

**BOULDER SURVEY OF  
HISTORIC RESOURCES, 1995**

*Scattered Resources*

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**Front Range Research Associates, Inc.  
Denver, Colorado**

**BOULDER SURVEY  
OF HISTORIC PLACES, 1995**

*Scattered Resources*

**Prepared for:**

**City of Boulder  
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## I. PURPOSE

Boulder, Colorado, a city with an estimated population of 95,665 in 1995, is located in a valley adjacent to the Flatirons foothills of the Rocky Mountains.<sup>1</sup> Boulder City was founded in 1859 by gold miners who hoped to profit from the site's promising location near routes to the gold fields and the rich agricultural fields of the valley. Incorporated in 1871, Boulder was selected as the county seat of Boulder County and the home of the state university when Colorado became a state in 1876. The arrival of railroads in 1873, the growth of the university, and the prosperity of Colorado's agricultural and mining sectors fueled steady growth in Boulder during the late nineteenth century. Development continued during the twentieth century, with the city attracting a number of governmental research facilities and high technology industries and insuring the city's status as a principal urban center of Colorado.

The purpose of the 1995 Boulder Survey of Historic Places was to identify and record 600 historic resources scattered throughout the City of Boulder. Annual surveys have been conducted in Boulder since 1985, generally focusing on particular historic neighborhoods. The scattered resource study was intended to conclude the survey of the city by recording resources lying outside of previously surveyed neighborhoods and those resources within previously examined areas that had been overlooked or had not been fifty years old at the time of the earlier surveys. At the completion of this survey, the City will possess a nearly complete inventory of historic resources within its boundaries. The data resulting from this survey will serve as a base for cultural and resource planning and as the foundation for an historic preservation program identifying, documenting, and evaluating cultural resources within the City of Boulder.

This survey was funded by a State Historical Fund grant award from the Colorado Historical Society to the City of Boulder. The survey was conducted following the guidelines of the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation publication **Historic Survey Manual and How to Complete Colorado Cultural Resources Inventory Forms**. Architectural classifications of buildings were based on the Society's 1983 publication **A Guide to Colorado Architecture**.

The City of Boulder has enacted a preservation ordinance that provides for the protection of historic sites, structures, and districts. Boulder also participates in the Certified Local Government Program administered by the National Park Service and the Colorado Historical Society. As part of the city's preservation ordinance, a Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board is appointed to oversee the provisions of the ordinance, including the designation of local landmarks.

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<sup>1</sup>City of Boulder, Center for Policy and Program Analysis, "Summary of Information About Boulder 1995."

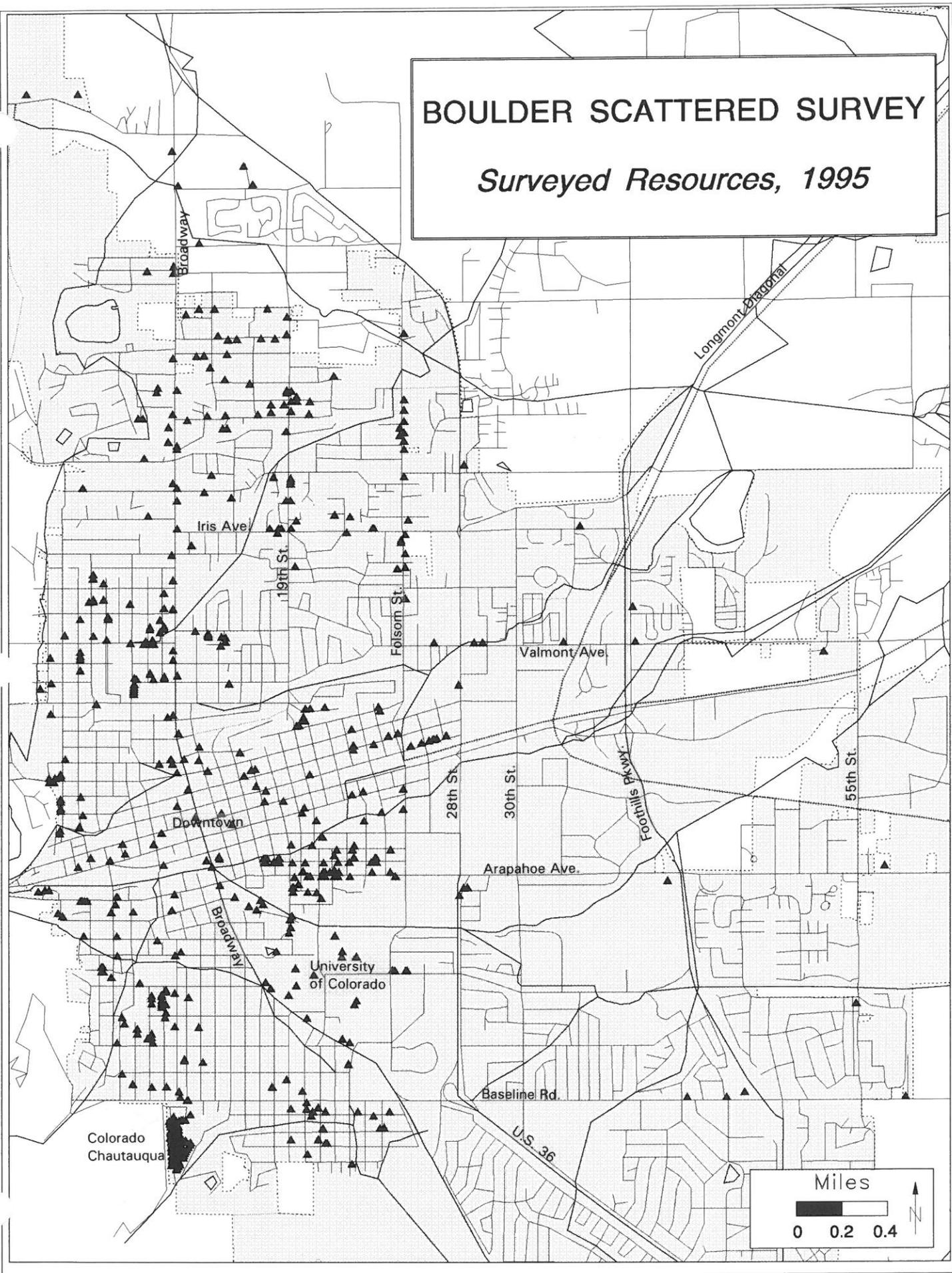
## II. SURVEY AREA

The intensive level 1995 Boulder Survey of Historic Places, Scattered Resources Study examined 600 historic resources located throughout the City of Boulder, Colorado. The resources were not generally clustered within a particular neighborhood or neighborhoods, but were scattered throughout the 23.5 square miles embraced by the city limits. The Survey Map shows the location of surveyed resources as plotted using a geographic information system. Triangles denote surveyed historic resources; the area within the city limits of Boulder is shaded. Most of the surveyed resources were located within the older, central area of the city in an area from the western city limits east to 28th Street and from Iris Avenue south to the Colorado Chautauqua, an area of roughly 3,679 acres. Lower densities of resources were found outside of this area. Outlying resources developed in agricultural uses with large plots and buildings adjacent to early county roads. Many of these properties are now islands in a sea of postwar residential subdivisions.

The survey recorded historic resources in the following areas: Township 1 North, Range 70 West, Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 (292 resources); Township 1 North, Range 70 West, Sections 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 (188 resources); Township 1 South, Range 70 West, Section 6 (20 resources); and Township 1 South, Range 71 West, Sections 1 and 12 (100 resources). State identification numbers assigned for the survey embraced 5BL361.1 through 5BL361.99 and 5BL5830 to 5BL6328.

# BOULDER SCATTERED SURVEY

*Surveyed Resources, 1995*



### III. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the scope of work for the project, project participants, preliminary research, project field work, photography, mapping, sources for research, and the preparation of forms and report.

#### Scope of Work

The 1995 Boulder Survey of Historic Places, Scattered Resources called for an intensive-level survey of approximately 600 buildings fifty years old or older within the City of Boulder. The buildings were to be described, photographed, and researched, with Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory forms completed for each resource. The new survey forms were to be produced in a dBASE compatible format for subsequent use by the Planning Department. The project also called for the completion of USGS topographic maps outlining the project area, a survey map showing the surveyed buildings' locations, and a final report explaining the survey findings and reviewing the general historical development of Boulder. The identification of any potential National Register districts within the neighborhoods and the contributing/noncontributing status of individual structures within established districts was also to be addressed on the forms and summarized in the final report.

#### Project Participants

Front Range Research Associates, Inc., of Denver, Colorado, conducted the historic buildings survey as consultant to the City of Boulder Community Design, Planning, and Development Department. R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons of Front Range Research and Judith E. Broeker of Preservation Unlimited, Boulder, performed the field survey of historic resources. Ms. Simmons also conducted historical research, produced final versions of the survey forms, and coauthored the final report. Mr. Simmons also conducted historical research, prepared the maps and graphics, set up and maintained the computer data base, and coauthored the final survey report. Ms. Broeker also conducted research at the offices of the **Boulder Daily Camera**, the University of Colorado Archives, and the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History. Roger Whitacre and Mr. Simmons photographed the resources documented for the project. Lara Ramsey of the City Planning Department coordinated and supervised the on-going project. Dale Heckendorn, National Register Coordinator, Colorado Historical Society, provided information regarding the format of survey products and evaluations of the National Register eligibility of historic properties.

## Research Design

The scope of work for the survey required that a Research Design be developed for the project. This document, which outlined the project approach and methodology, was submitted to the City and the Colorado Historical Society 23 January 1995.

## Preliminary Research and Field Work

Initial implementation of the research design began in late January 1995. Utilizing construction dates obtained from the Boulder County Assessor's Office, buildings fifty or more years old were identified within the City of Boulder. In addition to a hardcopy printout, the Assessor's data was also obtained in computer-readable form on diskette. After extensive reformatting and editing, the Assessor's data was imported into the project database. The surveyors also obtained copies of historic Assessor cards from Boulder's Carnegie Branch Library for Local History. These sources, plus identification of additional qualifying buildings during the field inspection, were expected to produce a list of approximately 600 resources to be surveyed.

The surveyors noted that several historic buildings were not included in the data provided by the Assessor's Office. This is possibly due to the fact that portions of the survey area were not added to the city until recent years, and many Assessor records for areas outside the city appear to have estimated dates of construction identifying them as less than fifty years old. Substantial modifications to several of the houses in the area may also have affected the accuracy of dates of construction provided. In addition, buildings owned by the city, the university, and nontaxed entities such as churches are not recorded in Assessor files. The project identified and documented several buildings within the city not included in the Assessor's data.

A file search at the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation completed on 31 January 1995 revealed that 3,184 historic resources had been recorded previously within the City.<sup>2</sup> The file search substantially understated the number of previously recorded resources, as the results of the search failed to include resources documented in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995, as well as a handful of resources recorded in other earlier surveys. The file search was obtained as a printout and as an ASCII file on computer diskette.

The file search was imported into dBASE and supplemented with resources known to have been surveyed in later surveys. The database of previously surveyed resources was compared against the Assessor's file to identify unsurveyed, pre-1946 resources. This

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<sup>2</sup>The file search printout was supplemented by lists of previously-surveyed resources produced by Front Range for the 1985-94 period.

process was time-consuming, as street addresses reported by the Assessor did not necessarily match addresses in the survey database, due to such factors as slightly different numbers or addressing on a cross-street for corner properties. A preliminary survey list was prepared containing less than 400 records. Consequently, it was determined to add resources built in 1946 to the survey database to reach the 600 survey forms specified by the contract. A few buildings built after 1946 were also added at the request of the City.

The substantial effort required to develop an initial survey list delayed such project components as photography, fieldwork, and building-specific research. An intensive level survey of the historic resources included the examination of buildings for design elements, building materials, building condition, plan, setting, and alterations. Previously surveyed resources, with the exception of the Central Park train (5BL606) and the Lashley Persons Building (5BL240.106), were not reevaluated. Those two resources were reevaluated to provide updated information on their forms.

### **Photography**

About half of the photography for the project was conducted in June and July 1995, with the remainder performed as the field survey progressed from August through October. Some makeup photographs were taken in November and December. A black and white photograph was prepared for each resource surveyed, with photographic processing and film provided by the City of Boulder. All prints were three and a half by five inches and were produced on RC paper from thirty-five millimeter negatives. Photographs were identified by computer-produced labels indicating Smithsonian identification number, address, photographer, date, film roll and frame, camera direction, and location of negative. The contact sheets, negatives, and computer-generated photographic logs (sorted roll and frame number) were presented to the City at the conclusion of the project.

### **Mapping**

Annotated USGS maps and a survey area map were prepared. The approximate extent of the surveyed area was drawn on the USGS map and acreage was computed from that source. A survey area map was produced using a geographic information system. The individual resources surveyed were plotted on the base map by geocoding resource addresses against the 1992 Census Bureau TIGER file.

### **Historical Research**

Historical research provided essential information regarding the scattered resources.

Information was obtained from public agencies and institutions as well as private citizens. General research materials about Boulder, including primary and secondary sources, were reviewed for background and site specific information. This research, which included the examination of city directories, was complicated by the fact that many addresses were outside the city until the 1950s and were not listed in the older directories. Other surveyed buildings did not have specific addresses in early years but were identified by a nearby intersection. Some early resources, addressed onto such arterials as Iris or Broadway, have since received addresses on new streets as part of newer residential developments.

The clipping files, maps, oral history tapes, photographs, books, and manuscript collections of the Boulder Carnegie Branch Library for Local History were an important source of information for the neighborhood. The Boulder County Assessor records housed at the library were of immense assistance in documenting alterations to buildings. The records of the Boulder Genealogical Society maintained by the library were also utilized, especially the index to the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Censuses. The library also maintains a large number of photographs of historic buildings in Boulder.

The **Boulder Daily Camera** clipping files were utilized to research information about homeowners whose names were obtained from city directories and about specific buildings. Historic maps of the city were utilized to study changes over time. Sanborn Insurance covered most of the central portion of the City. Drumm's Wall Map of Boulder and Vicinity (1915) provided information about owners and development in outlying areas at that date. An 1887 map of the City of Boulder produced by W.C. Willits also proved useful.

The photographic collections, manuscripts, and archives at the University of Colorado Norlin Library Western Historical Collection were examined for information about the city and the University Archives were examined for information about specific university buildings. The archives of the Colorado Chautauqua Association provided clues about the dates of construction of cottages on the Chautauqua grounds.

The resources of the Colorado Historical Society library and the collections of the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library supplemented information obtained at Boulder institutions. Informal interviews with residents and homeowners were conducted by the surveyors during and after the completion of field work. Several property owners were contacted by telephone for more information regarding buildings with which they were associated.

Published histories useful to the survey included Amos Bixby's **History of Clear Creek and Boulder Valleys, Colorado** (1880). Jane Valentine Barker's **76 Historic Homes of Boulder, Colorado** (1976) and **Historic Homes of Boulder County** (1979) provided histories on many Boulder buildings. Phyllis Smith's **A Look at Boulder** (1981) includes background on the development of the city, as does Richard Fetter's **Frontier Boulder**

(1983). John Schoolland's **Boulder Then and Now** (1979) documents changes to the city. Lynn T. Perrigo's "Municipal History of Boulder, 1871-1946," provides information about decisions made by the city.

Silvia Pettem's **Boulder, Evolution of a City** (1994) contains photographs and information about Boulder. Anne Dyni's **Pioneer Voices of the Boulder Valley** (1989) and her **Back to the Basics** (1991) provided information on the agricultural and educational history of the city. Thomas J. Meier's **Ed Tangen, The Pictureman** (1994) contains useful photographs documenting historic buildings. Mary McRobert's index to the 1901 Boulder City Directory and her **Genealogical Abstracts from the Boulder Daily Camera, 1891-1900** were useful in tracing residents of houses and providing biographical information about building owners. Samuel Gladden's **Directory of Boulder for 1883** locates early residents.

Regarding specific areas of the city, several valuable books were examined for information. University of Colorado Campus Architect William Deno's 1994 book on the architecture of the University of Colorado (**Body and Soul: Architectural Style at the University of Colorado at Boulder**) proved indispensable in documenting buildings on the campus. Complementing that work is the earlier history of the university produced by William Davis in 1965, **Glory Colorado: History of the University of Colorado to 1963**. Mary Galey's history of the Chautauqua, **The Grand Assembly** (1981) is a thorough examination of that institution with much information about its buildings.

Construction dates were determined from Boulder County Assessor information, Carnegie Library records, city directories, Sanborn and other historic maps, published histories, and the field survey. Current information on ownership, legal descriptions, and square footage was obtained from the Boulder County Assessor's office.

The Colorado Chautauqua Association, in preparation for its upcoming centennial anniversary, sent cottage homeowners questionnaires about the history of their properties in conjunction with this project. The responses to that mailing were not received in time to be included as part of this report, but the information will be forwarded to the repositories housing the survey forms when it becomes available.

### **Preparation of Forms and Report**

After completion of the field survey, Colorado Historical Society Historic Building Inventory Forms were prepared, using FormEasy version 5.0 from Graphics Development International Inc., of Novato, California. This software package was selected to meet the dual requirements of output acceptable to the Colorado Historical Society and in a dBASE compatible format required by the City of Boulder Planning Department. The task required developing a form template in the package which replicated the appearance of the state form and creating a database structure conforming

to Planning Department needs. The system was used for forms completion and printing, photographic labels, and analytical sorts, listings, and queries. Sorted ASCII file extracts of the database were exported for use in WordPerfect 5.1 as appendices.

The Colorado Historical Society assigned Smithsonian identification numbers for each resource, which are included on forms and photographs. The styles assigned to each building are those accepted by the Colorado Historical Society and are discussed in the booklet **A Guide to Colorado Architecture and Historic Survey Manual and How to Complete Cultural Resources Inventory Forms** published by that organization. Survey photographs were labeled and attached to forms utilizing acid-free sleeves provided by the Colorado Historical Society. Approximate building outlines were drawn on forms using recent aerial photographs, drawings on old Assessor's appraisal cards, a building outline map provided by the Planning Office, and field observations.

All of these survey products, together with the final report, were submitted to the City of Boulder Planning Department and the Colorado Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office. The Boulder Carnegie Branch Library will house the original forms, making them available to researchers. The Colorado Historical Society transfers the information generated on the inventory forms into its state-wide data base and houses an original copy of the forms, report, and project maps.

### **Acknowledgements**

A number of individuals assisted the surveyors in obtaining information about the properties documented during the project. The surveyors would like to thank: Charlotte Smokler of the **Boulder Daily Camera** for facilitating access to the newspaper's extensive clipping files and copy machine; Joe Nemick of the Boulder County Assessor's Office for providing information requested in a timely manner and usable format; the staff of the University of Colorado Western Historical Collections and University Archives for their assistance in collecting information and maps; and the staff of the Carnegie Library for providing access and leads to valuable research materials. Lara Ramsey, Boulder Planning Office, provided information about specific properties from Planning Office research. Steve Watkins, Facilities Manager of the Colorado Chautauqua Association, shared his knowledge of the built resources at Chautauqua. Owners and occupants of surveyed buildings generously shared their knowledge of specific dwellings and alerted the surveyors to sources of information.

#### IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

The objective of a survey of historic resources is the recordation of the identified properties and their evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The purpose of a research design is to provide direction for fields of research and for the interpretation and evaluation of the resources identified.

