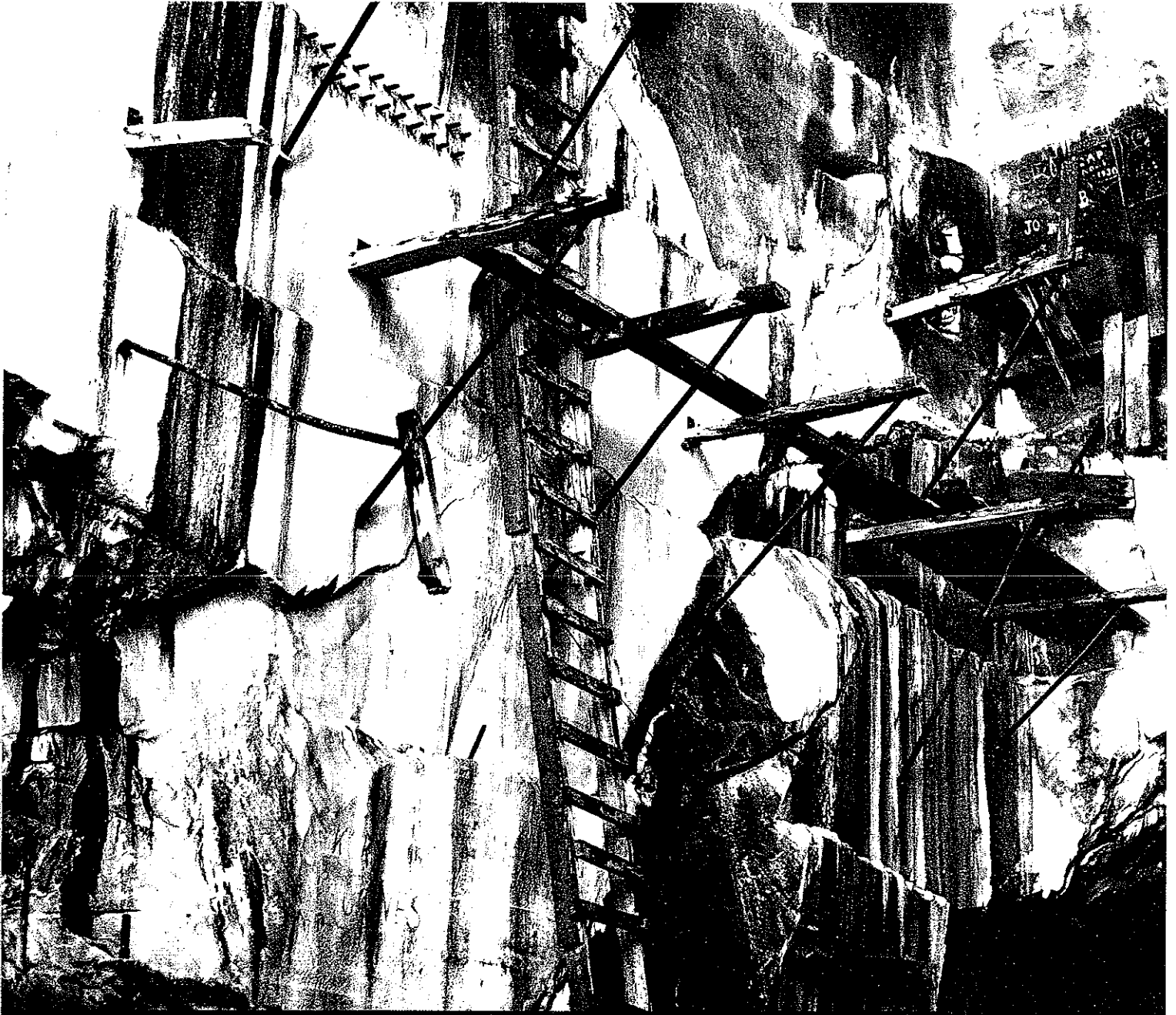


# Preservationist

*the colorado preservation journal*



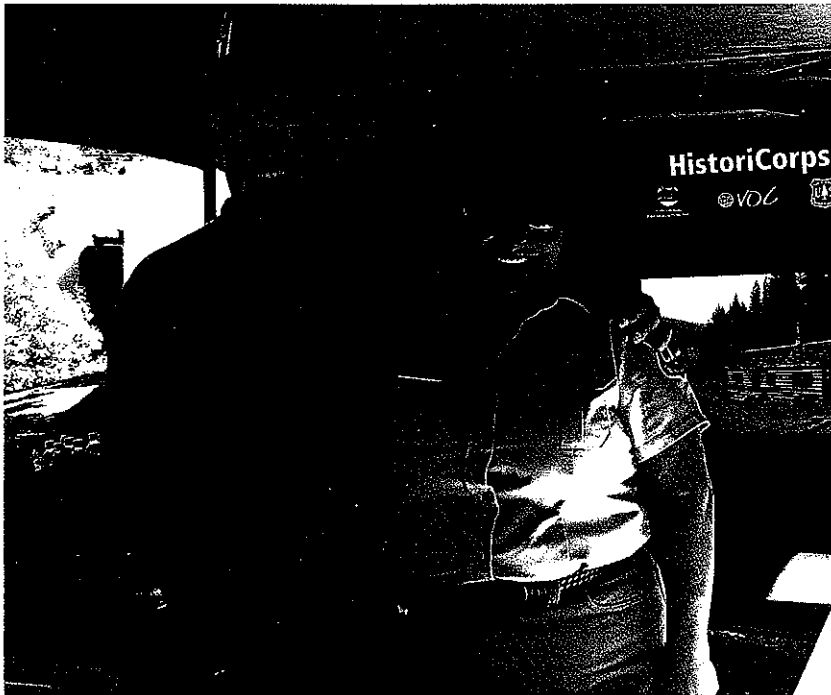
*A Year in Preservation | Endangered Places Saved | Amache Water Tower Discovered*

Winter 2011 Vol. 26 No. 1



Colorado Preservation, Inc

# From the Director's Desk



*James Hare & Terri Liestman, from the USDA Forest Service, at the first official HistoriCorps project*

## Now is the time to share in the care of our State Capitol Building

**On Independence Day 1890, a throng of Coloradans gathered on Brown's Bluff in Denver to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the Colorado State Capitol Building. Among the many items placed in the specially-crafted bronze time capsule that hot July morning was a list of the citizens who had contributed gifts of land to our young State.**

Their acreage was sold to help fund construction of what has been called "the last great civic construction of the Gilded Age." The Coloradans who gave then were extending the grand jest begun in 1868 by Henry C. Brown, builder of Denver's landmark hotel, when he donated ten acres of land on the dusty hill bearing his name so that our Capitol could be built.

The spirit of philanthropy continued as the people's statehouse rose above a foundation of Fort Collins sandstone. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad footed the bill to extend a spur of track into the Aberdeen quarry, six miles south of Gunnison, so that the somber grey granite with which the exterior walls of the capitol were constructed could be freighted the 200 mountainous miles between South Beaver Creek and Denver. A number of ranchers also donated easements across their land to facilitate the railroad's right of way. The giving continued in 1908, seven years after the building was officially occupied by the Legislature. That year, miners provided 200 ounces of Colorado gold to gild the copper-clad dome on the edifice that quickly became the shining symbol of our State.

Exactly one hundred years after the cornerstone ceremony on Capitol Hill, the people of Colorado received another significant gift in the form of our unique and nationally envied State Historical Fund – provided this time from the newly-arrived gaming industry. Grants made from the Fund have been used to return an amazing variety of community-defining landmarks to new or continued use in each of Colorado's 64 counties. The majority of grants made from the SHF program – today they total close to \$240 million – have been matched, at a minimum of 25 cents to each

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**On Our Cover** When the Colorado State Capitol Building was still a dream on the drafting board of Elijah E. Meyers, the State's leaders made the determination to use as much of the bounty of Colorado's mines as possible in its construction. Building materials included foundation stones from a sandstone deposit near Fort Collins, grey granite from Gunnison, rose onyx from Beulah and the justly famous pure white marble from Yule Creek, outside Marble, Colorado. Gifford Ewing's photograph of the quarry that provided stone not just for our capitol, but also for the Tomb of the Unknowns and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., is a reminder that mining, not just of precious metals, but of essential raw materials of all types, was and still is one of Colorado's signature industries. More of Giff's photographs of the Yule Creek Quarry are accessible at [www.ewingphoto.com](http://www.ewingphoto.com) in the Western Images gallery. While you are on the site, check out Giff's additional photographs of the lost Skyline Park, one of which was featured on our Spring/Summer 2010 issue.

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## Magazine

NICOLE MOORE, EDITOR

KERRI ATTER, ATTER INC.,  
GRAPHIC DESIGN

SHF dollar, by contributions from individuals, businesses, non-profit organizations and private foundations. These matching funds represent an additional investment of more than \$60 million to Colorado – an additional gift that ensures the economic and cultural benefits of Colorado's peerless inventory of heritage resources can be shared by all.

Last spring the Legislature appropriated \$4 million from the State Historical Fund allotment of gaming industry dollars so that essential restoration of the Capitol's cast iron dome could begin. Now it is our turn to give, and we need to do it quickly. Otherwise the remaining \$8 million estimated as necessary to complete the job will be drawn once again from the SHF (\$4 million this June and the

will be added to our mobile phone bill. Based on current estimates, there are more than 3 million cell phone users in Colorado. If just a quarter participated in the AT&T-sponsored donation program, nearly all the money needed to complete the dome restoration could be raised. That means each of us needs to do our part by texting a \$10 donation today and, here's the important point, getting ten more people to do the very same thing. If you don't have a cell phone, just go to [www.ShareInTheCareColorado.org](http://www.ShareInTheCareColorado.org) to make an on-line donation, or send your donation by check to The Capitol Dome Restoration Trust Fund, c/o Colorado Preservation, 2100 Downing St., Denver, CO 80205. All of us who have benefited from our State Historical Fund owe

*If just one quarter of the cell phone users in Colorado participated in the AT&T-sponsored donation program, nearly all the money needed to complete the dome restoration could be raised. That means each of us needs to do our part by texting a \$10 donation today and, here's the important point, getting ten more people to do the very same thing.*

balance in 2012). This would seriously deplete the job-creating grant program that Colorado's rural and small urban communities rely upon to stimulate their local economies.

Fortunately, another important gift to the people of the Colorado has recently been made by AT&T-Colorado. AT&T's demonstration of corporate citizenship is making it possible for *Share in the Care Colorado* – the private/public campaign Colorado Preservation is leading to raise the balance of restoration funds – to initiate a text message donation program with Colorado-based industry leader, mGive. All that each of us needs to do is text the word DOME to 50555 from our cell phones and a one-time donation of ten dollars for the Dome

it to ourselves to make sure that it and by extension, the gaming industry, is not made to carry more than its fair share of the burden. If you turn to page 5 in this issue, the "honor roll" of dome donors to-date is provided. As the list continues to grow, so too will the "honor roll" featured in *Colorado Preservationist* and on the campaign website. Please do your part to share in the care of the Capitol and in the legacy of giving that has provided us one of the most beautiful and significant buildings in our State.

