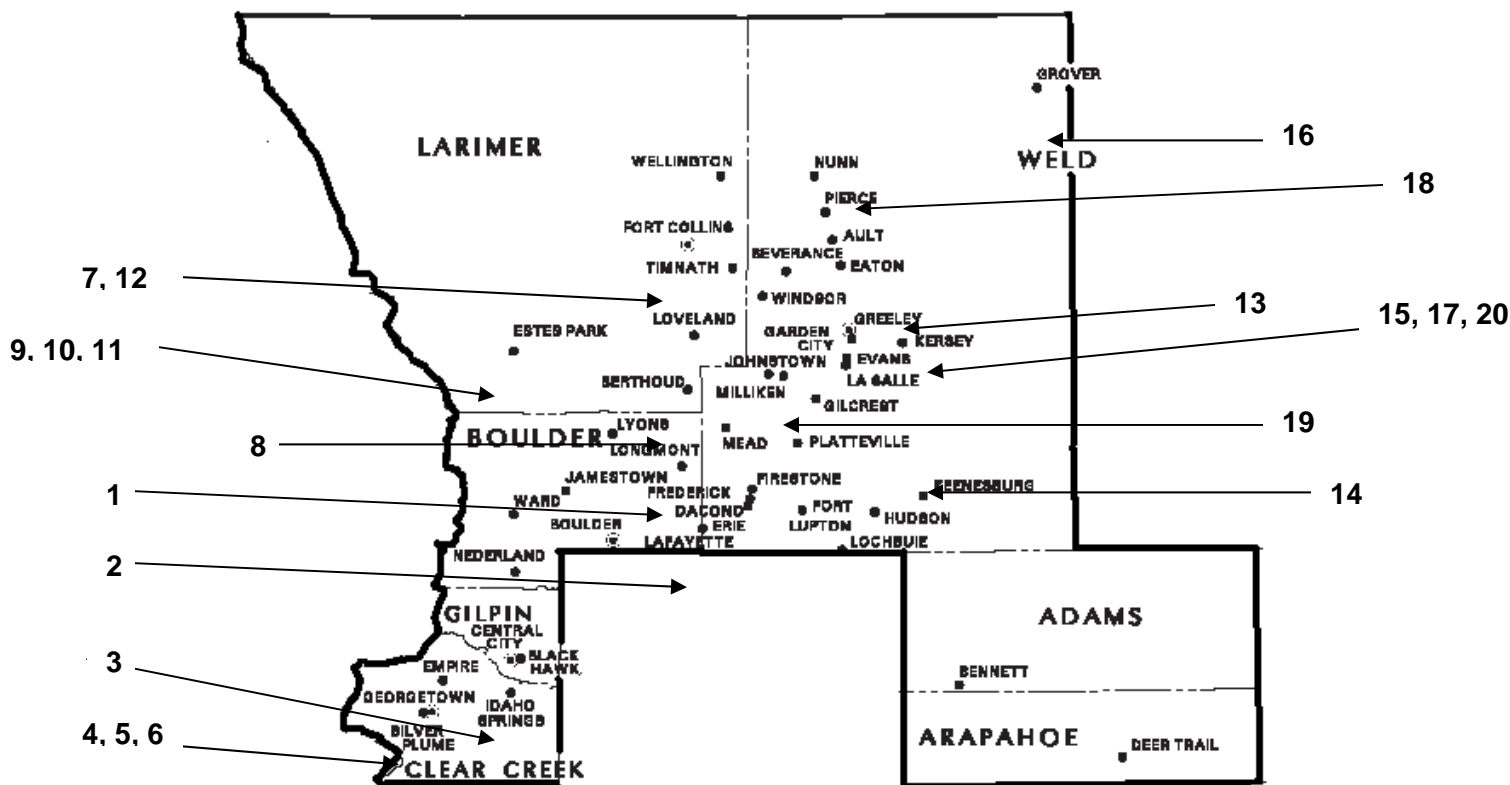
5349 W. 27th Ave., Wheat Ridge—Open for special occasions.

RICHARDS MANSION / HART ESTATE

National Register 9/15/1977, 5JF.187

In 1859, James W. Richards came to Colorado via the Smoky Hill Trail and tried mining and other endeavors before establishing a successful freight business. In 1869, he homesteaded 152 acres located 2.5 miles west of Denver where he built this large two-story residence that includes a mix of Italianate and Greek Revival style detailing. The walls of soft brick were stuccoed in 1926. Situated on a gently rolling hill, the grounds are landscaped with an assortment of mature trees. The property is now owned and maintained by the City of Wheat Ridge.





Front Range

Boulder County

Hoverhome and Hover Farmstead (1)

1303-1309 Hover Rd., Longmont- Tours by appointment.

HOVERHOME AND HOVER FARMSTEAD

National Register 1/15/1999, 5BL.555

The acclaimed architectural firm of Roeschlaub & Son designed the terra cotta trimmed, brick Tudor Revival style residence built in 1913 for the locally prominent family of Charles Lewis Hover. The exterior includes Jacobethan detailing, while the interior's extensive cabinetry reflects the influence of the Arts & Crafts Movement. The farmstead portion of the site includes several well-preserved, primarily wood frame, buildings and structures typical of those associated with early twentieth-century farming in the St. Vrain Valley. The property is now owned and maintained by the St. Vrain Historical Society.



Photo courtesy of Hoverhome and Hover Farmstead website

Lafayette Miners Museum (2)

108 E. Simpson St., Lafayette—Open year-round, (tours by appointment only).

LEWIS HOUSE

National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.819

One of the original miner's homes constructed in the 1890s at the Gladstone Mine near Lafayette, it was moved to its present site after the start of the major miners' strike in 1910. William E. Lewis, a miner at the Gatfield Mine and a leader among the miners, purchased the house for his family in 1913. Many miners' meetings were held at the house during the 1913-14 period of tense labor-management relations. Following her husband's death in 1914 from work-related illness, Hannah Lewis, assisted by the wages earned by her children, managed to pay off the home's mortgage and support her family by washing and ironing neighbors' clothes. She lived in the house until 1975, when following her death, the City of Lafayette purchased the property.

Clear Creek County

Argo Gold Mine, Mill and Museum (3)

I-70 at Idaho Springs—Open seasonally, (winter tours by appointment only).

ARGO TUNNEL AND MILL

National Register 1/31/1978, 5CC.76

Begun in 1893, the Argo Tunnel extends approximately five miles toward Central City at an average depth of 1,800 feet. Local mining entrepreneur Sam Newhouse designed the tunnel to transport ores from area gold mines. The Argo Mill dates from 1913. The hillside location of the sprawling complex's interconnected structures is clearly visible from Interstate 70. Primarily constructed with corrugated iron panels on a steel frame, portions of the mill rise to a height of nearly seven stories. The operation closed after a mine disaster in 1943, and the mill has been operated as a museum since the late 1970s.

Georgetown Loop Historic Mining & Railroad Park® (4)

Georgetown to Silver Plume—Open seasonally.

GEORGETOWN LOOP RAILROAD®

National Register 12/18/1970, 5CC.9

Built in 1877 to haul silver ore, the Colorado Central Railroad also enjoyed popularity as a tourist attraction. The Devil's Gate high bridge, considered to be an engineering feat and the most famous element of the route, was dismantled in 1939. During the 1970s, the railroad resumed summer service between Georgetown and Silver Plume over the rebuilt loop and 4.5 miles of track, the result of a restoration project coordinated by the Colorado Historical Society. The Society operates the railroad during the summer months.



LEBANON AND EVERETT MINE TUNNELS

National Register 10/7/1971, 5CC.7

The Lebanon Tunnel was driven into Republican Mountain by the Lebanon Mining company in 1870. An exact year of construction for the Everett Tunnel is unknown, but the mine was in operation through the mid- 1880s. In recent years, portions of the tunnels have been reopened as an interpretive exhibit in conjunction with the Colorado Historical Society's reconstruction of the Georgetown Loop Railroad®.

