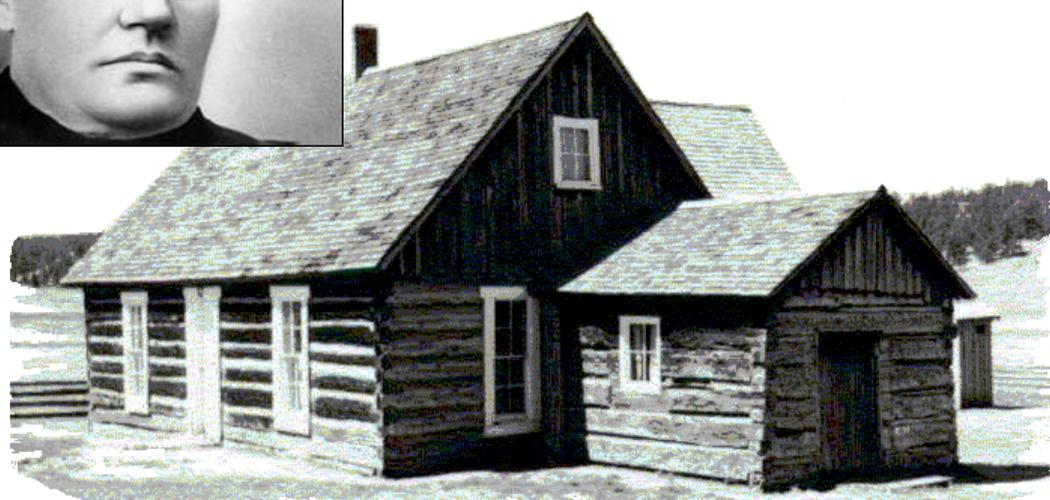


WOMEN'S HISTORY SITES



LISTED IN THE



COLORADO STATE REGISTER
of **HISTORIC PROPERTIES**



OFFICE *of* ARCHAEOLOGY *and* HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**DIRECTORY OF
WOMEN'S HISTORY
SITES**

**IN THE
COLORADO STATE REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

**Includes Colorado properties listed in the
National Register of Historic Places
and the
State Register of Historic Properties**

First Edition Prepared by
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**Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Colorado Historical Society**



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Denver, Colorado 80203-2137
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Front Cover Photograph
Adaline Hornbeck and her homestead cabin in Teller County
Sources: National Park Service and the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation,
Colorado Historical Society

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

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

Women's role in history has often been glossed over in favor of the history of "great men." For many years it was nearly impossible to find the history of women unless they were associated with men, such as wives and daughters. In more recent scholarship, women stepped to the front and historians are increasingly recognizing their immense contributions to American life. The same is true of women in Colorado.

Accounts of men in the West have often overshadowed those of women. Men are credited with settling the West while women are often viewed as reluctant and silent partners of husbands and fathers. Men were the farmers, ranchers, miners, politicians, soldiers, and mill workers and women were, according to much past scholarship, the ones keeping the home fires stoked as they waited patiently for their men to come home from a long day of back-breaking labor.

Women played a vital role in the settlement of Colorado, both in prehistory and modern times. They kept and sometimes constructed their homes, raised children, processed food, made clothing, and nursed the ill back to health. They worked side by side with family members on farms and ranches, and in many cases they worked on homesteads that they claimed for themselves. In towns and cities, women worked in cafes and restaurants, managed or owned boarding houses, and staffed counters in department stores. Others became barbers or established millinery stores and dress shops.

Many women attended college in order to develop new skills that would serve them in the non-domestic sphere. Some practiced medicine and architecture. Others involved themselves in the arts and entertainment industries.



*This portrait of Mary Elitch Long was painted in 1896 by Harrison J. Mills. Mary founded Denver's Elitch Gardens and summer theater in 1890 with her then husband, John Elitch.
Decorative and Fine Arts Department
Colorado Historical Society*



A Colorado teacher and her students gather for a studio portrait around 1910. Stephen H. Hart Library Colorado Historical Society



Mrs. B.D. Sanborn and Mary Sopris prepare to unveil the newly installed Fort St. Vrain Monument on June 10, 1911. The Daughters of the American Revolution carried out an active program of marking historic sites in Colorado. The St. Vrain site outside Platteville was their first installation. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society

Women assumed a major place in the larger life of the community. They are credited with beginning many of the churches and religious organizations in the state. They founded and staffed schools to educate their children, and they established libraries to expand their horizons. They began orphanages to help children unable to help themselves. They started women's clubs and fellowship organizations, either independent of men or as auxiliary groups. They promoted many social causes both for themselves and for the community at large. Women drove the State's suffrage movement, devoted much time pursuing equality for women, and assumed an active part in many labor movements.

On the darker side, many women found themselves struggling for economic independence. Some found employment in the countless houses of prostitution—a few by choice, more by necessity. Those convicted of major crimes joined the ranks of the state's prison population.

Women played many of the same roles as men in Colorado and many made singular contributions. Those achievements are in-

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

creasingly being studied and recognized. The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties includes many properties closely associated with women's history. Yet so much more remains unrecognized. The register continues to seek additional properties that can further illuminate the history of women in Colorado.

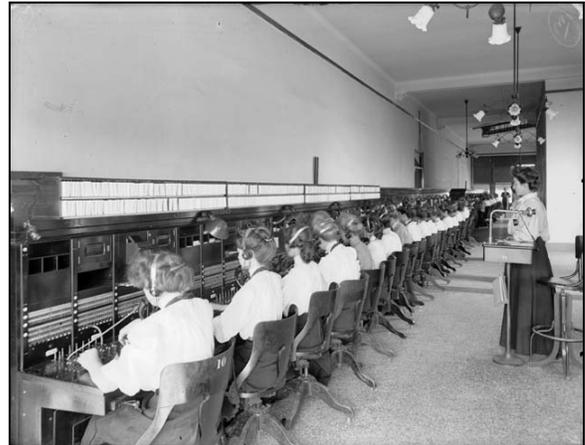
The State Register properties which follow are organized around several broad themes:

- Agriculture and Settlement
- Education



Boarding houses served as a source of income for some women. Husbands sometimes owned the buildings while their wives actually managed the business. In other cases women both owned and operated the lodgings. Whatever the ownership status of the boarding house shown in this late nineteenth or early twentieth century view, one can only contemplate the daily challenges faced by the woman proprietor of this all-male coal camp boarding house.

*Stephen H. Hart Library
Colorado Historical Society*



*Many women found employment as telephone operators, either on small town switchboards or, pictured here in 1922, as part of a major centralized system.
Stephen H. Hart Library
Colorado Historical Society*

- Public Policy
- Community Service
- Business and Professional
- Labor
- Arts and Literature
- Society
- The Darker Side

HISTORIC DESIGNATION TYPES

The properties featured in this directory are listed in either the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are individually listed and others are listed as part of larger historic districts.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In Colorado, the program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHF) within the Colorado Historical Society.

Included among the approximately 78,000 listings that make up the National Register are:

- All historic areas in the National Park System;
- Over 2,300 National Historical Landmarks, which have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior because of their importance to all Americans;
- Properties across the country that have been nominated by governments, organizations, and individuals because they are significant to the nation, to a state, or to a community.