James Hare, *Executive Director*



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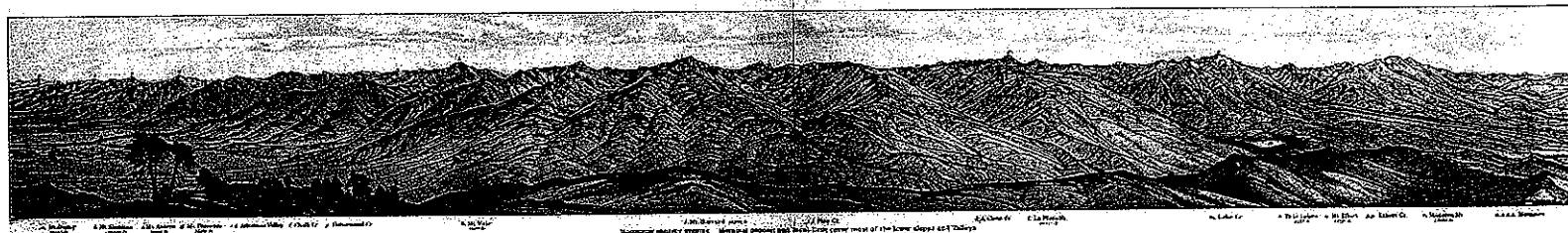
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VIEW OF THE SAVATCH RANGE FROM BUTLOR PION



CENTRAL PORTION OF THE ELK MOUNTAINS LOOKING WEST.

*Geological and Geographical Survey of the Central Portion of Elk Mountains, 1881. Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library, Western History Department.*

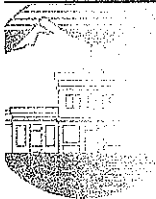
# 7 Facematters

*We are launching a new column with this issue that takes the National Trust's innovative "This Place Matters" initiative an additional step to emphasize the people in preservation and the power each individual has to be a heritage hero. If you would like to nominate someone you know for recognition, email a brief statement about the contribution they have made along with a high-resolution digital "headshot" (300 dpi minimum .jpg format) to [nmoore@ColoradoPreservation.org](mailto:nmoore@ColoradoPreservation.org)*



MATTHEW PRYTHERO

While working at the Arvada Historical Society, high school student, Matthew Prythero, read of an old pioneer cemetery located several miles west from the confluence of the Platte River and Clear Creek, which is today surrounded by the Wildflower Ponds residential community in Arvada. Realizing that Ralston Cemetery was only a few blocks from his home, he walked over to discover several headstones cracked, overgrown with weeds and covered in trash. He immediately began cleaning up the cemetery. Since that day, Matthew has served as a tireless and passionate advocate for the cemetery by fundraising, organizing investigatory work with ground penetrating radar, and coordinating with the City of Arvada to have Ralston Cemetery designated on the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. He has also published an informational website outlining the history of the cemetery, cataloguing the graves, informing others about the projects occurring at the cemetery, and how people can become a part of the preservation of Ralston Cemetery. Visit [www.ralstoncemetery.org](http://www.ralstoncemetery.org) to learn more about the cemetery and the amazing accomplishments of this dedicated young man.



## Contributors



NICOLE MOORE

**Nicole Moore**, Communication & Public Outreach Coordinator, Easement Coordinator, Youth Summits Assistant, runner, recycler, and lover of all things Art Deco, has happily been with Colorado Preservation since November, 2009. As a Colorado native, she is delighted to have returned to Denver after living in Ithaca, New York and Manhattan Beach, California. While in Ithaca, she earned her MA in Historic Preservation Planning from Cornell University. Nicole is most interested in Historic Preservation as a planning tool and the legal aspects of preservation. Her master's thesis, "Dugong Debacle: Lessons in the Extraterritorial Application of Section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act as Illustrated in Dugong v. Gates" explored the procedural nature of the NHPA and how the law is often used as a form of political resistance to Federal undertakings.

Outside of the office, Nicole will likely be found running around City Park's Mile High Loop, sifting through the shelves of Goodwill, or walking Murphy, the world's most adorable Basset Hound.



KATIE CARROLL

**Katie Carroll**, Endangered Places Program Intern, recently joined the Colorado Preservation team after graduating from Tulane University's School of Architecture's Master of Preservation Studies program, New Orleans, LA. Prior to CPI, Katie, a northeast native, was involved with the Saratoga Springs Preservation Foundation, Saratoga Springs, NY, managing the development of educational programs and fundraising events. In addition, while attending Tulane, Katie was selected by the Getty Conservation Institute to conduct research and coordinate a worldwide Desalination Conference and Workshop hosted at one of New Orleans most historic homes, Madame John's Legacy. Leaving the northeast behind to satisfy her western craving, Katie is thrilled to join Colorado Preservation and its effort to help save Colorado's most endangered places.



# Sustaining Heritage Funding While Restoring Colorado's Capitol Dome

*A special message from Colorado Preservation's outgoing Board President, Dan Love and incoming Board President, Arianthé Stettner*

There is no more potent symbol of the past, present and future aspirations of Coloradans than our venerable State Capitol Building and its magnificent gold-plated dome. Through vision and philanthropy the citizens and business leaders that preceded us played an essential role in the creation of our Statehouse. In 1908, miners donated 200 ounces of 24-karat gold to gild the cast-iron, copper-clad Dome designed by Elijah E. Myers in 1885. In fact, the ten acres of ground on which our Statehouse was erected was a gift to the people of Colorado

from Henry C. Brown (creator of Denver's iconic Brown Palace Hotel) in 1868.

Regrettably, the dome of our Capitol has fallen into serious disrepair. Constructed entirely of cast iron painted gray to match granite used elsewhere in the structure, the dome, the drum on which it rests, and all of the architectural details that decorate its surface are deteriorating due to water infiltration and the intense freeze-thaw cycle of the Colorado climate. The observation deck, that unforgettable field trip destination for generations of Colorado school children, has been closed to visitors since 2007 due to the danger of falling cast iron. The entire structure of the dome has rusted to the point that the architectural inspection team has

declared the loss of structural strength to be a significant hazard to the building and its occupants. The experts have concluded that, "the entire dome will require extensive work to repair current damage and preserve the feature for future generations."

Current economic conditions have seriously hampered the ability of the State to fund the much-needed repairs, now estimated to exceed \$12 million. In response to the urgency, the Legislature diverted \$4 million

the most visible symbol of our State.

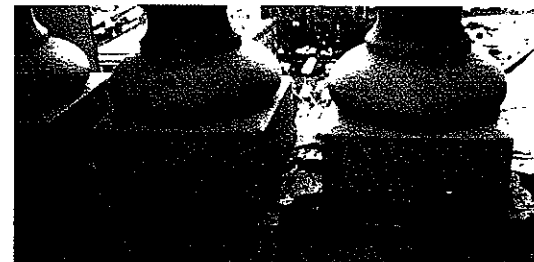
A fundamental priority of Colorado Preservation is to safeguard the grant-making capacity of our State Historical Fund so that it may continue to have a positive economic impact in each of Colorado's 64 counties. In 2009, Colorado Preservation began working with the Legislature to craft solutions to the State's dilemma: how to protect heritage funding throughout Colorado while restoring the Capitol dome. Colorado's elected leaders

have tasked Colorado Preservation with the responsibility to lead *Share in the Care Colorado*, a public/private initiative to fund

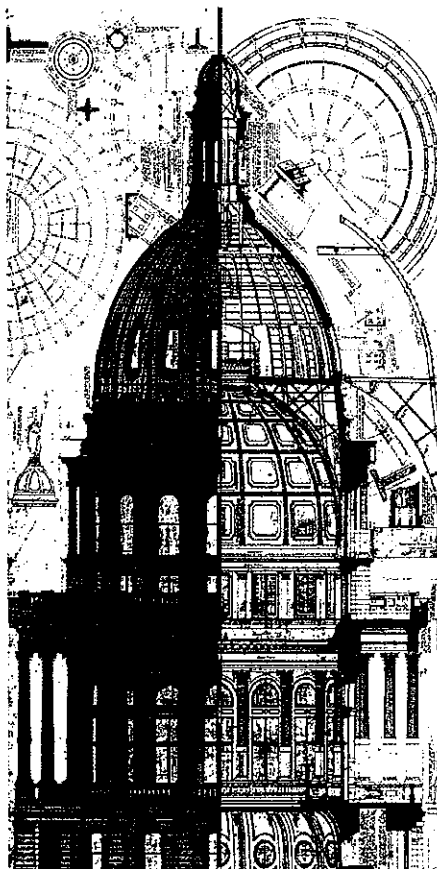
*Because each dollar granted from the Fund creates an additional six dollars of economic activity, Colorado communities are making a substantial sacrifice, at the expense of their own fiscal health and the protection of their heritage resources, to ensure a future for most the visible symbol of our State.*

from the State Historical Fund (SHF) in May of 2010 to initiate the restoration effort. This decision has resulted in cutting the grant-making capacity of the Fund by 50% percent in FY 2011 (the Fund was established in 1991 to be used for heritage preservation efforts throughout Colorado). Regrettably, should the remaining \$8 to \$10 million needed to complete the job be appropriated from the Fund, other essential preservation projects throughout the State will have to be postponed or canceled. Because each dollar granted from the Fund creates an additional six dollars of economic activity, Colorado communities are making a substantial sacrifice, at the expense of their own fiscal health and the protection of their heritage resources, to ensure a future for

the majority of the work required to restore the dome. In the spirit of the caring commitment made by Coloradans more than a century ago, Colorado Preservation believes this is an appropriate and essential fundraising initiative for everyone in our State. Working together, all Coloradans can share in the uniquely unifying opportunity to preserve Colorado's history - not just on Capitol Hill but throughout the State.