SILVER PLUME DEPOT

National Register 5/6/1971, 5CC.4

The 1884 Silver Plume Depot served as the western terminus of the Colorado Central Railroad route from Denver to the Clear Creek mining region. Located at the upper end of the famous Georgetown Loop, the depot first served miners and their families, and then the increasing number of tourists attracted by the engineering and scenic qualities of the loop passage. The loop and the depot were abandoned in 1939, but both once again operate as part of the Georgetown Loop interpretive complex.



Hamill House Museum (5)

Argentine & 3rd Sts., Georgetown—Open seasonally.

HAMILL HOUSE

National Register 5/31/1972, 5CC.64

William Hamill purchased what was a simple circa 1867 residence from his brother-in-law in 1874 and gradually transformed it into an elegant reflection of his increasing personal wealth and prestige. The house is now a Gothic Revival style two-and-a-half-story gabled roof wood frame residence built on a stone foundation. Two hipped roof stone buildings are located at the rear of the property. The more elaborate one, of cut coursed granite, served as Hamill's office. The other, of rough cut uncoursed stone, served as a stable and carriage house. Since the 1970s, the property has been operated as a museum by the Georgetown Historical Society.



Photo courtesy of Hamill House Museum website

Hotel de Paris Museum (6)

Alpine St., Georgetown—Open seasonally.

HOTEL DE PARIS

National Register 4/28/1970, 5CC.8

The building is one of Georgetown's most impressive commercial structures. The two-story brick building is stuccoed, and its symmetrical facade includes tall, narrow segmentally arched windows on both floors. Originally constructed as a bakery in the 1870s, Louis Dupuy, a native of France, subsequently purchased the building. About 1889, he created the present facade as part of the building's conversion into a hotel and restaurant. The Hotel de Paris, with its elegant appointments and extensive assortment of imported wines, provided a bit of France in the Colorado Rockies. In 1953, the Colorado chapter of the National Society of Colonial Dames purchased the building for use as a museum.



Photo courtesy of Hotel de Paris website

Larimer County

Avery House (7)

328 W. Mountain Ave., Fort Collins—Open year-round (limited days).

AVERY HOUSE

National Register 6/24/1972, 5LR.464

Built in 1870, with stone walls one foot thick, the building is one of the city's oldest surviving residences. It experienced few alterations and is considered to be one of the best examples of Victorian architecture in Fort Collins. The property is owned by the Poudre Landmarks Foundation.

Little Thompson Valley Pioneer Museum (8)

224 Mountain Ave., Berthoud—Open year-round.

BIMSON BLACKSMITH SHOP

National Register 7/23/1981, 5LR.530

Alfred G. Bimson constructed this one-story building of rough-cut, random coursed pink sandstone in 1893. Active in community affairs, Bimson regularly used his blacksmith shop as a community gathering place.

MacGregor Ranch (9)

180 MacGregor Ln., Estes Park vicinity—Open seasonally.

MACGREGOR RANCH

National Register 7/31/1989, 5LR.807

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



Photo courtesy of MacGregor Ranch website

Enos Mills Cabin Museum and Gallery (10)

6760 Hwy. 7, south of Estes Park— Open year-round (limited days, call ahead for winter tours).

ENOS MILLS HOMESTEAD CABIN

National Register 5/11/1973, 5LR.475

Mills' 1885 homestead cabin is a one-room log structure chinked with concrete. A conservationist, lodge owner, and tour guide, Mills is considered to be the father of Rocky Mountain National Park. The cabin now operates as a museum exhibiting memorabilia associated with Enos Mills.

Moraine Park Museum (11)

Off Bear Creek Rd., Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park- Open seasonally.

MORAINE LODGE

National Register 10/8/1976, 5LR.477

Constructed in 1923, the Rustic style log building sits on a foundation of uncoursed rubble stone. The lodge served as the central building of a summer resort until it was converted to a museum in 1931.

Museum of Contemporary Art (12)

201 S. College St., Fort Collins- Open year-round.

FORT COLLINS POST OFFICE

National Register 1/30/1978, 5LR.466

A stylized example of Second Renaissance Revival architecture, this 1911 two-story rectangular building of reinforced concrete is faced with limestone.



Photo courtesy of FortCollins.com

Weld County

A.J. Eaton House Museum (13)

207 Elm Ave., Eaton- Tours by appointment.

AARON JAMES EATON HOUSE

National Register 4/19/2006, 5WL.4884

Aaron James Eaton, the "Father of Commerce" in Eaton, moved into the new house with his family in 1888. Eaton was one of the town founders, being active and influential in many aspects of community and regional development. He established and operated the town's first general merchandise store, the First National Bank of Eaton, and the Eaton Building and Loan Association. He secured a sugar beet factory for the town, organized the local school district, and served as postmaster and one of the first town trustees. Eaton also took an interest in his father's agricultural pursuits, overseeing many area farms and irrigation projects. The Eaton House was the town's first two-story brick residence and is the oldest, largest, and least altered example of the Queen Anne style in Eaton. The house displays representative elements in its asymmetrical massing, variety of construction materials (brick, stone and decorative shingles), and steeply pitched roof with complex forms.

Fort Vasquez Museum (14)

US Hwy. 85, Platteville vicinity—Open year-round.

FORT VASQUEZ SITE

National Register 9/30/1970, 5WL.568

Louis Vasquez and Andrew Sublette built an adobe fort on this site about 1835 as part of their fur trading enterprise. The two sold the fort in 1841 and it was abandoned a year later. In the late 1930s, the Works Progress Administration reconstructed the adobe fort using the small portions of the remaining walls and the limited information available regarding the size and plan of the original. The Colorado Historical Society operates the property as one of its regional museums.



Greeley History Museum (15)

714 8th St., Greeley- Open year-round.

GREELEY TRIBUNE BUILDING

National Register 4/18/2007, 5WL.2573

The *Greeley Tribune* newspaper operated out of this building from the completion of construction in 1929 until 1896. The Tribune was the main source of information for the rural agricultural region in and around Greeley, providing not only local stories but also national and international news. The newspaper saw significant expansion during its occupation of the building. The *Tribune* is Weld County's oldest newspaper and one of the oldest businesses in Greeley, having been started in 1870. Sidney Frazier, counted among Greeley's noted architects, designed the excellent local example of the Beaux Arts style. The building exhibits many of the characteristic features of the style including a symmetrical facade, terra cotta ornamentation in the pilasters and cartouche, the semi-circular ironwork canopy, and an entablature with dentils and egg-and-dart molding topped with decorative urns.



Grover Depot Museum (16)

600 Chatoga Ave., Grover-Open seasonally.

GROVER DEPOT

State Register 8/11/1993, 5WL.777

The Grover Depot, a two-story rectangular frame building with a gable roof, was built in 1887 by the Burlington Railroad Company. The building is a rare Colorado example of a first generation, two-story railroad depot and it may well be the only surviving example of its type in Colorado. The depot represents the important role played by rail transportation in the founding, growth, and long-term survival of many Colorado agricultural towns such as Grover.



Photo courtesy of Colorado.com

Meeker Home Museum (17)

1324 9th Ave., NW, Greeley-Open seasonally (Limited days, group tours by appointment only).

MEEKER HOUSE

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

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

Northern Drylanders Museum (18)

755 Third St., Nunn-Open seasonally.

NUNN MUNICIPAL HALL

State Register 3/10/1999, 5WL.2114

Constructed in 1933-34 as a Civil Works Administration Depression-Era project, the two-story building of painted concrete housed the police station, fire department, and town clerk. Community dinners, school activities, and various other family gatherings took place in the building. No longer used as a town hall, the building is now a community museum.



Image courtesy of High Plains Historical Society

Parish House Museum (19)

701 Charlotte St., Johnstown—Open year-round (limited days).

HARVEY J. PARISH HOUSE

National Register 4/14/2000, 5WL.3174

Harvey J. Parish commissioned the construction of this house at the apex of his career in 1914. In 1902, Parish platted the town of Johnstown, which he named in honor of his son, and he served as the community's first mayor. The family residence is the most important local example of a Craftsman Bungalow style house. The Town of Johnstown owns the property and it is maintained as a museum by the Johnstown Historical Society.