Properties may be listed in the National Register for being historically significant in one or more of the following areas:

- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Yielded or being likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In Colorado, the National Register includes over 1,200 listings, both individual properties and historic districts containing multiple properties. All properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a listing of the state's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation for the future education and enjoyment of Colorado's residents and visitors. Properties listed in the State Register include individual buildings, structures, objects, districts and historic and archaeological sites. Criteria for inclusion in the State Register includes the following:

- The association of the property with events that have made a significant contribution to history;
- The connection of the property with persons significant in history;
- The apparent distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or artisan;
- The geographic importance of the property;
- The possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

The State Register program is administered by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation within the Colorado Historical Society. The Society maintains an official list of all properties included in the State Register. Properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically placed in the State Register. Properties may also be nominated separately to the State Register without inclusion in the National Register.

Over 1,600 properties are listed in the State Register. These listings include residences, business buildings, schools, farms and ranches, mining sites, commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, railroad grades, and even locomotives and railroad rolling stock. At least one property in every Colorado county is included in the register. The first State Register listings occurred in 1991, though all previously listed National Register properties were automatically added to the State Register.

There are no restrictions imposed by the Colorado Historical Society as to what private property owners may or may not do with their State Register-listed property. Private property owners may alter or demolish a listed property subject only to applicable local government regulations and permitting procedures. Properties which lose the historical qualities which originally led to their listing are subject to removal from the State Register.

DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

HISTORIC NAME/NAMES

(Current name)

Address or location

Designation Type, Date, Site Number

Significance statement

Example:

FLORISSANT SCHOOL

2009 County Rd. 31, Florissant

National Register 10/1/1990, 5TL.305

Built in 1887, this wood frame rural schoolhouse with an L-shaped floor plan received an addition in 1889. Its enclosed entry is topped by a bell tower with a pyramidal roof that includes flared eaves. After the school was closed in 1960, the local Grange purchased the building. Listed under Rural School Buildings in Colorado Multiple Property Submission.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the collection of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.



***PLEASE –
RESPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY***

The properties listed in this directory have been identified and recognized as significant cultural resources in Colorado. The majority are privately owned and may not be open to the public. Therefore, please respect the owner's privacy.

Specific locational information is not included for all of the listed properties. In some cases, private owners have requested that such information not be published.

Participation in the protection and preservation of Colorado's cultural resources is open to everyone. If you have any questions, comments, or additional information regarding the properties in this directory, please contact the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at 303-866-3392.

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

Agriculture and Settlement

In many cases women came west to homestead their own land. Because of the Homestead Act of 1862, many women were able to own property, providing that they were considered the head of the household. As long as the woman was able to complete all of the requirements of the Homestead Act, including building a dwelling, living on the property for certain periods of time and improving the land, she was able to own land, which in many cases had previously been only a dream. Native American women occupied these lands for thousands of years, long before these female pioneers appeared on the frontier. Active in food gathering and preparation, clothes making, and many other aspects of daily life, Native American women made important contributions to their communities.

FRANKTOWN CAVE

Douglas County

National Register, 2/1/2006, 5DA.272

The Franktown Cave site is an Archaic, Early/Middle Ceramic, and Proto Historic period site intermittently occupied from 6400 BC to AD 1725. Excavated in the 1950s, the site yielded some of the best preserved perishable artifacts in the region – including basketry, sandals, leather leggings, and corn cobs. The site also yielded diagnostic pottery and lithic tools. The archaeological data from Franktown Cave combined with historic ethnographic studies of Plains Indians tribes suggest that women produced stone and bone tools for working hide and making clothes, and that the division of labor became increasingly defined by gender as reliance on corn agriculture increased.

HORNBEK HOUSE

County Rd. 1, Florissant vicinity

National Register 12/8/1981, 5TL.4

Adaline Hornbek was one of the early settlers of the region west of Pikes Peak, homesteading the property in 1878. As head of her household, she filed the first homestead application under the Homestead Act of 1862 in the Florissant area. By 1885, Mrs. Hornbek had established a substantial ranch in an area of subsistence farming. Located within Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, the house is one of the best surviving examples of domestic log architecture in the



Sandal from Franktown Cave, 3350-2280 BC, Middle Archaic Period



The Hornbek House is a sturdy, well-constructed log building. (1981)

Rocky Mountain Region. The walls of the 1½-story dwelling are of massive squared logs with V-notched corners. The steeply pitched gable roof is cedar shingled. The house appears to have been constructed in three stages, with its wings resulting in an irregular floor plan.

Education

*Many educational institutions in Colorado are the result of the hard working women who made the effort to establish them. Education was a way to give their children opportunities to persevere. Women were also able to use education as a way to move away from the typical pursuits of home and family, and experience life outside of the traditional domestic sphere. Women teachers staffed most of the rural schools in Colorado. To learn about other State Register-listed rural schools, see *Directory of Rural Schoolhouses in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.**



The Florissant School includes both a school and teacherage. (1990)

FLORISSANT SCHOOL

2009 County Rd. 31, Florissant
National Register 10/1/1990, 5TL.305

Built in 1887, this wood frame rural schoolhouse with an L-shaped floor plan received an addition in 1889. Its enclosed entry is topped by a bell tower with a pyramidal roof that includes flared eaves. After the school was closed in 1960, the local Grange purchased the building. Listed under Rural School Buildings in Colorado Multiple Property Submission.

MEDLEN SCHOOL

South Turkey Creek Rd., Evergreen vicinity
State Register 3/8/1995, 5JF.956

The Medlen School began in 1886 as a log structure. Around 1900, clapboard siding covered the logs and a small frame teacherage rose beside the school. The complex served as the educational and social focal point of the Medlen community until school consolidation forced its closure in 1952.

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

SPENCER SCHOOL

West of Colo. Hwy. 149, Spencer
State Register 6/12/1996, 5GN.3752

Located between Gunnison and Lake City, the 1902 Spencer School complex includes a well, shed, privies, and teacher's cabin. The school was important to the educational and social history of the area and is southwestern Gunnison County's best surviving example of a typical one-room rural schoolhouse.



The Spencer School is typical of one room schoolhouses in Colorado. (1996)

MOUNT SAINT SCHOLASTICA, EAST BUILDING

615 Pike Ave., Cañon City
State Register 5/14/1997, National Register 1/15/1998,
5FN.35.1

Constructed in 1897 on the 1880 foundations of the Colorado Collegiate and Military Institute, it is Cañon City's oldest school building. The academy, a girl's boarding school conducted by the Benedictine Sisters, has operated continuously since 1890. It opened with a staff of four Benedictine sisters and one lay teacher. Enrollment included girls from Colorado and some from back East.

PLUMMER SCHOOL

2524 E. Vine Dr., Fort Collins vicinity
State Register 9/11/1996, National Register 4/29/1999,
5LR.778

Constructed in 1906, Plummer School is a rare Colorado example of a two-story rural schoolhouse. Its red brick exterior includes an arched entry bay and a prominent hipped roof bell tower. The building provided a striking contrast to the modest wood buildings typically found in the surrounding agricultural area. It remained open as an educational facility until 1960 and has been in private ownership since 1977. In 1935, former Plummer School teacher Hope Williams Sykes wrote *Second Hoeing*, a critically acclaimed, fictionalized account of life in the sugar beet fields of northeastern Colorado.