Boulder is situated within the Colorado Mountains culture area, as defined by the Colorado Historical Society Resources Planning Protection Process (RP3). Colorado RP3 provides a framework to identify and record historic resources of the state and direction to analyze the significance and preservation of resources. Historic resources for this region have been documented in an RP3 report by Steven F. Mehls, **Colorado Plains Historic Context**.<sup>3</sup> That report identifies a series of sequential themes based on socioeconomic periods of development. A theme applicable to the study area is "The Urban Frontier, 1860-1900." David R. Hill has created a **Colorado Urbanization and Planning Context**,<sup>4</sup> with the applicable themes, "Rail/Streetcar Era, 1870-1920" and "Early Auto Period, 1920-1945." An outline historic context for Boulder developed in 1989 by Dames and Moore identified a subtheme "Urban Residential Neighborhoods, ca. 1858 to Present," which would apply to the survey. Some specific historic contexts have been completed for Boulder which allow further refinement of a few themes related to historic properties. Themes applicable to this study include: "Agriculture, ca. 1859 to Present;" "Water Resources, ca. 1859 to Present;" "Religion, ca. 1860 to Present;" "Education, ca. 1860 to Present;" "Health, ca. 1859 to Present," "Recreation and Sports, ca. 1859 to Present;" and "Landscape."

Research questions concern the extent, nature, and integrity of existing previously undocumented historic resources associated with the development of the city. Primary questions include the ability of existing resources to provide information about the lifestyles of citizens; the economic, social, and civic activities of the residents; and the ways in which the scattered resources reflect the plans of developers and the effect of economic conditions and local, state, and national movements. The varieties of architectural styles and construction materials and the quality of craftsmanship exhibited by the resources are significant questions. Identification of buildings designed by Boulder architects influential in the development of the City is another avenue for research. As the city has experienced development pressures in recent years, an important topic for inquiry is the impact of alterations on the historic resources.

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<sup>3</sup>Steven F. Mehls, **Colorado Plains Historic Context** (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1984).

<sup>4</sup>David R. Hill, **Colorado Urbanization and Planning Context** (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1984).

Based on the results of the file search, other preliminary historical research, and familiarity with the survey area, it was expected that most of the buildings recorded would be residential in character, with a small number of governmental, religious, educational, and commercial buildings present. Because the outlying areas of the city to the north and east were predominantly agricultural for many years, it was expected that some farm/ranch resources would be recorded.

## V. HISTORIC CONTEXT

### Establishing the City, 1859-1890

The founding of Boulder, Colorado, in the foothills thirty miles northeast of Denver, was a direct result of the widespread search for gold which began in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains in 1858. Discovery of mineral wealth in the mountains led to the first permanent settlement of the area and influenced its growth during the first decades of its existence. The news of the 1858 discovery of gold in Dry Creek by the William Green Russell party quickly reached groups preparing to head westward in search of the mineral. A prospecting party from Nebraska City led by Captain Thomas Aikins, encouraged by the finding, arrived at the ruins of Fort St. Vrain, located at the confluence of the Platte and St. Vrain Rivers, in October 1858. Aikins surveyed the surrounding territory and concluded that "the mountains looked right for gold, and the valleys looked rich for grazing."

Aikins and his party subsequently established a camp and built cabins along Boulder Creek. The precise location of this settlement is unknown, although a DAR marker has been erected at Red Rocks, near the mouth of Boulder Canyon. At this time, the group had its first contact with the Arapaho, who had used the valley as a hunting ground since the early 1800s. The meetings in which Chief Niwot (Left Hand) and other Arapaho leaders spoke to the gold seekers were peaceful. The Arapahos' attempts to persuade the settlers to leave the area were politely ignored.

A mild winter encouraged the prospectors to conduct a thorough search for wealth throughout the nearby terrain. In December 1858, the men were heartened to find a small amount of gold in nearby streams. The following month, a major discovery was made at Gold Run, a stream twelve miles west of the base camp. Shortly thereafter, an experienced miner taught the prospectors how to build a sluice, which enabled them to remove gold in great quantities.

News of the Aikins party's discoveries spread quickly. Many of those in the large contingent of prospectors who arrived in the area in 1859 made their way to Boulder Canyon and the camp which soon grew at the discovery site, Gold Hill. Once the gold which could be placered out of the streams was depleted, underground mining began. This type of work required greater amounts of machinery, labor, and capital. J.D. Scott discovered one of the first gold lodes, the Scott, in 1859. Shortly thereafter, David Horsfal, William Blore, and Matthew McCaslin found the Horsfal Lode and further stimulated the onslaught of gold seekers.

Hard rock mining required an extended period of intensive labor, as well as a permanent base of operations. It soon became apparent that a corresponding settlement--with such

enterprises as grocery stores, saloons, and livery stables--was needed to support the needs of the rapidly growing mining community. On 10 February 1859, a group of men organized the Boulder City Town Company. A.A. Brookfield, president of the group, recorded the company's motivation: "we thought as the weather would not permit us to mine, we would lay out and commence to build what may be an important town."

The townsite encompassed 1,280 acres along Boulder Creek east of the canyon. The company set high rates for town lots, charging one thousand dollars per 50' x 140' lot. This was at the same time that homesteaders could obtain land from the federal government for \$1.25 an acre by making improvements. The excessive price set on Boulder's lots has been cited by subsequent historians as a reason the town grew so slowly during its first years. Nonetheless, stockholders in the Town Company began erecting houses, optimistic at Boulder City's prospects for growth. Government was established on 30 July 1859, when the Boulder Mining District was created.

During the next decade, the town "barely held its own," according to historian Amos Bixby. The booming mining camps attracted most of the newcomers, while others were discouraged from settling in Boulder City by the high price of city lots and the expense of obtaining provisions. Some found that the work required to support a mining venture was more than they had bargained for and headed east again. In the 1860 census, Boulder City was listed as comprising seventy-three dwellings, twenty-four of which were vacant. The center of town was the intersection of Pearl and Broadway, which was also the intersection of the transportation route along the foothills and the route to the mountains. There were 174 residents in Boulder in 1860, with the 131 males far outnumbering the 43 females.

Supporting activities for the mining camps commenced immediately among those who stayed in town. The earliest profitable agricultural endeavor was supplying hay cut from the native grasses for miners' horses. Henry L., Luther C., and Sylvanus Wellman are credited with being the first to sow wheat in Boulder. The Wellman brothers claimed some of the best agricultural land along Boulder Creek and began to farm, believing that the mining camps would provide excellent markets for their products.

Marinus G. Smith, described by Bixby as "the earliest appreciator of Boulder lands," claimed 160 acres adjacent to the new townsite in 1859. Smith and William G. Pell, who homesteaded nearby, plowed the first vegetable garden in the area. Smith and Pell also dug one of the first irrigation ditches in Boulder County in November 1859. Smith and Pell dug ditches throughout the valley to divert water for agricultural needs. In addition, Smith became a pioneer fruit grower, experimenting with several varieties of fruit previously thought to be intolerant of the region's climate. These agricultural products found waiting markets in the nearby mining camps, and the resulting economic activity helped keep Boulder alive during its infancy.

Boulder also supplied provisions to the mining camps in the form of machinery, livery,

and blacksmithing facilities. It soon became apparent, however, that the feasibility of Boulder's role in supplying the camps was dependent upon the establishment of roads between the town and the mountains. Throughout the 1860s, Boulderites planned and worked on roads. One of the most significant was the Boulder Valley and Central City Wagon Road, a toll road through Boulder Canyon, begun in 1865. The opening of roads between the camps and Boulder facilitated a steady commercial association, which provided Boulder's economic base.

In February 1861, Boulder received the honor of being chosen the county seat of Boulder County, one of the seventeen original counties created in the Colorado Territory. The A.J. Macky House at Fourteenth and Pearl Streets served as the county office for several years. In 1882, a large courthouse was built in the town square, completing the Town Company's original plans.

A major event in the town's history occurred in November 1861, when Territorial Governor William Gilpin signed legislation to create a state university in Boulder. Boulder citizens had already demonstrated a strong interest in education, building a public schoolhouse in October 1860, on lands donated by Marinus Smith. Robert Culver and other settlers believed that acquiring the state university would set the town's growth along the right path and provide a major impetus to settlement. Culver convinced Charles F. Holly, Boulder's territorial representative, to gain passage of a bill authorizing a state sponsored university to be started in Boulder. Although the territorial legislature agreed upon Boulder as the university site, it failed to appropriate any money to buy land, construct buildings, or operate the school. It would be several years before the university became a reality.

Boulder citizens became involved in conflicts with Native Americans during the 1860s, when federal soldiers were occupied with the Civil War. In August 1864, Company D, a volunteer regiment, was mustered in Boulder County to serve one hundred days to deal with problems between settlers and Indians. The group helped construct a fort in a pasture north of Valmont owned by George Chambers. After training at "Fort Chambers" for several weeks, Company D, led by Captain David H. Nichols of Boulder, fought with the Cheyenne near Julesburg in September 1864. Company D also participated in the tragedy at Sand Creek the following month. Chief Niwot, whom many Boulderites regarded fondly, was reportedly killed in the latter incident.

Many of those who came to Boulder County in search of quick wealth continued to be disappointed by the hard work, high cost of living, rigorous environment, and complicated mining processes. The town barely grew between 1860 and 1870, fulfilling only a supportive role to the mining camps. The 1870 Census indicated that Boulder possessed seventy-seven dwellings (only four more than in 1860) and 343 residents. Growth came, however, with the discovery of silver at Caribou in 1869, eventually pumping millions of dollars into the local economy. New sources of prosperity encouraged new settlement and an optimism in Boulder's ability to support a larger

population.

Local historian Amos Bixby saw the beginning of the 1870s as a watershed period in Boulder's history. The previously stagnant town began to be seen as a residential area and Boulder's population began to grow. In 1870, a group of men including Amos Widner, Marinus Smith, Granville Berkley, Robert Culver, and W. A. Chamberlain were involved in dividing lands into lots on the east and south sides of town, while Frederick Squires and Jonas Anderson were subdividing the west side. In November 1871, a town government was organized and the town incorporated under county regulations with its original townsite and three additions. First trustees of Boulder included Anthony Arnett, James P. Maxwell, Marinus G. Smith, Frederick A. Squires, and Alpheus Wright. By 1872, an immigration society had organized to supply homeowners for the new additions.

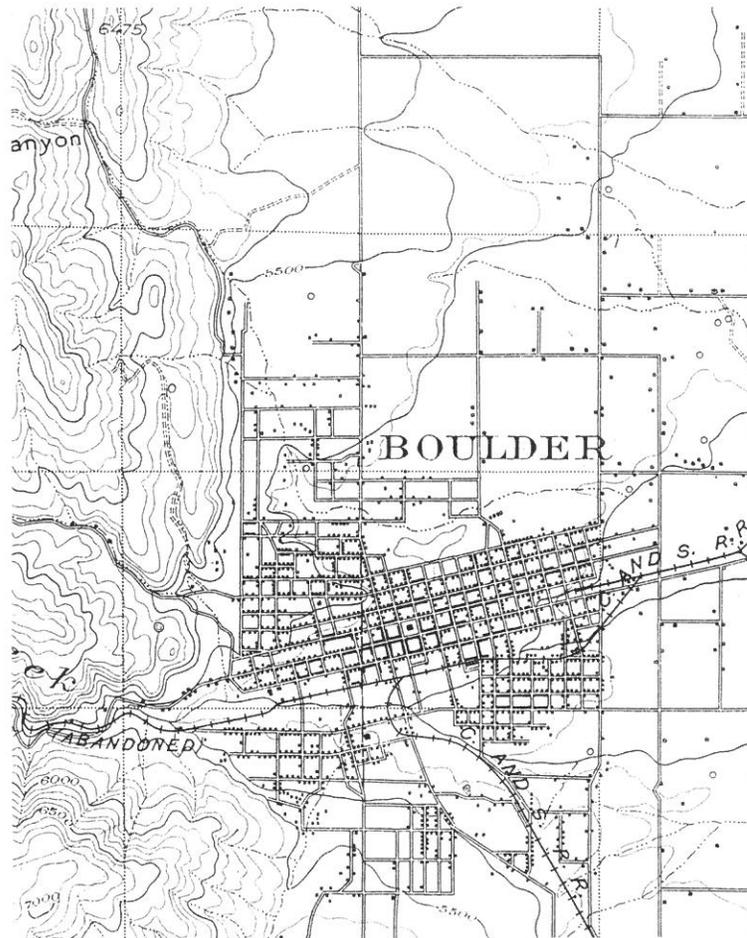
The university question, which had been ever present in the minds of many Boulder citizens, was given momentum when six citizens, including Marinus Smith, donated lands totaling 44.9 acres for the university campus. Townspeople also contributed money for the school's first building, after the legislature pledged a matching appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars in 1876. When Colorado became a state in 1876, the university was designated a land grant institution and endowed with more acreage. The university opened in 1877 with Old Main, a three-story brick and stone structure, serving as classrooms, library, dormitory, and President's house.

The opening of the Colorado Central Railroad from Golden through Boulder and Longmont to its connection with the Union Pacific in April 1873, was a major achievement, accomplished in part by a sizeable contribution from Boulder citizens to the railroad. The Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad reached Boulder in the same year. A railroad spur ran along Water Street (Canyon Boulevard) from the depot. The arrival of the railroads cemented Boulder's position as an established community. By 1873, the population had risen to 1,038 and, by 1880, it had leaped to 3,069.<sup>5</sup> Now residents with no interest in mining could make a living in town. The character of Boulder began to change along with that of its population.

By 1882, developers had laid out seventeen additions to Boulder's original townsite to accommodate the increasing population. In that year, the town was divided into wards, and the offices of mayor, treasurer, and aldermen were created. Boulder gave its town square to the county for the site of a courthouse. Continued growth throughout the 1880s resulted in the need for more schools, and Whittier and Mapleton Schools were built during the decade. Debate increased over the future of Boulder's growth and development. Some citizens wanted the town to emphasize its educational, cultural, and

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<sup>5</sup>Elizabeth F. Goodwin, "The Growth of a Community, Planning and Development: City of Boulder 1859-1966," City of Boulder Planning Department, 1966, 5.



With a population of 6,150 in 1900, Boulder was the state's sixth most populous city. Development, as shown by this 1902 USGS map, was clustered from the foothills east to Folsom Street and from Dewey Avenue south to Marine Street. SOURCE: US Geological Survey, "Boulder, Colo.," 15 minute quadrangle map, surveyed 1902 (Washington: US Geological Survey, 1904).

resort dimension, while others believed Boulder should begin to attract industry for a diversified economic base.

Areas on the fringes of the developed core of the city continued to be predominantly agricultural. North of the city, early settlers developed large tracts of land into wheat fields, cattle ranches, dairy operations, and fruit and vegetable gardens. By 1890, 500 acres in Boulder County were devoted to fruit raising. Among the prominent agriculturalists in the northern section were Joseph and Eliza Wolff, who built an Italianate style residence on their Orchard Grove fruit farm in 1883 (1237 Elder). Joseph Wolff was one of the first farmers in Boulder County to experiment with fruit raising. West of Wolff's acreage was the 240-acre farm of William Newland. Adjacent to Wolff's farm on the north was horticulturist Charles Parson's farm, later acquired by the Long family. At the top of the hill overlooking the city was the home of James P. Maxwell, one of the city's most influential pioneers. Captain Clinton Tyler, business associate and brother-in-law of Maxwell, had a large estate on 20th Street where he farmed and raised livestock. Several of the large landholders in the area created historic residential subdivisions carved from their large acreages which attracted development in the early twentieth century.<sup>6</sup>

Lands lying east of the city were also utilized for agricultural endeavors. Oscar Keyes operated the Alba Dairy Farm, long-lived business which delivered milk and had a storefront in the city. The farm was later purchased by the Mattocks, who built a fine brick residence (5378 Sterling Dr.) utilizing materials from the demolished State Preparatory School. The Burke family farmed on Baseline Road and the children attended Baseline School, which dated to an 1867 log school, replaced in 1901 by the brick building still standing at 4705 Baseline. Oscar Burke, called "one of the most widely known of the Boulder Valley farmers," often hired tuberculars who had come to the area for their health to work on his land.<sup>7</sup>

### **The City Matures, 1890-1945**

In the 1890s, the town's status as an educational and health-resort was increased by the establishment of a new private school, a sanitarium, and a Chautauqua association. Mount St. Gertrude Academy, which was built as a school for healthy and tubercular children and evolved into a college preparatory school, was the earliest landmark in University Hill. The Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary obtained land for the Academy at 10th and Aurora as a donation from the developers of the area. Construction of a massive, four-story brick building in the Richardsonian Romanesque

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<sup>6</sup>For further discussion of this topic, see "Boulder Survey of Historic Places, Newland Addition, North Boulder, 995."

<sup>7</sup>See inventory forms 5BL6026, 5BL6027, 5BL6305.

style, designed by Denver architect Alexander Cazin, began in 1892. The remoteness of the facility from the established section of town hampered its ability to attract students during the early days.<sup>8</sup>

By the 1890s, Colorado was regarded as an ideal location for the treatment of those suffering from tuberculosis and other health problems. The state's dry, sunny climate and clean air were considered essential ingredients for restoring health. In 1895, the Seventh Day Adventists established a sanitarium on a ninety-acre tract west of Mapleton Hill as a branch of the Battle Creek, Michigan facility. It advertised "refreshment of the mind, body, and spirit," in a heathy and relaxing atmosphere which included, in addition to medical treatments, Swedish massages and vegetarian meals. A nurses school established in 1896 trained 655 students during its nearly half-century of operation.