Plumb Farm Learning Center (20)

955 39th Ave., Greeley—Tours by appointment only.

WHITE-PLUMB FARM

State Register 6/12/1996, National Register 7/27/2005, 5WL.322

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



Windsor Art and Heritage Center

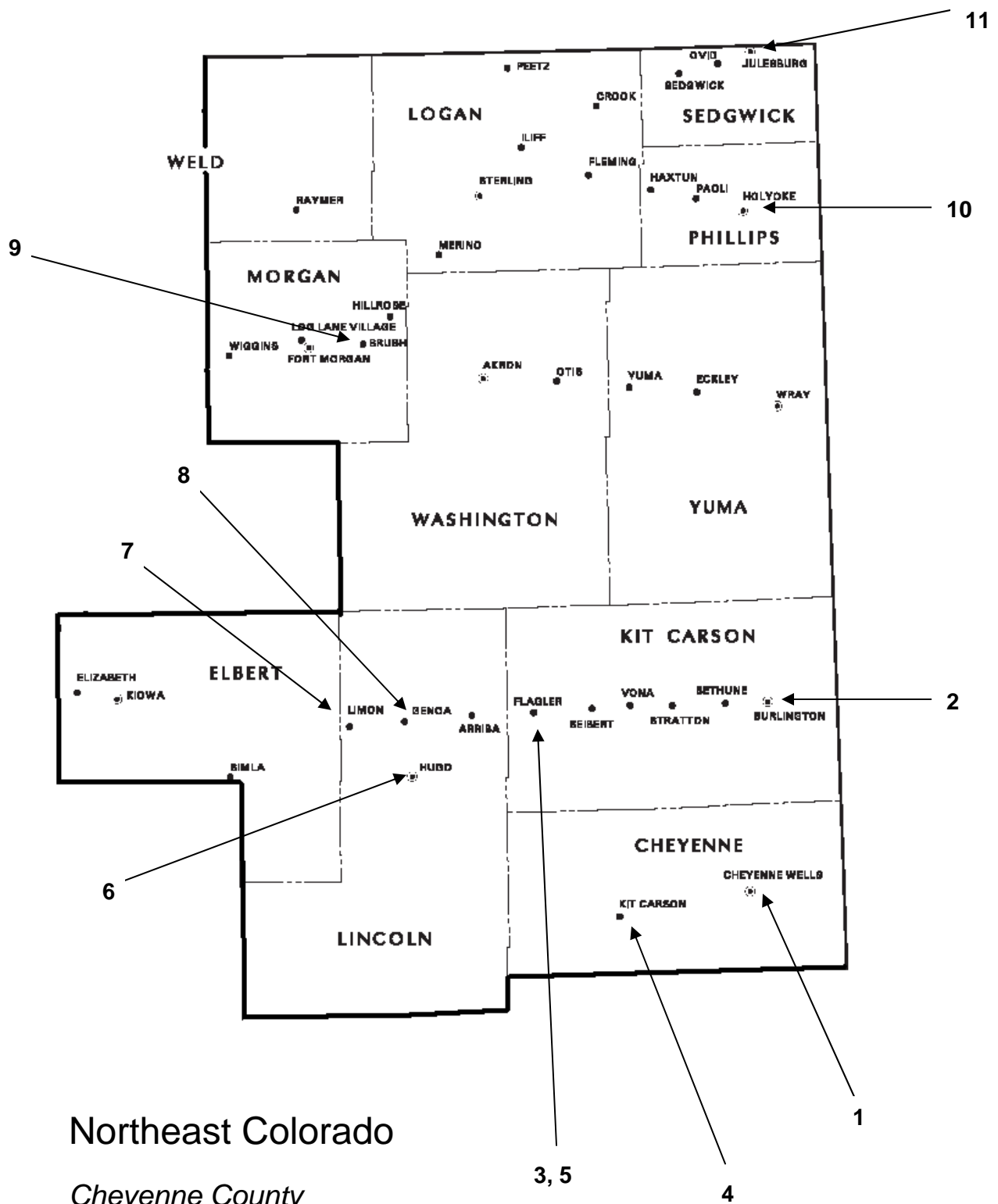
116 5th St., Windsor—Currently closed for rehabilitation. Expected opening Spring 2009.

WINDSOR TOWN HALL

National Register 1/15/1999, 5WL.2050

The 1909 two-story building is a good example of an early twentieth-century local government administrative center, combining offices for the town's governing board, administrative offices, police station, city jail, fire station, and public meeting rooms. Its simplified Classical Revival style was common to public buildings of the period, particularly in smaller Colorado communities. The building currently houses the Windsor-Severance Historical Society and Museum and the Windsor Chamber of Commerce.





Kit Carson County

Kit Carson County Carousel Museum (2)

Kit Carson County Fairgrounds, Burlington—Open seasonally

ELITCH GARDENS CAROUSEL / KIT CARSON COUNTY CAROUSEL

National Register 12/19/1978, National Historic Landmark 02/27/1987, 5KC.67

The 1905 carousel is a rare surviving example of a stationary menagerie carousel built by the Philadelphia Toboggan Company. Originally installed at Denver's Elitch Gardens, the carousel and its 1912 Wurlitzer Monster Military Band Organ were purchased by the Kit Carson County Commissioners and moved to the county fairgrounds in 1928. The restored carousel and organ operate each summer.

Flagler Hospital Museum (3)

311 Main Ave., Flagler—Open year-round.

FLAGLER HOSPITAL (Municipal Building)

National Register 1/30/1991, 5KC.91

Since its construction in 1909 by W. L. Price and W. H. Lavington, the building has housed a variety of functions important to the community's growth. From 1909 to approximately 1930, the building operated as a hotel. In 1937, it was purchased by Dr. William L. McBride who remodeled it into a hospital and operated it as such until 1963. The town of Flagler purchased the building in 1967 and converted it to city offices and the town library.

Kit Carson Museum (4)

200 Park St., Kit Carson—Open seasonally

(Open by appointment in off season)

KIT CARSON UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT

State Register 8/14/2002, 5CH.65

Constructed in 1904, the wood frame building is an important example of a Union Pacific Railroad standard plan combination depot. In addition to handling passengers and freight, this depot also served as the station agent's residence. A prominent bay window located in the office area provided the agent with an unobstructed view of the track in both directions. With minor exceptions, the interior of the depot retains its original layout and materials. Moved from its original track side location by the Kit Carson Historical Society for use as a museum when threatened with demolition in 1969, it remains architecturally important as an intact Colorado example of this depot type.



KIT CARSON UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SIGNAL MAINTAINER'S HOUSE

State Register 12/11/2002, 5CH.200

The Signal Maintainer's House, built about 1930, is an intact and publicly accessible example of a Union Pacific standard plan 24 foot x 34 foot frame dwelling with bath. Though once common along the railroad's right-of-way, few unaltered examples of this type of building remain. The relocated building is now part of the Kit Carson Museum.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CABOOSE NO. 25400

State Register 12/11/2002, 5CH.201

The 1959 Caboose No. 25400 typifies mid-century all-steel caboose design. The Class CA-7 caboose represents caboose design, materials and construction just before the time railroads began eliminating cabooses from freight train operations. No. 25400 was the first of one hundred Class CA-7 cabooses constructed by the Union Pacific and is one of only three surviving such cabooses in Colorado. The caboose retains nearly all of its original design and materials, both exterior and interior.

Second Central School Museum (5)

404 Fourth St., Flagler—Open by appointment only.

SECOND CENTRAL SCHOOL

State Register 6/12/1996, 5KC.135

Constructed in 1915, this rural schoolhouse was originally located 13 miles southeast of Flagler. Consolidation forced the school to close, and it remained vacant for many years. It was moved to Flagler in 1993 for use as a local museum. This architecturally significant school includes such distinctive details as flared eaves and unusual rooftop finials.



Lincoln County

Hedlund House Museum (6)

617 3rd Ave., Hugo—Open seasonally.