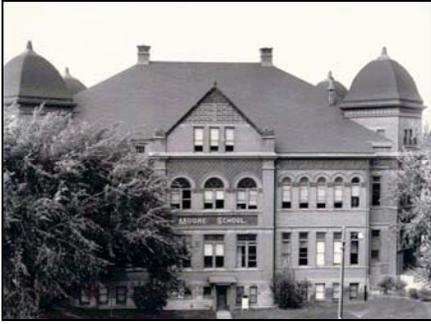


An elaborate rural two-room schoolhouse in Larimer County. (1998)

DORA MOORE SCHOOL

E. 9th Ave. at Corona St., Denver
National Register 6/9/1978, 5DV.185

Robert Roeschlaub designed the original portion of this 1889 Capitol Hill neighborhood school. The distinctive 2½-story brick building features stone and terra cotta trim and four square corner entry towers topped by bell-shaped domes. On the interior, the classrooms radiate from a central open stairway. An adjacent two-



Dora Moore School is still in use as a Denver elementary school. (1978)

story brick building, of much simpler design, was constructed in 1909. An early 1990s rehabilitation of the still functioning school included the construction of a new three-story connecting structure between the two buildings. Originally known as Corona School, the school board renamed the school in 1938 to honor Dora Moore, who served as the school's principal for thirty-five years. She had arrived from Illinois as a young teacher and during the course of her career was responsible for several reforms to the school system. She was integral in establishing a parent-teacher organization by starting the "Mothers' Congress."

LORETTO HEIGHTS ACADEMY

3001 S. Federal Blvd., Denver

National Register 9/18/1975, 5D.V162

Founded by the Sisters of Loretto, under the direction of Mother Pancratia Bonfils, the college began as Loretto Heights Academy, a Catholic boarding school for girls. It was eventually turned into a prestigious Catholic women's college that served as the academic background for many of Denver's most accomplished women. The campus, situated on high ground in southwest Denver, enjoys a commanding view of the mountains to the west. F.E. Edbrooke & Co. designed the 86-room Romanesque style main building which opened in November 1891. The walls are of heavy red sandstone and the irregular plan of this imposing three-story structure includes a raised basement and an attic level. The gabled roof, with multiple dormers, is steeply pitched. On the facade, a central entry tower rises to a height of more than 160 feet.

GUGGENHEIM HALL, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Colorado State University, Fort Collins

State Register 12/13/1995, 5LR.1962

The 1910 building is significant for the contributions to education made by the women instructors who taught there in the first decades of the 20th century. These women helped to improve and enhance women's education both at the college and in the surrounding community. They provided the foundation on which women's education could expand beyond the limitations of the domestic sciences.



Guggenheim Hall is an example of Classical Revival architecture. (1995)

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

AMMONS HALL

Colorado State University, Fort Collins
National Register 6/15/1978, 5LR.472

Opened in 1922, this Italian Renaissance Revival building was designed by prominent Colorado architect Eugene G. Groves to meet the needs of female students. The building's express purpose was to provide a center for women's athletics and a meeting place for women's groups, thus recognizing that such activities were important and deserving of attention. It helped transform what began as a predominantly male agricultural school into a complete university and also hosted many community social activities.



Ammons Hall is presently used as a meeting and event hall. (1978)

TREAT HALL

E. 18th Ave. & Pontiac St., Denver
National Register 8/10/1978, 5DV.159

The construction of Treat Hall represented the beginning of Colorado Women's College, the first such college in the Rocky Mountain area. Treat Hall is the result of a vision begun in 1886 by Reverend Robert Cameron. He recognized the need for a place of higher education for women in the West. Completed in 1909, Treat Hall was the academic and visual focal point of the campus. Designed by architects Jackson and Betts, the building is three stories in height, and its massing, materials, and detail reflect the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The rough-faced walls are constructed of Castle Rock lava stone and the trim is red sandstone.

BEMIS HALL

920 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus,
Colorado Springs
National Register 3/28/1997, 5EP.3954

Constructed in 1908 as a women's dormitory and dining hall, the building served as a focus of campus social life for women and reflects the early 20th century design philosophies for women's dormitories. The building is significant for its association with the historical development of Colorado College Campus as a coeducational liberal arts college. The building is also important as an example of architect Maurice Biscoe's application of the Tudor Revival style to collegiate facilities.



Student rooms in Bemis Hall have a southern or western view of the mountains. (1997)



McGregor Hall was named for Marion McGregor Noyes, sister of an early Colorado College professor. (2000)

McGREGOR HALL

930 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus,
Colorado Springs

National Register 1/27/2000, 5EP.3481

Built in 1903, the Tudor Revival style building, designed by the architectural firm of Douglas and Hetherington, is notable for its Colorado Springs red sandstone construction. It was the college's third dormitory for women and reflects the increasing number of female students at the college during the early 20th century. The building also housed the first women's athletic facility on the campus and was the location of the women's physical education department after its completion.

Public Policy

Women have long been involved in social and political issues. Colorado women were tremendously involved in the suffrage movement and also spent much of their time working on issues to better their communities.

STANLEY ARMS

1321-1333 E. Tenth Ave., Denver

National Register 7/15/1999, 5DV.5743

After retiring in 1938 from a distinguished career as a medical researcher at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Florence Rena Sabin returned to Denver and established her home in the Stanley Arms. While living and working there, she authored Colorado's 1947 health legislation, created a program of public health education, and brought about a major reduction in Denver's tuberculosis mortality rate. The building is an excellent example of early International Style architecture in Colorado. Denver architect Walter H. Simon designed the building in 1937, incorporating Moderne influences with the International style.

DAVIS WAITE HOUSE

234 W. Francis St., Aspen

National Register 3/6/1987, 5PT.528.7

Constructed in 1888, the Late Victorian style two-story wood frame dwelling was occupied by Davis H. Waite before and after his two-year term as Colorado's governor. Serving at the time of the Silver Crash of 1893, Waite also oversaw the enactment of women's suffrage in Colorado. A lawyer and member of the



The Davis Waite House is a privately owned residence. (1987)

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

Populist Party, Waite was an early publisher of the *Aspen Times*.

JOHN AND ELIVERA DOUD HOUSE

750 Lafayette St., Denver
National Register 9/28/2005, 5DV.747

The 1905 John and Elivera Doud House is associated with the lives of two persons of local and national significance - Dwight David Eisenhower and Mamie Doud Eisenhower. Mamie grew to adulthood in the house as part of the Doud family. The family moved into the house in 1906, when Mamie was nine. In 1916 she married army lieutenant Dwight Eisenhower in the first-floor music room. Over the following decades through the beginning of World War II, the couple visited the family home in Denver at every opportunity. After the war, the couple returned for extended visits during the Eisenhowers' final years as a military family and their eight years as president and first lady of the United States. The couple spent long winter and summer vacations at the residence and Dwight often used the house as the starting point for fishing trips into the Colorado Rockies.



The John & Elivera Doud House continues to serve as a single family residence. (2006)

Community Service

Women were highly active in their communities. They were involved in the establishment of public libraries to supplement the education of the people in the community. They were also very important in establishing orphanages to care for the children of the community who were unable to care for themselves. Women put together community organizations such as the Booster Club and YWCA in order to serve the community and help to support the women of the community.

