

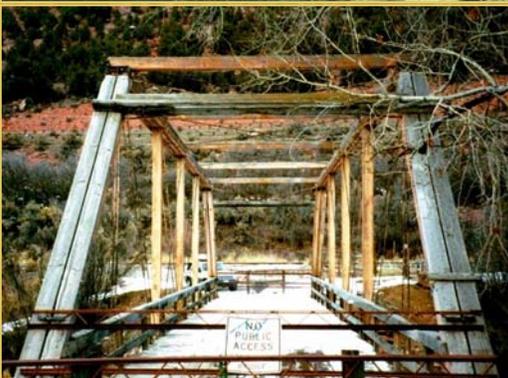
# COLORADO PRESERVATIONIST

*The Magazine of Colorado Preservation, Inc.*

**RESERVE YOUR SEAT NOW!**

Our 2003 Dana Crawford Awards Dinner honors  
Joe Shoemaker and State Honor Award Recipients

May 28, 2003, in Denver



**COLORADO'S  
MOST  
ENDANGERED  
PLACES  
LIST  
2003**



*Colorado Preservationist* is a publication for the members of Colorado Preservation, Inc., a statewide citizen-based historic preservation organization and a statewide partner of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

*"History is in Our Hands."*

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**Dear Fellow Preservationists,**

During the current fiscal year, Colorado's state revenues have fallen drastically, leaving a state budget that is predicted to be \$1 billion short. As result, major budget cuts have been implemented along with infusions of cash from funds outside the general tax structure. All segments of society have been affected. The Colorado Council on the Arts even saw its entire budget eliminated and then reinstated at a much reduced level.

We would have been naive to think that historic preservation would not be effected by this major budget crisis. In February, the legislature passed Senate Bill 03-193, transferring state funding of the Colorado Historical Society from the general fund to the State Historical Fund. This \$3.8 million hit to the grants program was followed by State Treasurer Mike Coffman's proposal to transfer the one-half of the fund to tourism promotion.

In discussing this proposal, a government official stated that after ten years of State Historical Fund grants, the needs of historic preservation must surely be reaching the saturation point. With human habitation reaching back thousands of years and hundreds of new structures erected everyday, preservationists realize that nothing could be further from the truth.

This issue of *The Colorado Preservationist* looks at some of the immediate challenges in preserving our state's heritage, including our Colorado's Most Endangered Places List 2003 and Colorado Community Revitalization Association's newly designated Main Street Communities. It provides excerpts from presentations made by leaders in historic preservation at our recent *Saving Places* conference, an event that attracted a record attendance of 763. We hope that these stories and speeches will serve as a challenge to inspire and to reinforce the important role that historic preservation plays in the life of our communities.

Many of you responded to the call to provide your voice in protecting the State Historical Fund. Your actions have had a tremendous impact. However, the threat is not over. We strongly encourage you to continue to promote the positive benefits of historic preservation to members of your community and to relay the ongoing task of preserving our heritage.

The theme of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's new public awareness campaign is "History is in our Hands." The recent challenges have certainly brought that message home.

Mark A. Rodman  
Executive Director



*Photo by Tracy Neumann.*

*Mark Rodman knows what's cooking on Colorado's preservation scene.*

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# Native American Arboreal Wickiup & Teepee Sites

See Site 1, Map on Page 8

## Wickiups, Teepees, and Colorado's Landscape

Steven G. Baker, Uncompahgre Valley Ute Project

Wickiups are simple stick and brush structures built by the Utes and other Native American peoples. These structures were once common features of the Colorado landscape, particularly in the western slope heartland of the Ute People prior to the 1870s.

The basic Ute social unit was the nuclear family who resided in a primary residential structure. In the old days, these were brush wickiups. A typical family encampment included the main house, a sunshade or *ramada*, a sweatlodge, and one or more menstrual huts, which Utes today remember as "separate homes." The latter were small brush houses, which are a important record of wickiups. As recently as 1950, Ute women routinely removed themselves from the main family house for a few days each month. This tradition, which seems to have roots in prehistory, required that a woman build a new hut each month for shelter during the three or four days that she segregated herself.