HEDLUND HOUSE

State Register 3/12/1997, 5LN.100

The circa 1877 Hedlund House is part of the first homestead filing in the Hugo area. The house is a wood frame structure typical of its place and period of construction.

Limon Heritage Museum (7)

899 1st St., Limon—Open seasonally.

LIMON RAILROAD DEPOT

State Register 12/12/2001, National Register 2/20/2003, 5LN.221

The town's location at the intersection of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and its designation as a division point on the latter, made Limon an important regional rail center and a major source of local employment. The 1910 wood frame depot is one of only three Rock Island depots in Colorado remaining in their place of operation. Modernized by the Rock Island in the late 1930s, the depot is important for its design adaptations that allowed it to effectively serve and manage traffic at a major rail junction into the 1950s. In 1990, the Mid-States Port Authority donated the building to the Limon Heritage Society.



World's Wonder View Tower (8)

30121 Frontage Rd., Genoa—Open year-round.

WORLD'S WONDER VIEW TOWER

State Register 12/13/1995, 5LN.194

The 1926 World's Wonder View Tower rose on Colorado's eastern plains as a commercial and recreational center designed to profit by catering to the needs of highway travelers. The tower stands adjacent to the former Midland Trail, later US Hwy. 24. Tourist facilities like the tower once dotted every major western highway. Often bypassed in the construction of the Interstate Highway System, they now represent a rare and disappearing resource.



Morgan County

Brush Area Museum and Cultural Center (9)

314 S. Clayton St., Brush–Open year-round.

KNEARL SCHOOL

National Register 1/31/1997, 5MR.627

Built in 1911, the school primarily offered classes in grades one through three. It served the needs of immigrant families, first Germans from Russia and then Hispanos, who worked the extensive sugar beet fields around Brush. The oldest surviving school in Brush, it operated for 61 years until school consolidation forced its closure. The school typifies many small, early twentieth-century civic buildings with its simple design, symmetrical classical massing, and utilitarian space planning resulting in a dignified and functional structure.



Phillips County

Phillips County Museum (10)

109 S. Campbell Ave., Holyoke–Open seasonally.

REIMER-SMITH OIL STATION

National Register 4/21/2000, 5PL.51

The 1927 Reimer-Smith Oil Station is an excellent intact example of a rapidly disappearing form of the 1920s era “house with canopy” type of gas station. The station is also an important case of pressed metal as an interior and exterior wall treatment. The Reimer-Smith Oil Station is one of the best surviving examples of the use of pressed metal in early twentieth century Colorado. Members of the Phillips County Historical Society rescued the building from demolition in 1998 by moving it to the grounds of their museum.



Sedgwick County

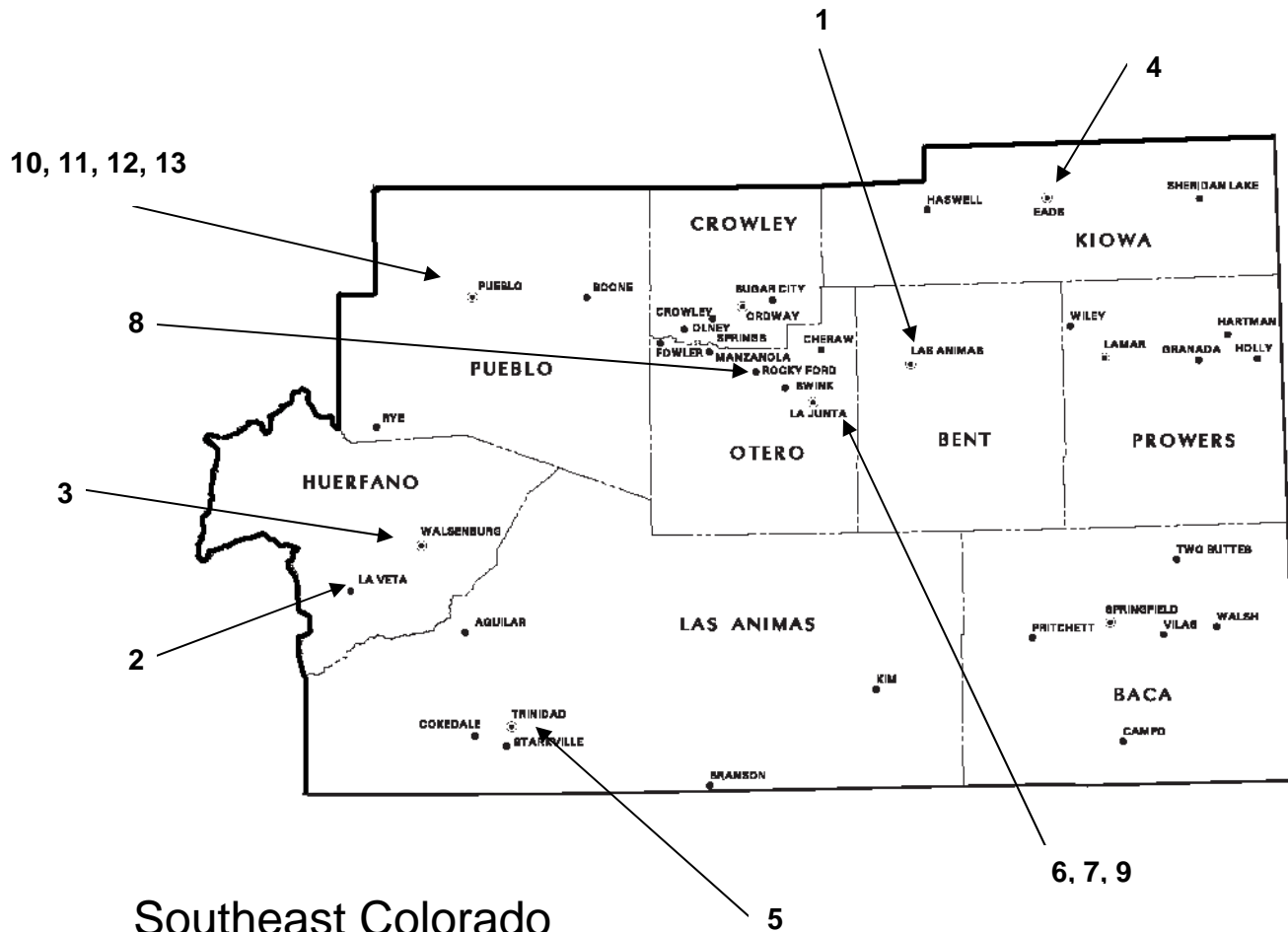
Depot Museum (11)

201 W. First St., Julesburg–Open seasonally.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD JULESBURG DEPOT

National Register 2/11/2004, 5SW.28

The 1930 Union Pacific Railroad depot in Julesburg played a critical role in the development and growth of Julesburg and of northeastern Colorado. Rail service moved passengers, agricultural crops, cattle and locally manufactured items to points east and west of Julesburg. The Denver branch allowed local citizens to travel to and from the city and area merchants to get their goods to market. The community moved the building approximately 110 feet north in order to save it from demolition. The depot retains most of its original design, materials and workmanship. The building is a well preserved example of a standard Union Pacific architectural plan of its time for a combination-type depot—a facility designed to serve both passenger and freight operations.



Southeast Colorado

Bent County

Boggsville (1)

Colo. Hwy. 101, south of
Las Animas—Open seasonally.

BOGGSVILLE

National Register 10/24/1986, 5BN.363

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



Huerfano County

Francisco Fort Museum (2)

123 W. Francisco St., La Veta—Open seasonally.

FRANCISCO PLAZA

National Register 10/23/1986, 5HF.519

Originally built in 1862 by "Colonel" John M. Francisco, the two early historic buildings form a U-shape enclosure around an open courtyard. When constructed, they had 18 to 24 inch thick adobe walls, dirt floors, and a dirt roof supported by wood poles or *vigas*. Later improvements include gabled roofs, wood flooring, and plastered walls. In 1876, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad arrived at Francisco Plaza, marking a new period of growth and a new community name—La Veta.