MONTE VISTA LIBRARY (Monte Vista Historical Society)

110 Jefferson St., Monte Vista
National Register 6/30/1995, 5RN.514

Now the home of the local historical society, this small stone building was constructed in 1895. The Women's Literary Club was organized on August 4, 1884, for the purpose of establishing a circulating library. Initially books were kept in the back of the Fassett General Store, with Lillian L. Fassett serving as the first librarian. On January 18, 1887, the Monte



The Monte Vista Library houses exhibits on the town of Monte Vista and over 1,500 photographs. (1995)

Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

Vista Library Association was incorporated, and the women of the association undertook a variety of fundraising activities to finance construction of the Monte Vista Library. Measuring just 16 by 22 feet, the simple flat roofed building housed the town's library until the completion of the Carnegie Public Library in 1919.

AKRON PUBLIC LIBRARY

302 Main Ave., Akron

State Register 2/13/2001, 5WN.164

Constructed on the northeast corner of Main and Third, the 1931 one-story brick library features an interesting oblique entry. In 1922, the women of Akron formed a local library association and labored to place the town's library, founded in 1916, on solid financial footing. Fundraising efforts by the association and its successor library board, accompanied by financial help from the town and county and a generous donation of land from the local Masonic lodge, resulted in the construction of this attractive and substantial building. That the building was constructed solely with local funding during the lean years of the Depression speaks to the town's commitment to its library, which continues to serve the community.



The Akron Public Library is constructed in the Mediterranean Revival Style. (2001)

DELTA PUBLIC LIBRARY

211 W. Sixth St., Delta

State Register 12/13/1995, 5DT.441

The 1911 building is associated with the nationwide Carnegie public library movement and the efforts of the Women's Club of Delta to erect a library. The campaign for a public library was begun by the Women's Club in 1907. They were responsible for raising the matching funds that would be needed to receive the Carnegie grant. They accomplished their goals by conducting ice cream socials, cake sales and box lunch parties. It is also architecturally significant as a good example of Neo-Classicism and is the only example of this style in Delta.

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

JULESBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY

300 Cedar St., Julesburg
State Register 8/8/2001, 5SW.80

The 1937 building of stuccoed cinderblock represents the successful culmination of the organizing and fundraising efforts of the Julesburg Woman's Club to establish a permanent town library and community meeting facility. The project combined local funds with a grant from the Depression-era Works Progress Administration.

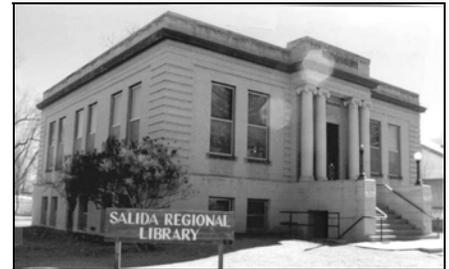


The Julesburg Public Library was designed by architect Stanley Morse. (2001)

SALIDA PUBLIC LIBRARY

405 "E" St., Salida
State Register 12/13/1995, 5CF.346

The 1907 library was built as part of Andrew Carnegie's nationwide, philanthropic, public library movement. It represents the community's efforts, most notably those of the Tuesday Evening Club, to provide a suitable structure in which to house a public library. It is architecturally significant as an example of the work of two prominent Colorado architects, Charles Thomas and Thomas MacLaren.



The Salida Public Library is a good example of the Classical Revival Style. (1995)

YUMA PUBLIC LIBRARY

217 S. Ash St., Yuma
State Register 9/13/1995, 5YM.121

The 1930 Yuma Public Library played an important role in the social history of Yuma. Construction of the building was spearheaded by the Yuma Woman's [sic] Club. Twelve women met and organized the Woman's Club with the primary objective of founding a library for the purpose of enhancing the education of their children. They were integral in raising the funds necessary for building the library.

PUEBLO COLORED ORPHANAGE AND OLD FOLKS HOME / LINCOLN HOME

2713-2715 N. Grand Ave., Pueblo
State Register 12/10/1997, 5PE.571

Constructed between 1889 and 1904, the two houses were purchased in 1914 to serve as the Lincoln Home. In operation until 1963, Pueblo's entire black community took an interest in the property's management. It served as the only known orphanage of its type in Colorado, and the sixteen Federated Colored Women's Clubs throughout the state supported its operation. Colorado black women's clubs raised much of the necessary funding by holding card

parties, bake sales and rummage sales, selling home cooked dinners, and staging dances.

DENVER ORPHANS' HOME

1501 Albion St., Denver
National Register 1/15/1999, 5DV.4448



The Denver Orphans' Home is constructed in the Renaissance Revival Style. (1999)

Constructed in 1902, the two and one half story, red brick, Second Renaissance Revival style building was designed by Denver architects Willis Marean and Albert Norton. The Denver Children's Home Association celebrated a century of serving children in 1981. The organization traces its roots to the earliest Denver organization providing care for orphans, the Denver Ladies' Relief Society. Founded in 1873, the group established a home for the homeless and destitute and provided temporary assistance to those suffering from sickness, accident and other misfortunes. In cooperation with the city, the building is still in use and continues to reflect changes in philosophies toward the care and treatment of homeless, abused, and neglected children during the 20th century.

QUEEN OF HEAVEN ORPHANAGE SUMMER CAMP

20189 Cabrini Blvd., Golden vicinity
National Register 1/14/2000, 5JF.2212



The Queen of Heaven Orphanage Summer Camp consists of several buildings. (2000)

The property's association with Denver's Queen of Heaven Orphanage's summer camp program began in 1909 and extended into the late 1960s, when the Denver orphanage was phased out and subsequently demolished in 1969. Constructed between 1912 and 1914, a large stone house on the hilltop site houses a chapel and numerous sleeping rooms. It was designed by Mother Cabrini, founder of the orphanage, with the help of local builder Thomas Ekrom. The summer camp was just one of the sixty-seven missions that Mother Cabrini founded throughout the United States and the world. Her other endeavors included schools, hospitals, orphanages and child-care centers. The two stone barns, dating from the 1890s and utilized by the orphanage, are good local examples of late 19th century agricultural buildings.

COLORADO SPRINGS DAY NURSERY

104 E. Rio Grande St., Colorado Springs
National Register 2/23/1990, 5EP.1191



The Colorado Springs Day Nursery features elaborate murals on the interior walls. (1990)

The three-story building, constructed in 1922, was designed by William White Stickney for Mrs. F.M.P. Taylor, an important community benefactor, in honor of

Directory of Properties Associated With Women's History

her mother Alice Cogswell Bemis. Bemis had co-founded the Colorado Springs Day Nursery Association in 1897, in an effort to establish ways to help children of working parents or families with financial difficulties due to illness. The Colorado Springs Day Nursery was a place for children to go during the day to receive proper care and nutrition. Its Tudor Revival style exterior and interior remain intact.

BAXTER HOUSE / BISHOP'S HOUSE

325 W. Fifteenth St., Pueblo
National Register 2/17/1978, 5PE.497

Built in 1893, Oliver Hazard Perry Baxter's residence is a rich blend of Late Victorian and Queen Anne architecture. Julie Penrose, Colorado Springs philanthropist and wife of silver mining magnate, Spencer Penrose, purchased the house and donated it to the Catholic Diocese.