By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, after the Utes had obtained horses and mobility, portable teepees grew to be their primary residence. Wickiups were, however, still used as dependency structures. Deterioration over time and the hand of man have long erased many of the ancient wickiups from the centuries prior to the advent of teepees. Although some of them still survive, most wickiups found today date from the mobile period of the 1800s.

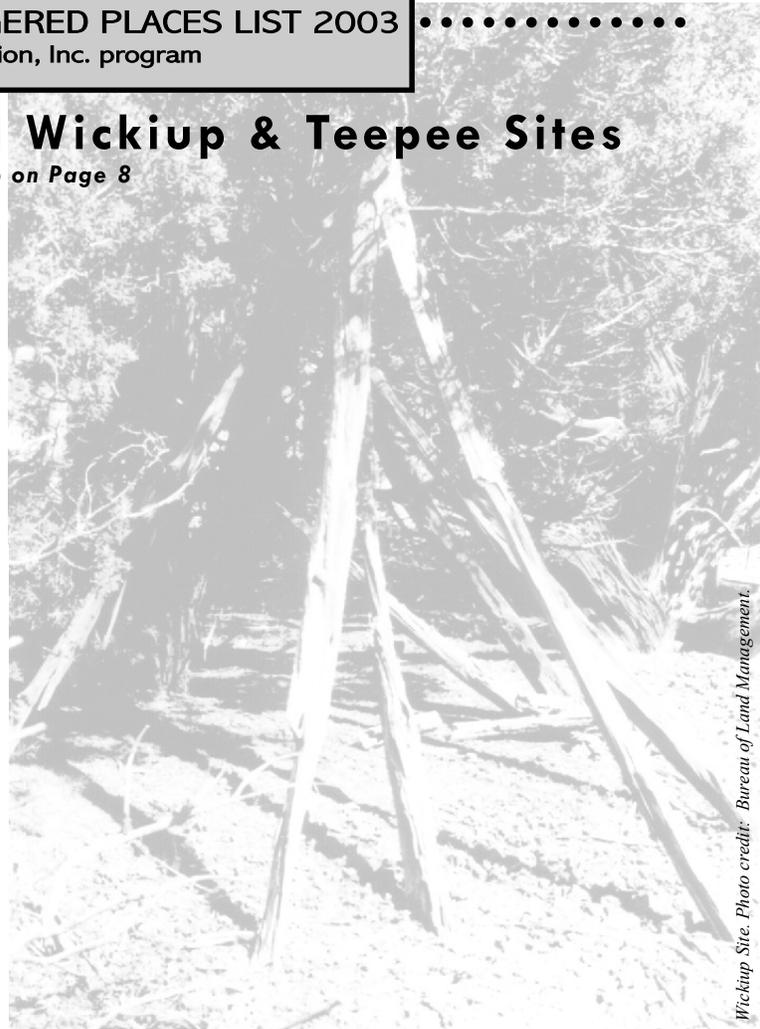
Today, wickiups are in the last stages of their lifespan. Those that remain are critical to the interpretation of the archaeology of historic Ute rancherias. It is imperative to gather data from these historic sites before the last wickiups disappear, taking with them forever the opportunity to learn more about the prehistoric record of Ute presence in Colorado. ♦

.....  
**Preserving Native American Historic Sites**

By Susan M. Collins, PhD, Colorado State Archaeologist  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

The historic sites managed through the National Historic Preservation Act are resources for the human spirit, for our culture, and for our very sense of who we are as a people. These icons of our national culture and our multiple local cultures provide context for our everyday community life.

Preservation of Native American sites is key to the survival of Native American cultures and to our appreciation of the varied human ways of existing. Understanding that people survived Colorado's mountain winters thousands of years ago, built elegant and energy-efficient stone homes in our most rugged canyons, and developed portable structures for a mobile lifestyle can both improve our multicultural tolerance and provide good ideas for twenty-first century living. ♦



Wickiup Site. Photo credit: Bureau of Land Management.