The sanitarium included a five-story main building, a powerhouse, a bakery, a laundry, a dairy barn, a nurses' dormitory built in 1931, and a scenic lake. The institution attracted many Texans who spent the entire summer relaxing at the "San" and Boulder citizens who spent a week there being refreshed. The Sanitarium was the predecessor of Boulder Memorial Hospital, established in new facilities in 1961. Boulder Community Hospital acquired the property and located its Mapleton Center on the old Sanitarium grounds in 1989.<sup>9</sup>

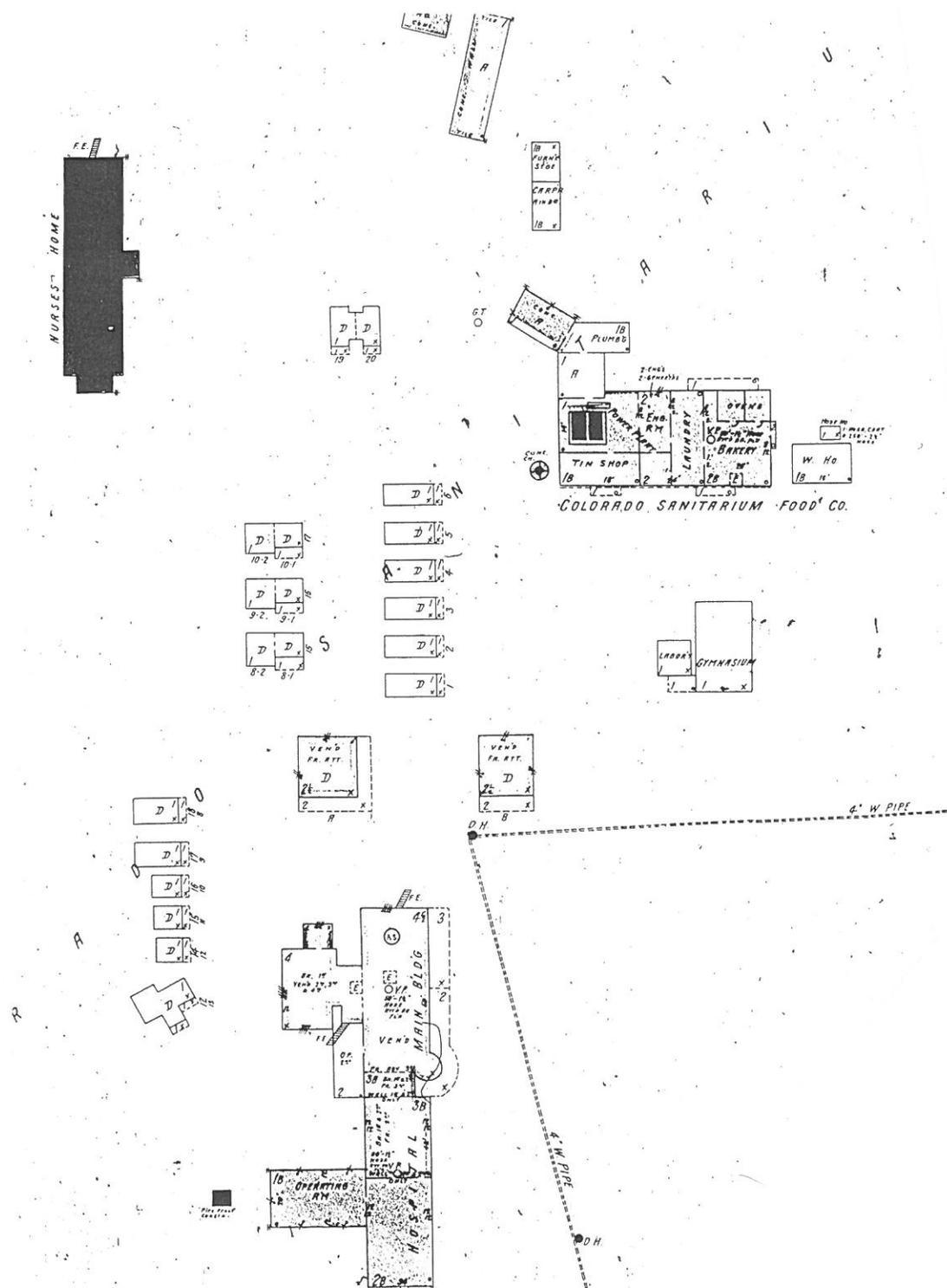
In 1898, the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua was organized by a group of Texas teachers and Boulder citizens. The townspeople approved a plan whereby Boulder purchased an eighty-acre site and erected an auditorium and dining hall for use during summertime educational and recreational activities. Tents provided housing for the summer visitors during the first season, but were soon replaced by small frame cottages. The Chautauqua Association encouraged Boulder investors and summer residents to erect cottages on the grounds and later constructed many cottages itself. The most active building periods for Chautauqua structures were 1900-1910 and the 1920s. Many of the privately-owned cottages are still held by descendants of some of the early Texas Chautauquans. The Chautauqua Association continues as one of the few such groups in the United States to survive until the present day.

In 1899, Boulder built an electric streetcar line to carry Chautauqua visitors to the then remote grounds from the railroad station. The route left the Depot at Fourteenth Street and Canyon, running along Walnut to Broadway, up Thirteenth Street to College Avenue, and then up Ninth Street to Baseline Road and onto the Chautauqua grounds. The return route traveled down Tenth Street to Aurora, over to Fourteenth Street, and thence to Broadway, along Walnut, and back to the Depot. The line operated every fifteen minutes during the day, with a five-cent one way fare. In exchange for building

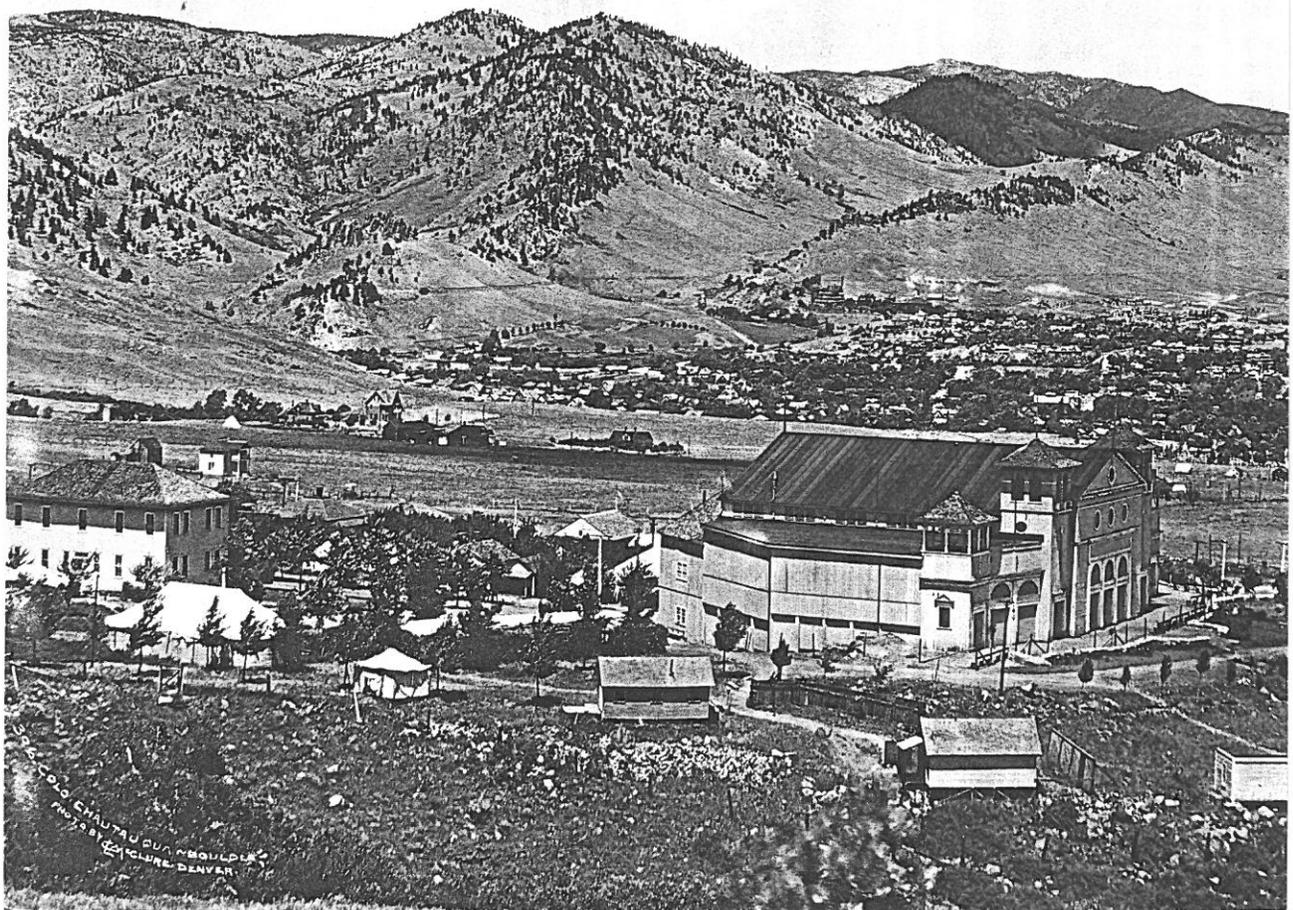
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<sup>8</sup>See "Boulder Survey of Historic Places: University Hill Neighborhood," 1991 and Boulder Municipal Files, "Mount Saint Gertrude Academy."

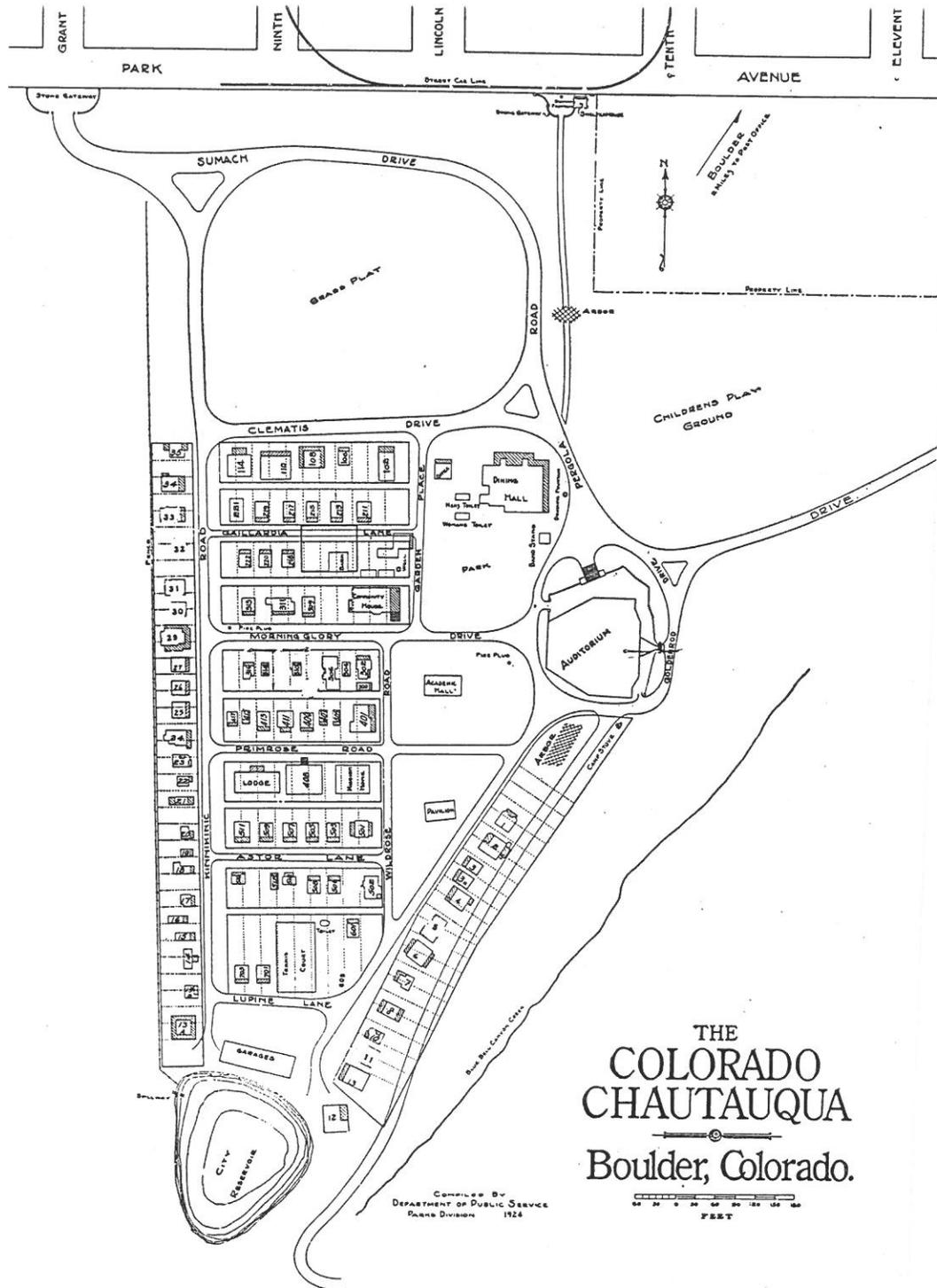
<sup>9</sup>See inventory forms 5BL6199 through 5BL6202.



The grounds of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium, located just northwest of 4th Street and Mapleton Avenue, are shown in this 1931 map. A few buildings remain from the Sanitarium era. The Sanitarium was the predecessor of Boulder Memorial Hospital, established in 1961. SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company, "Boulder, Colorado," insurance map, 1931.



Some tents are still visible on the grounds of the Colorado Chautauqua in this 1905 view to the northwest, showing west-central Boulder in the background. SOURCE: photograph by L.C. McClure, William C. Jones and Elizabeth B. Jones, **Photo by McClure** (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1983), 159.



This 1924 map of the Colorado Chautauqua shows considerable development since its inaugural year in 1898. Major community buildings have been erected, the grounds landscaped, and scores of cottages constructed. SOURCE: Colorado Chautauqua Association, Archives, Boulder, Colorado.

and operating the street railway through University Park, the line was given a subsidy of certain lots at reduced rates to finance the operation of the line when it was completed. The arrival of the streetcar line ushered in a residential real estate boom on University Hill. A small commercial area along Thirteenth Street was established which included restaurants, a drug and stationery store, a department store, and a grocery providing most of the everyday needs of the neighborhood and serving the university campus.<sup>10</sup>

The streetcar line was eventually extended to cover several parts of the city, which also blossomed with the arrival of the rail connection. Developers such as Warren Dyer encouraged the street railway to expand to North Boulder to serve the residential areas and attract homebuyers. The completion of a line to the area facilitated travel between workers' homes and places where they were employed, as well as decreasing the difficulty of traveling to other parts of the city. In 1901, Boulder's second streetcar line reached North Boulder. The streetcar tracks ran north of Broadway to Maxwell, over to Sixth Street, to Mapleton Avenue, and on to Fourth Street, with a stop at the Sanitarium. Later the line was extended out to Evergreen Avenue, over to Broadway, and back to Walnut Street.<sup>11</sup>

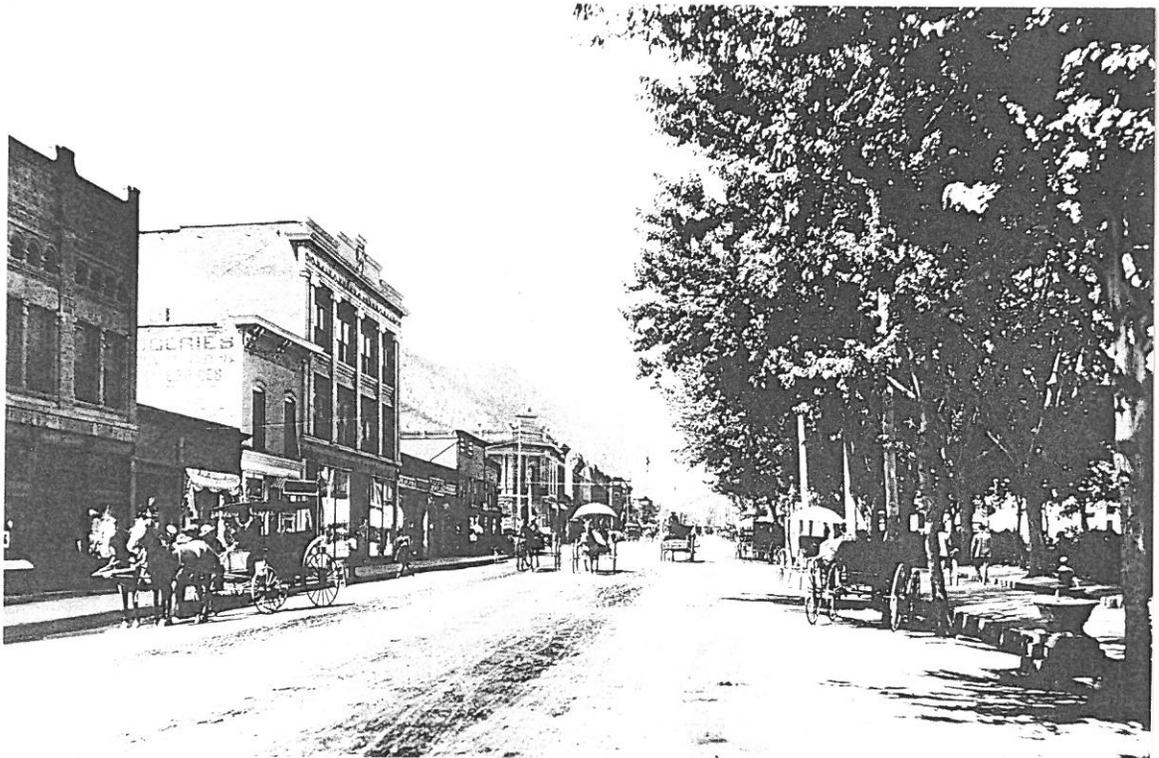
By the close of the century, Boulder's business district was well established along Pearl Street, from which adjacent residential areas expanded outward. A boom in residential development resulted in the construction of two hundred new Boulder houses during the 1890s. Mapleton Hill was the choice residential area with good drainage, clean air, and scenic lots. People employed at the Sanitarium often chose Mapleton as their residential area. Many of the city's most prominent citizens erected substantial homes in formal architectural styles in mapleton Hill. Also available were improvements such as electricity, gas, telephones, and running water.

North Boulder, the site of several early large and successful farms, retained its agricultural character, with some of its subdivisions including large farming tracts and lots with acreage designed for garden plots. The neighborhoods bordering less desirable areas such as the railroad tracks and the creek, as was common, became sites for lower-income homes and attracted businesses such as livery stables, express offices, and warehouses. Orchards, small farms, and pastures were also located here. In addition, this area was settled by minority groups such as African-Americans, Mexican-Americans, and recently arrived immigrants, including many Swedes. The west end of Pearl Street contained businesses related to mining, such as smelters and mills.

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<sup>10</sup>Phyllis Smith, "A History of Boulder's Transportation," (Boulder: City of Boulder, 1984), 17; Agreement between the Denver and Boulder Land and Investment Company and Guy D. Duncan, Trustee, 19 April 1899, University of Colorado Western Historical Collections, Norlin Library, Warren H. McLeod Collection.

<sup>11</sup>Smith, "A History of Boulder's Transportation," 17; and Pettem, 146.



Boulder's prosperity during the early twentieth century was reflected in the substantial buildings of downtown Boulder, centered around Pearl Street. This ca. 1905 McClure photograph shows businesses on Pearl Street facing the courthouse grounds. SOURCE: photograph by L.C. McClure, William C. Jones and Elizabeth B. Jones, **Photo by McClure** (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1983), 158.

Residential neighborhoods blossomed around the commercial areas. Highland Lawn was a pleasant area of small, well constructed, middle class homes which attracted many homebuyers during the 1890s. Much of the Highland Lawn neighborhood, which was subdivided for residences beginning in the 1870s, was developed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and attracted many middle and working class residents, including Joseph "Rocky Mountain Joe" Sturtevant, who lived at 744 Marine Street. Developers also hoped that University Hill would appeal to middle class residents. The neighborhood's closeness to the University campus and the Chautauqua grounds made it an attractive location. During the early twentieth century, the University Hill neighborhood would be fully developed into a residential section attracting many university members and other professional workers. The early twentieth century also saw the development of the Geneva Park and Grandview Terrace neighborhoods.

By 1900, Boulder's population had grown to 6,150, with twenty-eight subdivisions added to the original townsite between 1890 and 1895. Residential opportunities increased in 1908, when the Denver and Interurban Railway began operating between Boulder and Denver. The incorporators of the railway believed that Boulder's future growth would provide the venture with profitable commuter traffic between the two cities. Unfortunately, the anticipated growth did not occur until after World War II, and the railway was forced to cease operations in 1926.