Walsenburg Mining Museum (3)

112 W. 5th St., Walsenburg—Open seasonally.

HUERFANO COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

National Register 4/23/1973, 5HF.654

Designed by Pueblo architect C.A. Henderson, the county erected the two-story courthouse was built in 1904. The building continues to serve as the center of county government. The adjacent two-story building utilized as the jail dates from the 1890s. Both have walls of heavy stone, steeply pitched hipped roofs, and facades with prominent square towers. Romanesque Revival detailing is further expressed in the arched window openings at the second-story level of the courthouse. The jail houses the Walsenburg Mining Museum.



Photo courtesy of Huerfano County website

Kiowa County

Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site (4)

Near junction of County Rd. 54 and County Rd. W, Eads vicinity—Open year-round

SAND CREEK MASSACRE SITE

National Register 9/28/2001, 5KW.28

The site is nationally important for its association with the November 29, 1864, Sand Creek Massacre. This event represents a major turning point in Indian-white relations on the western frontier during the last half of the 19th century. It had devastating effects upon Cheyenne and Arapaho familial and social structures and was a catalyst for years of ensuing U.S. Army-Indian warfare throughout the central plains. The site has yielded important information supporting, in broad terms, oral tradition and historical documentation, and it is likely to yield new information regarding U.S. military and American Indian conflicts. The Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site will officially open to the public on June 1, 2007. The park will be open on a limited schedule. Check with the National Park Service for days and times of operation.

Las Animas County

Trinidad History Museum (5)

300 block of Main St., Trinidad—Open seasonally.

(Call for winter hours).

BACA HOUSE

National Register 2/26/1970, 5LA.1630

Built in 1870 for John Hough, a Santa Fe Trail entrepreneur, Felipe and Dolores Baca traded 22,000 pounds of wool for the unusual adobe house in 1873. The Baca House boasts Greek Revival architectural details. The interior blends Hispanic folk art with Victorian furnishings. It is now operated as part of the Trinidad History Museum, one of the regional museums of the Colorado Historical Society.



FRANK G. BLOOM HOUSE

National Register 2/26/1970, 5LA.2180

This large, mansard roofed, Second Empire style house was built for cattle baron, mining investor, and banker Frank Bloom and his wife Sarah in 1882.



Otero County

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site (6)

Colo. Hwy. 194, northeast of La Junta vicinity—Open year-round.

BENT'S OLD FORT

National Historic Landmark 12/19/1960, National Register 10/15/1966, 5OT.149

This site northeast of La Junta once contained Bent's Old Fort, an important trading post near the Arkansas River along the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Constructed around 1833 by brothers Charles and William Bent and partner Ceran St. Vrain, the fort occupied an area at the existing border between the United States and newly independent Mexico. The fort became a major trading center and cultural crossroads for Hispanos, Euro-Americans, and the various Plains Indian tribes, of which the Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, and Comanche were the most prominent. The reconstructed adobe fort on the historic site dates to the mid-1970s. The site is managed by the National Park Service.



Photo courtesy of National Park Service

Koshare Indian Museum (7)

115 W. 18th St., La Junta—Open year-round.

KOSHARE KIVA MUSEUM

State Register 12/13/1995, 5OT.550

The 1948 museum (with additions in 1958 and 1980) is a good example of the Pueblo Revival style. It is the only known example of the style in Otero County. With its open span crib roof, the round ceremonial room section is a rare example of Hogan-type construction.

Rocky Ford Historical Museum (8)

1005 Sycamore St., Rocky Ford—Open year-round (Limited winter hours).

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

National Register 11/7/1995, 5OT.193

The 1908 building reflects the nationwide public library movement sponsored by steel manufacturer and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie funded the construction of this and other library buildings across the nation. In total, he spent \$60 million to fund more than 2,500 library buildings in over 1,400 communities. In Colorado, Carnegie funded 35 library buildings. The Rocky Ford building is an interesting combination of locally-produced ornamental concrete block (also called



Photo courtesy of Rocky Ford Museum website

"artificial stone") and brick, and represents the initial appearance of Neo-Classical architecture in Rocky Ford. La Junta architect Walter Dubree prepared the building design.

Otero Museum (9)

706 Second St., La Junta—Open seasonally (Off season tours available by appointment only).

DANIEL SCIUMBATO GROCERY STORE

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

The 1908 Sciumbato Grocery is one of the earliest and most intact neighborhood grocery stores in La Junta. This type of commercial structure characterized countless residential neighborhoods from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Also typical of the period is the attached residence of the store owner.

Pueblo County

El Pueblo History Museum (10)

Corner of 1st St. & Union Ave., Pueblo—Open year-round.

EL PUEBLO

National Register 2/16/1996, 5PE.303

El Pueblo, occupied from 1842 to 1854, is important for its association with the exploration and settlement of what became Colorado and the larger Rocky Mountain West; for its association with commerce and trade, both in the local area and as part of a regional trail system; and for its association with the social history of the upper Arkansas River, a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, and multi-national population. The archaeological site is part of the El Pueblo History Museum, a regional property of the Colorado Historical Society.



Steelworks Museum of Industry and Culture (11)

215 and 225 Canal St., Pueblo—Open year-round.

MINNEQUA STEEL WORKS OFFICE BUILDING AND DISPENSARY, COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

State Register 8/8/2001, National Register 6/6/2002, 5PE.4179

The Mission Revival style buildings at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's Minnequa Steel Works illustrate the growth of what became the largest single employer in the Pueblo region. They reflect the rapid improvements made to accommodate support services for the steel plant as it grew to become one of the largest iron and steel plants in the United States by 1906. Prominent Denver architect Frederick H. Sterner designed the original 1901 office building and 1902 dispensary. Pueblo architects continued the Mission style, with William Stickney designing the 1921 addition to the office building and Walter DeMordaunt the 1926 addition to the dispensary. The Bessemer Historical Society is working to rehabilitate the historic buildings for use in its records archive and interpretive program.

MINE RESCUE CAR NO. 1

State Register 12/9/1998, 5PE.2937

Built in 1882 as a Wagner Palace Sleeping Car, the Pullman Company modified it in 1910 for the U.S. Bureau of Mines' program to improve mine safety and rescue operations in Colorado's coal mines. It is one of only two such cars left in the country. Six were outfitted by the Bureau to serve as educational centers and rapid response rescue



stations. Car No. 1 aided at numerous mining disasters before being sold to Colorado Fuel and Iron in 1923. The company used it at safety conventions and as a traveling classroom. The Pueblo County Historical Society, using State Historical Fund grants and other funding, restored the car before donating it to the Bessemer Historical Society. The car went on display in 2007 as an interpretive center at the Minnequa Steel Works Office Building and Dispensary. *(Photograph 2007)*

Southeastern Colorado Heritage Center (12)

223 & 301 W. B St., Pueblo—Open year-round.

RIO GRANDE FREIGHT HOUSE

State Register 6/10/1998, 5PE.1519

Constructed in 1924, the red brick building serves as a reminder of the important role played by railroads in the growth and development of Pueblo. The facility handled commercial freight shipments and provided temporary warehousing for goods in transit. It is Pueblo's only surviving freight depot.