The Baxter House is a good example of the use of native sandstone. (1978)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS HEADQUARTERS

9070 S. Douglas Blvd., Larkspur
National Register 3/19/1998, 5DA.1097

The cluster of buildings serves as the headquarters of the corporate arm of a Co-Masonic fraternal order. This organization is associated with early 20th century efforts to facilitate bargaining for better working conditions, and Co-Masonry reflected the trend toward the further emancipation of women. The group purchased the land in 1916 in order to establish a headquarters, a retirement place for coal miners, and a home for orphans and widows. The focal point of the complex is the Administration Building, constructed in 1924.

LONG MEADOW COMMUNITY CLUB BUILDING

6045 County Road I, Wiggins vicinity
State Register 12/8/2004, 5MR.818

As a meeting place of the Long Meadow Community Club, the building served as the center of community meetings, entertainment, social events, and charity work. The building consists of a former army barracks joined in 1949 to the retired 1908 Long Meadow School. The women's club began meeting in member's homes in 1932 and did not have a permanent facility until purchasing the schoolhouse in 1947. The club is representative of many local organizations created to strengthen community ties and to provide informal social and recreational opportunities.



The Long Meadow Community Club Building consists of the 1908 school on the right and former army barracks on the left. (2004)



The Four Mile Community Building served as the focus of community activities. (1994)

FOUR MILE COMMUNITY BUILDING

High Park Rd. (County Rd. 111), Florissant vicinity
State Register 3/9/1994, 5TL.444

The simple one-story wood frame building sits on a rubble stone foundation. Walls are covered with asphalt siding in a tan brick pattern, and the front gabled roof is steeply pitched. Members of the surrounding community constructed the building in 1911 to be used for dances, fairs, meetings, holiday programs, picnics, and other social events. It remains in use as a community center.

**YWCA BUILDING / COLORADO SPRINGS
COMPANY**

130 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs
National Register 9/10/1979, 5EP.198

Completed in 1913, the five and one-half story red brick building, with a somewhat Mediterranean feel, reflects the eclectic interests of the architect, Nicholas Van den Arend. The Young Women's Christian Movement did not arrive in Colorado Springs until 1899. The YWCA provided room and board to single women, and they also provided classrooms, a gymnasium, a cafeteria/dining area, private rooms and space for religious, social and cultural activities. A fundraising campaign for this new building began in 1909. The YWCA Building served as a center for social, cultural and humanitarian activities.



The YWCA Building/ Colorado Springs Company is currently used as commercial offices. (1979)

YWCA-PUEBLO

801 N. Santa Fe Ave., Pueblo
National Register 3/24/1980, 5PE.504

Architect Walter DeMordaunt designed this multi-level, L-shaped building in the Mediterranean style. Built in 1935, the fourteen inch thick brick walls are stuccoed, and the gabled portions of the roof are covered with red tile. In 1945, in cooperation with the American Red Cross, United Services Organization and other agencies, the Pueblo YWCA placed special emphasis on seeking out and training American war brides left behind after the conflict. In 1953 it provided the first school in Pueblo for "baby-sitter" training.

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I.O.O.F. HALL / CREST THEATER

4th & Curtis, De Beque

National Register 3/25/1993, 5ME.6937

The two-story building was constructed as a meeting hall by the Odd Fellows in 1900. The members of the fraternal organization constructed the building for the use of the male members and the members of the Rebekahs, the women's auxiliary of the Odd Fellows. In 1851, the I.O.O.F. became the first national fraternity to include both men and women when it established the Rebekah Degree.

Beginning in 1918, movies were shown in the first floor space of the lodge building. The building served as the social and entertainment center for the surrounding area into the early 1930s. The hall is an excellent example of the use of pressed metal as cladding for a wood frame structure. Side walls are clad in a coursed stone pattern, and facade components include engaged columns, stylized floral motifs, and a projecting cornice with a fleur de lis and swag motif.



The I.O.O.F. Hall/ Crest Theater exhibits a stone-patterned stamped metal exterior. (1999)

I.O.O.F. HALL

216 Main St., Coal Creek

State Register 8/9/2000, 5FN.1769

Constructed in 1908, the two-story sandstone building served as the primary meeting facility for the town's various fraternal organizations, including its namesake International Order of Odd Fellows, and the miners' union. The community's women used the building for meetings of the Order of Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. The building was also used for a variety of school, community, and church activities. Eighth grade graduations and school Christmas programs were held in the building until 1958, and the first floor served for a time as a weekend movie theater. The Masons acquired the building in 1952, and Eureka Lodge #66 continues to meet there.



I.O.O.F. Hall in Coal Creek was designed by architect C. Horton. (2000)

I.O.O.F. HALL, LODGE NO. 11

560 Bent Ave., Las Animas

State Register 3/10/1999, 5BN.466

The 1889 stone building is an example of late 19th century commercial architecture and represents the return of prosperity to this agricultural community following the depression of the early 1890s. The building served a fraternal organization of men and women, providing them with mutual support and social activities while fostering participation in community charities.



Devils Head Lookout is constructed in the rustic style. (2001)

DEVILS HEAD LOOKOUT

Approximately 28 miles north of Woodland Park
Pike National Forest
National Register 4/22/2003, 5DA.960

Devils Head Lookout was the duty station of the first female fire lookout in America. Helen Dowe spent three seasons as the lookout from 1919-1921. At 9,748 feet, the lookout sits on the highest point of the Rampart Range, the first and eastern most part of the Rocky Mountains. The site is long associated with the conservation efforts of the US Forest Service in Colorado. In continuous use since 1912, the site is the last full-time lookout in Colorado.

FORT ST. VRAIN MONUMENT

Platteville vicinity, Weld County
State Register 5/16/2001, 5WL.814

The Centennial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a commemorative monument on the site of Fort St. Vrain near Platteville in 1911. The monument was the first in a series of over 100 commemorative markers in Colorado erected by the DAR through its local chapters. Such monuments served to remind local residents and visitors of past events and personages through direct association with specific sites of importance. Often the monument itself is the only physical connection to the event or personage. Such dedicated sites provide historical geographic context and help to establish and maintain community identity in the face of change.



Bettie at Forest Canyon Overlook in 1961.

Image courtesy of NPS-
Rocky Mountain National
Park

Business and Professional

Women held important merchant positions within the community. They owned businesses and held prestigious places within their towns/cities. They were also successful in such professional disciplines as medicine and architecture.

BEATRICE WILLARD ALPINE TUNDRA RESEARCH PLOTS

US34 at Rock Cut and Forest Canyon, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park vicinity
National Register 10/25/2007, 5LR.10540/ 5LR.11754

Dr. Beatrice Willard, an internationally recognized tundra ecologist who made significant contributions to local, state and federal environmental policy, installed

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two alpine tundra research plots in Rocky Mountain National Park in 1959. Both properties represent Dr. Willard's life work as a tundra ecologist and fostered her role as an ecologist, educator, and negotiator. The plots represent one of the first U.S. efforts incorporating science into long-term land management and planning. These plots have demonstrated the need for careful management of alpine tundra, to protect it from excessive damage from man. The plots continue to be important to ecologists. Willard's studies of how people affect tundra, conducted on Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, have influenced the administration of public lands throughout the country.