## Council Tree *by Roland McCook, Sr., Northern Ute*

(excerpted)

As a young tree I watched the Utes come and go,  
I have heard the laughter, the singing, the tired groans and  
the crying of the little ones,  
I have witnessed the young ones as they played and jumped  
from my young branches,  
I have listened to the songs of the elders as the winters  
move on and give way to the spring and the happy sounds  
of the spring Bear Dance,  
I have sheltered the Utes as they hold Council beneath my  
branches, the leaders speaking with wisdom and foresight,  
the young warriors talking of war to protect their hunting  
grounds and the Ute way of life,  
I have stood here by the river for many winters since the  
sounds of anguish and sobbing of the Utes as they passed  
under by branches for the last time leaving the Shining  
Mountains,  
I have stood here listening and watching development grow  
around my branches...

➡ Visit our Web site for entire poem.

## Kit Carson Hotel and Elks Lodge (Dougherty Block)

See Site 2, Map on Page 8

By George L. Strain, Member,  
Lodge B.P.O.E. Elks Lodge #701

In 1897, the Dougherty Building, known as Dougherty Hall, was built on the northeast corner of Colorado Avenue and Second Street. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge #701, chartered in La Junta in 1901, soon moved into the second floor of the Dougherty Building. The lodge room and club facilities were constructed to leave the rest of the second floor the largest dance floor in the Arkansas Valley.

In 1907, the Dougherty Block was expanded to the north. This newer annex is now the home of the present Elks Lodge, sharing a common wall with the 1907 structure. In 1925, the Elks finalized the purchase of the entire Dougherty Block.

After the Stock Market crashed in 1929, Elks Lodge #701, being a civic-minded group, decided to help relieve the effects of the Great Depression in the area. In 1931, the lodge began remodeling the South Dougherty building into the Kit Carson Hotel, using local unemployed artisans, carpenters, and laborers.

The remodeling added a third story, which, along with two thirds of the second floor, became hotel rooms. The remaining third of the huge dance hall was retained as a ballroom. The Elks Lodge consolidated on the second floor of the 1907 building. A large doorway in the common wall between the buildings enabled the Elks room to also utilize the hotel ballroom. The building was refaced with the current light colored brick façade, a fine representation of the Deco Period structures of the 1930s.

The new hotel immediately became the focal point of La Junta and the Arkansas Valley for social, business, and civic activities for more than fifty years. The ballroom was in use nearly every day of the week by almost every civic and community group for banquets, dances,

Dear Colorado Preservationist Readers,

My father (Russell Loflin) purchased the Kit Carson Hotel, January 1976, from Charles Maxday. In 1978, I moved from Denver to La Junta to take over the business for my father.

The hotel was a very vital, prosperous business in its prime. It was a much needed and loved business of La Junta. Besides lodging, there was a lounge and restaurant on the premises. Different clubs in the town used the facility for various purposes. The lobby was used each morning for a radio talk show, and each year one of the political parties set up campaign headquarters in the lobby. The hotel employed chefs, waitresses, bartenders, maintenance staff, maids, and management and housed a beauty shop (Margene's) and credit management firm.

My feeling, shared by many others, is that the hotel is a vital asset to downtown La Junta. In 1995, the hotel was granted a place on the Colorado Historical Register. In doing so, I felt that this was the tool to assist investors to restore the hotel to its grandeur. In 2003, Colorado Preservation, Inc. listed the hotel on its Colorado's Most Endangered Places List. This reassures me that my feelings for saving the Kit Carson are shared not only by the community of La Junta, but also the State of Colorado.

I hope this letter will assist in finding the right investors to restore the Kit Carson Hotel to its original condition as it was many decades ago. We know time is running out for the hotel. Hopefully someone will come forward and help celebrate the hotel's 70<sup>th</sup> birthday with a grand reopening. Not the sound of the wrecking ball.