Photo courtesy of Southeastern Colorado Heritage Center website

Rosemont Museum (13)

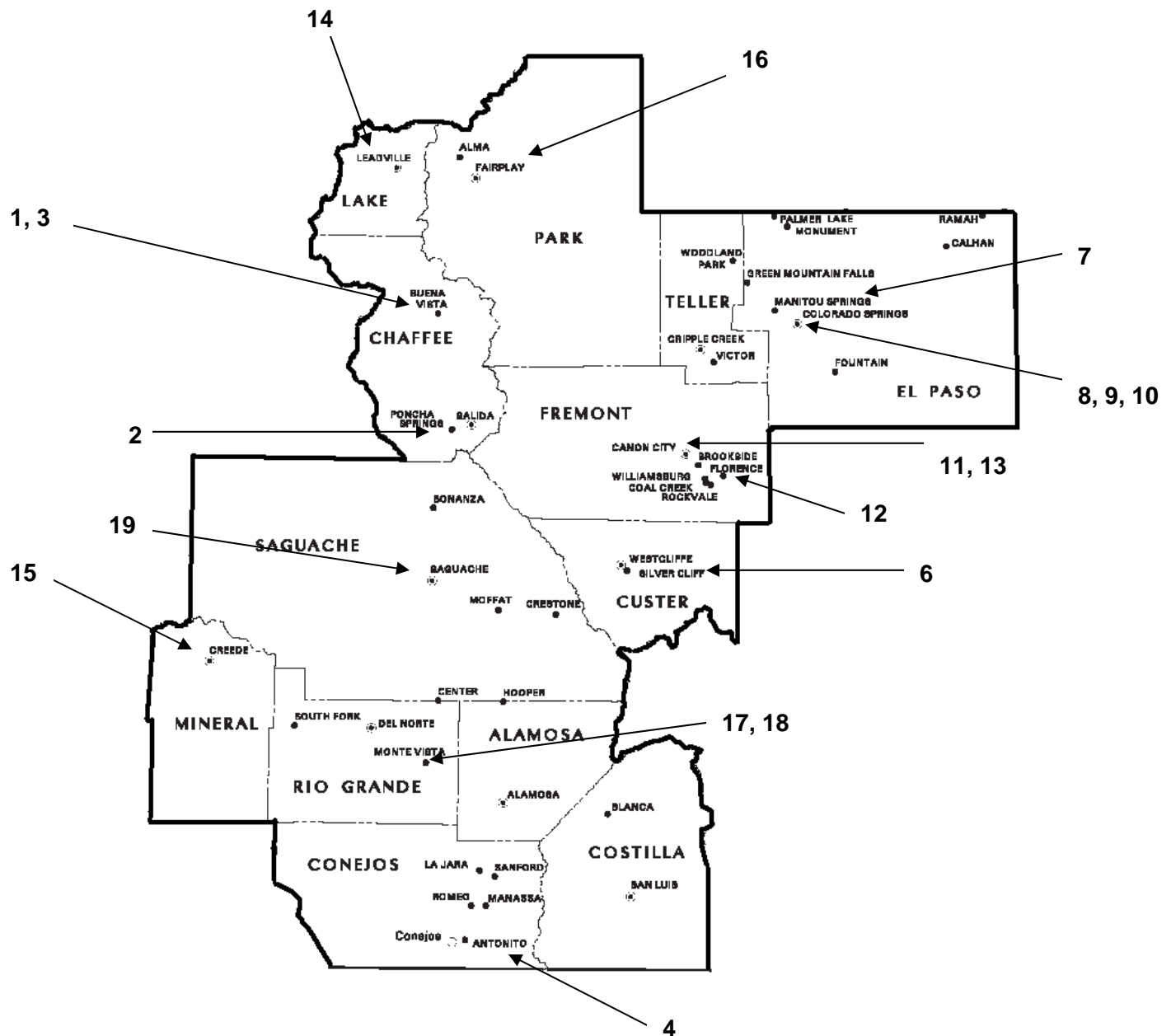
419 W. 14th St., Pueblo—Open year-round except January.

ROSEMONT / THATCHER MANSION

National Register 7/30/1974, 5PE.491

Designed by the New York-based architectural firm of Holly and Jelliff, the three-story, rose lava stone over brick mansion contains thirty-seven rooms and ten fireplaces. It was home for the family of John A. and Margaret Thatcher and was named for Mrs. Thatcher's favorite flower. It remained a family residence for 75 years. Built between 1891 and 1893, it is a good example of Victorian era urban residential architecture.





South Central Colorado

Chaffee County

Buena Vista Heritage Museum (1)

501 E. Main St., Buena Vista—Open seasonally.

CHAFFEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

National Register 9/10/1979, 5CF.140

Constructed in 1882, the buildings reflect the Italianate style. Both have walls of red brick, and the roofs are hipped. The two-story courthouse is accented with stone quoins and a tall sexagonal cupola. A one-story addition extends from the rear. The less elaborately detailed two-story jail also has a one-story extension. Salida replaced Buena Vista as the county seat in 1928. Subsequently, the facility was used until 1967 to relieve overcrowding in the local public schools. It was sold to the town in 1975 and reopened as a museum and community meeting place.

Poncha Springs Museum (2)

330 Burnett St., Poncha Springs—Open year-round.

PONCHA SPRINGS SCHOOLHOUSE (Poncha Springs Town Hall)

National Register 1/25/1990, 5CF.130

Completed in 1883, the T-plan building is a good local example of the Italianate style. The two-story red brick building has stone quoins and a cross gabled roof that is topped with an open bell tower with a mansard roof. Two classrooms were on the first floor, and an auditorium occupied the second. The building remained in use as a school until 1957. In 1962, it was deeded to the town of Poncha Springs for use as a museum and community meeting place.



Photo courtesy of PonchaSprings.org website

Turner Farm and Apple Orchard (3)

829 W. Main St., Buena Vista—Open seasonally

TURNER PLACE

State Register 3/13/1996, 5CF.847

Turner Place is associated with the settlement and the agricultural and industrial development of the Buena Vista area. The complex contains an architecturally significant log barn built in 1924. The property and grounds are undergoing restoration by the Buena Vista Heritage.

Conejos County

Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad (4)

Antonito to Chama, New Mexico, Operates seasonally.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, SAN JUAN EXTENSION

National Register 2/16/1973, 5CN.65/5AA.664

This narrow gauge railroad segment exists as one of only two operating sections of what was once a state-wide network of three-foot gauge tracks built and operated by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Completed in 1880, the 64-mile line helped to sustain the ranching and logging activities in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado and formed a link for the transportation of precious metals from the San Juan mining camps to Denver. The states of Colorado and New Mexico purchased the railroad segment in 1970 and began operations as a tourist attraction.



Photo courtesy of Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad website

**DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD
ENGINE 463**

National Register 5/12/1975, 5CN.68

Built in 1903 by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Engine No. 463 is one of only two remaining locomotives of the K-27 series originally built for and operated by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The K-27 series was a departure from the design most prevalent on Colorado's narrow gauge lines, resulting in a locomotive with one and one-half times more power. The arrival of this series marked a significant turning point in the operation of the D&RGW's narrow gauge lines that remained in effect until the end of Class 1 narrow gauge steam locomotion in 1968. The Friends of the Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad restored the engine to operating condition.

Costilla County

Fort Garland Museum (5)

Colo. Hwy. 159, south of US Hwy.160, Fort Garland—Open year-round.

FORT GARLAND

National Register 2/26/1970, 5CT.46

Fort Garland is important for its association with the settlement of the San Luis Valley and southern Colorado. Built in 1858, the fort served as a base of military operations until it was abandoned in 1883. Company G of the Ninth Cavalry, a unit of Buffalo Soldiers, operated out of the fort from the spring of 1876 until September 1879. The Buffalo Soldiers were African American troopers who received their nickname from Southern Plains Indians who perceived similarities between the soldiers' curly black hair and the matted fur between the horns of the buffalo. The Buffalo Soldiers saw scant military action through their brief assignment at Fort Garland. In 1876, troops marched to the La Plata region to prevent conflict between Ute Indians and white prospectors. The Colorado Historical Society operates Fort Garland as one of its regional museums.



BARLOW AND SANDERSON STAGECOACH

State Register 6/14/1995, 5CT.46.1

This Barlow and Sanderson Stagecoach provided basic transportation throughout the San Luis Valley of Colorado and New Mexico in the late nineteenth century. The stagecoach is a rare example of an Abbot-Downing mud wagon type built around 1871.

Custer County

Silver Cliff Museum (6)

606 Main St., Silver Cliff—Open seasonally.

SILVER CLIFF TOWN HALL AND ENGINE HOUSE

State Register 3/12/1997, 5CR.220

The circa 1880 building reflects a conscious effort by the community to create a governmental infrastructure for the booming town of Silver Cliff, and it served for many years as a local meeting place. It is also important as a surviving example of the typical wood frame, false front commercial buildings constructed during early periods of rapid population growth.