Boulder citizens continued to play a strong role in determining the town's future growth. In 1903, the Boulder City Improvement Association formed to develop park lands and encourage desirable city improvements. This movement mirrored that of Boulder's Park Board, which actively acquired lands along Boulder Creek and in areas surrounding the city for use as parks. In 1908, the Improvement Association paid Frederick L. Olmsted, Jr., a landscape architect from Harvard, to suggest improvements to Boulder's physical environment. Olmsted advised the city to promote itself as a residential place, to insure the stability of its homes, and to keep out polluting industries. Olmsted believed that Boulder should isolate its residential areas from industry. He also saw Boulder as a site of high quality homes surrounded by irrigated small farms and gardens. Olmsted encouraged town planners to clearly distinguish between traffic thoroughfares and residential streets, thereby further enhancing life in the residential sectors.

Olmsted's report served as a guide for growth in Boulder during the next decade--although only a few of his recommendations were enacted by the city. The city had already limited future expansion because it believed the town boundaries were sufficient to contain any future growth. An addition in 1908 was the last one allowed until 1941. During the period, already established subdivisions boomed with development, creating some of Boulder's most significant early twentieth century historic districts.

In 1918, the city adopted a council-manager form of government set up by home-rule charter. A woman, Ida Campbell, was one of the first council members elected. The

new council dealt with matters arising during World War I, and the growth of Boulder after the war, which led to a building boom. By 1920, the city's population had risen to 11,006, partly the result of an increased number of university students. At this time, many previously vacant lots in town were filled in, and newer areas, such as University Hill and Geneva Park boomed with new development.

The early twentieth century saw the application of landscape design plans to city parks and recreational areas. William W. Parce, landscape architect who had worked with Olmstead, lived in Boulder during the period prior to World War I and worked on several landscaping projects, including the Chautauqua grounds, the courthouse grounds, and private developments. In 1926, the city hired Denver planning consultant, S.R. DeBoer, to formulate a zoning ordinance for Boulder. DeBoer divided the town into seven zoning districts: three residential, two commercial, one business, and one industrial. The zoning was created to limit and control the effects of new development on established portions of the city. Boulder became one of the earlier western cities to have zoning districts when it adopted an ordinance in 1928. DeBoer also designed landscapes for areas such as Central Park, North Boulder Park, and the Boulder High grounds.

By the time the Eighteenth Amendment outlawing the sale of liquor was passed in 1920, Boulder had been a dry city for thirteen years. The Prohibitionist sentiment was strong in Boulder, which even had a commercial building named after one of the movement's leaders. The Prohibitionists were a strong force in Boulder politics and the Women's Christian Temperance Union held state conventions in the city beginning in 1881 and had its own cottage at Chautauqua for many years.

A combination of factors stimulated growth after World War I. Mining and agricultural interests supported economic activity in the county, and tourists used Boulder as a stopping off point on their way to parks and resorts. During this period, a number of automobile and tourist related facilities were established. Arapahoe Avenue attracted many automobile related business, including gasoline filling stations and motor courts providing tourist lodgings. A municipal auto camp was established at the site of today's Eben Fine Park in 1921. The facility was built and given to the City by the Auto Trades Association, the Commercial Association, the Lions Club, and the Rotary Club. Those groups erected structures at the site which provided cooking facilities, electric lights, water, toilets, and laundry and bathing areas. The facilities were provided in the hope of "holding the traveler in Boulder a few extra days."<sup>12</sup>

The boom of the post-war years began to fade toward the end of the 1920s, and the rapid growth the town had experienced in earlier years slackened. In 1930, the

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<sup>12</sup>See inventory form 5BL6017, Eben Fine Park.

population of Boulder was only 217 above that recorded a decade earlier.<sup>13</sup> Although Boulder suffered with the rest of the nation during the economic downturn, the effects of the Depression were buffered in Boulder due to the presence of the university, the major employer, and businesses such as Western Cutlery, the city's major industry. Elizabeth Goodwin found that residential growth fell from 230 percent between 1890 and 1920, to seventeen percent between 1920 and 1940--but the rate of unemployment in the city was still below that of Colorado in general. During the early years of the Depression, Boulder organized local relief projects, which helped many of those in distress. University enrollment remained steady, as many students stayed in school rather than look for jobs in the unpromising business climate.

During the 1930s, Boulder's physical environment benefitted from local construction and federal assistance projects. In 1932, the county courthouse burned and was replaced the next year with a new building designed by Boulder architect Glen Huntington. The construction of the courthouse used Boulder County labor and was a major work project for the unemployed. The Civilian Conservation Corps created and improved mountain trails in the county, removed and planted trees, rebuilt Flagstaff Road and Chapman Drive, and planted a rock garden on the Chautauqua grounds. The Works Progress Administration was responsible for opening a day care nursery in Whittier School, and replacing seats in the Chautauqua Auditorium. Boulder High School was erected as part of a WPA project.

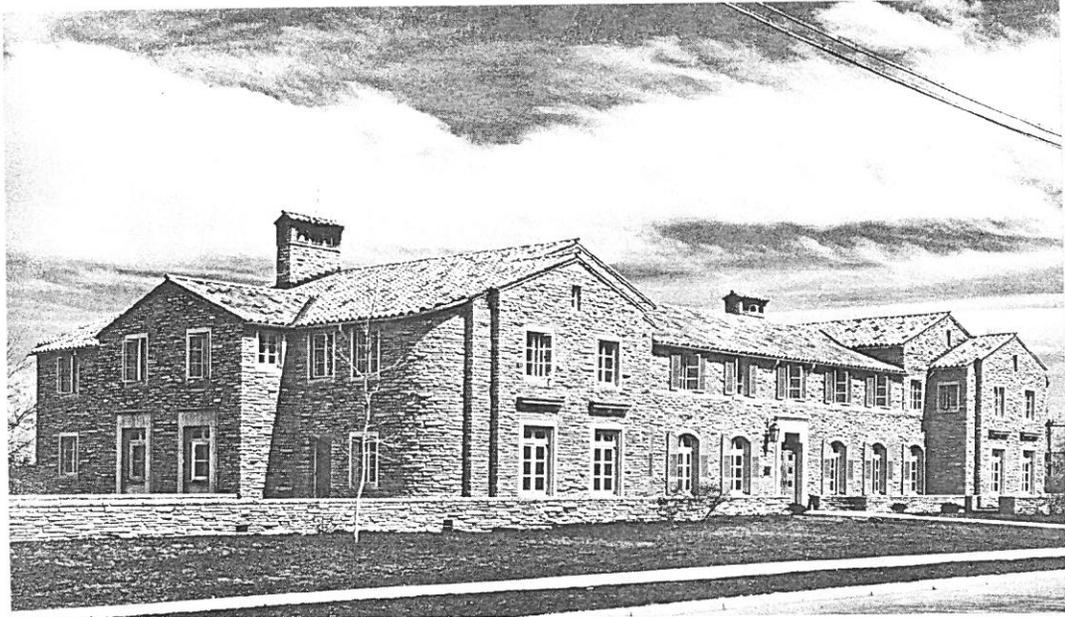
During the 1930s, several major construction projects utilizing public works monies were completed on the university campus, following the Master Plan for the university grounds developed by the architectural firm of Day and Klauder in 1919. The Philadelphia firm was commissioned to design all of the university buildings on the campus and Charles Z. Klauder developed what has come to be known as the "University of Colorado style" which unified all of the buildings designed by the firm. University of Colorado Campus Architect William Deno has described the components of the style

...walls were piled-up layers of rough-cut stone of varying thickness and pattern; joints were deep and heavy with mortar; and the jutting hard edges created a strong shadow pattern on the wall. Roofs were gabled and barrel-tiled in a variety of planes, heights, and directions. Sloping end (hip) roofs were also evident, and small vertical chimney-like forms popped up at or near the ends of symmetrical forms. Ample windows were punched into the masonry walls and bordered in limestone.

During World War II, the city experienced labor and material shortages like many other Colorado communities and construction slowed dramatically. The Navy's Japanese

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<sup>13</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Census of Population**, vol. 1, **Characteristics of the Population: Number of Inhabitants: Colorado**.



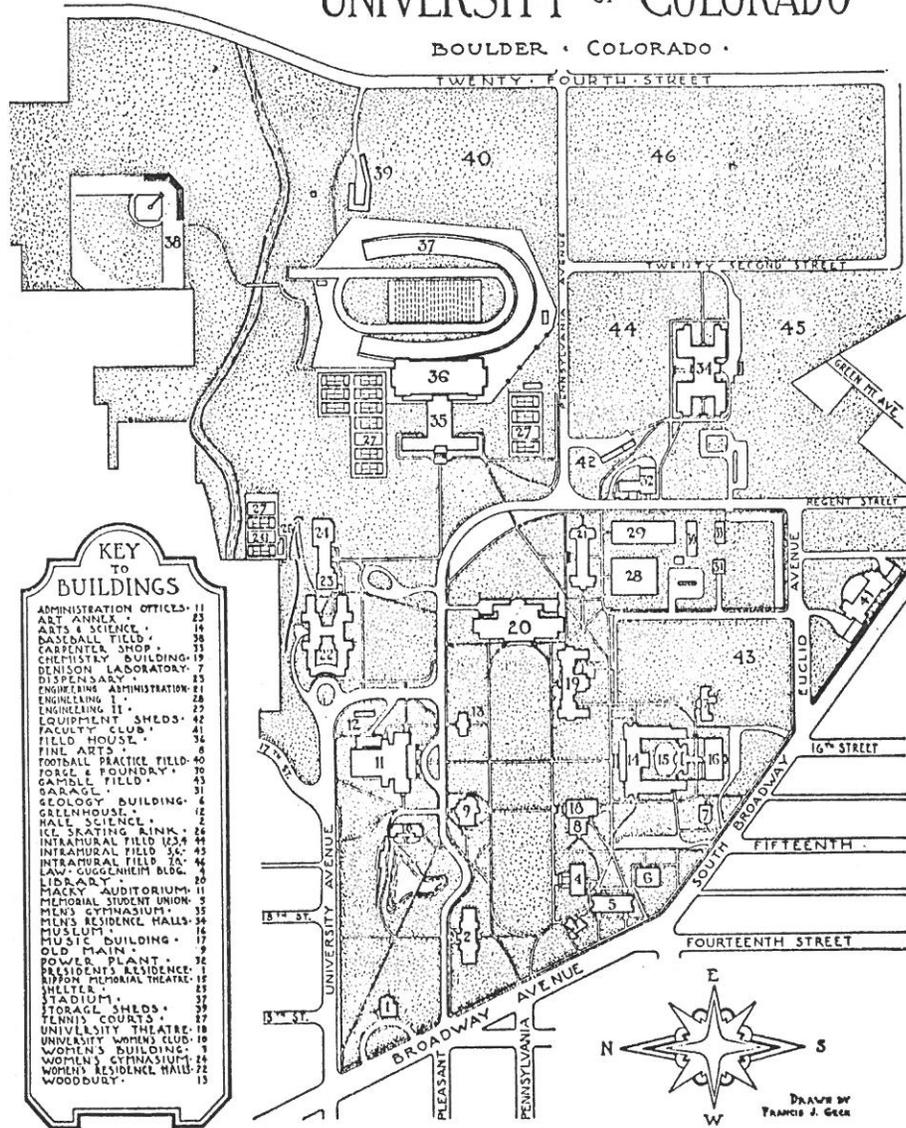
A fine example of Charles Z. Klauder's "University of Colorado" style designs is the Faculty Club Building, 972 Broadway, erected on the campus in 1939. SOURCE: William Davis, **Glory Colorado!** (Boulder: Pruett Press, 1965), 393.



# Campus

## UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER · COLORADO ·



By 1940, a large campus had evolved around Old Main at the University of Colorado. New buildings designed in the 1920s and 1930s by Philadelphia architect Charles Z. Klauder gave the institution a distinctive architectural style, the "University of Colorado" style. SOURCE: William Davis, *Glory Colorado!* (Boulder: Pruett Press, 1965), 507.

Language School was transferred from Berkeley, California, to the Boulder campus during the conflict. More than six thousand enlisted men from across the country were instructed in a three term system. The military presence helped keep the university dormitories occupied and fueled the local economy.

### **The Post War Era, 1945-Present**

After World War II, Boulder experienced increased growth as many ex-servicemen returned for higher educational opportunities at the university, paid for in substantial part by the G.I. Bill. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of Boulder increased by 54.3 percent. The university student population more than doubled.<sup>14</sup> In addition, the national emphasis on scientific training stimulated expansion of several university departments. The servicemen and their families filled apartments and newer residential subdivisions in the city.

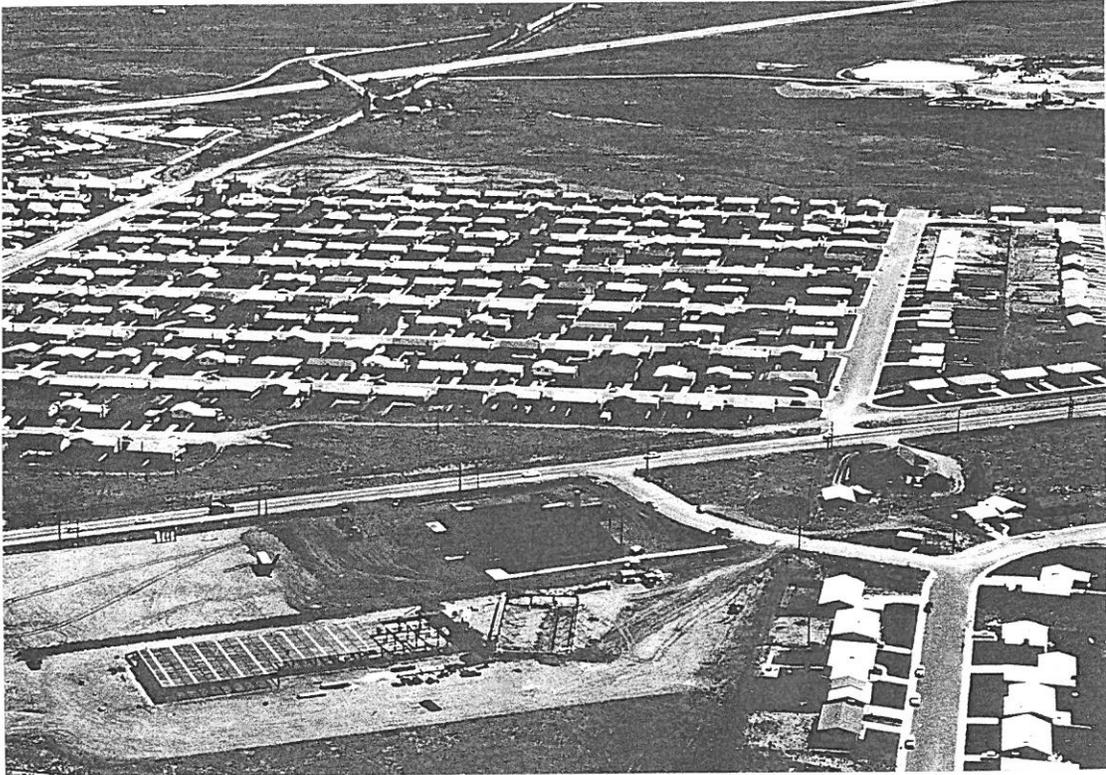
In 1952, the opening of the \$6 million Denver-Boulder Turnpike reduced by approximately half the travel time between the two cities and made commuting a viable alternative for those living in Boulder and working in Denver. The road had been proposed as early as 1912 and Boulder citizens petitioned the state government for construction in 1946. For the first time, major industries began to consider Boulder as a possible building site, bringing in new citizens and stimulating new construction.

Boulder's economic base broadened in the 1950s, when new scientific research and high technology industries were attracted to the city by the presence of the turnpike and the university. The Esquire-Coronet magazine subscription division opened its offices in Boulder in 1949. In 1950, Boulder citizens donated 217 acres of land for the site of the National Bureau of Standards (now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology). The city continued to seek high technology industries, including Ball Brothers Research, Beech Aircraft, and IBM, which all opened plants in Boulder. Following Olmsted's earlier advice, Boulder Industrial Park was developed to segregate industries from residential areas.

The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) located in southwest Boulder in 1967, in an architecturally acclaimed structure designed by AIA Gold Medal recipient I. M. Pei. NCAR was founded in 1960 as an umbrella organization for investigations in the atmospheric sciences, studies by inter-disciplinary sciences, government units, universities, private research organizations, and other groups dealing with problems of air pollution, global weather prediction, modification of weather and climate, and related questions. The institution was created by a nonprofit corporation owned by a consortium of universities that received funds from the National Science Foundation. Walter Orr

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<sup>14</sup>Goodwin, 33.



The construction of the Denver-Boulder Turnpike, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Rocky Flats plant of the Atomic Energy Commission stimulated the development of residential subdivisions in south Boulder. To serve the growing population base, Basemar Shopping Center opened in 1956 at Broadway and Baseline, followed by Table Mesa Village Shopping Center, at Broadway and Table Mesa Drive (pictured under construction in 1961), SOURCE: Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Silvia Pettem, **Boulder, Evolution of a City** (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1994), 193.

Roberts accepted the directorship of NCAR in 1960 and suggested Boulder as the place for the facility. The 538-acre Table Mountain site was donated by the state. **Progressive Architecture** described the appearance of the complex, noting "the play of angular building forms against curved entrance ramps and ground floor archways, of fountained cloisters against the vastness of the Colorado landscape, of reflective glass against textured wall surfaces."<sup>15</sup>

The attraction of new industry caused Boulder's population to increase 88.6 percent during the 1950s, from 19,999 in 1950 to 37,718 in 1960. The city's population passed the fifty thousand mark during the 1960s. The 1970 Census reported a population of 66,870 for Boulder. A sizable proportion of the reported population increases during the 1950s and 1960s was attributable to annexations of previously developed residential areas. The Census Bureau estimated that extensions of the city limits brought 16,118 persons into the city during the 1950s and 19,341 in the 1960s.

Building activity increased rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s, as residential subdivisions further from the central core were developed. At the same time, new retail centers sprang up on the periphery of the city: North Broadway Shopping Center (Broadway and Alpine, 1958); Basemar Shopping Center (Broadway and Baseline, 1958); and Table Mesa Village (Broadway and Table Mesa, 1961). Developer Gerri von Frellick built Crossroads Shopping Center in 1963 at Arapahoe and 28th Street. In 1977, the downtown commercial area responded by creating the Pearl Street Mall, a two-block retail-oriented section of Boulder's main commercial street that is closed to vehicular traffic.

Boulder gained its first downtown skyscraper in 1956. The nine-story, \$1.5 million Colorado Insurance Building (1919 14th St.) was developed by Allen Lefferdink, a young graduate of the University of Colorado who returned to Boulder after Naval service during the war. Lefferdink was involved in a variety of real estate and investment activities. The Lefferdink empire eventually collapsed in 1960 in the wake of wire-fraud charges, leaving an estimated \$25 million in investors' losses in its wake. The skyscraper was erected before Boulder enacted its 1971 height ordinance prohibiting new buildings over fifty-five feet to preserve mountain views.

As Boulder's population base increased in the postwar years, the need for expanded city facilities emerged. James Hunter designed a new Municipal Building erected at the southwest corner of Broadway and Canyon Boulevard in 1952. Replacing Boulder's 1882 city hall, the Municipal Building was modern in every way, and included forty-two rooms, with a council chamber, public lounge, and main foyer, as well as city offices. The interior furnishings included aluminum stair rails and window casings, steel partitions for

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<sup>15</sup>See inventory form 5BL6309, National Center for Atmospheric Research.

offices, tiled restrooms, and modern furniture.<sup>16</sup>

In 1961, Hunter designed a new Public Library at the southeast corner of Ninth Street and Canyon Boulevard, replacing a 1907 Carnegie facility on Pine Street. Hunter created a combination library and cultural center in the building, which contained an auditorium that could also be used as an art gallery, two meeting rooms, a children's garden with an amphitheater for plays, a music room, and large library rooms. A Civic Mall was created between the new Municipal Building and the library. Hunter, who also designed such major landmark structures as the Masonic Temple, the Colorado Insurance Building, and the Seventh Day Adventist Church, provided the city with a significant collection of Modern style buildings.