Respectfully yours,

Ron Loflin, Owner of the Kit Carson Hotel

gatherings, conventions, and exhibits. Train crews and travelers numbered among the guests. The Kit Carson Hotel, completed in 1932, was a great loss to the community when it closed in the mid-1990s.

In 1951, the Elks remodeled the 1907 Dougherty Building into its present home. An extension was built onto the rear of the building. The lodge room was enlarged and a lounge, kitchen, and serving facilities were added to the second floor. The clubroom, office, and reading room facilities were moved to the first floor. A new entrance was made at the center of the structure. The exterior of the building was refaced and has not been altered since.

The Dougherty Buildings have been the locale of many businesses, enterprises, and functions. The first floor housed the Wonderly Theatre from the early 1900s until the 1940s. Wiswell Creamery, Prinster Meat Market (later Frank Spicers Grocery Store), Sayers Department Store, furniture stores, a ladies "ready to wear" store, beauty salons, a barbershop, and a Duckwell Store followed during the first thirty years of the twentieth century. Until 1932, the ballroom also hosted wrestling matches sponsored by Elks Lodge #701, where La Junta native Everett Marshall was the main attraction. Everett soon became the World Champion Wrestler. Spectators sat on bleachers built around the wrestling ring. There were 300 to 400, probably more, in attendance. Marshall was always victorious.

The La Junta Elks Lodge members appreciate the listing of the Dougherty Block on Colorado's Most Endangered Places List 2003. The buildings certainly warrant restoration. All of La Junta is grateful for the efforts and work of Colorado Preservation, Inc. ♦



The Dougherty Block.

## The City Ditch

See Site 3, Map on Page 8

### Smith's Ditch

by Millie Van Wyke, author of

*The Town of South Denver, Its People, Neighborhoods and Events Since 1858*

A 135-year-old ditch meanders through Denver's beautiful Washington Park, flowing beneath charming stone bridges and through the former buffalo wallow that is Smith's Lake.

Smith's Ditch figured prominently in Denver's development. Park employees used ditch water to establish trees, grass, and flowerbeds, luring visitors and settlers who built Victorians and bungalows around the park's perimeter. Its water rooted vegetable gardens and watered animals. Children fished the stream and sailed toy boats from its banks. Young people swam in the stream-fed lake in summer and skated on it in winter. This man-made lifeline began as an unassuming ditch created by horse-drawn scrapers and blades in the 1860s.

John W. Smith, an investor who followed the 1859 gold seekers to Denver, brought with him a wagonload of construction machinery and looked for something to build. He began to dig his famous 26-mile long ditch from the Platte River above Littleton through Old South Denver in 1864. But Smith was not thinking of future joggers and strollers. He had in mind a more practical use: irrigating thousands of acres of good agricultural land and transporting produce into the city on flatboats.

As soon as the first water from the Platte River began to flow through the wide ditch south of present-day Littleton in 1867, Smith set out to prove its value. He convinced his friend Rufus Clark to plant a potato crop by giving him free access to the ditch water. Clark, already a successful farmer on land that is now Overland Park, harvested 16,000 bushels of potatoes that first year and sold them for \$2 a bushel.

Rufus "Potato" Clark's success did indeed prove the worth of Smith's irrigation ditch, and the greening of Denver began. Trees and shrubs were planted all along the main watercourse for beauty and shade. Farms and ranches sprouted along its banks. Those further away simply dug offshoots to their new homesteads. Whether flatboats actually plied the ditch waters is not known. ♦



*A peaceful portion of the City Ditch.*

### Ditches vs. Pipes

By Michael Holleran, Professor, University of Colorado at Denver;  
Board Member, Colorado Preservation, Inc.

City Ditch in the Denver area is one of more than 20,000 irrigation ditches and canals in Colorado. Only a few are as old as City Ditch, built in the 1860s, with about half built by the 1890s and most of the rest in the early twentieth century. The great majority of these historic ditches still flow, functional and vital parts of their communities. They range from tiny *acequias* (ah 'SAY key ahs) in the Hispanic southern tier of Colorado to great twentieth-century canals built by the Bureau of Reclamation. The oldest is the San Luis People's Ditch, in continuous operation since 1851. Some of the most delightful are the tiny *laterals* that water street trees in Gunnison, Carbondale, and other towns.