*Share in the Care Colorado* is based upon the best practices of similar successful campaigns to restore the Statue of Liberty and the Washington Monument. It has also been designed to educate and invigorate the public, from school children to senior citizens, about our shared heritage as Coloradans through our collective restoration of the Capitol dome. Colorado Preservation invites your involvement in this historic initiative and we hope that you will solicit the individual support of every Coloradan you know. Simply by texting the word DOME to 50555, anyone can make a one-time donation of \$10 to the effort. If all of us make just that small effort we can easily protect the grant-making capacity of the SHE, restore the Capitol dome and establish a preservation trust fund specifically for the needs of our remarkable Statehouse. Through a broad-based nonpartisan effort by corporate, civic and government leaders, and especially the citizens of Colorado, we can succeed in this essential effort. We hope you, your family, your friends and your neighbors will all do their part by participating in the text message donation program made possible by AT&T-Colorado and by learning more about the restoration effort at [www.ShareInTheCareColorado.com](http://www.ShareInTheCareColorado.com)



# The Share in the Care Colorado Honor Role

Donors supporting the restoration of the dome of Colorado State Capitol Building on record as of January 24, 2011\*

- |                                       |  |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Accountable Accounting Services       | The Marjorie H. Goldstein Living Trust | Michelle and Kirk Pearson          |
| Ron and Judi Acre                     | Rebecca and Keith Goodwin              | Martin Pocs                        |
| William Akers                         | Jean Gosling                           | Thomas Poindexter & Sandra Spencer |
| Deborah Andrews                       | Stacey Gottlieb and Rick VanWier       | Kathy and Carl Polhemus            |
| AngloGold Ashanti North America       | Robert and Katherine Grether           | Kenneth Pratt                      |
| AT&T - Colorado                       | James K. Hare                          | Thomas Prosia & Beverly Hathaway   |
| Richard and Barbara Austin            | Robert L. Hare                         | Heidi and Stephen Quist            |
| Raymond and Dora Babcock              | S.J. Harjes and P.J. Harjes            | Lenora Rayburn                     |
| Shirley Baker                         | Ginny and Thomas Harrington            | John Reed                          |
| Mary Ann Barbee                       | Clena Haskin                           | Heinke and Dieter Reitzig          |
| E.M. Barrett                          | Pamela Healy                           | John and Linda Reno                |
| R. Michael and Barbara Bell           | Cloria Hemphill                        | Philip and Virginia Riedesel       |
| Kathey and Gary Birkmaier             | Sally Hopper                           | Lauren Ripko                       |
| Norman Blome                          | The Hon. James Isgar                   | Darlene Ross                       |
| Mary Bradford and Michael Kempf       | David Johnson                          | M. Schieferecke                    |
| Michael Brewer and Lloyd Kemena       | Alpha Johnson and Edward Johnson       | Mary Schmidt                       |
| Elizabeth and Eric Brewer             | Deborah Jones                          | Ira Selkowitz                      |
| Hugh and Lynn Brown                   | Kathy and Teddy Jordan                 | Lark Sheldon                       |
| Mary Brummeler                        | Larry and Margaret Jorgensen           | Gerald and Janet Shin              |
| Anthony Burczyk                       | Lindsay Joyner                         | Janice Sinden                      |
| Howard Campbell                       | Kenneth S. Palmer Trust                | Elizabeth Singer                   |
| Katie Carroll                         | Wayne Knox                             | Martha and Farris                  |
| Michelle Chichester                   | Deniece Kohl                           | Gail Skaggs                        |
| Joanna Chrisco                        | Dunn and Jo Anne Krahl                 | Rosaline Smith                     |
| Abbey Christman                       | Leslie Krupa                           | John and Juanita Soper             |
| Circle of Giving Incentive Fund       | Richard Lammel                         | James Sostarich                    |
| Circuit Media                         | Jonas Landes                           | Christine Staberg                  |
| Dene Clark                            | Michael and Billie Lantz               | Ruth M. Stark and Susan Stark      |
| Elizabeth Couture                     | Carleton and Karen Lindsay             | Barbara Sternberg                  |
| T. M. Cox                             | Susan and Donn Livingston              | Arianthé and Paul Stettner         |
| Paul and Eileen Csibrik               | Kathy Loo                              | Linda Tempel                       |
| Jane and James Daniels                | Dan Love and Cameron Wolfe             | Ron and Lindy Thompson             |
| Uhla Davidson                         | Ron and Ruthanne Lundquist             | Representative Nancy Todd          |
| Jennifer Dennis                       | Max and Reita Marcellus                | Linda Towle                        |
| Denver Art Company                    | Carla and Robert McFadden              | Carol Tunner                       |
| Doris C. Finnie Trust                 | Douglas and Linda Medina               | Marge and Gerald Utesch            |
| Jason and Lisa Dunn                   | Joanne Meras                           | John Vaccaro                       |
| Robert and Alice Easterday            | Mike Metclaf                           | Martha Vail                        |
| Patrick Eidman                        | Chris and Blair Miller                 | David and Kathleen VanDer          |
| Ruth Epstein                          | Mrs. William L. Miller Jr.             | E. E. Van Winkle                   |
| Esther Birnbaum Family Trust          | Helen Mills                            | Nolan and Jolly Vanders            |
| Patsy Fadely and Joan Boggs           | John and Caroline Mills                | Deborah Wagner                     |
| Dan and Marcia Ferguson               | Jeff Montgomery                        | Jane Wainwright                    |
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| Arthur and Anita Gatten               | Namaste Salomon Capitol Hill           | Jim Woods                          |
| Mary Garfield                         | Namaste Salomon Broadway               | Cornelia Wyra                      |
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\*Along with 155 fellow citizens who have contributed by joining the world of WE. If you are one of them and would like to have your name included on the Honor Roll, email your name and the number of the cell phone an wireless device needed here: [info@ShareInTheCareColorado.org](mailto:info@ShareInTheCareColorado.org). Unfortunately, FCC regulations prevent us from accepting your donation without your written permission.



Work on Alpine Guard Station

*“Volunteering creates a national character in which the community and the nation take on a spirit of compassion, comradeship, and confidence.”* Brian O’Connell

# The Pilot Year for HistoriCorps™

*HistoriCorps*—the workforce for saving places is busy planning its next successful season

By Jonas Landes

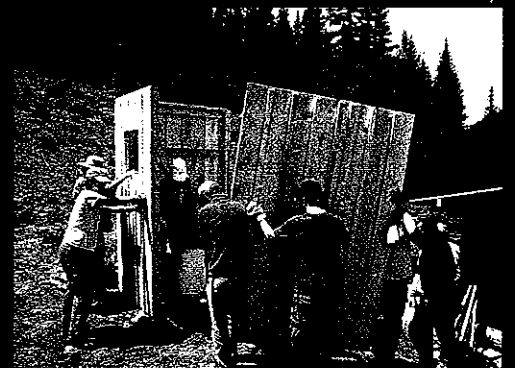
Off Cow Camp



Meeker Ranch



Off Cow Camp



At the heart of the HistoriCorps™ program is the belief that volunteers play a central role in the continued success and vitality of the historic preservation movement. Many historic places simply cannot be saved without the energy and support of volunteers. HistoriCorps™ organizes hands-on preservation projects throughout the Mountain West, and hopefully soon throughout the nation. The program aims to provide an outlet for those involved to bring energy, enthusiasm, skills, and ideas that revitalize historic places. Volunteers can bring the past alive and earn their place in history through a little sweat equity.





*Work at the Chambers residence, Grand Teton National F*

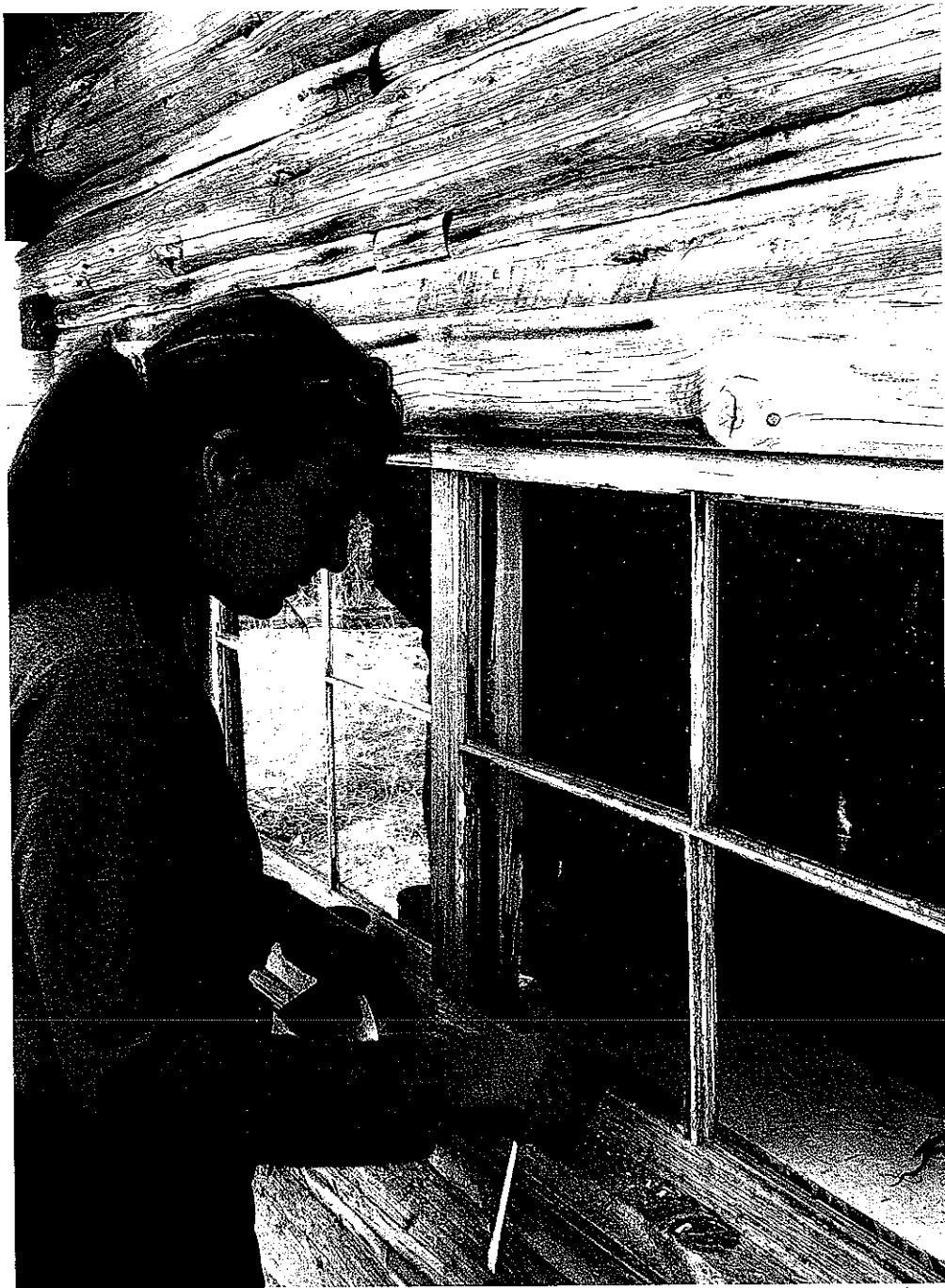
# A Welcome Revelation

## My HistoriCorps™ Summer

*By Rachel Perzel*

When I was attending college in the southeast, I specifically remember a statement made by my Historic Preservation 101 professor: "At its heart, preservation is a grassroots movement." This professor was particularly inspirational to me. He often talked about projects he had worked on while studying in Michigan. It sounded amazing: a community coming together for the common cause of saving a building and, simultaneously, a piece of history. His enthusiasm was infectious and it made me want to be a part of this movement. This is the reason I chose my major, Historic Preservation and Community Planning. I graduated from that program in May of 2008 and have been working in the preservation field since that time. Unfortunately, the local preservation movement I encountered post-graduation was very different from the one my professor spoke of. It seemed to me to be much more about status than about a community coming together to save a building, its history, or anything else for that matter. Was preservation a game just for the affluent? I lived in a city whose identity is historic preservation, but I didn't see a place for myself.