Image courtesy of the Town of Silver Cliff

El Paso County

Miramount (7)

9 Capitol Hill Ave., Manitou Springs—Open year-round.

MIRAMOUNT / FRANCOLON'S CASTLE

National Register 4/11/1977, 5EP.204

Completed in 1897, the residence includes an eclectic mix of Late Victorian architectural styles. Built from memory by Father Jean Baptiste Francolon as a replica of the family chateau in France, the walls are of sandstone and granite. For a time, it housed a sanitarium operated by the



Photo courtesy of Colorado.edu

Sisters of Mercy. During World War II, the interior was divided into apartments for Camp Carson families. The Manitou Springs Historical Society purchased the property in 1975 for use as a museum.

Peterson Air and Space Museum (8)

150 E. Ent Ave., Colorado Springs- Open year-round.

ORIGINAL COLORADO SPRINGS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

National Register 11/15/1996, 5EP.774

The airport is associated with the pioneering era of commercial air travel and the circa 1926 development of airmail service in Colorado. Buildings within the district illustrate the architecture, physical layout, and internal organization of 1920s and 1930s airports. Architectural styles represented include Spanish Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, and Art Deco. The facility now serves as an aviation museum with a mission to preserve and portray the aviation and space history of Colorado Springs and Peterson Air Force Base. Due to security concerns, access is restricted; please contact the museum prior to visiting.

Pioneers Museum (9)

215 S. Tejon St., Colorado Springs—Open year-round.

EL PASO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

National Register 9/29/1972, 5EP.190

This imposing gray granite and ornamental concrete block building served as the center of El Paso County government and administration from its completion in 1903 until 1973. Designed by local architect August J. Smith in the Second Renaissance Revival style, the building exhibits distinct horizontal divisions with each floor possessing different window sizes, shapes and surrounds. An ornate domed clock tower rises above the building, which was reopened in 1979 as the permanent home of the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum.



Photo courtesy of the city of Colorado Springs website

Rock Ledge Ranch Historic Site (10)

30th St. and Gateway Rd., Colorado Springs—Open seasonally.

CHAMBERS RANCH / WHITE HOUSE

National Register 11/29/1979, 5EP.188

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

F. C. AUSTIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY SPRINKLER WAGON

State Register 3/8/2000, 5EP.3500

The circa 1900 sprinkler wagon was an important tool for city road maintenance, utilized to keep the dust down on the unpaved streets of Colorado Springs. Sprinkler wagons were the primary weapon in the war against dust, which was believed to transmit the deadly disease tuberculosis. Colorado Springs, a mecca for consumptives, could ill afford to have a reputation for dust. The wagon is a rare surviving example of this type of road maintenance vehicle and it is believed to be the only one in the state manufactured by the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company of Harvey, Illinois.

Fremont County

Museum of Colorado Prisons (11)

201 N. First St., Cañon City—Open year-round.

COLORADO WOMEN'S PRISON

National Register 3/5/1999, 5FN.55

Prisoners completed the two-story stuccoed concrete building in 1935. Located just outside the eastern wall of the Colorado State Penitentiary, it continued to serve as a correctional facility for women until 1968. Service facilities, including a dining room and recreation room, were on the lower level, while two rows of 15 cells were located on the upper level. The upper level also included a sun porch, office space, and a hospital/examination room.

Florence Pioneer Museum (12)

102 E. Front St., Florence—Open seasonally.

BRADEN & GRIFFITH BLOCK

State Register 3/13/2002, 5FN.597

Constructed in 1894, the two-story masonry building reflects the type of commercial block construction occurring during the oil boom Florence experienced at the turn of the twentieth century. While sandstone was often used for contrasting details or facades, the Braden & Griffith Block is the only extant commercial building in Florence constructed entirely of sandstone. Since the 1960s, the building has housed the Florence Pioneer Museum.



The Royal Gorge Regional Museum and History Center (13)

612 Royal Gorge Blvd., Cañon City—Open year-round (limited days).

RUDD HOUSE AND CABIN

State Register 9/11/1996, 5FN.31

The 1881 Rudd House and the circa 1860 Rudd Cabin are associated with the Anson Rudd family, early settlers of Cañon City. Both buildings are open to the public as part of the city's museum program.

Lake County

Healy House (14)

912 Harrison Ave., Leadville—Open seasonally.

HEALY HOUSE

National Register 8/25/1970, 5LK.44

August Meyer, a mining engineer, originally built a two-story residence in 1878. A third floor was added in 1898. Nellie Healy donated this architecturally significant Greek Revival style, wood-frame house to the Leadville Historical Association in the 1930s. The Colorado Historical Society operates the restored building as one of its regional museums.

DEXTER CABIN

National Register 8/25/1970, 5LK.43

Leadville banker and mining magnate James V. Dexter built the log cabin in 1879 for use as a hunting lodge. Although the exterior appears ordinary, the inside is elegantly finished. The cabin was moved to its present location adjacent to the Healy House.



Mineral County

Creede Museum (15)

201 Wall St., Creede—Open seasonally.

RIO GRANDE DEPOT

State Register 11/9/1994, 5ML.24

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad provided the Creede mining district with an outlet for its ore while bringing in the necessities and occasional luxuries of life in early twentieth-century Colorado. The 1903 depot served as the hub of this transportation activity.



Photo courtesy of San Luis Valley Museum website

Park County

South Park City (16)

3rd & Front Sts., Fairplay—Open seasonally.

SOUTH PARK LAGER BEER BREWERY

National Register 6/25/1974, 5PA.24

Constructed by Leonard Summer in the mid-1870s, the primarily stone two-story building housed the local brewery. Since such local saloon owners usually imported their stock from Denver, the brewery represents a somewhat unusual undertaking in a small mining community. The building is now part of the South Park City museum complex.

SUMMER SALOON

National Register 5/8/1974, 5PA.27

Built in 1879 by Leonard Summer, adjacent his brewery operation, the one-story building is of red sandstone quarried near Red Hill Pass. On its facade, the stone rises high above the flat roof, resulting in the "false front" appearance typically associated with wood frame commercial buildings of the period.

Rio Grande County

Transportation of the West Museum (17)

916 First Ave., Monte Vista—Open year-round.

FASSETT DEPARTMENT STORE

State Register 8/11/1993, 5RN.486

Widow Lillian Loretta Silsby Taylor founded the store in a small wood frame building in 1881 and, with her new husband Charles Fassett, erected this stone replacement building in 1898. The couple supplied nearby farmers and miners with groceries, furniture, and a complete line of dry goods. The store continued under Fassett family management for ninety-nine years. The store was the first, largest, and longest surviving retail establishment in Monte Vista.



Monte Vista Historical Society History Center (18)

110 Jefferson St., Monte Vista—Open seasonally.

MONTE VISTA LIBRARY

National Register 6/30/1995, 5RN.514

Now the home of the local historical society, this small stone building was constructed in 1895. The Women's Literary Club was organized on August 4, 1884, for the purpose of establishing

a circulating library. Initially books were kept in the back of the Fassett General Store, with Lillian L. Fassett serving as the first librarian. On January 18, 1887, the Monte Vista Library Association was incorporated, and the women of the association undertook a variety of fundraising activities to finance construction of the Monte Vista Library. Measuring just 16 by 22 feet, the simple flat roofed building housed the town's library until the completion of the Carnegie Public Library in 1919.

Saguache County

Saguache County Museum (19)

US Hwy. 285 & San Juan Ave., Saguache—Open seasonally.

SAGUACHE SCHOOL & JAIL BUILDINGS

National Register 5/2/1975, 5SH.124

One of the oldest buildings in Saguache, the adobe school was constructed in 1874. The adjoining jail was built in 1908. The buildings have served as the Saguache County Museum since 1959.