As urban areas grow on the Front Range and elsewhere in the state, pressures will increase to divert more of the water to municipal use and to dry up farmlands and the ditches that serve them. Even where irrigation continues, some people would argue that pipes are more efficient than ditches. Is the right number of ditches none at all? Other western cities - Los Angeles, for example - once nestled amid landscapes watered by ditches, have now lost them. Coloradans do not often look to these places as models. Nor does efficiency argue against ditches once we look at what we do with our water. In most years, the majority of urban water is used to irrigate landscapes, and some of them (bluegrass highway interchanges come to mind) are pretty silly in a desert climate.

Water in a pipe offers no environmental benefit on its way to the tap. Water in a ditch is a living presence, supporting green banks and ancient cottonwoods. The efficiency argument, in other words, comes down to an agreement between two cultural landscapes.

Colorado's urban residents have supported efforts to preserve agricultural landscapes, through open space purchases (e.g. Great Outdoors Colorado, or GOCO, whose nineteen Legacy Projects, to date, have received \$118.3 million in funding - visit [www.goco.org/program/legacy.html](http://www.goco.org/program/legacy.html)) and other programs.

Ditches are part of our traditional agricultural landscape. After a century or more, they have also become part of Colorado's ecology - the Prebles Jumping Mouse, an endangered species, finds its home mainly along earthen-banked irrigation ditches of the Front Range. ♦

Learn more about ditches at [www.cudenver.edu/Aandp/people/folders/holleran/common.html](http://www.cudenver.edu/Aandp/people/folders/holleran/common.html), a Web site by our

## Satank (Pink) Bridge

See Site 4, Map on Page 8

by Clayton B. Fraser, Fraserdesign

Spanning the Roaring Fork River near Carbondale, the Satank Bridge is a singular throwback to Colorado's earliest period of wagon bridge construction. Its abutments are hand-laid stone masonry, which had been used extensively in the 19th century before the development of structural concrete. The truss span features a Pratt configuration, patented in 1844, later the industry standard for medium-span wagon bridges. Its construction employs timber for the span's compression members and iron for its tension members. Timber was the material of choice for the state's early wagon bridges before it was largely superseded by steel and concrete around the turn of the 20th century.



The Satank (Pink) Bridge.

Hundreds of timber trusses and trestles were built on Colorado roads in the 19th century, making them by far the most common bridge type in the state. When the Satank Bridge was erected in 1900, however, timber had fallen from favor for truss bridges due to its structural limitations and relatively short lifespan.

Today, the Satank Bridge is the last remaining timber wagon truss in Colorado from the 19th century, thus ranking among the state's most important early spans. And it is showing its age. The stone abutments remain in fairly good condition, but the timber truss itself, and particularly the wooden deck, has suffered the effects of years of weathering and deferred maintenance. Because reversing this damage would involve some expense, it has been argued that it would be cheaper to replace the span entirely. This rationale, commonly used against historic structures, contradicts one of the basic tenets of historic preservation, which is the conservation of original fabric. Colorado's trusses have been decimated by a longstanding policy of aggressive replacement. For the Satank Bridge to survive, it needs to be restored or rehabilitated. Although it no longer carries vehicular traffic, the structure can continue to serve as a pedestrian span, with proper rehabilitation and maintenance. But even if it carried no traffic at all, the Satank Bridge and not its replica or replacement, is worthy of preservation as one of the last of its kind in the state. ♦

## Colorado's Historic Bridges

by Rebecca Herbst, Former Staff Historian, Colorado Department of Highways

Once overlooked for preservation, Colorado's historic bridges made a significant impact on local and regional development. From the first crude timber spans of the gold boom era to iron and steel trusses and multiple-span urban viaducts, bridges have facilitated settlement across Colorado. The structures that survive provide a framework for understanding the evolution of transportation and the influence of local and national trends on bridge design and construction.