That had been my experience up until August of 2010, when, while working for HistoriCorps, I went to work on a roofing project at Meeker Ranch, located in South Dakota's Black Hills National Forest. Homesteaded in 1882 and built in 1887 by Frank Cunningham Meeker, the ranch is a group of several structures scattered across a wide valley, surrounded by trees. The complex changed hands several times until it was acquired by the Black Hills National Forest in 2004 and two years later, slated for demolition. That's when the Black Hills Historic Preservation Trust stepped in and began lobbying to save their local history. After quite a fight, they won that right and decided that the structure needed foremost was a roof.



*Chambers residence*



*Off Cow Camp*



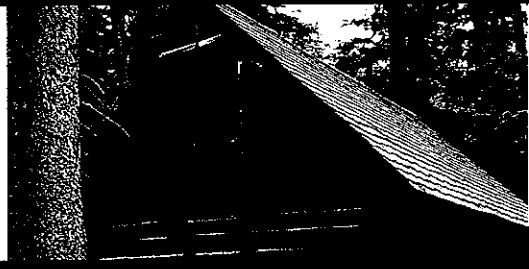
*Work on Culver Outhouse*

Where I live, much of the preservation movement is centered around grandiose structures (plantation homes for example) and therefore I have seen many works of architecture more impressive than Meeker Ranch. I will also confess that when I heard we were to spend an entire week roofing, I was less than thrilled. The second I stepped out of the truck at the Meeker Ranch site, I saw, or should I say felt and understood, exactly what these people had been fighting to save. Being situated in a wide valley within the National Forest, the complex retains much of its context, which, to me, is of utmost importance.

At the Meeker Ranch, I met a group of individuals so passionate about saving a structure that I experienced a welcome revelation: projects like this one were the reason I was inspired to join the preservation movement in the first place. I finally felt and understood what had been explained to me years ago in the classroom. Everything about this project embodied where preservation originated and exactly what remains at its heart.

The significance of this group of structures to the local community lies not in its impressive architecture, but in its history – a history that many of them can relate to and countless others can learn from. From that point on, I was infected. Suddenly, it didn't matter that we were going to be roofing for seven days in a row. I would have gladly stood outside in the rain for seven days straight if I knew it could help, in some way, to save these buildings. That is what it's all about, to me anyway. It's a feeling and knowledge that you are a part of something positive, something that will truly be appreciated by the public in the future. Working with HistoriCorps this summer afforded me the opportunity to finally be a part of the grassroots movement that I had been seeking for quite some time. I cannot explain how rewarding it is to work with a group of people who are so passionate, and so united around a common cause, that you can actually feel that what you are doing is right. Humble and human, HistoriCorps' mission is preservation at its best.

# How YOU can be part of the workforce for saving places



## Details on two of the HistoriCorps™ projects for the 2011 season

### **PROJECT: Mtn. Park Picnic Shelter, Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest**

**BUILDING HISTORY:** HistoriCorps™ and the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest are partnering to restore the Mountain Park Picnic Shelter near Ft. Collins, CO. Started in the mid-1930s by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) the project was finished in the late 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The steep hip roof and massive chimney give this rustic-style building a gothic feeling. Our work will allow for the continued use of the building as a picnic shelter at the popular Mountain Park Campground.

#### **SCOPE OF WORK:**

Remove deteriorated cedar shingle roofing and replace in kind  
Reconstruct, paint, and install shutters  
Install reconstructed windows

#### **PROJECT DATES:**

1st session May 7-8  
2nd session May 9-13  
3rd session May 14-15  
4th session May 16-20  
5th session May 21-22

#### **VOLUNTEERING INFORMATION:**

The shelter is located approximately 33 miles west of Ft. Collins, just off Highway 14. Participants can camp onsite or commute from the surrounding area. All food, tools, and safety equipment will be provided for the participants. If you are interested in volunteering for one of these sessions please visit [www.historicorps.org](http://www.historicorps.org) to register. If you have inquiries about this or other projects please email: Jonas Landes, HistoriCorps Manager, at [jlandes@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:jlandes@coloradopreservation.org).

### **PROJECT: Cascade Canyon Patrol Cabin, Grand Teton National Park**

**BUILDING HISTORY:** Project and building history: HistoriCorps and Grand Teton National Park are partnering to rehabilitate the Cascade Canyon Patrol Cabin. Built in 1936 by the CCC this park's rustic-style barn has been in use as a backcountry patrol cabin since 1960 when an earlier patrol cabin was demolished. Although the building has been maintained by the National Park Service; this project will complete major preservation objectives that, until now, have not been addressed. Our work will allow for the continued use of the Cascade Canyon Cabin as a backcountry patrol and trail facility.

#### **SCOPE OF WORK:**

Lift building and replace deteriorated sill logs  
Remove compromised roofing and replace with rustic cedar shingles  
Repair and/or replace deteriorated log crowns  
Reglaze and repaint windows

#### **PROJECT DATES:**

1st session July 11- July 18  
2nd session July 21-August 1

#### **VOLUNTEERING INFORMATION:**

The cabin is located five miles from the Jenny Lake Trailhead in the heart of Grand Teton National Park and can only be accessed by foot or horse. Pack horses will carry all group and personal gear while the participants will hike into the site. All food, tools, and safety equipment will be provided for the participants. If you are interested in volunteering for one of these sessions please visit [www.historicorps.org](http://www.historicorps.org) to register. If you have inquiries about this or other projects please email: Jonas Landes, HistoriCorps Manager, at [jlandes@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:jlandes@coloradopreservation.org).

**DONATE:** Is your schedule too full to volunteer this summer? A donation of any amount is greatly appreciated and helps us meet our project and volunteer expenses as we continue to grow the Workforce for Saving Places. Donate on-line at [www.historicorps.org](http://www.historicorps.org) or mail a check payable to Historicorps c/o Colorado Preservation, 2100 Downing St. Denver, CO 80205.



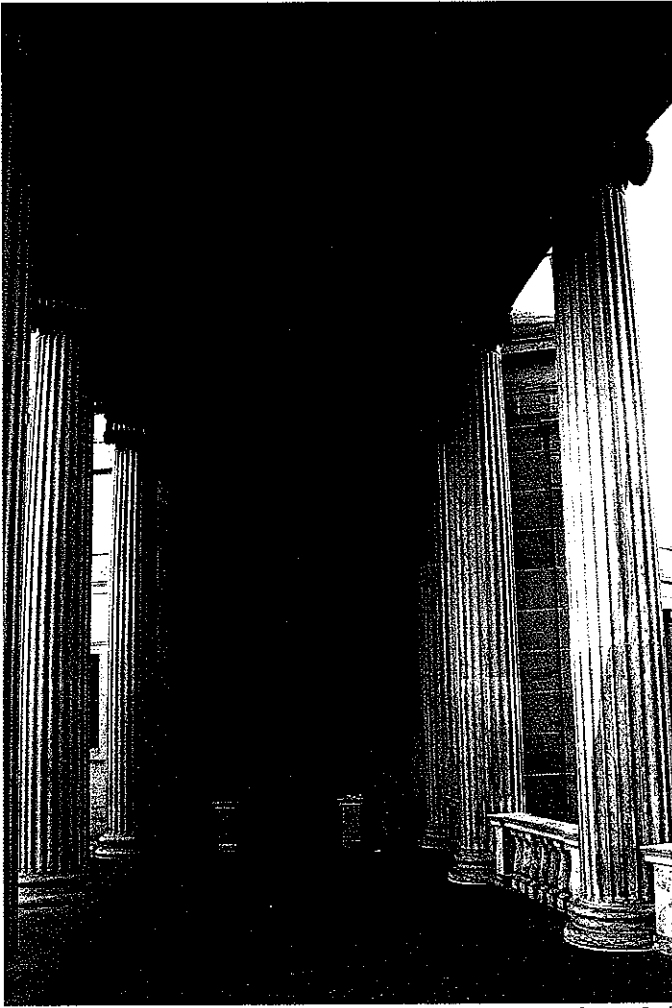
Civic Center Park

# *Endangered* Places

By Katie Carroll and Patrick Eidman

# SAVED!

2011 was a successful year for the Endangered Places Program



*Civic Center Park*

## CIVIC CENTER

Designed to be the cultural and governmental hub of Denver, Civic Center is one of the nation's finest and most intact examples of City Beautiful-style park designs. The spacious plaza, surrounded by monuments, significant structures such as the Greek Theatre and Voorhies Memorial, ballustraded terraces and vibrant flower beds has hosted some of Denver's most important public events.

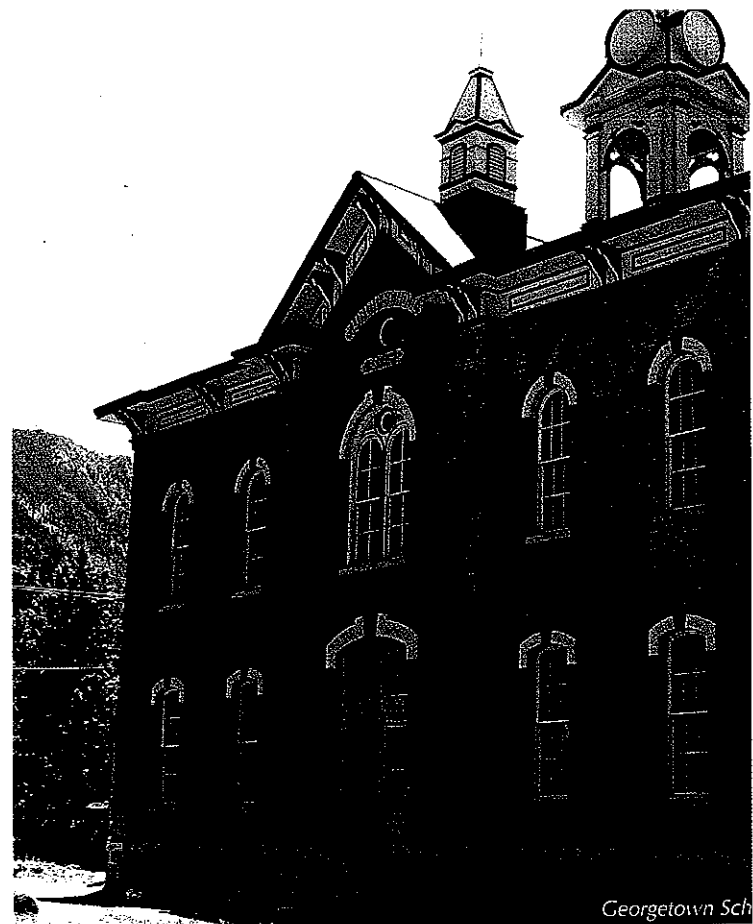
Denver's Civic Center Park was selected for the 2007 Most Endangered Places List due to threats of deferred maintenance and a proposed radical redesign that would have destroyed much of the historic fabric. Since nomination, Civic Center has progressed to a **SAVED!** site due to vigorous efforts from community members, city officials, and local preservationists and architects who feared the loss of this significant piece of Denver history. In 2009, the city began a \$9 million dollar rehabilitation project with funding from the Better Denver Bond Program, which followed the 2005 Civic Center Master Plan and supplemental 2009 design guidelines approved by the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission. Architectural firm Andrews & Anderson led the project, which aimed to restore Civic Center's historic integrity by matching original materials and salvaging stone for reuse. The results are nothing short of remarkable, and ensure that Civic Center will remain a relevant and vital public space for future generations of Denver residents and visitors.