FASSETT DEPARTMENT STORE

102 Adams St., Monte Vista
State Register 8/11/1993, 5RN.486

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



The Fassett Department Store is constructed of rhyolite, a locally quarried stone. (1999)

CORONADO BUILDING

900-920 9th Ave., Greeley
State Register 6/12/1996, 5WL.2284

The 1905 Coronado Building is associated with Dr. Ella Read and Bessie Smith, two women important to the community's social history. Read maintained her medical practice in the building from 1907 to 1953. She served as the City Health Officer and in the 1930s was responsible for convincing local officials to support one of the nation's first county supported birth control clinics. Bessie Smith, the designer of the Coronado Building, graduated from high school in Greeley and then studied architecture through the Scranton Correspondence School. She worked first as a draftsman for the Baerresen Brothers in Denver before returning to Greeley in 1903 to accept a position in her father's contracting firm, Hall & Smith. She worked as an architect in Greeley until 1909 when she moved from the area. Smith's design is an important local example of early 20th century commercial architecture.



White-Plumb Farm is currently used for educational purposes. (1996)

WHITE-PLUMB FARM

4001 W. 10th St., Greeley
State Register 6/12/1996, 5WL.322

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



First Church of Divine Science continues to serve as a place of worship. (1995)

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE

1400 Williams St., Denver
State Register 9/13/1995, 5DV.4689

The building, completed in 1922, is important for its association with the development of the Divine Science denomination and its connection with Nona Brooks, co-founder of Divine Science and Denver's first woman minister. The Classical Revival building was designed by noted Denver architect, J.J.B. Benedict.

JUSTINA FORD HOUSE

3091 California St., Denver
National Register 11/23/1984, 5DV.1493

Originally constructed at 2335 Arapahoe St. in 1890, the two-story flat roofed brick house sits on a stone foundation. Simple in massing and detailing, its most distinctive features are the dentils, end brackets, and finials of its pressed metal cornice. The house was the residence and office of Dr. Justina Ford from 1912 until her death in 1952. Ford graduated from Chicago's Hering Medical College in 1899 and practiced briefly in Alabama before coming to Denver in 1902. She was Colorado's first black female doctor and until her death remained the only such physician in Denver. Her patients came from a variety of ethnic backgrounds, and she served as a staff member at Denver General Hospital. In 1984, the house was moved approximately thirteen blocks to its present location in order to save it from demolition. It is now the home of the Black American West Museum.



The Nettleton-Mead House is presently used as a multiple dwelling. (2002)

NETTLETON-MEAD HOUSE

1303 9th Ave., Greeley
National Register 4/2/2002, 5WL.2575

The two-story wood frame Italianate style house is one of the few intact residences dating from the early years of the Union Colony established by Nathan Meeker in 1870. Edwin S. Nettleton designed several

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early canals that brought critical irrigation water to the farmlands and urban homesteads of the colony. His canals, perhaps more than any other single factor, led to the initial success and sustained growth of the community. Dr. Ella Avery Mead, the first female doctor in the Greeley area, practiced from 1905 into the 1940s. She dedicated her professional life to the improvement of children's and women's health. As the City Health Officer for Greeley she enforced quarantine laws, instituted milk inspections, and implemented a health screening system in the area's public schools.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL (Stage Stop Hotel)

1033 Main St., Springfield

State Register 9/10/2003, 5BA.941

The Commercial Hotel / Hamilton Hotel is Springfield's longest functioning and oldest surviving hotel. Bertha E. Smith built the hotel in 1920. Brisk business persuaded then-married Bertha Smith Thompkins to construct the rear addition in 1928. Women often operated boarding houses or small hotels either to supplement their husbands' income or as sole support for those unmarried or widowed. The Springfield hotel operated as the Commercial Hotel from 1920 to the mid-1930s and as the Hamilton Hotel from 1943 until 1970.



The Commercial Hotel still functions as a hotel on Springfield's main commercial street. (2003)

NOTTINGHAM POWER PLANT

Along Eagle River

State Register 11/30/2006, 5EA.2371

Emmett and Myrtle Nottingham owned 35 acres along the north bank of the Eagle River. The town of Eagle received electricity in 1927, but they were larger than the small hamlet of Avon. Tired of waiting for electricity to come to their ranch, Emmett and Myrtle took matters into their own hands and set about designing and constructing a hydropower plant of their own. The Nottinghams decided to use the current of the Eagle River, just yards south of their home, to create their own private power plant. Myrtle had learned much about electricity from her brother, who worked as an electrician in Leadville. With a natural aptitude for mathematics, she set to work determining how the plant would operate. In 1928, while her husband and son assembled a building to shelter the equipment, Myrtle figured out all of the calculations to create the electricity they desired. In addition to supplying their ranch, the Avon Depot was dependent upon the Nottingham Power Plant for electricity and paid \$5.00 a month for the service.



The remains of the water wheel, one of the key components of the Nottingham Power Plant. (2006)

Colorado State Register of Historic Properties

MILLER HOUSE

409 E. Cleveland St., Lafayette
National Register 5/20/1983, 5BL.818

In 1884, coal was discovered on the 1280 acre Miller Farm. The Miller House, constructed circa 1888, is associated with Mary Miller, the founder of the town of Lafayette. Miller platted the 150 acre townsite in 1888 and named it Lafayette after her late husband. To demonstrate her faith and confidence in the community, she built her house in the center of town. As a strong leader, Miller added a clause to every deed that forbid alcohol sales east of Highway 287, contributed heavily to the Congregational Church, and founded the Lafayette Bank. In 1902, she was noted to be the only woman bank president in the United States. Miller died in 1921, leaving the town of Lafayette as a reminder of her early contributions to this coal community.

GEORGE W. CLAYTON TRUST & COLLEGE

3801 Martin Luther King Blvd., Denver
National Register 5/2/2006, 5DV.310

The City and County of Denver established the George W. Clayton Trust and College in 1911 through a bequest by George W. Clayton. Clayton sought to provide for the guardianship and education of boys whose fathers had died and whose mothers were unable to care for them. He wanted to provide a cost-free standard of care and education significantly beyond that typical of the time. At Clayton's death, the will was challenged by a brother and it went to District Court.

Mary F. Lathrop was hired by the principal lawyer for the executor due to prior experience researching wills for a similar case. Graduating from the University of Denver Law School with high honors in 1896, Lathrop was one of the first women elected to the American Bar Association in 1918. She did much of the research and brief writing for the court hearing, which upheld Clayton's will, though it was appealed. Further work by Lathrop and another hearing made her the first female to argue a case in the Colorado Supreme Court, which also upheld Clayton's will. Following the Clayton case, Lathrop went on to develop a long and successful practice in probate law in Colorado until her death in 1951.



After coal was discovered on her property, Mary Miller had this house built at the center of a large coal mining operation. (1999)

Image courtesy of City of Lafayette website



The main building at the George W. Clayton Trust & College. (2006)

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EASTHOLME

4445 Haggerman Ave., Cascade
National Register 10/22/1998, 5EP.415

Eliza Marriott Hewlett, an early settler who served as the secretary of the Cascade Town and Improvement Company, built and operated the two-story wood frame boarding house. In operation by 1887, it was a precursor of the larger resort hotels that later dominated the Ute Pass area. It is the only surviving building representing the early railroad period of Cascade's commercial development as a summer resort for the wealthy.