From the end of World War II, developers had sought to gain additional construction sites by changing the zoning status of single-family residential neighborhoods to multi-family zones. Such high density zoning impacted several of Boulder's historic neighborhoods. Plans enacted to limit growth placed greater development pressures on already established neighborhoods, especially those with larger lots, such as areas in North Boulder which were originally designed for gardens. The City's efforts to mitigate the effects of development pressures included high density overlay zone design guidelines developed in 1985. These guidelines encourage: enhancement of existing landscape features such as open space and irrigation ditches; maintaining design elements such as scale and set back of neighborhoods by using components of existing buildings as models; and the use of traditional building materials.

Despite some efforts to slow growth, Boulder continued to expand during the 1970s and 1980s. The city's population rose by 14.7 percent between 1970 and 1980 and by 8.6 percent between 1980 and 1990. Boulder was the seventh most populous municipality in Colorado in 1990, with a population of 83,312. The city covered 23.5 square miles at that time.

### **Historic Preservation**

Boulder enacted an historic preservation ordinance in 1974. The law is concerned with "protecting, enhancing, and perpetuating buildings, sites, and areas of the city reminiscent of past eras, events, and persons important in local, state, and national history or providing significant examples of architectural styles of the past." The ordinance is also designed to "develop and maintain appropriate settings and environments for such buildings."

The Boulder City Council may, by ordinance, designate individual landmarks or historic

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<sup>16</sup>See inventory form 5BL6039.

districts. Boulder's preservation ordinance is one of the strongest in the Colorado, providing for non-consentaneous landmarking and requiring certificates of alteration for new construction, alteration, removal, or demolition. The Landmarks Board may also maintain a list of Structures of Merit in order to recognize and encourage the protection of historic structures. The Design Review Committee of the Landmarks Board also reviews demolition permit applications for buildings over fifty years old or recognized as structures of merit to determine whether or not the building may be eligible for designation as an individual landmark.

In addition, the Planning Department publishes educational brochures providing information about historic sites. The Planning Department also provides professional staff support to the city's Landmark Preservation Advisory Board as well as to interested individuals and groups. The Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 1977 (revised December 1990), supports the Boulder Historic Preservation Code, designed "to prevent the needless destruction and impairment" of the city's cultural, historic, and architectural heritage.

## VI. RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1995 Boulder Survey of Scattered Historic Places recorded 600 buildings within the City of Boulder. Appendices 1 and 2 contain listings in street address and state identification number order, respectively, of all resources surveyed during the 1995 project.

### Building Types, Styles, and Periods of Construction

The buildings recorded during the scattered resources survey were predominantly single family residences, representing 503 of the 600 documented properties. Also surveyed were apartments, an arbor, boarding houses, bridges, a cemetery, churches, a college dormitory, commercial buildings, a community hall, a concession stand, hospital buildings, ditches, farms, a field house, filling stations, a football stadium, a fountain, a fraternal lodge and a fraternity house, a garage, gymnasiums, honey houses, an industrial building, a library, motel/lodges, memorial markers, a mortuary, a municipal building, a museum, office buildings, parks, a picnic shelter, a railroad train, restrooms, schools, a silo, a smokestack, a statue, a trolley shelter, a student union, a tennis court, a ticket booth, and university classrooms.

Of the 600 buildings examined in the study, the largest category grouped by architectural style were vernacular in character. The Colorado Historical Society classifies vernacular buildings as those with "an absence of architectural features and ornamentation that can distinguish a specific style."<sup>17</sup> Of the vernacular buildings, eighty percent were of frame construction. Modern style buildings comprised the second largest group of buildings surveyed, and several examples of Bungalow and Edwardian Vernacular style dwellings were also recorded. A large group of buildings which had been so remodeled that they no longer reflected a formal style were also documented. Other architectural styles recorded were Classic Cottage, Classical Revival, Collegiate Gothic, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, English/Norman Cottage, Foursquare, International, Italianate, Jacobean/Elizabethan, Mediterranean, Mission Revival, Nineteenth Century Commercial, Pueblo Revival, Queen Anne, Quonset Hut, Tudor Revival, Twentieth Century Revival, and University of Colorado.

The primary period of construction reflected in the resources surveyed was the 1940s, comprising forty percent of the total properties surveyed. The earliest period of construction represented in the survey is the 1860s, when the two ditches documented

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<sup>17</sup>Sarah Pearce, *A Guide to Colorado Architecture* (Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1983), 3.

were built. Two resources from the 1870s were also recorded. The second largest category by construction date was the 1920s, and the third largest category by date of construction was the 1900s.

### **Historic District Evaluation**

Existing and potential historic districts were examined during the course of the survey. Resources were surveyed within the existing historic districts of Colorado Chautauqua, Downtown Boulder, and the Norlin Quadrangle. These resources were evaluated as contributing or noncontributing within the existing districts. The Chautauqua portion of the survey included ninety-nine previously unrecorded resources, of which four resources are considered to be individually eligible and include the trolley shelter, a cottage, the Academic Hall, and the Assembly Hall.

The scattered resource survey also identified potential National Register districts. Potential National Register Historic Districts were identified as: an expanded University of Colorado district which would include the Charles Klauder designed buildings on the campus; a Grove Street district centered around the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Grove Street; a Hillside district consisting of three houses in the 1700 block of Hillside; and the Municipal Auto Camp/Eben Fine Park with the historic restroom and picnic shelter. Buildings within the University of Colorado, Municipal Auto Camp, and Hillside districts were evaluated as contributing/noncontributing. As the Grove Street district examined only a few buildings within the potential district, those buildings were not evaluated as contributing/noncontributing as definite boundaries for the district were not identified. Future projects sponsored by the City will examine historic districts within its boundaries in greater detail.

University of Colorado District. The University of Colorado district would expand the existing Norlin Quadrangle Historic district to include the significant University of Colorado style buildings designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Klauder. Klauder, who worked on fifteen buildings on the university campus completed between 1921 and 1939, created the University of Colorado style which provided the unifying theme for buildings on the campus. Three buildings designed by Klauder (McKenna, Hellems, and Norlin Library) are already included in the Norlin Quadrangle Historic District, thus the additional Klauder buildings would logically be included in an expansion of the district. Of the sixteen buildings surveyed on the campus, nine were found to be potentially individually eligible to the National Register. The buildings on the campus are among the greatest of Boulder's architectural treasures.

Grove Street District. The Grove Street district, lying principally in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Grove Street, are representative of Boulder's late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture and reflect the tastes and lifestyles of principally working class residents of that period. The potential district is notable for its cohesive collection

of homes reflecting styles such as Queen Anne, Classic Cottage, and Edwardian Vernacular and for the integrity of setting it displays in a neighborhood which has experienced intense development pressures.

Hillside Road District. The Hillside Road district encompasses a small area lying on the segment of Hillside Road located east of Seventeenth Street and immediately south of Boulder Creek. The area is part of Shattuck's Hillside Park, platted in 1907, and characterized by curving drives, elaborate terracing, groups of trees, and sweeping views. The area is significant for its association with William W. Parce, noted landscape architect, who assisted in the creation of the subdivision. Parce had been associated with Frederick Law Olmsted in Boston before coming to Boulder. He commissioned Boulder stone mason Cadwell G. House to craft his home of boulders near the creek at 1707 Hillside. While residing in Boulder, Parce's projects included the courthouse lawn, parts of the university campus, the Chautauqua grounds, and landscaping in several other cities in Colorado. All of the three homes in the district are also considered individually eligible to the National Register.

Municipal Auto Camp/Eben Fine Park. The Municipal Auto Camp district includes the park and the two structures associated with the free public auto camp which opened in June 1921. The stone shelter house and restroom were built and given to the city by the Auto Trades Association, the Commercial Association, the Lions Club, and the Rotary Club. The facilities were erected in the hope of "holding the traveler in Boulder a few extra days." The auto camp provided motorists with electric lights, gas stoves, water, toilets, and laundry and bathing facilities. In 1923, the camp accommodated 6,662 visitors from 42 states and Canada. As tourists courts and motels were developed in Boulder, the auto camp was converted to provide facilities for travel trailers. The site was dedicated in the 1960s as a public park named after Eben G. Fine, a Boulder pharmacist and booster of the city often referred to as "Mr. Boulder." The two buildings contribute to the district, as does the site.

National Register Multiple Property Nomination forms provide a way of nominating scattered resources based upon common historical themes or architectural characteristics. Potential resources for Multiple Property nominations are agricultural resources of Boulder and stone dwellings in Boulder. The agricultural resources which might be nominated would include the resources which were associated with the agricultural development of the city but are now part of the urban setting, and would include such properties as 4805 Baseline Road, 3580 19th Street, 3790 26th Street, 1050 55th Street, 2501 Colorado Avenue, 303 Lee Hill Drive, 1900 Oak Avenue, and 5378 Sterling Drive. Dwellings which reflect the native stone masonry popular in Boulder would also constitute a logical category for a multiple property nomination and would include 1560 Cress Court, 2850 Links Drive, 1180 Oakdale Place, 860 University Avenue, and 3180 11th Street.

## **Individually Significant Buildings**

Fifty-three individual resources within the survey area were evaluated as potentially eligible to the National Register and are listed in Table 2. Most of the individually eligible buildings were scattered throughout the city and included a school, a church, a filling station, several farmhouses, urban dwellings, a cemetery, a hospital building, a railroad train, ditches, a bridge, a sanitarium building, and the National Center for Atmospheric Research. Concentrations of eligible buildings were found at Chautauqua and the University of Colorado.

In addition to the buildings listed as eligible to the National Register, several buildings may be eligible when they reach fifty years of age if they maintain historic integrity. These buildings include: Boulder Masonic Temple, Boulder Municipal Building, Boulder Public Library; the Colorado Building, and the Seventh Day Adventist Church (345 Mapleton). The Boulder Prep Field facilities, erected in 1948, may be eligible to the National Register as an historic district within two years.

Several buildings documented may also be eligible as local Landmarks or Structures of Merit: 5653 Baseline, the Glenn Farm; 924 Broadway, Velton Residence; 2961 Broadway, Baker's Grocery; 1928-30 Grove St.; 2825 Marine, Boulder County Hospice; 203 Morningside Rd., Herzer Residence/Castle House; 702 Pearl, Jain Grocery; 1820 Redwood; 2137 4th St., Powless Residence; 963-65 9th, the Price Residence; 2125 11th St., Howe Mortuary; 3180 11th St., White Residence; 2410 13th St., Northside Intermediate School; 745 15th St., Curtis Residence; 3641 19th St.; 1500 28th, Anderson Farmhouse; 3737 26th St.; 2525 28th, the Randleman Hatchery House; Central Park; North Boulder Park; and the Sixteenth Street Bridge.

## **Recommendations**

1. The resources identified herein as potentially eligible should be further researched and nominated to the National Register of Historic Places or locally designated as landmarks or structures of merit.
2. Property owners should be encouraged to preserve the historic integrity of their homes through education about the history of the city and about preservation methods and issues. The City's publication program of walking tours and neighborhood survey information should continue.
3. The City's program of producing historic contexts illuminating aspects of Boulder history and providing a framework within which to evaluate historic resources should be continued. Topics which might be further explored include: the agricultural development of areas of the city such as

North Boulder and along Baseline Road; the irrigation resources which were important to the area; educational institutions within the city; the architecture of James Hunter; governmental facilities in Boulder; the Seventh Day Adventist influence on Boulder; the University of Colorado style and its influence on other buildings in Boulder; recreational facilities in Boulder; health care facilities in Boulder; the built environment at Chautauqua; Boulder during World War II and the impact of the GI Bill; and the use of native stone in Boulder construction.

4. Areas with historic district potential identified in this and other survey reports should be examined for local district potential and definite boundaries should be formulated. Historic buildings should be evaluated based on local criteria for significance.

**TABLE 1**  
**RESOURCES EVALUATED AS INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE**  
**TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

<b>State ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL361.12	BASELINE RD	Streetcar Shelter
5BL361.34	GOLDENROD DR	Alamo Cottage-Cottage Number 2
5BL361.76	MORNING GLORY DR	Academic Hall
5BL361.77	MORNING GLORY DR	Assembly Hall
5BL606	BROADWAY & CANYON (SEC)	Railroad Train, C&NW No. 30
5BL5909	3180 11TH ST	White Residence
5BL5915	745 15TH ST	Curtis Residence
5BL5929	1220 17TH ST	Watts Residence
5BL5937	1431 18TH ST	Hixson Residence
5BL5947	3580 19TH ST	Field Residence
5BL5954	290 20TH ST	Green Mountain Cemetery
5BL5968	3618 26TH ST	Lumry Residence
5BL5974	3790 26TH ST	
5BL5981	1050 55TH ST	
5BL5995	1722 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL6000	1920 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL6017	ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	Municipal Auto Camp
5BL6023	1438 BALSAM AV	Johnson Residence
5BL6026	4705 BASELINE RD	Baseline School
5BL6027	4805 BASELINE RD	Burke Residence
5BL6033	CU CAMPUS	Men's Residence Hall
5BL6035	914 BROADWAY (CU CAMPUS)	Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity
5BL6037	972 BROADWAY	University Faculty Club
5BL6050	3400 BROADWAY	Boulder County Hospital
5BL6062	BROADWAY & BOULDER CREEK	Twelfth Street Bridge
5BL6072	2501 COLORADO AV	
5BL6079	1560 CRESS CT	Warren Residence
5BL6081	CU CAMPUS	Natural History Museum
5BL6083	CU CAMPUS	Engineering Administration
5BL6084	CU CAMPUS	Field House
5BL6087	CU CAMPUS	Men's Gymnasium
5BL6090	CU CAMPUS	Women's Gymnasium
5BL6091	CU CAMPUS	Memorial Student Union
5BL6102	ELDER AV & 13TH ST	North Boulder Farmers Ditch
5BL6164	1190 HAWTHORN AV	Wells Residence
5BL6167	1707 HILLSIDE RD	Parce/Ronshodt/Pollard
5BL6168	1708 HILLSIDE RD	Cox/Pollard Residence
5BL6169	1709 HILLSIDE RD	Pollard/Tisone Residence
5BL6175	1905 IRIS AV	Fye Residence
5BL6191	303 LEE HILL DR	Euler/Parsons Ranch
5BL6199	311 MAPLETON AV	Nurses Home
5BL6204	330 MAPLETON AV	Rowe Residence

**TABLE 1 (Con't.)**  
**RESOURCES EVALUATED AS INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE**  
**TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

<b>State ID</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL6208	1316 MAPLETON AV	Reinert Residence
5BL6215	1834 MARINE ST	
5BL6220	1119 MAXWELL AV	Search Residence
5BL6250	1900 OAK AV	
5BL6254	1180 OAKDALE PL	
5BL6271	1237 PINE ST	First Baptist Church
5BL6280	PLEASANT ST & 9TH ST	Anderson Ditch
5BL6293	750 SPRUCE ST	Singleton/Fink Residence
5BL6305	5378 STERLING DR	Alba Dairy Farm/Romur Ranch
5BL6309	1850 TABLE MESA DR	National Center for Atmospheric Research
5BL6313	860 UNIVERSITY AV	Tague Residence

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## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX 1

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
2918 3RD ST	5BL5830	
1606 4TH ST	5BL5831	
1625 4TH ST	5BL5832	Ball Residence
1920 4TH ST	5BL5833	Yockey Residence
2123 4TH ST	5BL5834	
2137 4TH ST	5BL5835	Powless Residence
2201 4TH ST	5BL5836	Jackson Residence
2209 4TH ST	5BL5837	Gardner Residence
2233 4TH ST	5BL5838	
2241 4TH ST	5BL5839	Carr Residence
2305 4TH ST	5BL5840	Lieser Residence
2321 4TH ST	5BL5841	Myers Residence
2325 4TH ST	5BL5842	
3018 4TH ST	5BL5843	
1960-70 5TH ST	5BL5844	
2107 5TH ST	5BL5845	
2115 5TH ST	5BL5846	Price Residence
2858 5TH ST	5BL5847	Watts Residence
2902 5TH ST	5BL5848	Hickey Residence
2910 5TH ST	5BL5849	Callis Residence
2926 5TH ST	5BL5850	Nielsen Residence
2950 5TH ST	5BL5851	McCrum Residence
3080 5TH ST	5BL5852	Lilly Residence
998 6TH ST	5BL5853	
1133 6TH ST	5BL5854	
1631 6TH ST	5BL5855	Pierce Residence
1680 6TH ST	5BL5856	Brown Palace
3016 6TH ST	5BL5857	Gilliland Residence
3140 6TH ST	5BL5858	Atkins Residence
3141 6TH ST	5BL5859	Abbott Residence
3150 6TH ST	5BL5860	Hopkins Residence
3220 6TH ST	5BL5861	Robinson Residence
3232 6TH ST	5BL5862	
755 7TH ST	5BL5863	
942 7TH ST	5BL5864	Centeno Residence
964 7TH ST	5BL5865	Lee Residence
1634 7TH ST	5BL5866	Shaw Residence
1920 7TH ST	5BL5867	
3080 7TH ST	5BL5868	
3090 7TH ST	5BL5869	Boulder Bible Chapel
3151 7TH ST	5BL5870	
3211 7TH ST	5BL5872	
742 8TH ST	5BL5873	Walters Residence
917-19 8TH ST	5BL5874	Casey Residence
920 8TH ST	5BL5875	Bernzen Residence
934 8TH ST	5BL5876	Horn Residence
1036 8TH ST	5BL5877	Topps Residence
1056 8TH ST	5BL5878	Brames Residence
1066 8TH ST	5BL5879	Ganse Residence
724 9TH ST	5BL5880	Nuss Residence
963-65 9TH ST	5BL5881	Price Residence
1077 9TH ST	5BL5882	Siems Residence

**APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)**

**Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order**

<b>Street Address</b>	<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
1925 9TH ST	5BL5883	Westward Ho Apartments
840 Pearl Street	5BL5884	Westward Ho Apartments
2816 9TH ST	5BL5885	Monroe Residence
2824 9TH ST	5BL5886	Seviontek Residence
2832 9TH ST	5BL5887	Baker Residence
2840 9TH ST	5BL5888	Mahler Residence
2848 9TH ST	5BL5889	Trenkle Residence
2856 9TH ST	5BL5890	Lee Residence
3131 9TH ST	5BL5891	Tolliver Residence
832 10TH ST	5BL5892	Lipstreu Residence
961 10TH ST	5BL5893	Henning Residence
2834 10TH ST	5BL5894	Gardner Residence
2842 10TH ST	5BL5895	Tanner Residence
3007 10TH ST	5BL5896	Coulson Residence
3015 10TH ST	5BL5897	McEldowney Residence
3054 10TH ST	5BL5898	
3060 10TH ST	5BL5899	Kowalski Residence
2125 11TH ST	5BL5900	Howe Mortuary
2802 11TH ST	5BL5901	Cofer Residence
2812 11TH ST	5BL5902	Shockey Residence
2818 11TH ST	5BL5903	Gregg Residence
3035 11TH ST	5BL5904	Thee Residence
3046 11TH ST	5BL5905	Pyle Residence
3054 11TH ST	5BL5906	Blythe Residence
3079 11TH ST	5BL5907	Ivers Residence
3108 11TH ST	5BL5908	Hall Residence
3180 11TH ST	5BL5909*	White Residence
2353 13TH ST	5BL5910	Skaggs Residence
2410 13TH ST	5BL5911	Northside Intermediate School
3330 13TH ST	5BL5912	
1919 14th ST	5BL5913	Colorado Insurance Building
743 15TH ST	5BL5914	Harper Residence
745 15TH ST	5BL5915*	Curtis Residence
3953 15TH ST	5BL5916	
434 16TH ST	5BL5917	
628 16TH ST	5BL5918	Hronek Residence
775 16TH ST	5BL5919	VanScoy Residence
2127 16TH ST	5BL5920	Hackett Residence
2230 16TH ST	5BL5921	
2231 16TH ST	5BL5922	
3555 16TH ST	5BL5923	
16TH ST & GROVE ST	5BL5924	
340 17TH ST	5BL5925	
626 17TH ST	5BL5926	
690 17TH ST	5BL5927	
727 17TH ST	5BL5928	Basham Residence
1220 17TH ST	5BL5929*	Watts Residence
1230 17TH ST	5BL5930	
1720 17TH ST	5BL5931	

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
3840 17TH ST	5BL5932	
4695 17TH ST	5BL5933	
437 18TH ST	5BL5934	Jones Residence
502 18TH ST	5BL5935	Hayman Residence
639 18TH ST	5BL5936	Furbeck Residence
1431 18TH ST	5BL5937*	Hixson Residence
1510-14 18TH ST	5BL5938	Swallow/Roth Residence
1330 19TH ST	5BL5939	
1395 19TH ST	5BL5940	
1705 19TH ST	5BL5941	
1846 19TH ST	5BL5942	
3500 19TH ST	5BL5943	
3501 19TH ST	5BL5944	
3560 19TH ST	5BL5945	
3570 19TH ST	5BL5946	
3580 19TH ST	5BL5947*	Field Residence
3641 19TH ST	5BL5948	
3722 19TH ST	5BL5949	
3845 19TH ST	5BL5950	
3860 19TH ST	5BL5951	
3865 19TH ST	5BL5952	
4157 19TH ST	5BL5953	
290 20TH ST	5BL5954*	Green Mountain Cemetery
851-53 20TH ST	5BL5955	
859 20TH ST	5BL5956	Stevens Residence
1503 20TH ST	5BL5957	
1524 20TH ST	5BL5958	Mullenix Residence
1630 20TH ST	5BL5959	
2427 20TH ST	5BL5960	Fleming Residence
2437 20TH ST	5BL5961	Shadel Residence
2447 20TH ST	5BL5962	Johnstone Residence
2457 20TH ST	5BL5963	Finley Residence
503 22ND ST	5BL5964	Gapter Residence
508 22ND ST	5BL5965	
1831 22ND ST	5BL5966	
1843 23RD ST	5BL5967	
3618 26TH ST	5BL5968*	Lumry Residence
3686 26TH ST	5BL5969	
3712 26TH ST	5BL5970	
3737 26TH ST	5BL5971	
3756 26TH ST	5BL5972	
3781 26TH ST	5BL5973	Keller Farm
3790 26TH ST	5BL5974*	
3818 26TH ST	5BL5975	
3850 26TH ST	5BL5976	
4090 26TH ST	5BL5977	
1500 28TH ST	5BL5978	Anderson Farmhouse
2525 28TH ST	5BL5979	Randleman Hatchery & Poultry
3116 47TH ST	5BL5980	

**APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)**

**Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order**

<b>Street Address</b>	<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
1050 55TH ST	5BL5981*	
604-06 ALPINE AV	5BL5982	Rosser Residence
460 ARAPAHOE	5BL5983	Armitage Residence
468 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5984	Cofer Residence
484 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5985	
494 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5986	Bottoms Residence
611 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5987	Strahm Residence
619 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5988	
944 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5989	Shayewitz Residence
1604 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5990	McKenna Ticket Booth
1604 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5991	Boulder Prep Field Restroom
1604 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5992	Prep Field Concession Stand
1604 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5993	Boulder Prep Field Grndstand/Press Box
1604 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5994	Boulder Prep Field Fieldhouse
1722 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5995*	
1834 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5996	Brown Residence
1852 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5997	Arapahoe Mercantile Co.
1904 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5998	Milne Residence/Yockey's Market
1912 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL5999	Swallow Residence
1920 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6000*	
1921 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6001	McMillan Residence
1929 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6002	Layton Residence
1944 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6003	Carlson Brothers Gas & Oil
1945 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6004	Hedstrom Residence
2000 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6005	Nifty Nix Drive-In Restaurant
2020 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6006	Meents Residence
2034 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6007	Boul. Consumer Co-Op Assn.
2043 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6008	Lakin/Kneale Residence
2106-16 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6009	Smith Residence
2227 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6010	Robbins Residence
2319 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6011	Means Service Station/ Grocery
2350 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6012	Timber Town Tavern
4564 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6013	
5751 ARAPAHOE AV	5BL6014	Warren Residence
ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	5BL6015	Shelter House
ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	5BL6016	Restroom
ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	5BL6017*	Municipal Auto Camp
ASTER LN	5BL361.11	Cottage Number 516
ASTER LN	5BL361.1	Brolin Cottage/ Cott. No. 502
ASTER LN	5BL361.4	Cottage H
ASTER LN	5BL361.6	Cottage G/Cott. No. 508
ASTER LN	5BL361.8	Cottage 52
ASTER LN	5BL361.10	Cottage Number 512
ASTER LN	5BL361.2	Cottage E/Cottage No. 503

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
ASTER LN	5BL361.3	Cottage D/Cott. No. 505
ASTER LN	5BL361.5	Cottage C/Cott. No. 507
ASTER LN	5BL361.7	Cottage B
ASTER LN	5BL361.9	Cottage Number 511
595 AURORA AV	5BL6018	
807 AURORA AV	5BL6019	Rhinehart Residence
310 BALSAM AV	5BL6020	
919 BALSAM AV	5BL6021	
1047 BALSAM AV	5BL6022	
1438 BALSAM AV	5BL6023*	Johnson Residence
BASELINE RD	5BL361.12*	Streetcar Shelter
BASELINE RD	5BL361.13	Chautauqua Gate
909 BASELINE RD	5BL6024	Shackleford Residence
4345 BASELINE RD	5BL6025	Weaver Residence
4705 BASELINE RD	5BL6026*	Baseline School
4805 BASELINE RD	5BL6027*	Burke Residence
5653 BASELINE RD	5BL6028	Glenn Farm
1829 BLUEBELL AV	5BL6029	Roberts Residence
1845 BLUEBELL AV	5BL6030	Bell Residence
1905 BLUFF ST	5BL6031	McKim Residence
1927 BLUFF ST	5BL6032	Hodgson Residence
2423 BLUFF ST	5BL6328	
2428 BLUFF ST	5BL6034	McGill Residence
914 BROADWAY (CU CAMPUS)	5BL6035*	Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity
924 BROADWAY (CU CAMPUS)	5BL6036	Velton Residence
972 BROADWAY	5BL6037*	University Faculty Club
1650 BROADWAY	5BL6038	Tiny Hall's Texaco Service
1777 BROADWAY	5BL6039	Boulder Municipal Building
2031-35 BROADWAY	5BL240.106	Lashley-Persons Building
2205 BROADWAY	5BL6040	Boulder Masonic Temple
2350 BROADWAY	5BL6041	Kay/Lorenzo Residence
2516 BROADWAY	5BL6042	Ideal Drive In Grocery
2617 BROADWAY	5BL6043	Hagman Residence
2824 BROADWAY	5BL6044	
2903 BROADWAY	5BL6045	
2961 BROADWAY	5BL6046	Baker's Grocery
3103 BROADWAY	5BL6047	
3107 BROADWAY	5BL6048	
3217 BROADWAY	5BL6049	Bryant Residence
3400 BROADWAY	5BL6050*	Boulder County Hospital
3540-50 BROADWAY	5BL6051	
3600 BROADWAY	5BL6052	
3615 BROADWAY	5BL6053	
3700 BROADWAY	5BL6054	Mack Residence
3710 BROADWAY	5BL6055	
3805 BROADWAY	5BL6056	
3860 BROADWAY	5BL6057	
3945 BROADWAY	5BL6058	
4201 BROADWAY	5BL6059	Foothills Nature Center
4215 BROADWAY	5BL6060	

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
4525 BROADWAY	5BL6061	
BROADWAY & BOULDER CREEK	5BL6062*	Twelfth Street Bridge
BROADWAY AND CANYON (SEC)	5BL6063	Railroad Park
BROADWAY AND CANYON (SEC)	5BL606*	Railroad Train/C&NW No. 30
601 CANYON BV	5BL6064	
1000 CANYON BL	5BL6065	Boulder Library & Comm. Center
1932 CANYON BV	5BL6066	
600 CASCADE AV	5BL6067	
3585 CATALPA WY	5BL6068	
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.16	"Bide-A-Wee"/Bradford Cottage
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.18	Cottage Number 108
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.19	Denison, Texas, Cottage
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.17	Cottage Number 106
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.20	Cottage Number 114
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.15	Chautauqua Office
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.21	Womens Toilet (South Bldg.)
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.14	Arbor
735 COLLEGE AV	5BL6069	
2419 COLORADO AV	5BL6070	
2491-93 COLORADO AV	5BL6071	
2501 COLORADO AV	5BL6072*	
1740 COLUMBINE AV	5BL6073	
1753 COLUMBINE AV	5BL6074	Lewis Residence
1829 COLUMBINE AV	5BL6075	Carlsen Residence
2043 COLUMBINE AV	5BL6076	
2150 COLUMBINE AV	5BL6077	
2231 COLUMBINE AV	5BL6078	Duncan Residence
1560 CRESS CT	5BL6079*	Warren Residence
1580-82 CRESS CT	5BL6080	Warren Honey House
CU CAMPUS	5BL6081*	Natural History Museum
CU CAMPUS	5BL6082	Women's Club
CU CAMPUS	5BL6083*	Engineering Administration
CU CAMPUS	5BL6084*	Field House
CU CAMPUS	5BL6085	University Hospital
CU CAMPUS	5BL6086	Science and Museum Building
CU CAMPUS	5BL6087*	Men's Gymnasium
CU CAMPUS	5BL6088	University Stadium
CU CAMPUS	5BL6089	Ekeley Additions
CU CAMPUS	5BL6090*	Women's Gymnasium
CU CAMPUS	5BL6091*	Memorial Student Union
CU CAMPUS	5BL6092	Garage
CU CAMPUS	5BL6033*	Men's Residence Hall
1530 CULVER CT	5BL6093	
2659 DAKOTA PL	5BL6094	
703 DELLWOOD AV	5BL6095	
980 DELLWOOD AV	5BL6096	Mallory Residence
1012 DELLWOOD AV	5BL6097	
1027 DELLWOOD AV	5BL6098	Bushner Residence

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
1040 DELLWOOD AV	5BL6099	Calvert Residence
1430 DELLWOOD AV	5BL6100	Barr Residence
DELLWOOD AV & 9TH ST	5BL6101	North Boulder Park
ELDER AV & 13TH ST	5BL6102*	North Boulder Farmers Ditch
1202 FOLSOM ST	5BL6103	
1845 FOLSOM ST	5BL6104	Lambert Residence
1885 FOLSOM ST	5BL6105	
3190 FOLSOM ST	5BL6106	
3276 FOLSOM ST	5BL6107	
3304 FOLSOM ST	5BL6108	
3355 FOLSOM ST	5BL6109	
3365 FOLSOM ST	5BL6110	
3390 FOLSOM ST (Backlot)	5BL6111	Nielsen Farm
3434 FOLSOM ST	5BL6112	
2575 FOREST ST	5BL6113	
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.32	Cottage Number 221/Hoosier
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.22	Bachelor Ranch House
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.24	
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.27	
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.29	Cottage Number 218
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.31	Cottage Number 220
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.33	Cottage Number 222
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.23	Cottage Number 211
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.25	Cottage Number 213
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.26	Cottage Number 215
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.28	
GAILLARDIA LN	5BL361.30	Cottage Number 219
CLEMATIS DR	5BL361.49	Mens Toilet (North Bldg.)
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.34*	Alamo Cottage-Cottage Number 2
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.50	Cottage Number 4
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.43	
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.44	Mission Cottage-Cott. No. 6
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.47	Cottage Number 7/Coulehan Cottage
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.48	Cottage Number 8
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.37	Cottage Number 10
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.38	
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.39	Cottage Number 12
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.45	Cottage Number 601
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.41	Cottage Number 3
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.42	Cottage Number 3A
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.35	Arbor
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.40	Cottage Number 13
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.46	Cottage Number 603
GOLDENROD DR	5BL361.36	Cottage Number 1
2024 GOSS ST	5BL6114	Pickel Residence
2122 GOSS ST	5BL6115	Walsh Residence
2135 GOSS ST	5BL6116	
2320 GOSS ST	5BL6117	Sisson/Pickel Residence

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
744 GRANT PL	5BL6118	Gilman Residence
982 GRANT PL	5BL6119	Cuthbertsen
1004 GRANT PL	5BL6120	James Residence
1021 GRANT PL	5BL6121	Carson Residence
1027 GRANT PL	5BL6122	Griffiths Residence
1030 GRANT PL	5BL6123	Wright Residence
1035 GRANT PL	5BL6124	Dilsaver Residence
1043 GRANT PL	5BL6125	
1055 GRANT PL	5BL6126	Phelps Residence
1061 GRANT PL	5BL6127	McMillen Residence
1070 GRANT PL	5BL6128	
1076 GRANT PL	5BL6129	Bray Residence
1925 GRAPE AV	5BL6130	Echternacht Turkey Ranch
1511 GROVE ST	5BL6131	Wagoner Residence
1520 GROVE ST	5BL6132	Leech Residence
1521 GROVE ST	5BL6133	
1522 GROVE ST	5BL6134	Hickox Residence
1528 GROVE ST	5BL6135	
1529 GROVE ST	5BL6136	
1534 GROVE ST	5BL6137	
1535 GROVE ST	5BL6138	Chambers Residence
1540 GROVE ST	5BL6139	Hayward Residence
1545 GROVE ST	5BL6140	
1602 GROVE ST	5BL6141	
1610 GROVE ST	5BL6142	
1611 GROVE ST	5BL6143	
1620 GROVE ST	5BL6144	
1623 GROVE ST	5BL6145	
1704 GROVE ST	5BL6146	
1816 GROVE ST	5BL6147	
1928-30 GROVE ST	5BL6148	
2036 GROVE ST	5BL6149	
2102 GROVE ST	5BL6150	
2129 GROVE ST	5BL6151	Divendorf Residence
2137 GROVE ST	5BL6152	
2220 GROVE ST	5BL6153	Carpenter Residence
2245 GROVE ST	5BL6154	
2253 GROVE ST	5BL6155	
2254-56 GROVE ST	5BL6156	
502 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6157	
504-06 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6158	Ferguson Residence
505 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6159	DeWeese Residence
510 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6160	Roper Residence
513 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6161	Burch Residence
519 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6162	Sahm Residence
520 HAPGOOD ST	5BL6163	
1190 HAWTHORN AV	5BL6164*	Wells Residence
1560 HIGH ST	5BL6165	Laingor Residence
502 HIGHLAND AV	5BL6166	Blystad Residence
1707 HILLSIDE RD	5BL6167*	Parce/Ronshodt/Pollard

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
1708 HILLSIDE RD	5BL6168*	Cox/Pollard Residence
1709 HILLSIDE RD	5BL6169*	Pollard/Tisone Residence
1717 IRIS AV	5BL6170	Chamberlain Residence
1800 IRIS AV	5BL6171	Colhour Residence
1815 IRIS AV	5BL6172	
1845 IRIS AV	5BL6173	
1847 IRIS AV	5BL6174	
1905 IRIS AV	5BL6175*	Fye Residence
2200 IRIS AV	5BL6176	
2415 IRIS AV	5BL6177	
2425 IRIS AV	5BL6178	
3663 IRIS AV	5BL6179	
2925 JEFFERSON ST	5BL6180	
2945 JEFFERSON ST	5BL6181	McBirney Residence
2975 JEFFERSON ST	5BL6182	
2130 JONATHAN PL	5BL6183	
2006 JOSLYN PL	5BL6184	
1011 JUNIPER AVE	5BL6185	
525 KALMIA AV	5BL6186	Klingler Residence
1400 KALMIA AV	5BL6188	
2244 KINCAID PL	5BL6189	
1430 KINGWOOD PL	5BL6190	
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.53	Cottage Number 14
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.54	Cottage Number 16
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.55	Cottage Number 18
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.57	Cottage Number 20
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.61	Cottage Number 24
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.66	Paris Teachers' Cottage
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.67	Mirror Cottage
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.68	Houston Texas Cottage
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.69	Nebraska Teachers Cottage
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.51	Cottage Number 13A
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.52	Cottage Number 13B
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.56	Cottage Number 19
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.58	Cottage Number 21
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.59	Cottage Number 22
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.60	Cottage Number 23/Mariposa
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.62	Cottage Number 25
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.63	Cottage Number 26
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.64	Cottage Number 27
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.65	Ft. Worth Cottage
KINNIKINIC RD	5BL361.70	Cottage Number 35/ "Suits Me"
303 LEE HILL DR	5BL6191*	Euler/Parsons Ranch
597 LEE HILL DR	5BL6192	
839 LINCOLN PL	5BL6193	Patterson Residence
845 LINCOLN PL	5BL6194	McCoy Residence
1060 LINCOLN PL	5BL6195	Bradfield Residence
965 LINDEN AV	5BL6196	
2850 LINKS DR	5BL6197	Boulder Country Club

**APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)**

**Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order**

<b>Street Address</b>	<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
		Clubhouse
LUPINE LN	5BL361.75	Cottage Number 704
LUPINE LN	5BL361.72	Cottage Number 700
LUPINE LN	5BL361.74	Cottage Number 703
LUPINE LN	5BL361.73	Cottage Number 701
LUPINE LN	5BL361.71	Chautauqua Tennis Court
304-06 MAPLETON AV	5BL6198	Wagner Residence
311 MAPLETON AV	5BL6199*	Nurses Home
311 MAPLETON AV	5BL6200	
311 MAPLETON AV	5BL6201	
311 MAPLETON AV	5BL6202	
328 MAPLETON AV	5BL6203	Sellars Residence
330 MAPLETON AV	5BL6204*	Rowe Residence
332 MAPLETON AV	5BL6205	Sellars Residence
345 MAPLETON AV	5BL6206	Seventh Day Adventist Church
1133 MAPLETON AV	5BL6207	
1316 MAPLETON AV	5BL6208*	Reinert Residence
2237 MAPLETON AV	5BL6209	House Residence
927-33 MARINE ST	5BL6210	
1705 MARINE ST	5BL6211	
1712 MARINE ST	5BL6212	Magor Residence
1719 MARINE ST	5BL6213	Adams Residence
1723 MARINE ST	5BL6214	
1834 MARINE ST	5BL6215*	
2825 MARINE ST	5BL6216	Ray Austin Hse./ Mtn. View Club
1809 MARIPOSA AV	5BL6217	Waller Residence
403 MAXWELL AV	5BL6218	Evans Residence
1028 MAXWELL AV	5BL6219	Hayward Residence
1119 MAXWELL AV	5BL6220*	Search Residence
1125 MAXWELL AV	5BL6221	Allen Residence
1134 MAXWELL AV	5BL6222	White Residence
2001 MESA DR	5BL6223	
2003 MESA DR	5BL6224	
2035 MESA DR	5BL6225	Cowgill Residence
2127 MESA DR	5BL6226	Cowgill Residence
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.82	Cottage Number 310
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.84	Cottage Number 313
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.79	Cottage Number 304
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.78	
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.80	Cottage No. 36/ Morning Glory
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.85	Cottage Number 314
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.86	Cottage Number 316
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.81	Cottage Number 309
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.83	Cottage Number 311
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.76*	Academic Hall
MORNING GLORY DR	5BL361.77*	Assembly Hall
203 MORNINGSIDE RD	5BL6227	Herzer Residence/

## APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
		Castle House
3775 MOUNTAIN LAUREL PL	5BL6228	
603 NORTH ST	5BL6229	
607 NORTH ST	5BL6230	
613-15 NORTH ST	5BL6231	Yockey Residence
619 NORTH ST	5BL6232	Kilhoffer Residence
637 NORTH ST	5BL6233	Yockey Residence
705 NORTH ST	5BL6234	
815 NORTH ST	5BL6235	
825 NORTH ST	5BL6236	
826 NORTH ST	5BL6237	
838 NORTH ST	5BL6238	Brown Residence
940 NORTH ST	5BL6239	
942 NORTH ST	5BL6240	
954 NORTH ST	5BL6241	
1135 NORTH ST	5BL6242	
1280 NORWOOD AV	5BL6243	
1405 NORWOOD AV	5BL6244	
1545 NORWOOD AV	5BL6245	
1775 NORWOOD AV	5BL6246	
1975-77 NORWOOD AV	5BL6247	
1840 OAK AV	5BL6248	
1890 OAK AV	5BL6249	
1900 OAK AV	5BL6250*	
1929 OAK AV	5BL6251	
1930 OAK AV	5BL6252	
2000 OAK AV	5BL6253	
1180 OAKDALE PL	5BL6254*	
1195 OAKDALE PL	5BL6255	
3900-10 ORANGE CT	5BL6256	
3765 ORANGE LN	5BL6257	
3776 ORANGE LN	5BL6258	
1559 ORCHARD AV	5BL6259	
1690 ORCHARD AV	5BL6260	
2101 ORCHARD AV	5BL6261	
702 PEARL ST	5BL6262	Jain Grocery
954 PEARL ST	5BL6263	
1325 PEARL ST	5BL6264	Courthouse Square Fountain
1325 PEARL ST	5BL6265	Civil War Statue
1325 PEARL ST	5BL6266	World War I Marker
1601 PEARL ST	5BL6267	Coleman & Terwilliger
1712 PEARL ST	5BL6268	Safeway Store
1457 PERIWINKLE DR	5BL6269	
516 PINE ST	5BL6270	Coates Residence
1237 PINE ST	5BL6271*	First Baptist Church
1527 PINE ST	5BL6272	Kirby Residence
2212 PINE ST	5BL6273	
2223 PINE ST	5BL6274	
2342 PINE ST	5BL6275	Redding Residence
2449 PINE ST	5BL6276	

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
2505 PINE ST	5BL6277	Verne's Mobil Service Station
612 PLEASANT ST	5BL6278	Avery Residence
911-15 PLEASANT ST	5BL6279	
PLEASANT ST & 9TH ST	5BL6280*	Anderson Ditch
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.88	Rest Cottage/WCTU Cottage
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.89	Cottage Number 405
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.90	Cottage Number 407
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.91	Cottage Number 409
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.92	Cottage Number 411
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.93	Cottage Number 413
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.94	Cottage Number 415
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.95	Cottage Number 417
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.87	The Lodge
PRIMROSE RD	5BL361.96	Girls Camp Building
1410 QUINCE AV	5BL6281	Nomad Playhouse
1570 QUINCE AV	5BL6282	
1525 REDWOOD AV	5BL6283	Pascal Residence
1580 REDWOOD AV	5BL6284	
1630 REDWOOD AV	5BL6285	
1730 REDWOOD AV	5BL6286	
1820 REDWOOD AV	5BL6287	
1895 REDWOOD AV	5BL6288	
1307 RIVERSIDE AV	5BL6289	
990 ROSE HILL DR	5BL6290	
341 SPRUCE ST	5BL6291	Dodd/Rusch Residence
731 SPRUCE ST	5BL6292	Scott Residence
750 SPRUCE ST	5BL6293*	Singleton/Fink Residence
1628 SPRUCE ST	5BL6294	Euler Residence
1925 SPRUCE ST	5BL6295	Whiteley Residence
2541 SPRUCE ST	5BL6296	
2595 SPRUCE ST	5BL6297	Nelson Building
2619 SPRUCE ST	5BL6298	Bunch Residence
2645 SPRUCE ST	5BL6299	
2653 SPRUCE ST	5BL6300	
2669 SPRUCE ST	5BL6301	Bemus Residence
2705 SPRUCE ST	5BL6302	Austin Truck Rental Co.
2707 SPRUCE ST	5BL6303	Austin Brothers Truck Line
2709 SPRUCE ST	5BL6304	
5378 STERLING DR	5BL6305*	Alba Dairy Farm/Romur Ranch
1400 SUMAC AV	5BL6306	
1502 SUMAC AV	5BL6307	
1790 SUMAC AV	5BL6308	
1850 TABLE MESA DR	5BL6309*	National Center for Atmospheric Research
1070 UNION AV	5BL6310	
435 UNIVERSITY AV	5BL6311	Osborne Residence
611 UNIVERSITY AV	5BL6312	Teets Residence
860 UNIVERSITY AV	5BL6313*	Tague Residence
2727 VALMONT RD	5BL6314	

APPENDIX 1 (Con't.)

Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
Surveyed Sites in Street Address Order

Street Address	State ID Number	Resource Name
2851 VALMONT RD	5BL6315	
2889 VALMONT RD	5BL6316	
3171 VALMONT RD	5BL6317	
4865 VALMONT RD	5BL6318	
1365 VIOLET AV	5BL6319	
1365 VIOLET AV (Silo)	5BL6320	
1806 WALNUT ST	5BL6321	
1837-39 WALNUT ST	5BL6322	
2141 WALNUT ST	5BL6323	
2211 WALNUT ST	5BL6324	
2950 WASHINGTON ST	5BL6325	Kneale Residence
2970 WASHINGTON ST	5BL6326	Mayfield Residence
2975 WASHINGTON ST	5BL6327	Lee Residence
WILD ROSE RD	5BL361.98	San Antonio Cottage
WILD ROSE RD	5BL361.97	Cottage Number 300
WILD ROSE RD	5BL361.99	Mission Home/Mission House
1205 YARMOUTH AV	5BL6187	
1737 YARMOUTH AV	5BL5871	

NOTE: An asterisk (\*) denotes resources evaluated as individually eligible to the National Register.

## APPENDIX 2

### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL240.106	2031-35 BROADWAY	Lashley-Persons Building
5BL361.1	ASTER LN	Brolin Cottage/Cott. No. 502
5BL361.2	ASTER LN	Cottage E/Cottage No. 503
5BL361.3	ASTER LN	Cottage D/Cott. No. 505
5BL361.4	ASTER LN	Cottage H
5BL361.5	ASTER LN	Cottage C/Cott. No. 507
5BL361.6	ASTER LN	Cottage G/Cott. No. 508
5BL361.7	ASTER LN	Cottage B
5BL361.8	ASTER LN	Cottage 52
5BL361.9	ASTER LN	Cottage Number 511
5BL361.10	ASTER LN	Cottage Number 512
5BL361.11	ASTER LN	Cottage Number 516
5BL361.12*	BASELINE RD	Streetcar Shelter
5BL361.13	BASELINE RD	Chautauqua Gate
5BL361.14	CLEMATIS DR	Arbor
5BL361.15	CLEMATIS DR	Chautauqua Office
5BL361.16	CLEMATIS DR	"Bide-A-Wee"/Bradford Cottage
5BL361.17	CLEMATIS DR	Cottage Number 106
5BL361.18	CLEMATIS DR	Cottage Number 108
5BL361.19	CLEMATIS DR	Denison, Texas, Cottage
5BL361.20	CLEMATIS DR	Cottage Number 114
5BL361.21	CLEMATIS DR	Womens Toilet (South Bldg.)
5BL361.22	GAILLARDIA LN	Bachelor Ranch House
5BL361.23	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 211
5BL361.24	GAILLARDIA LN	
5BL361.25	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 213
5BL361.26	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 215
5BL361.27	GAILLARDIA LN	
5BL361.28	GAILLARDIA LN	
5BL361.29	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 218
5BL361.30	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 219
5BL361.31	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 220
5BL361.32	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 221/ Hoosier
5BL361.33	GAILLARDIA LN	Cottage Number 222
5BL361.34*	GOLDENROD DR	Alamo Cottage/ Cottage Number 2
5BL361.35	GOLDENROD DR	Arbor
5BL361.36	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 1
5BL361.37	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 10
5BL361.38	GOLDENROD DR	
5BL361.39	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 12
5BL361.40	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 13
5BL361.41	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 3
5BL361.42	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 3A
5BL361.43	GOLDENROD DR	
5BL361.44	GOLDENROD DR	Mission Cottage/ Cottage No. 6

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**Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
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<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL361.45	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 601
5BL361.46	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 603
5BL361.47	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 7/ Coulehan Cot.
5BL361.48	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 8
5BL361.49	CLEMATIS DR	Mens Toilet (North Bldg.)
5BL361.50	GOLDENROD DR	Cottage Number 4
5BL361.51	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 13A
5BL361.52	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 13B
5BL361.53	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 14
5BL361.54	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 16
5BL361.55	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 18
5BL361.56	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 19
5BL361.57	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 20
5BL361.58	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 21
5BL361.59	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 22
5BL361.60	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 23/ Mariposa
5BL361.61	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 24
5BL361.62	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 25
5BL361.63	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 26
5BL361.64	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 27
5BL361.65	KINNIKINIC RD	Ft. Worth Cottage
5BL361.66	KINNIKINIC RD	Paris Teachers' Cottage
5BL361.67	KINNIKINIC RD	Mirror Cottage
5BL361.68	KINNIKINIC RD	Houston Texas Cottage
5BL361.69	KINNIKINIC RD	Nebraska Teachers Cottage
5BL361.70	KINNIKINIC RD	Cottage Number 35/ "Suits Me"
5BL361.71	LUPINE LN	Chautauqua Tennis Court
5BL361.72	LUPINE LN	Cottage Number 700
5BL361.73	LUPINE LN	Cottage Number 701
5BL361.74	LUPINE LN	Cottage Number 703
5BL361.75	LUPINE LN	Cottage Number 704
5BL361.76*	MORNING GLORY DR	Academic Hall
5BL361.77*	MORNING GLORY DR	Assembly Hall
5BL361.78	MORNING GLORY DR	
5BL361.79	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 304
5BL361.80	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage No. 36/ Morning Glory
5BL361.81	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 309
5BL361.82	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 310
5BL361.83	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 311
5BL361.84	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 313
5BL361.85	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 314
5BL361.86	MORNING GLORY DR	Cottage Number 316
5BL361.87	PRIMROSE RD	The Lodge
5BL361.88	PRIMROSE RD	Rest Cottage/ WCTU Cottage
5BL361.89	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 405

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL361.90	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 407
5BL361.91	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 409
5BL361.92	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 411
5BL361.93	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 413
5BL361.94	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 415
5BL361.95	PRIMROSE RD	Cottage Number 417
5BL361.96	PRIMROSE RD	Girls Camp Building
5BL361.97	WILD ROSE RD	Cottage Number 300
5BL361.98	WILD ROSE RD	San Antonio Cottage
5BL361.99	WILD ROSE RD	Mission Home/ Mission House
5BL606*	BROADWAY AND CANYON (SEC)	Railroad Train/ C&NW No. 30
5BL5830	2918 3RD ST	
5BL5831	1606 4TH ST	
5BL5832	1625 4TH ST	Ball Residence
5BL5833	1920 4TH ST	Yockey Residence
5BL5834	2123 4TH ST	
5BL5835	2137 4TH ST	Powless Residence
5BL5836	2201 4TH ST	Jackson Residence
5BL5837	2209 4TH ST	Gardner Residence
5BL5838	2233 4TH ST	
5BL5839	2241 4TH ST	Carr Residence
5BL5840	2305 4TH ST	Lieser Residence
5BL5841	2321 4TH ST	Myers Residence
5BL5842	2325 4TH ST	
5BL5843	3018 4TH ST	
5BL5844	1960-70 5TH ST	
5BL5845	2107 5TH ST	
5BL5846	2115 5TH ST	Price Residence
5BL5847	2858 5TH ST	Watts Residence
5BL5848	2902 5TH ST	Hickey Residence
5BL5849	2910 5TH ST	Callis Residence
5BL5850	2926 5TH ST	Nielsen Residence
5BL5851	2950 5TH ST	McCrum Residence
5BL5852	3080 5TH ST	Lilly Residence
5BL5853	998 6TH ST	
5BL5854	1133 6TH ST	
5BL5855	1631 6TH ST	Pierce Residence
5BL5856	1680 6TH ST	Brown Palace
5BL5857	3016 6TH ST	Gilliland Residence
5BL5858	3140 6TH ST	Atkins Residence
5BL5859	3141 6TH ST	Abbott Residence
5BL5860	3150 6TH ST	Hopkins Residence
5BL5861	3220 6TH ST	Robinson Residence
5BL5862	3232 6TH ST	
5BL5863	755 7TH ST	
5BL5864	942 7TH ST	Centeno Residence
5BL5865	964 7TH ST	Lee Residence
5BL5866	1634 7TH ST	Shaw Residence
5BL5867	1920 7TH ST	
5BL5868	3080 7TH ST	

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**Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
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<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL5869	3090 7TH ST	Boulder Bible Chapel
5BL5870	3151 7TH ST	
5BL5871	1737 YARMOUTH AV	
5BL5872	3211 7TH ST	
5BL5873	742 8TH ST	Walters Residence
5BL5874	917-19 8TH ST	Casey Residence
5BL5875	920 8TH ST	Bernzen Residence
5BL5876	934 8TH ST	Horn Residence
5BL5877	1036 8TH ST	Topps Residence
5BL5878	1056 8TH ST	Brames Residence
5BL5879	1066 8TH ST	Ganse Residence
5BL5880	724 9TH ST	Nuss Residence
5BL5881	963-65 9TH ST	Price Residence
5BL5882	1077 9TH ST	Siems Residence
5BL5883	1925 9TH ST	Westward Ho Apartments
5BL5884	840 Pearl Street	Westward Ho Apartments
5BL5885	2816 9TH ST	Monroe Residence
5BL5886	2824 9TH ST	Seviontek Residence
5BL5887	2832 9TH ST	Baker Residence
5BL5888	2840 9TH ST	Mahler Residence
5BL5889	2848 9TH ST	Trenkle Residence
5BL5890	2856 9TH ST	Lee Residence
5BL5891	3131 9TH ST	Tolliver Residence
5BL5892	832 10TH ST	Lipstreu Residence
5BL5893	961 10TH ST	Henning Residence
5BL5894	2834 10TH ST	Gardner Residence
5BL5895	2842 10TH ST	Tanner Residence
5BL5896	3007 10TH ST	Coulson Residence
5BL5897	3015 10TH ST	McEldowney Residence
5BL5898	3054 10TH ST	
5BL5899	3060 10TH ST	Kowalski Residence
5BL5900	2125 11TH ST	Howe Mortuary
5BL5901	2802 11TH ST	Cofer Residence
5BL5902	2812 11TH ST	Shockey Residence
5BL5903	2818 11TH ST	Gregg Residence
5BL5904	3035 11TH ST	Thee Residence
5BL5905	3046 11TH ST	Pyle Residence
5BL5906	3054 11TH ST	Blythe Residence
5BL5907	3079 11TH ST	Ivers Residence
5BL5908	3108 11TH ST	Hall Residence
5BL5909*	3180 11TH ST	White Residence
5BL5910	2353 13TH ST	Skaggs Residence
5BL5911	2410 13TH ST	Northside Intermediate School
5BL5912	3330 13TH ST	
5BL5913	1919 14th ST	Colorado Insurance Building
5BL5914	743 15TH ST	Harper Residence
5BL5915*	745 15TH ST	Curtis Residence
5BL5916	3953 15TH ST	
5BL5917	434 16TH ST	
5BL5918	628 16TH ST	Hronek Residence

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL5919	775 16TH ST	VanScoy Residence
5BL5920	2127 16TH ST	Hackett Residence
5BL5921	2230 16TH ST	
5BL5922	2231 16TH ST	
5BL5923	3555 16TH ST	
5BL5924	16TH ST & GROVE ST	
5BL5925	340 17TH ST	
5BL5926	626 17TH ST	
5BL5927	690 17TH ST	
5BL5928	727 17TH ST	Basham Residence
5BL5929*	1220 17TH ST	Watts Residence
5BL5930	1230 17TH ST	
5BL5931	1720 17TH ST	
5BL5932	3840 17TH ST	
5BL5933	4695 17TH ST	
5BL5934	437 18TH ST	Jones Residence
5BL5935	502 18TH ST	Hayman Residence
5BL5936	639 18TH ST	Furbeck Residence
5BL5937*	1431 18TH ST	Hixson Residence
5BL5938	1510-14 18TH ST	Swallow/Roth Residence
5BL5939	1330 19TH ST	
5BL5940	1395 19TH ST	
5BL5941	1705 19TH ST	
5BL5942	1846 19TH ST	
5BL5943	3500 19TH ST	
5BL5944	3501 19TH ST	
5BL5945	3560 19TH ST	
5BL5946	3570 19TH ST	
5BL5947*	3580 19TH ST	Field Residence
5BL5948	3641 19TH ST	
5BL5949	3722 19TH ST	
5BL5950	3845 19TH ST	
5BL5951	3860 19TH ST	
5BL5952	3865 19TH ST	
5BL5953	4157 19TH ST	
5BL5954*	290 20TH ST	Green Mountain Cemetery
5BL5955	851-53 20TH ST	
5BL5956	859 20TH ST	Stevens Residence
5BL5957	1503 20TH ST	
5BL5958	1524 20TH ST	Mullenix Residence
5BL5959	1630 20TH ST	
5BL5960	2427 20TH ST	Fleming Residence
5BL5961	2437 20TH ST	Shadel Residence
5BL5962	2447 20TH ST	Johnstone Residence
5BL5963	2457 20TH ST	Finley Residence
5BL5964	503 22ND ST	Gapter Residence
5BL5965	508 22ND ST	
5BL5966	1831 22ND ST	
5BL5967	1843 23RD ST	
5BL5968*	3618 26TH ST	Lumry Residence
5BL5969	3686 26TH ST	
5BL5970	3712 26TH ST	