## GEORGETOWN SCHOOL

The Georgetown School was built in 1874 and is believed to be one of the oldest extant brick schoolhouse buildings in Colorado. The structure is located within the Georgetown and Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District and was nominated to the Endangered Places Program in 2006 due to the threat of neglect.

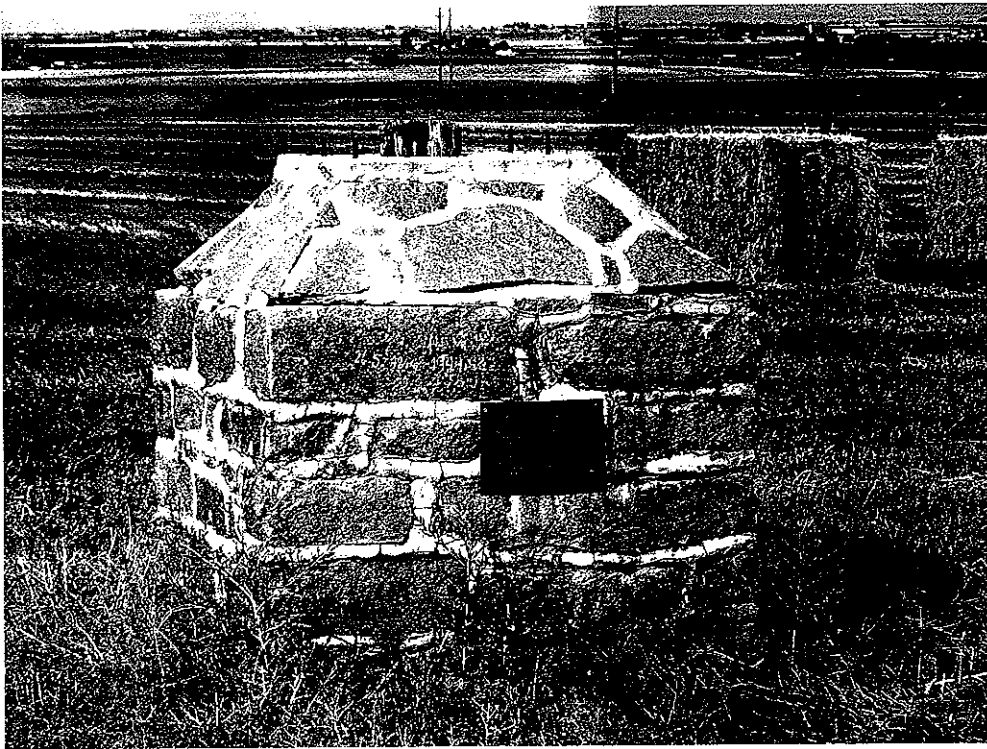
Shortly after the school was nominated, the Georgetown Trust acquired the structure and began a complete restoration of the exterior in the summer of 2007. The project was conducted in three different phases over the following years, beginning with the roof, eaves and gutters. Then in 2008, the building received structural reinforcement, asbestos abatement, compression grouting, and restoration of exterior brick, stone, windows and doors. The final phase of the project in 2009 included restoring the historic exterior paint colors, and reconstructing the two vent towers and the bell tower based on archival photographs.

Experts from Long Hoeft Architects, Hoehn Architects, Building Restoration Specialties and Silver Plume Home Services carried out the work, and more than \$1.2 million was spent completing the exterior restoration. Funding was provided from a broad range of sources, including grants from the State Historical Fund, NPS Save America's Treasures, the National Trust, the Boettcher Foundation, the Gates Family Foundation, 1772, El Pomar, and the Quick Foundation. Generous donations from the local Eastern Star Chapter, Bob and Betty Hall, and over 200 individual and corporate donors carried the project to completion. The restoration of Georgetown School is a tribute to the power of a passionate community, and a gift to travelers on the I-70 Corridor, who can now enjoy a bird's-eye view of this architectural gem.



*Georgetown Sch*

## P.O.W. CAMP 202 PILLARS



*P.O.W. Camp*

Populated by more than 3,000 German and Austrian prisoners captured while serving under General Rommel in North Africa, P.O.W.

Camp 202 was a 302-acre World War II prisoner-of-war camp built in the 1940's near Greeley. The camp closed in 1946, and by the time the site was selected as one of Colorado's Most Endangered Places in 2005, the only remains were two stone entrance gate pillars located adjacent to a farm field along the business loop of U.S. Highway 34 west of Greeley.

The pillars were threatened in 2005 when the Colorado Department of Transportation began a highway expansion project for Highway 34. Fearing the loss of the only remains of P.O.W. Camp 202, a preservation campaign that included Colorado Preservation, The City of Greeley, Historic Greeley and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was started to save the pillars from demolition, and to design and install interpretive panels explaining the significance of the site. As a result, CDOT agreed to fund their relocation to a nearby site that provided space for the interpretive panel installation and a turnout for

visitors. The City of Greeley applied for and received a Certified Local Government grant to design and install two interpretive panels at the new location. In early 2010, the P.O.W. Camp Pillars were officially designated as Local Historic Landmarks.

## CHIMNEY ROCK

One of the oldest sites on Colorado's Most Endangered Places list is Chimney Rock, which was constructed between 1076 and 1175. Perched at an elevation of 7,600 ft – hundreds of feet above arable land and water – this ancient monument of the Chacoan people is a treasure of international significance. The site was threatened by years of exposure to the elements and lack of stabilization efforts, which resulted in its elevation to the Colorado's Most Endangered Places list in 2008.

Now ably managed by the USDA Forest Service, careful archaeological and stabilization work has resulted in the Chimney Rock site being declared a SAVE. In 2009, an archeological excavation was led by the University of Colorado's Dr. Steve Lekson and other archeologists from around the Four Corners area. Many volunteers and organizations have been involved in the preservation work, including: Colorado Preservation, the State Historical Fund, Save America's Treasures, the Gates Family Foundation, and the Chimney Rock Interpretative Association. In the less than two years since being listed as one of Colorado's Most Endangered Places, more than 95% of the planned stabilization work has been completed. Efforts continue to have Chimney Rock designated as a National Monument.



*Chimney Rock*

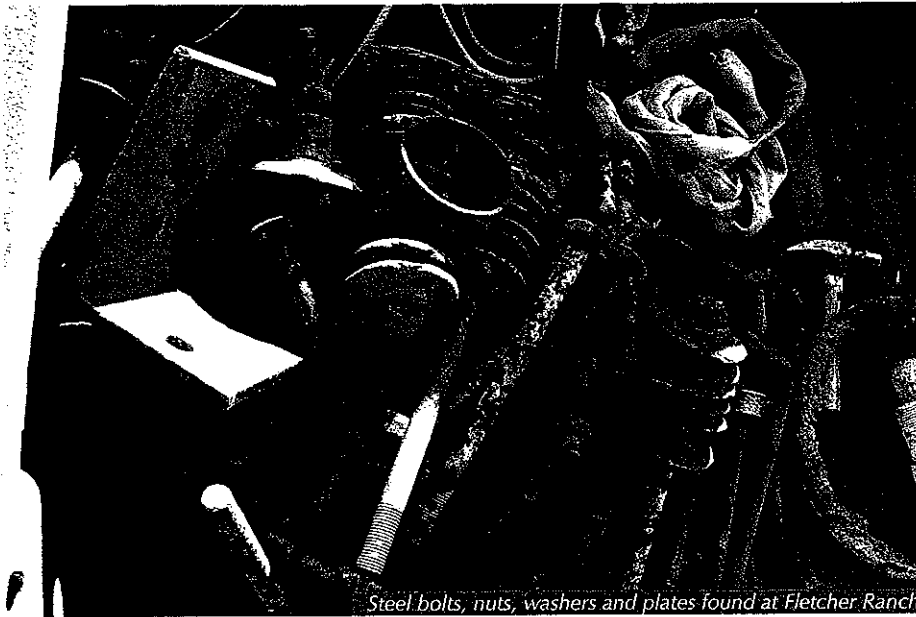
## RIALTO THEATRE

Built in 1925, the Rialto Theatre was one of the most well-loved social and cultural gathering spots in the San Luis Valley. The venue hosted plays, music, vaudeville performances, talent shows and movies while also serving as the American Legion lodge hall in Alamosa. In 2003, the entire theater portion of the hall was devastated by fire, which prompted the City of Alamosa to issue a Certificate of Dangerous Building and demand its demolition in 2005.

Selecting the Rialto as one of Colorado's Most Endangered Places in 2008, Colorado Preservation began a campaign for preservation efforts. Since nomination, the street façade and much of the front portion of the building have been saved in order to maintain the historic fabric of downtown Alamosa and continue telling the story of the Rialto Building. The building was sold to Kent and Sandra Holtcamp who had the vision and perseverance to rehabilitate the building into Bistro Rialto, a delectable Italian eatery, catering facility and meeting room. The building retains its historic and iconic vertical sign, and once again serves as a social gathering place for the community.

# Historic Amache Water Tower Unearthed at Family Ranch near Granada

By Jane Daniels



Steel bolts, nuts, washers and plates found at Fletcher Ranch

**The** Amache Internment Camp (also known as the Granada Relocation Center) near Granada in southeastern Colorado was built and operated during World War II. Shortly after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war by the United States, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 authorizing the exclusion and forced relocation of more than 100,000 Japanese Americans. Families were instructed to leave their belongings, pets, businesses, and homes—sometimes with notice of just a few days. Surrounded by barbed wire and wood-framed guard towers, the camp at Amache consisted of housing units, a school, a hospital, warehouses, utility buildings, and a military police compound. Over 7,000 of our fellow citizens were relocated to Amache, where they lived and worked until the camp was closed in 1945.