Eastholme is built in the Late Victorian style. (1998)

ROCHESTER HOTEL

726 E. Second Ave., Durango
National Register 2/29/1996, 5LP.1210

The 1890 Rochester Hotel represents a working class hotel/boarding house typical of the type that catered to tourists, salesmen and long term tenants less affluent than those attracted to Durango's more elaborate and expensive hotels. From 1905 until 1920, Mrs. Mary F. Finn owned and operated the hotel, renaming the former People's Hotel as the Rochester Hotel. The circa 1909 facade and rear expansions illustrate part of the commercial history and successful operation of this century old facility.

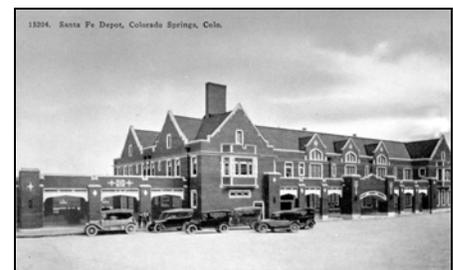


The Rochester Hotel currently functions as a bed and breakfast. (1996)

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT

555 E. Pikes Peak Ave., Colorado Springs
National Register 9/10/1979, 5EP.199

This circa 1917 Jacobethan Revival style depot was designed by architect E.A. Harrison of Chicago. The depot housed a Harvey House Restaurant. The chain of lunchrooms, restaurants and hotels followed the Santa Fe Railway as it expanded westward in the late nineteenth century. The Harvey House facility most often shared space in the depot building. Founder Fred Harvey employed single women in his establishments at a time when most jobs for women were as domestics or teachers. The Harvey Girls established a reputation for good service and high moral standards. The company established explicit rules for clothing and deportment. The women resided in rooms adjacent to the Harvey Houses. The Colorado Springs Santa Fe Depot is the last surviving location of a Harvey House hotel or restaurant in Colorado. The restaurant closed in 1931. Abandoned by the railroad in the early 1970s, the depot was purchased in the 1980s by developers who



The Santa Fe Railway Depot in Colorado Springs housed a Harvey House Dining Room. (Circa 1925)

rehabilitated the building into a complex of stores and offices. Listed under Railroads in Colorado, 1858-1948 Multiple Property Submission.

Labor

Women, who have long been involved in social causes, found that labor issues were very important to them. They were heavily involved in mining issues and could be seen protesting beside mine workers in an effort to gain fair working conditions for the workers. The labor movements, especially at Ludlow, Colorado, strongly affected women. When their husbands began the strike, the families were evicted from company housing.

HUERFANO COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

401 Main St., Walsenburg
National Register 4/23/1973, 5HF.654

Mining labor activist Mary Harris “Mother” Jones was held in the basement of the courthouse for twenty-three days following her arrest in late 1913. The 83-year-old firebrand came to Colorado to participate in the long coal miners’ strike that eventually led to the Ludlow Massacre the following year.

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



Huerfano County Courthouse continues to serve as the county courthouse. (1973)



Commercial Street was a thriving center of business in the mid-1920s. Coal mining played an important role in the community’s economy. (Circa 1925)

CORAZON de TRINIDAD DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by Brown St., Chestnut, Elm, Walnut, 3rd St., S. Animas, W. 1st St., & N. Nevada, Trinidad, National Register, 2/28/1973, 5LA.2179

Women in Trinidad staged a march down Commercial Street in January 1914 in support of the United Mine Workers union coal miners striking against the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. The marchers also protested the arrest and incarceration of Mary Harris “Mother” Jones in nearby Walsenburg. The labor activist had been held in the Huerfano County Courthouse since her arrest in late 1913 after being evicted from a

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CF&I mine site. Colorado National Guard troops eventually dispersed the Trinidad marchers.

The district embodies some of the best examples of Late Victorian commercial architecture in Colorado. Dating back to 1876, Trinidad quickly became the financial, retail and cultural hub of southern Colorado with the development of nearby coal fields and the arrival of the railroad. While many fine Late Victorian homes are scattered through the town, the district focuses on a few streets in the very heart of the city.

LUDLOW TENT COLONY SITE

Del Aqua Canyon Rd., Ludlow
National Register 6/19/1985, 5LA.1829

The 40-acre parcel comprises the site of the Ludlow tent colony and represents the event known as the Ludlow Massacre. The coal miners were striking to try and get the mining company to provide better working conditions. When they began the strike, the miners and their families were evicted from company housing. Anticipating this, the union had rented land and set up a tent colony for the use of the miners and their families. On April 20, 1914, after shots were fired between the striking coal miners at the Ludlow colony and the Colorado militia, fires destroyed the entire tent colony. Two women and eleven children suffocated in a cellar under one of the tents, which they had hidden in to escape the gun fire. The Ludlow Massacre is considered a major event in American labor history. The site also includes a monument erected in 1918 by the United Mine Workers of America, who own and maintain the property.



The United Mine Workers of America erected this monument to the memory of the men, women, and children killed at the Ludlow Massacre. (1918)

Arts and Literature

Women have often been the perpetuators of the arts in Colorado. They were responsible for museum collections, theatres, great literature, and for venues to communicate the arts. Literature and the arts were signs of a settled society, able to devote leisure time to uplifting pursuits.



The Anne Evans Mountain Home utilized native materials typical of the Rustic style. (1992)

ANNE EVANS MOUNTAIN HOME

Evergreen vicinity

National Register 1/28/1992, 5CC.545

The 1910 Rustic style residence, designed by noted Denver architect Burnham Hoyt, is associated with Anne Evans, the daughter of Colorado's second Territorial Governor, John Evans. Born in 1871, Miss Evans was instrumental in the creation of the Denver Art Museum and exhibited a strong interest in Native American art. Among her numerous civic endeavors was involvement with the development of the Denver Public Library.

CAROLINE BANCROFT HOUSE

1079-81 Downing St., Denver

National Register 8/29/1990, 5DV.2942

This 1892 residence was the home of Caroline Bancroft, a distinguished author whose literary career broadened the audience for Colorado history. She began her literary career as the pioneer book reviewer on the *Denver Post* staff. She broadened her focus and interviewed many authors. She became interested in Colorado history and wrote several pamphlets on the history of Colorado to distribute to tourists. Prolific Denver architect William Lang designed the two-story residence in the Queen Anne style.

ELITCH THEATER

W. 38th & Tennyson, Denver

National Register 3/21/1978, 5DV.143

Built in 1890 by John and Mary Elitch, this theater is a representative example of 19th-century Resort style architecture. John died while on tour in 1891, leaving Mary to manage the theater and the surrounding gardens and amusement park. The theater was the longest continuously operated summer theater in Denver, and until its closure in 1987 was the site of countless theater, vaudeville, light opera, and classical music programs. Elitch Theater hosted the first screen-projected motion picture shown in Denver in 1896. Over the years, countless notable performers, including Sarah Bernhardt, Douglas Fairbanks, and Gloria Swanson, graced its stage.