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<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL5971	3737 26TH ST	
5BL5972	3756 26TH ST	
5BL5973	3781 26TH ST	Keller Farm
5BL5974*	3790 26TH ST	
5BL5975	3818 26TH ST	
5BL5976	3850 26TH ST	
5BL5977	4090 26TH ST	
5BL5978	1500 28TH ST	Anderson Farmhouse
5BL5979	2525 28TH ST	Randleman Hatchery & Poultry
5BL5980	3116 47TH ST	
5BL5981*	1050 55TH ST	
5BL5982	604-06 ALPINE AV	
5BL5983	460 ARAPAHOE	Rosser Residence
5BL5984	468 ARAPAHOE AV	Armitage Residence
5BL5985	484 ARAPAHOE AV	Cofer Residence
5BL5986	494 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL5987	611 ARAPAHOE AV	Bottoms Residence
5BL5988	619 ARAPAHOE AV	Strahm Residence
5BL5989	944 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL5990	1604 ARAPAHOE AV	Shayewitz Residence
5BL5991	1604 ARAPAHOE AV	McKenna Ticket Booth
		Boulder Prep Field
		Restroom
5BL5992	1604 ARAPAHOE AV	Prep Field Concession
		Stand
5BL5993	1604 ARAPAHOE AV	Boulder Prep Field
		Grandstand/Press Box
5BL5994	1604 ARAPAHOE AV	Boulder Prep Field
		Fieldhouse
5BL5995*	1722 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL5996	1834 ARAPAHOE AV	Brown Residence
5BL5997	1852 ARAPAHOE AV	Arapahoe Mercantile Co.
5BL5998	1904 ARAPAHOE AV	Milne Residence/ Yockey's Market
5BL5999	1912 ARAPAHOE AV	Swallow Residence
5BL6000*	1920 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL6001	1921 ARAPAHOE AV	McMillan Residence
5BL6002	1929 ARAPAHOE AV	Layton Residence
5BL6003	1944 ARAPAHOE AV	Carlson Brothers Gas & Oil
5BL6004	1945 ARAPAHOE AV	Hedstrom Residence
5BL6005	2000 ARAPAHOE AV	Nifty Nix Drive-In Restaurant
5BL6006	2020 ARAPAHOE AV	Meents Residence
5BL6007	2034 ARAPAHOE AV	Boul. Consumer Co-Op Assn.
5BL6008	2043 ARAPAHOE AV	Lakin/Kneale Residence
5BL6009	2106-16 ARAPAHOE AV	Smith Residence
5BL6010	2227 ARAPAHOE AV	Robbins Residence
5BL6011	2319 ARAPAHOE AV	Means Service Station/ Grocery
5BL6012	2350 ARAPAHOE AV	Timber Town Tavern

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL6013	4564 ARAPAHOE AV	
5BL6014	5751 ARAPAHOE AV	Warren Residence
5BL6015	ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	Shelter House
5BL6016	ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	Restroom
5BL6017*	ARAPAHOE AV & 3RD ST	Municipal Auto Camp
5BL6018	595 AURORA AV	
5BL6019	807 AURORA AV	
5BL6020	310 BALSAM AV	Rhinehart Residence
5BL6021	919 BALSAM AV	
5BL6022	1047 BALSAM AV	
5BL6023*	1438 BALSAM AV	Johnson Residence
5BL6024	909 BASELINE RD	Shackleford Residence
5BL6025	4345 BASELINE RD	Weaver Residence
5BL6026*	4705 BASELINE RD	Baseline School
5BL6027*	4805 BASELINE RD	Burke Residence
5BL6028	5653 BASELINE RD	Glenn Farm
5BL6029	1829 BLUEBELL AV	Roberts Residence
5BL6030	1845 BLUEBELL AV	Bell Residence
5BL6031	1905 BLUFF ST	McKim Residence
5BL6032	1927 BLUFF ST	Hodgson Residence
5BL6033*	CU CAMPUS	Men's Residence Hall
5BL6034	2428 BLUFF ST	McGill Residence
5BL6035*	914 BROADWAY (CU CAMPUS)	Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity
5BL6036	924 BROADWAY (CU CAMPUS)	Velton Residence
5BL6037*	972 BROADWAY	University Faculty Club
5BL6038	1650 BROADWAY	Tiny Hall's Texaco Service
5BL6039	1777 BROADWAY	Boulder Municipal Building
5BL6040	2205 BROADWAY	Boulder Masonic Temple
5BL6041	2350 BROADWAY	Kay/Lorenzo Residence
5BL6042	2516 BROADWAY	Ideal Drive In Grocery
5BL6043	2617 BROADWAY	Hagman Residence
5BL6044	2824 BROADWAY	
5BL6045	2903 BROADWAY	
5BL6046	2961 BROADWAY	Baker's Grocery
5BL6047	3103 BROADWAY	
5BL6048	3107 BROADWAY	
5BL6049	3217 BROADWAY	Bryant Residence
5BL6050*	3400 BROADWAY	Boulder County Hospital
5BL6051	3540-50 BROADWAY	
5BL6052	3600 BROADWAY	
5BL6053	3615 BROADWAY	
5BL6054	3700 BROADWAY	Mack Residence
5BL6055	3710 BROADWAY	
5BL6056	3805 BROADWAY	
5BL6057	3860 BROADWAY	
5BL6058	3945 BROADWAY	
5BL6059	4201 BROADWAY	
5BL6060	4215 BROADWAY	Foothills Nature Center
5BL6061	4525 BROADWAY	

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL6062*	BROADWAY & BOULDER CREEK	Twelfth Street Bridge
5BL6063	BROADWAY AND CANYON (SEC)	Railroad Park
5BL6064	601 CANYON BV	
5BL6065	1000 CANYON BL	Boulder Library & Comm. Center
5BL6066	1932 CANYON BV	
5BL6067	600 CASCADE AV	
5BL6068	3585 CATALPA WY	
5BL6069	735 COLLEGE AV	
5BL6070	2419 COLORADO AV	
5BL6071	2491-93 COLORADO AV	
5BL6072*	2501 COLORADO AV	
5BL6073	1740 COLUMBINE AV	
5BL6074	1753 COLUMBINE AV	Lewis Residence
5BL6075	1829 COLUMBINE AV	Carlson Residence
5BL6076	2043 COLUMBINE AV	
5BL6077	2150 COLUMBINE AV	
5BL6078	2231 COLUMBINE AV	
5BL6079*	1560 CRESS CT	Duncan Residence
5BL6080	1580-82 CRESS CT	Warren Residence
5BL6081*	CU CAMPUS	Warren Honey House
5BL6082	CU CAMPUS	Natural History Museum
5BL6083*	CU CAMPUS	Women's Club
		Engineering
		Administration
5BL6084*	CU CAMPUS	Field House
5BL6085	CU CAMPUS	University Hospital
5BL6086	CU CAMPUS	Science and Museum Building
5BL6087*	CU CAMPUS	Men's Gymnasium
5BL6088	CU CAMPUS	University Stadium
5BL6089	CU CAMPUS	Ekeley Additions
5BL6090*	CU CAMPUS	Women's Gymnasium
5BL6091*	CU CAMPUS	Memorial Student Union
5BL6092	CU CAMPUS	Garage
5BL6093	1530 CULVER CT	
5BL6094	2659 DAKOTA PL	
5BL6095	703 DELLWOOD AV	
5BL6096	980 DELLWOOD AV	
5BL6097	1012 DELLWOOD AV	Mallory Residence
5BL6098	1027 DELLWOOD AV	
5BL6099	1040 DELLWOOD AV	Bushner Residence
5BL6100	1430 DELLWOOD AV	Calvert Residence
5BL6101	DELLWOOD AV & 9TH ST	Barr Residence
5BL6102*	ELDER AV & 13TH ST	North Boulder Park
		North Boulder Farmers Ditch
5BL6103	1202 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6104	1845 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6105	1885 FOLSOM ST	Lambert Residence
5BL6106	3190 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6107	3276 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6108	3304 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6109	3355 FOLSOM ST	

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<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL6110	3365 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6111	3390 FOLSOM ST (Backlot)	Nielsen Farm
5BL6112	3434 FOLSOM ST	
5BL6113	2575 FOREST ST	
5BL6114	2024 GOSS ST	Pickel Residence
5BL6115	2122 GOSS ST	Walsh Residence
5BL6116	2135 GOSS ST	
5BL6117	2320 GOSS ST	Sisson/Pickel Residence
5BL6118	744 GRANT PL	Gilman Residence
5BL6119	982 GRANT PL	Cuthbertsen
5BL6120	1004 GRANT PL	James Residence
5BL6121	1021 GRANT PL	Carson Residence
5BL6122	1027 GRANT PL	Griffiths Residence
5BL6123	1030 GRANT PL	Wright Residence
5BL6124	1035 GRANT PL	Dilsaver Residence
5BL6125	1043 GRANT PL	
5BL6126	1055 GRANT PL	Phelps Residence
5BL6127	1061 GRANT PL	McMillen Residence
5BL6128	1070 GRANT PL	
5BL6129	1076 GRANT PL	Bray Residence
5BL6130	1925 GRAPE AV	Echternacht Turkey Ranch
5BL6131	1511 GROVE ST	Wagoner Residence
5BL6132	1520 GROVE ST	Leech Residence
5BL6133	1521 GROVE ST	
5BL6134	1522 GROVE ST	
5BL6135	1528 GROVE ST	Hickox Residence
5BL6136	1529 GROVE ST	
5BL6137	1534 GROVE ST	
5BL6138	1535 GROVE ST	Chambers Residence
5BL6139	1540 GROVE ST	Hayward Residence
5BL6140	1545 GROVE ST	
5BL6141	1602 GROVE ST	
5BL6142	1610 GROVE ST	
5BL6143	1611 GROVE ST	
5BL6144	1620 GROVE ST	
5BL6145	1623 GROVE ST	
5BL6146	1704 GROVE ST	
5BL6147	1816 GROVE ST	
5BL6148	1928-30 GROVE ST	
5BL6149	2036 GROVE ST	
5BL6150	2102 GROVE ST	
5BL6151	2129 GROVE ST	Divendorf Residence
5BL6152	2137 GROVE ST	
5BL6153	2220 GROVE ST	Carpenter Residence
5BL6154	2245 GROVE ST	
5BL6155	2253 GROVE ST	
5BL6156	2254-56 GROVE ST	
5BL6157	502 HAPGOOD ST	
5BL6158	504-06 HAPGOOD ST	Ferguson Residence
5BL6159	505 HAPGOOD ST	DeWeese Residence
5BL6160	510 HAPGOOD ST	Roper Residence

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL6161	513 HAPGOOD ST	Burch Residence
5BL6162	519 HAPGOOD ST	Sahm Residence
5BL6163	520 HAPGOOD ST	
5BL6164*	1190 HAWTHORN AV	Wells Residence
5BL6165	1560 HIGH ST	Laingor Residence
5BL6166	502 HIGHLAND AV	Blystad Residence
5BL6167*	1707 HILLSIDE RD	Parce/Ronshodt/Pollard
5BL6168*	1708 HILLSIDE RD	Cox/Pollard Residence
5BL6169*	1709 HILLSIDE RD	Pollard/Tisone Residence
5BL6170	1717 IRIS AV	Chamberlain Residence
5BL6171	1800 IRIS AV	Colhour Residence
5BL6172	1815 IRIS AV	
5BL6173	1845 IRIS AV	
5BL6174	1847 IRIS AV	
5BL6175*	1905 IRIS AV	Fye Residence
5BL6176	2200 IRIS AV	
5BL6177	2415 IRIS AV	
5BL6178	2425 IRIS AV	
5BL6179	3663 IRIS AV	
5BL6180	2925 JEFFERSON ST	
5BL6181	2945 JEFFERSON ST	McBirney Residence
5BL6182	2975 JEFFERSON ST	
5BL6183	2130 JONATHAN PL	
5BL6184	2006 JOSLYN PL	
5BL6185	1011 JUNIPER AVE	
5BL6186	525 KALMIA AV	Klingler Residence
5BL6187	1205 YARMOUTH AV	
5BL6188	1400 KALMIA AV	
5BL6189	2244 KINCAID PL	
5BL6190	1430 KINGWOOD PL	
5BL6191*	303 LEE HILL DR	Euler/Parsons Ranch
5BL6192	597 LEE HILL DR	
5BL6193	839 LINCOLN PL	Patterson Residence
5BL6194	845 LINCOLN PL	McCoy Residence
5BL6195	1060 LINCOLN PL	Bradfield Residence
5BL6196	965 LINDEN AV	
5BL6197	2850 LINKS DR	Boulder Country Club Clubhouse
5BL6198	304-06 MAPLETON AV	Wagner Residence
5BL6199*	311 MAPLETON AV	Nurses Home
5BL6200	311 MAPLETON AV	
5BL6201	311 MAPLETON AV	
5BL6202	311 MAPLETON AV	
5BL6203	328 MAPLETON AV	Sellars Residence
5BL6204*	330 MAPLETON AV	Rowe Residence
5BL6205	332 MAPLETON AV	Sellars Residence
5BL6206	345 MAPLETON AV	Seventh Day Adventist Church
5BL6207	1133 MAPLETON AV	
5BL6208*	1316 MAPLETON AV	Reinert Residence
5BL6209	2237 MAPLETON AV	House Residence
5BL6210	927-33 MARINE ST	

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### Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995 Surveyed Sites in State Identification Number Order

State ID Number	Street Address	Resource Name
5BL6211	1705 MARINE ST	
5BL6212	1712 MARINE ST	Magor Residence
5BL6213	1719 MARINE ST	Adams Residence
5BL6214	1723 MARINE ST	
5BL6215*	1834 MARINE ST	
5BL6216	2825 MARINE ST	Ray Austin Hse./ Mtn. View Club
5BL6217	1809 MARIPOSA AV	Waller Residence
5BL6218	403 MAXWELL AV	Evans Residence
5BL6219	1028 MAXWELL AV	Hayward Residence
5BL6220*	1119 MAXWELL AV	Search Residence
5BL6221	1125 MAXWELL AV	Allen Residence
5BL6222	1134 MAXWELL AV	White Residence
5BL6223	2001 MESA DR	
5BL6224	2003 MESA DR	
5BL6225	2035 MESA DR	Cowgill Residence
5BL6226	2127 MESA DR	Cowgill Residence
5BL6227	203 MORNINGSIDE RD	Herzer Residence/ Castle House
5BL6228	3775 MOUNTAIN LAUREL PL	
5BL6229	603 NORTH ST	
5BL6230	607 NORTH ST	
5BL6231	613-15 NORTH ST	Yockey Residence
5BL6232	619 NORTH ST	Kilhoffer Residence
5BL6233	637 NORTH ST	Yockey Residence
5BL6234	705 NORTH ST	
5BL6235	815 NORTH ST	
5BL6236	825 NORTH ST	
5BL6237	826 NORTH ST	
5BL6238	838 NORTH ST	Brown Residence
5BL6239	940 NORTH ST	
5BL6240	942 NORTH ST	
5BL6241	954 NORTH ST	
5BL6242	1135 NORTH ST	
5BL6243	1280 NORWOOD AV	
5BL6244	1405 NORWOOD AV	
5BL6245	1545 NORWOOD AV	
5BL6246	1775 NORWOOD AV	
5BL6247	1975-77 NORWOOD AV	
5BL6248	1840 OAK AV	
5BL6249	1890 OAK AV	
5BL6250*	1900 OAK AV	
5BL6251	1929 OAK AV	
5BL6252	1930 OAK AV	
5BL6253	2000 OAK AV	
5BL6254*	1180 OAKDALE PL	
5BL6255	1195 OAKDALE PL	
5BL6256	3900-10 ORANGE CT	
5BL6257	3765 ORANGE LN	
5BL6258	3776 ORANGE LN	
5BL6259	1559 ORCHARD AV	
5BL6260	1690 ORCHARD AV	

**APPENDIX 2 (Con't.)**

**Boulder Survey of Historic Places, 1995  
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<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL6261	2101 ORCHARD AV	
5BL6262	702 PEARL ST	Jain Grocery
5BL6263	954 PEARL ST	
5BL6264	1325 PEARL ST	Courthouse Square Fountain
5BL6265	1325 PEARL ST	Civil War Statue
5BL6266	1325 PEARL ST	World War I Marker
5BL6267	1601 PEARL ST	Coleman & Terwilliger
5BL6268	1712 PEARL ST	Safeway Store
5BL6269	1457 PERIWINKLE DR	
5BL6270	516 PINE ST	Coates Residence
5BL6271*	1237 PINE ST	First Baptist Church
5BL6272	1527 PINE ST	Kirby Residence
5BL6273	2212 PINE ST	
5BL6274	2223 PINE ST	
5BL6275	2342 PINE ST	Redding Residence
5BL6276	2449 PINE ST	
5BL6277	2505 PINE ST	Verne's Mobil Service Station
5BL6278	612 PLEASANT ST	Avery Residence
5BL6279	911-15 PLEASANT ST	
5BL6280*	PLEASANT ST & 9TH ST	Anderson Ditch
5BL6281	1410 QUINCE AV	Nomad Playhouse
5BL6282	1570 QUINCE AV	
5BL6283	1525 REDWOOD AV	Pascal Residence
5BL6284	1580 REDWOOD AV	
5BL6285	1630 REDWOOD AV	
5BL6286	1730 REDWOOD AV	
5BL6287	1820 REDWOOD AV	
5BL6288	1895 REDWOOD AV	
5BL6289	1307 RIVERSIDE AV	
5BL6290	990 ROSE HILL DR	
5BL6291	341 SPRUCE ST	Dodd/Rusch Residence
5BL6292	731 SPRUCE ST	Scott Residence
5BL6293*	750 SPRUCE ST	Singleton/Fink Residence
5BL6294	1628 SPRUCE ST	Euler Residence
5BL6295	1925 SPRUCE ST	Whiteley Residence
5BL6296	2541 SPRUCE ST	
5BL6297	2595 SPRUCE ST	Nelson Building
5BL6298	2619 SPRUCE ST	Bunch Residence
5BL6299	2645 SPRUCE ST	
5BL6300	2653 SPRUCE ST	
5BL6301	2669 SPRUCE ST	Bemus Residence
5BL6302	2705 SPRUCE ST	Austin Truck Rental Co.
5BL6303	2707 SPRUCE ST	Austin Brothers Truck Line
5BL6304	2709 SPRUCE ST	
5BL6305*	5378 STERLING DR	Alba Dairy Farm/ Romur Ranch
5BL6306	1400 SUMAC AV	
5BL6307	1502 SUMAC AV	
5BL6308	1790 SUMAC AV	

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<b>State ID Number</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>
5BL6309*	1850 TABLE MESA DR	National Center for Atmospheric Research
5BL6310	1070 UNION AV	
5BL6311	435 UNIVERSITY AV	Osborne Residence
5BL6312	611 UNIVERSITY AV	Teets Residence
5BL6313*	860 UNIVERSITY AV	Tague Residence
5BL6314	2727 VALMONT RD	
5BL6315	2851 VALMONT RD	
5BL6316	2889 VALMONT RD	
5BL6317	3171 VALMONT RD	
5BL6318	4865 VALMONT RD	
5BL6319	1365 VIOLET AV	
5BL6320	1365 VIOLET AV (Silo)	
5BL6321	1806 WALNUT ST	
5BL6322	1837-39 WALNUT ST	
5BL6323	2141 WALNUT ST	
5BL6324	2211 WALNUT ST	
5BL6325	2950 WASHINGTON ST	Kneale Residence
5BL6326	2970 WASHINGTON ST	Mayfield Residence
5BL6327	2975 WASHINGTON ST	Lee Residence
5BL6328	2423 BLUFF ST	

NOTE: An asterisk (\*) denotes resources evaluated as individually eligible to the National Register.