Today the Amache site retains tangible reminders of those years, including foundations of camp facilities, trees planted by former Amache internees, one of only three surviving relocation center cemeteries in the Nation, and intact original dirt and gravel roads. These remnants uniquely illustrate the historic layout of Amache and help explain what social and

cultural interactions were like for the internees. Despite this wealth of historic resources, however, no physical structures remain; after Amache closed in 1945, the camp buildings were dispersed through auction and sale to locations around Southeastern Colorado.

Remarkably, just one year ago the original water tower tank was found, mostly intact, at a nearby ranch. The owners donated it to the Amache Preservation Society to be used for reconstruction at Camp Amache. The tank had been used for water storage at the ranch since 1947. In early December 2010 (with staff members Jane Daniels and Lindsay Joyner present), a contract moving team consisting of an historic architect, structural engineer, and general contractor carefully collected and moved the remaining portions of the tank from the ranch. During the move, however, a important discovery was made! In a refuse pile located elsewhere on the ranch, nearly all of the missing parts were identified including the wooden "legs," more than 300 bolts and plate fasteners, and the original platform on which the tower sat. It was thought that these materials had been lost when the tower was dismantled in 1947. Now, more than 60 years later, we are delighted to reunite them. They

will greatly aid in the reconstruction effort and, along with the original water tank, will be stored at a nearby ranch until future funds are raised to carry the reconstruction forward.

Though largely forgotten, Amache remains deeply significant to our history and is now a National Historic Landmark. This latest discovery adds to the excitement and anticipation of what local stakeholder groups (namely former internees and the interested public) have been aiming toward for years - greater recognition, remembrance, and preservation of the site. A partnership that includes the Amache Historical Society, the Amache Preservation Society, the Friends of Amache, Colorado Preservation, the University of Denver, the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation are working together to interpret the site for visitors to tell the Japanese American internment story in our State. In addition to the water tower project, a plan to reconstruct a guard tower (administered by the Mountain/Plains office of the National Trust), and a survey initiative to identify and evaluate other relocated camp buildings (administered by Colorado Preservation) have been partially funded by a grant from the National Park Service's Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, and will also be forthcoming in 2011.

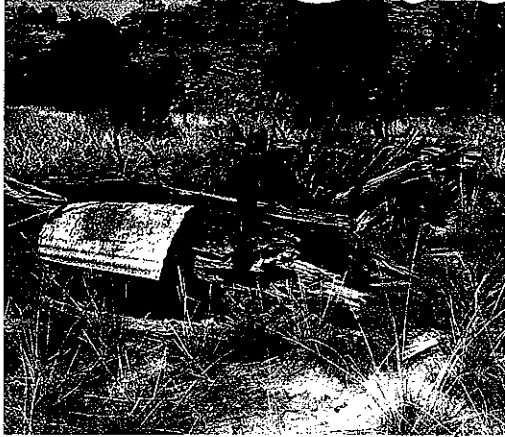
**How to Help:** Matching funds are needed. Be part of the effort by sending your dedicated donation to: AMACHE c/o Colorado Preservation, 2100 Downing St., Denver, 80205.

*Refuse pile on Fletcher Ranch  
Article photos by Scheubert and Darter Architects at  
A.E. Design Associat*



# DISCOVERIES

# icks



*Claussen Homestead*



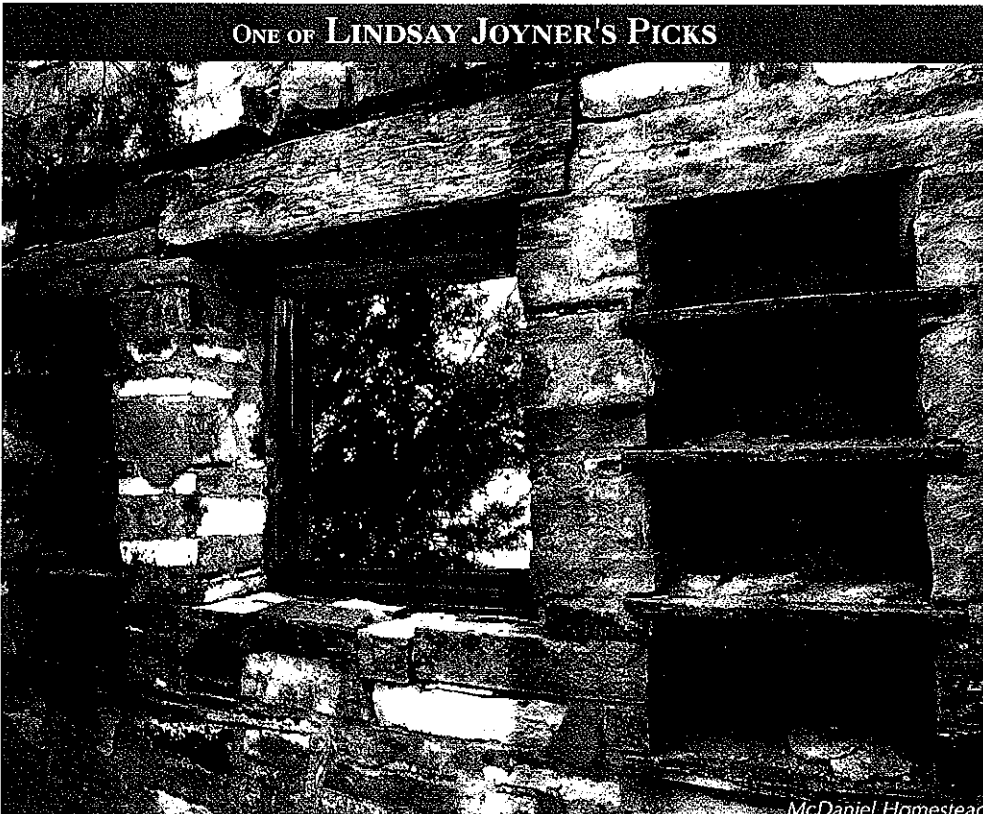
*Penitente Morada*



*Homestead with abandoned stove and bed frame*

The team at Colorado Preservation has just completed a survey of the Purgatoire River Region. During the project 454 sites were documented. More than 200 were the ruins of homesteads, most of which were abandoned in the 1930s. Our next project will be focused on documenting and interpreting this important phase of homesteading history. The project will have four main components: a publication interpreting the history of homesteading and associated historical themes for a general audience, oral history interviews to be shared via podcasts, three driving tours following Hwy 350, Hwy 109, and Hwy 160, and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Now that the project is completed, the survey staff would like to share some of our favorite sites with you.

## ONE OF LINDSAY JOYNER'S PICKS



*McDaniel Homestead*

**LINDSAY:** A landmark in ruins, the elaborate dwelling of the Dawson McDaniel Homestead is nonetheless quite stunning. Unlike the dugouts or simple one-story homes common in the region, the McDaniel Homestead has two stories, constructed of finished, regular, laid sandstone—the work of an experienced mason and contains double fireplaces and built-in shelving. Dawson McDaniel was born in Texas to parents from Virginia and North Carolina and settled in the region in 1919. After living in a tent for a few months, McDaniel constructed this home in September 1919. He appears with his wife Martha on the 1930 United States Census, and his listed occupation was stock rancher.

Sometimes historic artifacts help tell the story of an abandoned homestead in a captivating way. The J. Claud Claussen Homestead is remote – so remote that one is likely to get stuck in the mud trying to reach the site (speaking from experience).



## ONE OF ABBEY CHRISTMAN'S PICKS



However, the tucked-away site includes the remains of two dugouts, a concrete dam, cisterns, and a springhouse. Archival research records Claussen arriving at the site in April 1932 with his wife Marguerite and two children, Joshua and Anthony. The family stayed on the homestead for only four years before moving to California. When archaeologists found the remains of a glass baby bottle and a clasp to a child's overalls near the dugout residence, I was terribly excited. The Claussen family story seemed to come to life, thanks to the combination of architecture, archaeology and archival research.

**ABBEY:** During the project, we surveyed more than one hundred homesteads with dugouts. It is fascinating that this relatively primitive form of frontier architecture was still so common in the 1910s and 1920s, when residents of Trinidad, just 50 miles away, were living in neat rows of bungalows. Pictured is one of the most extensive dugouts we surveyed. Luy Lakner emigrated from Yugoslavia and homesteaded in the 1910s. He built a substantial, multi-room dugout for his wife and large family, leaving them to run the farm while he worked at a steel mill in Pueblo.

The number of items remaining on homesteads was surprising. Not just broken dishes or lamps, but large items such as beds, stoves, and cars. Many homesteaders seem to have just walked away one day. The bed frame and stove left outside the ruins of this home are especially evocative of the

homesteading experience, which saw the dreams of so many homesteaders for a new life as landowners quickly dashed by harsh environmental and economic realities.

**MICHELLE:** Located deep in Penitente Canyon, the morada pictured on page 14 was used for gatherings and ceremonies by a lay religious sect of the Catholic Church, the Penitentes, in the early twentieth century. This distinctive cross-shaped ruin is difficult to find since it is located in the middle of a complex canyon system. After the steep hike into the canyon we found many artifacts at the site including large pieces of worked glass used by the Penitente. This secluded site felt very tranquil.

The Villareal Homestead has a longer history than most homesteads we surveyed, since it was lived in by the same family, without electricity or running water, until the 1980s. Homesteaded in 1922 by Vidal Villareal, this site is a prime example of New Mexican style homesteads in the region, and consists of a jacal and sandstone dwelling, a large chicken coop, a garage, and an extensive corral area. Through an interview with his grandson, we know that Vidal Martinez was a cowboy who grazed cattle on his homestead while also working as a ranch hand for larger neighboring ranches. The level of physical integrity of the site is what amazed me the most. The house was complete with plaster and paint on the walls, hardwood floors, and glass in the windows.

## ONE OF MICHELLE CHICHESTER'S PICKS



## NORTH OF THE BORDER

ALLIANCE FOR HISTORIC WYOMING

South Pass looking north from the top of Pacific Butte towards the Wind River Mountains

# South Pass, the BLM, the Past, & the Future

By Tom Rea

*South Pass, Wyoming, the spot on the Oregon Trail where it crosses the Continental Divide, doesn't feel like a mountain pass at all. When neighbors from south of the border who are familiar with Rabbit Ears, Independence, Wolf Creek or any of the passes in the Centennial State traverse South Pass, they are hard pressed to believe they are even in the mountains, let alone on a mountain pass. High plains? Yes. Sagebrush steppe? You bet. But a mountain pass? Are you kidding?*

And that quality, that relative featurelessness, is the reason South Pass became the point where the trail crossed the Divide in the first place. At the relatively low altitude of 7,600 feet, and the gradual approach to the summit from both east and west, wagons could cross it without much trouble. It was the easiest crossing for a thousand miles north or south. Thus the Oregon/California/Mormon/Pony Express Trail became the most heavily traveled route across the continent—the I-80 of its time. Something like half a million westbound people crossed South Pass between 1842 and 1869, when the transcontinental railroad was finished. They didn't leave much but ruts and, on scattered rocks along the route, their names.