The Elitch Theater recently underwent conversion to a performing arts center. (1988)

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PERRY-MANSFIELD SCHOOL AND CAMP

40755 Routt County Rd. 36, Steamboat Springs
State Register 3/8/1995, National Register 7/14/1995,
5RT.976

Established in 1914, the school/camp is the oldest continuously operating modern dance camp in the United States. Steamboat Springs was not prepared for modern dance in 1914, because they were scandalized by the idea of "scantily clad" young girls learning to dance in the woods. Charlotte Perry and Portia Mansfield, two Smith College graduates instrumental in pioneering theater and dance, founded the camp. They bought one cabin on a homestead site and had the rest of the buildings built in order to serve the camp.



Perry-Mansfield School and Camp is still in use as a performing arts camp. (1995)

PAULINE CHAPEL

2 Park Ave., Colorado Springs
National Register 2/26/2001, 5EP.3182

Designed by the prominent Colorado Springs architectural firm of MacLaren and Hetherington, the 1918 chapel is an important example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which is not well represented in Colorado. While the architectural partnership designed several Mission style buildings, the chapel appears to be the firm's only foray into the more ornate Spanish Colonial Revival style. Pauline Chapel was built under the direct supervision of local philanthropist Julie Penrose, who remained connected to the chapel for the rest of her life, collecting many of the beautiful art and antiques from around the world that fill the chapel. Penrose was responsible for the name of the chapel; she named it for her granddaughter. Julie Penrose was a prominent figure in Colorado Springs, belonging to numerous organizations to which she contributed money, energy and leadership. The 1925 Mission-inspired rectory and garage complement the chapel.



Pauline Chapel has also been known as the Broadmoor Chapel. (2001)

CRANMER HOUSE

200 Cherry St., Denver
National Register 7/27/2005, 5DV.9199

Denver architect Jules Jacques Benois Benedict designed the Cranmer House in 1917. The Italian Renaissance style selected was a favorite of the architect. Benedict designed the house for George Ernest Cranmer and his wife, Jean Louise Chappell Cranmer. Jean Cranmer was a moving force in Denver's cultural community, serving as president of the Civic Symphony



The elaborate Italian Renaissance House now looks over Cranmer Park. (2005)

Society in 1930 and being one of three founders of the Denver Symphony Orchestra in 1934. To help defray costs for the fledgling orchestra, visiting artists often stayed in the Cranmer home and performed in the dwelling's large, vaulted living room.

COLORADO SPRINGS FINE ARTS CENTER

30 W. Dale St., Colorado Springs
National Register 7/3/1986, 5EP.622

The Center, built in 1936, was designed by John Gaw Meem. Its design is a blend of the regional Santa Fe style and Modernism. The founder of the Fine Arts Center was Alice Bemis Taylor, an important local philanthropist.

BONFILS MEMORIAL THEATER

1475 Elizabeth St., Denver
National Register 12/27/2006, 5DV.4045



The Bonfils Theater was rehabilitated in 2005, bringing new life to the neighborhood. (2006)

The primary mover in the development, funding, and creative direction of the theater was Helen Bonfils. She commissioned its construction in memory of her parents, Belle and Frederick G. Bonfils. Designed in 1949 by Denver architect John K. Monroe, the theater opened in 1953 as the new home of the Denver Civic Theater. The theater was founded in 1929 in cooperation with Denver University. More than any other single individual, Helen Bonfils raised civic theater in Denver to the high standards represented by the Bonfils Memorial Theater. Her successful efforts to bring first class Broadway plays to the stage of this top quality theater gave the city a class of performing arts typical of larger cities and professional companies. The continued growth of civic theater and the establishment of the professional Denver Center for the Performing Arts spring directly from the Bonfils Memorial Theater and the dedication of Helen Bonfils.

Society

In a society that was very hierarchical, the high society women were often looked to for the premiere entertainment in the state. High society women were often involved in the betterment of their communities through charity work.

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MARGARET BROWN HOUSE (Molly Brown House Museum)

1340 Pennsylvania, Denver
National Register 2/1/1972, 5DV.178

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



The Brown House is currently open to the public as a museum. (1972)

CRAWFORD HILL MANSION

969 Sherman St., Denver
National Register 9/13/1990, 5DV.713

Theodore Davis Boal designed the 1906 house for Crawford and Louise Hill. Mrs. Hill led Denver's socially elite "Sacred 36" and entertained many distinguished guests, among them U.S. President William Howard Taft. The extravagant 7,000 square foot, three-story house is one of the best examples of French Renaissance architecture in Denver.

On the Darker Side

Women were not always the pure beings portrayed in some historical accounts. Many women of reduced circumstances found themselves involved in prostitution. The trade constituted a booming business in the West, sometimes pursued legally and others times intentionally overlooked by town authorities. Women occasionally strayed into other illegal activities. Those arrested and prosecuted often served jail time. The more incorrigible were incarcerated in the State's correctional institution. For obvious reasons, women occupied prison facilities separate from male inmates.

MATTIE SILKS HOUSE / HOUSE OF MIRRORS

1942 Market St., Denver

Part of the Lower Downtown Denver Locally Certified District, 5DV.47.183

Prostitution was a booming business in late 19th century and early 20th century Denver. Denver's red-light district, in lower downtown, was lined with houses of prostitution where girls worked in both ritzy parlors run by flashy madams, and cheaper cribs. The building, owned by Jennie Rogers, was mirrored and paneled on the inside with birds-eye maple and decorated on the exterior with five large sandstone carvings of women's heads. Rogers' rival, Mattie Silks, purchased the building in 1910. It was later used as a Buddhist church.



The interior of the Navarre Cafe, shown here in 1902, surrounded patrons in Victorian opulence.

BRINKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE / NAVARRE

1725-27 Tremont Pl., Denver

National Register 10/28/1977, 5DV.124

The four-story, brick Italianate structure, was built in 1880 and served as the permanent edifice of the Brinker Collegiate Institute until 1889. From 1889 until 1904, the property was remodeled and opened first as the Richelieu Hotel and then the Navarre. The building came to be a local center of vice as a gambling hall and brothel. Beginning in 1914, the Navarre served as a private club before eventually becoming a legitimate restaurant and jazz club.

TELLURIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Colo. Hwy. 145, roughly includes all the commercial and residential area as well as the Lone Tree

Cemetery to the east in Trinidad

National Historic Landmark 7/04/1961, National

Register 10/15/1966, Boundary Adjustments:

12/1/1976, 9/30/1988, 5SM.752

Prostitution flourished in Telluride during its early mining period, even contributing to its economy. Most prostitutes worked out of bordello cribs. These two-room structures are rare surviving examples as such buildings were often the first to be torn down as communities became more established. Three were purchased by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the 1970s and sold with protective covenants. Other notable red-light district survivors include the Pick and Gad and the Senate Gambling Halls.



The Senate-McPherson Boarding House was reportedly one of Telluride's most visited sporting houses, run by a popular madam known as "Big Billy." (1994)

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The district encompasses most of the original town and is significant for its association with the settlement of the western frontier and the development of metal mining. The architecture of its approximately 300 contributing buildings is representative of 19th century western mining "boom town" construction.

COLORADO WOMEN'S PRISON

201 N. First St., Cañon City
National Register 3/5/1999, 5FN.55

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



Colorado Women's Prison currently houses the Colorado Territorial Prison Museum. (1999)