Photo courtesy of Saguache County website



Southwest Colorado

Delta County

Pioneer Town Museum (1)

315 SW 3rd St., Cedaredge—Open seasonally.

SURFACE CREEK LIVESTOCK COMPANY SILOS

State Register 11/9/1994

National Register 4/27/2000, 5DT.1013

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



Gunnison County

Marble History Museum (2)

412 Main St., Marble—Open seasonally.

MARBLE HIGH SCHOOL

National Register 8/3/1989, 5GN.2041

The 1910 building features many Craftsman-style elements, including its overhanging eaves, “elephantine” porch piers of marble, and nine-over-one single paned windows. The school was built in response to a population increase related to the founding of the Colorado Yule Marble Company. After 1917, the company cut operations, and the population of Marble dwindled considerably. By the 1920s, both elementary and high school classes were taught in the building. The school closed in 1941. The Marble Historical Society owns the building and uses it to house a museum. Part of the building is leased by the Marble Charter School.

La Plata County

Durango-Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad (3)

Durango to Silverton—Operates year-round, limited winter hours.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, DURANGO TO SILVERTON

National Historic Landmark 7/4/1961, National Register 10/15/1966, 5LP.302/5SA.14

The 45-mile narrow gauge rail line, constructed between 1880 and 1882, connected the rich silver mines of the Silverton mining district with the smelters in Durango. The line formed an important transportation link for moving ores to processing centers and supplying the high mountain community with the necessities and comforts of life. From an engineering perspective, the route represents the accomplishments of late nineteenth-century railroad builders who constructed a slender rocky ledge for the rail bed through the deep and narrow Animas River canyon.



Photo courtesy of Durango-Silverton Railroad website

Montrose County

Montrose County Historical Museum (4)

20 N. Rio Grande Ave., Montrose—Open seasonally.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE DEPOT

National Register 6/3/1982, 5MN.1661

The Mission Revival style depot provided both passenger and freight services at this important rail junction. The southern branch of the D&RG out of Montrose serviced Ouray and connected with the Rio Grande Southern at Ridgway. The eastern branch extended to Gunnison and Crested Butte. The 1912 building replaced an earlier depot.



Ute Indian Museum (5)

US Hwy. 550, 2 miles south of Montrose—Open year-round.

UTE MEMORIAL SITE

National Register 2/26/1970, 5MN.1841

The site includes over eight acres of Ute Chief Ouray's original ranch lands. Chief Ouray played a significant role in attempts to maintain peaceful relations between the U.S. Government and the Colorado Utes during the late nineteenth century. Chipeta, wife of Chief Ouray, is buried on the grounds with her brother, Chief John McCook. The Colorado Historical Society operates one of its regional museums on the site.





Northwest Colorado

Grand County

Kauffman House Museum (1)

Pitkin and Lake Aves., Grand Lake- Open seasonally.

KAUFFMAN HOUSE

National Register 11/21/1974, 5GA.304

The Kauffman House is a large resort hotel constructed in 1892. The log building is typical of early tourist accommodations which sprang up around Grand Lake. It was used continuously as a hotel until the Grand Lake Area Historical Society purchased the house and converted it to a museum.



Photo courtesy of Kauffman House Museum website

Mesa County

Cross Orchards Historic Site (2)

3079 F Rd., Grand Junction—Open seasonally.

CROSS LAND & FRUIT COMPANY

National Register 3/28/1980, 5ME.298

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



Photo courtesy of the Museum of Western Colorado

Moffat County

Museum of Northwest Colorado (3)

590 Yampa Ave., Craig—Open year-round.

STATE ARMORY

National Register 6/25/1992, 5MF.1250

This 1922 two-story brick building was one of a series designed by Denver architect John J. Huddart. The National Guard moved to a new facility in 1974, and the building was deeded to Moffat County in 1977 with the stipulation that it continue to be used for community purposes. Since 1990, it has housed the Museum of Northwest Colorado.

Pitkin County

Ashcroft (4)

Castle Creek Road, White River National Forest, Aspen vicinity—Open year-round.

ASHCROFT, COLORADO

National Register 5/12/1975, 5PT.37

The town site is significant as the remains of a prosperous Roaring Fork Valley mining camp of the 1880s. Originally known as Castle Forks, the town of Ashcroft was incorporated in 1882. Its peak population of approximately 1,000 supported a variety of commercial enterprises. By the end of 1883, much of the population, and many of the buildings, began moving to Aspen. The post office remained open until 1912, and the last permanent resident left in 1925. Fewer than a dozen of the original log and/or wood frame buildings remain in place. The most prominent is a two-story false front commercial building that housed the Hotel View. The town site is now interpreted for visitors under the auspices of the Aspen Historical Society.



Photo courtesy of Colorado.com

Holden/Marolt Mining & Ranching Museum (5)

40180 Hwy. 82, Aspen—Open year-round (Call ahead for winter tours).

HOLDEN MINING AND SMELTING CO.

National Register 6/22/1990, 5PT.539

From 1891 to 1893, this smelting facility, also known as the Holden Lixiviation Works, played a significant role in the production of silver during Aspen's silver mining boom. The approximately 2½-acre district encompasses the most important components associated with the operation. The lixiviation process employed salt in the leaching of silver from the ores extracted from nearby mines. The 1½-story wood frame sampling works building, measuring 77 feet in length and 42 feet in width, and a portion of a one-story salt shed remain on the site. Large portions of the sandstone foundation are all that remain of the multi-story mill building which appears to have been over 250 feet in length.

Independence and Independence Mill Site (6)

Colo. Hwy. 82, White River National Forest, Aspen vicinity—Open seasonally.

INDEPENDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE MILL SITE

National Register 4/11/1973, 5PT.18

The cluster of log cabins and cabin ruins remaining on the site are associated with early mining history in the Upper Roaring Fork area of eastern Pitkin County. Most of the buildings in the settlement, which extended along the Roaring Fork River, have collapsed or lack roofs. Located on the Independence Pass wagon road between Aspen and Leadville, the town served as a good stopping point for travelers. Population reportedly grew from 150 miners in 1881 to approximately 2,000 residents during the mid-1880s. By the late 1880s, fewer than 100 residents remained, and most commercial enterprises had either closed or relocated to Aspen.

Aspen Historical Society Museum (7)

620 W. Bleeker St., Aspen—Open year-round (house tours by appointment only).

WHEELER-STALLARD HOUSE

National Register 5/30/1975, 5PT.32

Constructed in 1888 for Jerome B. Wheeler, an investor from New York who played an important role in Aspen's evolution from a mining camp into a town of culture and refinement, the two-story brick house also includes a finished attic level. The building's importance as a good local example of the Queen Anne style is reflected in its steeply pitched complex roof, asymmetrical massing, and decorative shingled gable ends. Purchased by Walter Paepcke in 1945, this distinctive residence was conveyed to the Aspen Historical Society for use as a museum in 1969.



Routt County

Hayden Heritage Center Museum (8)

300 W. Pearl St., Hayden—Open seasonally.

HAYDEN DEPOT

National Register 10/22/1992, 5RT.892

The Denver and Salt Lake Railroad's arrival in Hayden in 1913 ended the community's isolation from eastern Colorado population centers and economic markets. The railroad constructed the sturdy two-story brick depot in 1918 to serve growing freight and passenger traffic. Although freight shipments continue through Hayden, passenger service ended in 1968.



Summit County

Frisco Schoolhouse Museum (9)

120 Main St., Frisco—Open year-round.

FRISCO SCHOOLHOUSE

National Register 9/15/1983, 5ST.258

The building is the earliest school in Frisco and the only school to serve the community from 1902 to 1940. Built about 1890, this wood-frame schoolhouse includes an elaborate bell tower and a stained glass window.

Montezuma Schoolhouse (10)

5375 Webster St., Montezuma—Tours by appointment only.

MONTEZUMA SCHOOLHOUSE

National Register 1/9/2007, 5ST.1043

The school building served as the educational center for this high mountain mining community from its construction in 1884 up until school consolidation brought about its closure in 1958. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the one-room schoolhouse building type. Its purpose is easily discerned by its form. The school exhibits such typical features as a front gabled roof, bell tower, vestibule, tall narrow windows, and associated privies.