At the Alliance for Historic Wyoming, we confess we love South Pass for its spare beauty. But we love it even more for the space it offers to our

historical imaginations. In that entire treeless expanse, it's a snap to imagine the wagon-borne emigrants, their polyglot beaver-trapping predecessors, and the hunting, gathering, horse-herding and constantly trading Indian nations who showed the trappers the trails in the first place.

No trees turn up in John C. Fremont's 1842 notes on the flora at South Pass: "A variety of asters may now be numbered among the characteristic plants, and the Artemisia [sagebrush] continues in all its glory; but cacti have become rare, and mosses begin to dispute the hills with them. ..." Soon however he gets more direct about the relative lack of drama of this place:

It will be seen that [South Pass] in no manner resembles the places to which the term is commonly applied—nothing of the gorge-like character and winding ascents of the Allegheny passes in America: nothing of the

Great St. Bernard and Simplon passes in Europe. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweet Water, a sandy plain, one hundred and twenty miles long, conducts, by a gradual and regular ascent, to the summit, about seven thousand feet above the sea; and the traveler, without being reminded of any change by toilsome ascents, suddenly finds himself on the waters which flow to the Pacific ocean."

Like Fremont, we at the Alliance consider the Sweetwater Valley up to South Pass, and a short way beyond to the trail's crossing of the Little Sandy River near Farson, Wyoming, to be all one stretch of country. We call it the Greater South Pass Historic Landscape. Mostly because of the limited human impact on the area over the last 160 years, the landscape contains what is probably the best preserved and longest continuing stretch of historic trail in the nation. A great deal of the trail is on public land managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management.

Sometime in the first half of 2011, the Lander, Wyoming field office of the BLM, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and federal regulations governing the National Landscape Conservation System, will release for public review in an Environmental Impact Statement the preferred alternative for its Resource Management Plan, which is likely to guide the office's land management for 20 years or more.

That is, in BLM alphabet-speak, the agency's Lander FO will release an EIS including the PA for its new RMP, under NEPA, NHPA, and NLCS laws and regulations. We don't know exactly when this will happen, but we think it will be PS—pretty soon.

The swath of Wyoming inside the Lander FO's domain is overwhelmingly federal (mostly BLM) land, and includes the 100 miles of country along the Sweetwater River from Independence Rock, a few miles upstream from the river's confluence with the North Platte, to South Pass. Current policies protect the trails from any industrial development on the land's surface within a quarter mile on either side of the trail. Not surprisingly, we'd like to see those protections extended, with new provisions that would keep any new development out of sight of the trail. In some places, that might be a mile or two; in other places, in that wide-open country, it would be much more.

We worry especially about wind turbines. Wind-power development is already booming along southern Wyoming's I-80 and Union Pacific transportation corridors, around Glenrock in central Wyoming, and is about to take off in southeast Wyoming north of Cheyenne. Those towers, 250 feet tall when you include the turbine blades, transform open landscapes forever. They are easily visible, on Wyoming's open plains, for twenty miles or more.

Like most red-blooded Americans, we welcome green power. At the Alliance, we also put a

premium on how Wyoming's wide-open spaces allow our past to remain vivid and present.

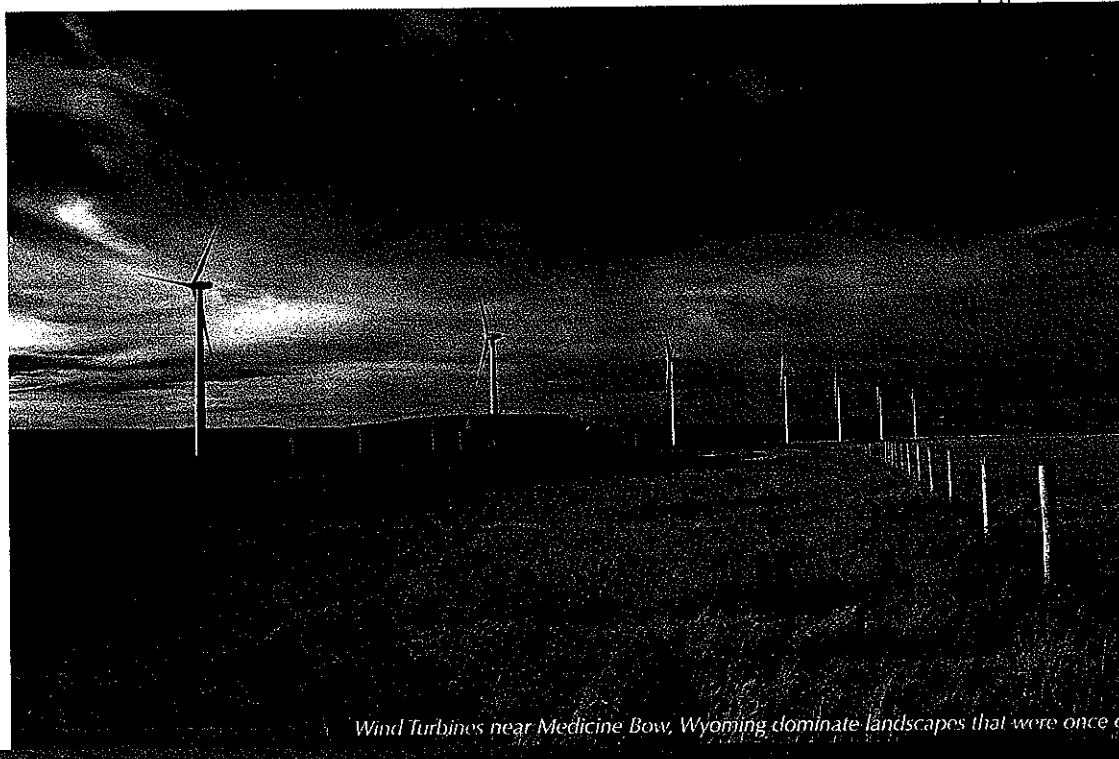
The EIS will almost certainly identify three alternatives: a no-action alternative, leaving policies and protections as they now are; a development alternative, allowing for more industrial development than is now permitted; and a preferred alternative, the recommendations of which will fall between the two extremes.

Unfortunately, Don Simpson, state director of all Wyoming's BLM offices, has declared that groups like ours are not welcome in detailed negotiations like the ones that over the last two years have worked out the chain of compromises going into the new PA. That work is open only to elected officials and government agencies, and not to private nonprofits. That means the various levels of the BLM itself, and representatives of the Forest Service, the Wyoming Governor's Office, the state Game and Fish Department, and local irrigation districts, conservation districts, county commissions and city councils are all welcome at the negotiating table, but we are not.

Fortunately, the Lander field office (FO) and Simpson himself have offered plenty of opportunities for us to let them know our views at formal open houses and in more informal conversations. Fortunately also, the BLM at the national level in recent years has made it clear that all planning must consider an area's scenic value—its so-called "visual resources"—among the resources that must be protected, especially when historic trails are involved, in the scramble for multiple use.

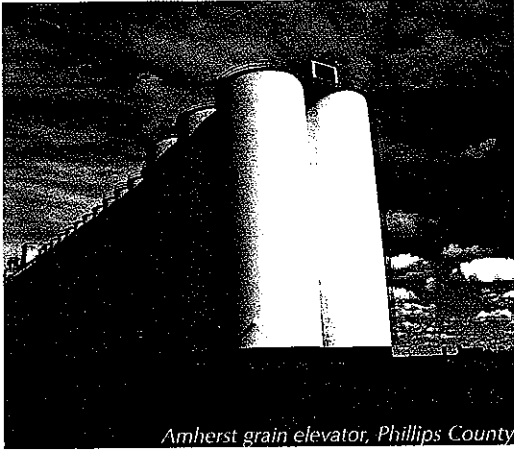
Additionally, our outgoing governor, Democrat Dave Freudenthal declared large stretches of Wyoming's still undeveloped sagebrush steppe off-limits to new development in order to protect the Greater Sage Grouse from being listed as an endangered species. It seems likely his Republican successor, Matt Mead, who took office January 3, will continue this policy—since listing of the grouse really would shut down a lot of existing oil and gas production in our heavily energy-dependent state. Those protections extend more or less to all the land along the trails

Continued on page 19



Wind Turbines near Medicine Bow, Wyoming dominate landscapes that were once o

# Preservation Education



Amherst grain elevator, Phillips County

## Survey, Significance, and Recognition

Lessons from the College of Architecture and Planning, class HIPR 6210, at the University of Colorado Denver

Students enrolled in the new Master of Science in Historic Preservation program at the University of Colorado Denver must take HIPR 6210: Survey, Significance, and Recognition as part of the required curriculum. This course introduces students to field-based methods of analyzing historic buildings, teaching the principles and practice of the surveying, recording, and designating historic buildings. Steal a look into the classroom as you read the lesson plan developed by the course Instructor, Colorado Preservation's, Abbey Christman, and excerpts from student Michelle Chichester's completed assignment.

### TOPIC: Historical Context Studies

**THE ASSIGNMENT:** Students were tasked with writing a research paper on a topic connected to the building they were surveying. The object was to test their ability to understand and interpret buildings in "context" – i.e., in broad architectural, historical, cultural and social terms.

**Why does context matter:** The significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Historic contexts are those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning within history is made clear.

### HISTORIC CONTENT QUESTIONS

What does this building tell us about American life and culture?

How can a building's form or style express the social, cultural, or political history of the period in which it was built?

How can an innovation in building technology influence the development of an architectural style or type?

How can a building's design be used to express ethnic, cultural, or geographic identity?

### Excerpts from *The History of Grain Elevators*

by Michelle Chichester

**How can a building's form or style express social, cultural, or political history?** The large-scale economic depression, combined with devastating dust storms of the Great Depression era forced farmers, ranchers, and homesteaders to abandon their shriveling crops. With the Great Drought of 1893 still fresh in the minds of many farmers, a large number of family farms were deserted. It was at this time, that struggling families moved from the openness of rural America, to the crowded city streets. Many of the abandoned homesteads were purchased by surrounding farms looking to expand their acreage. This marked a new trend for farming in the United States. Farmers were now cultivating and planting on much larger plots of land. With more land to each farm, a higher yield of crop was harvested for the farm each year. This growing trend of larger farms with higher crop yields signaled a need for the agricultural industry to build

facilities that could store large, heavy volumes of grain.

The average acreage needed to run a profitable farm grew exponentially, and soon came to be too much to handle for a single farmer. This, combined with the promise of wealth and excitement in the big cities, influenced the next generation of farmers to leave the rural landscape and sell the farm along the way. While some sold to other local farmers, many sold to large corporate farms. Corporate farming rapidly expanded and now dominates today's agriculture community.

### How can an innovation in building technology influence the development of an architectural style or type?

"The first grain elevator was constructed by Joseph Dart in 1843. It was built along the waterways in Buffalo, New York for the purpose of loading grain into shipping barges. The first elevator was constructed of wood and "consisted of a wooden structure that served as storage bins for the grain. Loading the grain into this structure was a steam-driven belt which had buckets attached to it." This elevator was built with a capacity of 55,000 bushels, and soon grew to double in size. Dart's idea stemmed from the ideas of Oliver Evans, who had invented the first steam-powered gristmill, more commonly known as a flour mill.

The technology of grain elevators has advanced substantially since Dart's first elevator was built in Buffalo, NY. While the materials, size, and efficiency of these structures has evolved, the basic form and function has not. Dart's first elevator was of wood construction and used a primitive elevator leg to load and unload grain. Elevators today typically consist of several very large steel bins connected to an exterior, steel elevator leg. These changes in material and size are largely based on current trends in farming, cost, and advancements in technology.

Grain elevators are now used in many regions across the world. These agricultural structures have been adapted to many different landscapes and constructed of a variety of materials. Grain elevators on the Great Plains of the United States are designed to load and unload various types of grain from railcars and trucks. The landscape is generally flat, with rolling hills. The climate offers excellent growing conditions for crops such as wheat, corn, hay, millet, and oats.

# News & Noteworthy

A provision added to the Colorado State tax credit statute in 2008 disallowing the tax credit to be taken in years in which the general fund growth projection for the state fiscal year is less than 6% will be activated for 2011. In December 2010 the general fund growth projection for state fiscal year 2010-2011 (July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011) was projected to be 5.7%. Tax payers may not take the tax credit on calendar year 2011 state income tax returns that will be prepared in 2012. The credit may be taken in future years whenever the general fund growth projection is 6% or greater. The ten-year carryover period during which a taxpayer may take the tax credit is extended by a year for each year when the credit is disallowed. The current general fund growth projection for state fiscal year 2011-2012 is 8.5%, although that may change by the time the official growth projection is made in December 2011. The 2011 abeyance does not affect the ability for taxpayers completing projects during calendar year 2010 to take the credit on their 2010 state income tax returns prepared in 2011.

## More Information on Tax Credits:

The tax credit for historic preservation was first established in 1990, and it serves as an important incentive to encourage the rehabilitation and preservation of historic buildings throughout the State. By restoring buildings statewide, local companies can become involved in the preservation process, which helps the State's economy. The credit can be taken for up to 20% of qualified rehabilitation costs up to a maximum of a \$50,000 credit per qualified property.

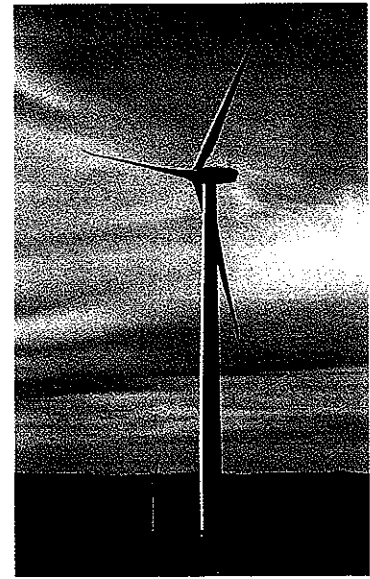
In order to qualify for the tax credit, [the property must be at least 50 years old and be designated on the National Register of Historic Places; designated on the State Register of Historic Properties; designated as a landmark by a certified local government; or designated as a contributing property in a designated historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places, State Register of Historic Properties, or by a certified local government.]

Since 1991, over 500 Colorado property owners have taken advantage of the tax credit, with over 90% of these being single-family homeowners. The credit has been an incentive for both owner-initiated designation of historic properties and sensitive rehabilitations. Throughout the legislative process of renewing this tax credit, the preservation community worked together by making phone calls, testifying on the bill, and working with various legislators.

Continued from page 17

## NORTH OF THE BORDER

ALLIANCE FOR HISTORIC WYOMING



Wind Turbines near Medicine Bow, WY

in the Lander FO, and a whole lot more besides in the southwestern, sagebrush-heavy, mostly public-land half of Wyoming.

Once the preferred alternative is released, there will be plenty of time for public comment. BLM staffers say they are as impressed by quality as they are by quantity in public comments. That means, if you want to make a difference, write a thoughtful letter or email that shows you know the country and know the issues—and know the opposite points of view. Our website, [www.HistoricWyoming.org](http://www.HistoricWyoming.org), will carry details on the preferred alternative (PA) once it's released, and will offer tips on how you can send an effective comment to the BLM. On our website, you can also sign up for our email alerts which will bring this information directly to your inbox. You can also learn much, much more about this special resource by going to our special website section at [www.SouthPass.org](http://www.SouthPass.org).

Past experience shows, however, that preferred alternatives are unlikely to change all that much before they are adopted into the actual RMP (remember that one? The Resource Management Plan). So we're watching closely, hoping the new PA will do a decent job of protecting the cultural resources; that is, the ruins, the names, the look and especially the ancient feel of the place. Because all we really want to do is keep this glorious country glorious – and that means leaving it alone as much as possible.

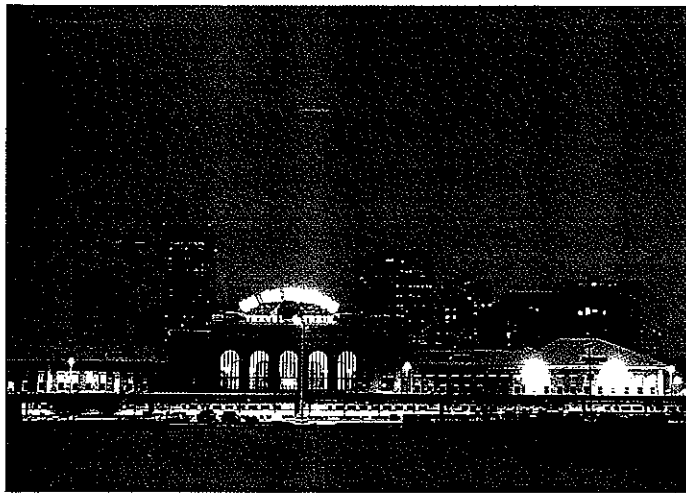
Tom Rea lives in Casper and serves on the board of the Alliance for Historic Wyoming.



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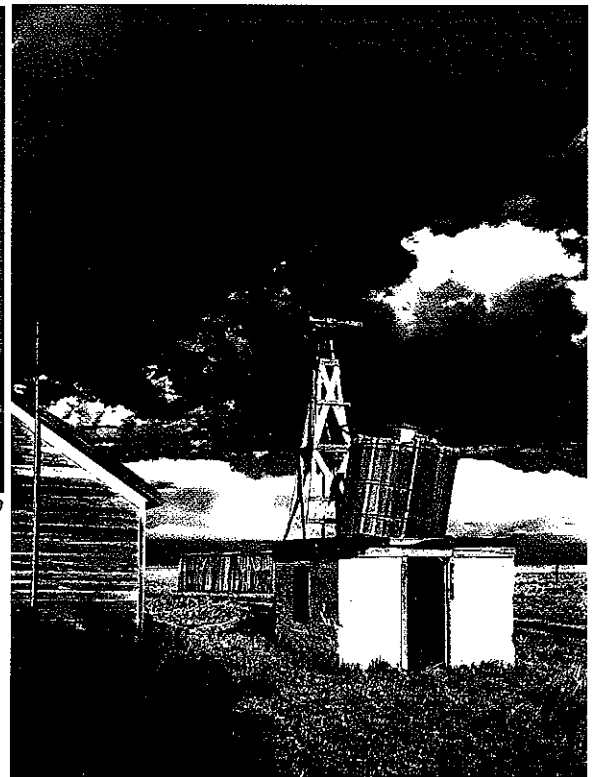
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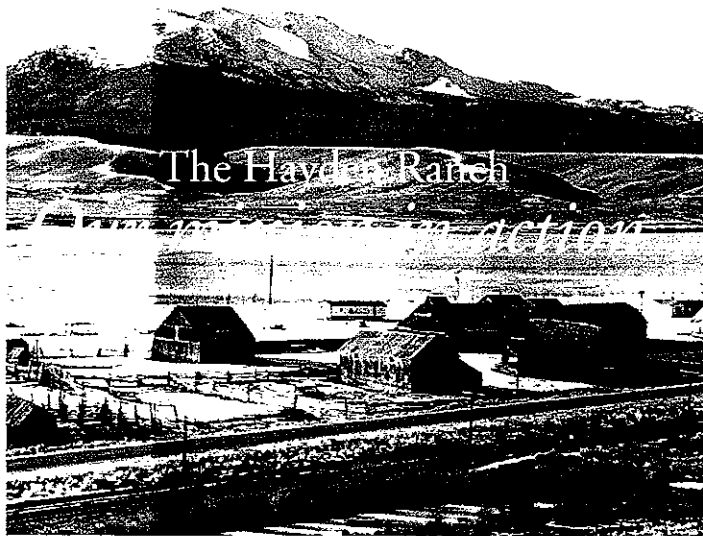
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# At Second Glance



*Metalloid Mine today*



*Metalloid Mine c. 1928*



Constructed in 1928, the Metalloid Mine near Creede, in Mineral County, Colorado was built to extract bentonite clay which was utilized in the manufacture of munitions, face powder and as an ingredient in salt water taffy. Ore was brought out of the mine by small side and front dump carts that followed a single set of tracks. Just before entering the ore bin the tracks divided into two parallel tracks; one set of tracks dead-ended inside the ore bin while the other set passed through the building and out the other side allowing for waste rock to be dumped clear of the building.

The mine closed circa 1937 after the death of Ben Birdsey, the mine's founder. The Metalloid Mine renamed the Clay Mine is significant due the rarity of this type of mine in the area, as this region was more notably mined for silver and zinc.

The mine is now owned by the United States Forest Service (USFS) which is partnering this summer with HistoriCorps™ to stabilize and restore the site, focusing primarily on the ore bin. Once restored, the USFS will develop an interpretation and education program for the site that highlights mineral mining in Colorado. If you are interested in volunteering with HistoriCorps™ on this project visit [www.historicorps.org](http://www.historicorps.org) or email [info@historicorps.org](mailto:info@historicorps.org).



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