Over the last 20 years, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration have worked with preservationist to identify Colorado's significant historic bridges and to seek viable solutions for their preservation.

In 1984, the Colorado Department of Highways (CDOH) sponsored the first statewide inventory of structures on the city, county, and state road systems. Clayton Fraser of Fraserdesign, conducted the Colorado Historic Bridge Survey, including about 550 vehicular bridges erected between 1865 and 1945 which provided context for evaluating individual structures for historical and technological significance. 64 bridges were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The bridge survey also created a cultural resources management tool to aid in planning transportation-related projects.

In 1987, CDOH expanded this survey with an inventory of 7,000 vehicular bridges built after 1945. The project identified two eligible and 16 potentially eligible bridges and resulted in a 1988 Memorandum of Understanding with the State Historic Preservation Office. The bridge survey also created a cultural resources management tool to aid in planning transportation related projects.

Later, CDOH introduced the "Adopt a Bridge Program" to locate new owners willing to dismantle and relocate eligible bridges that could no longer be maintained for vehicular use. The program has met with little success due to the prohibitive costs and limited timeframes. However, reuse of bridges for recreation on pedestrian or bike paths has been successful.

CDOT continues to identify and evaluate the state's historic bridges. In 2000, the agency inventoried 2,158 bridges and subsequently identified 30 eligible bridges which could be preserved in place. Working with the state's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to list these on the National Register, these bridges may now qualify for State Historical Fund grants for preservation.

With the latest bridge survey completed, the State Historical Fund has provided CDOT with a grant for a book featuring a history of bridge building in Colorado with descriptions of significant historic highway bridges. The book, authored by former CDOT historian Dianna Litvak, will create a user-friendly guide to educate the engineering community, preservationists, and the public should be available for purchase in 2004. ♦

## Hutchinson Homestead and Ranch

See Site 5, Map on Page 8

Photo credit: Lawrence Walsh.



Hutchinson Homestead.

"We didn't have running water in the house until after the 1940s. You had to go down to the spring and pack water up in buckets. Traffic on Highway 50 has increased immeasurably, from a quiet country road to a noisy five lane highway that splits the ranch into two pieces.

My most precious memory is a day of haying in the north field on a hot summer day. Mary Sue Swallow came pedaling up the road on her bicycle. It had been a hard trip because the road was gravel and rough. She came just to see me. She was sixteen years old at the time. We got married a few years later, and Orma Mae Strong sang "When You Were Sweet Sixteen" at the wedding.

Some of the changes were welcome, and some were not. It would be nice to go back to the quiet country road. The social aspect of life was more appealing. There was always someone to talk to, or start up a card game. My mother always fixed lunches for people in need passing through. There were a lot of them during the Depression. However, household chores are much easier today, and its much easier to go to the inside bathroom than to the cold outside privy.

Chief Colorow would visit the ranch when it was new. He'd say "Where Papoose?" wanting to see my great uncle when he was a baby. He and his wife stayed for a proper visit of three sleeps. When they ate lunch, Colorow was very attentive to his wife, serving her food off the table.

I'd like to see the old house restored to its original state and made into a cultural museum. The out buildings are all more than 100 years old. They need restoration, too. Cattle ranches are disappearing from the West, and this complex is a wonderful example of ranching in a bygone era. If our heritage is not saved, it will be forgotten. Future generations are entitled to know how our society has changed and developed."

by Dr. Wendell Hutchinson, Owner

## Saving Colorado's Ranches

by Ekaterini Vlahos, Assistant Professor, University of Colorado  
College of Architecture and Planning

The very mention of the 'wild west' brings to mind the untamed frontier, open vistas, rugged landscapes, and an abundance of wildlife.

The western ranch reflects a 'quality of life' of both the past and present that is threatened by development and the pressures of economic viability. Understanding the forces that shaped the ranches and lands, interpreting their historical significance, and planning for their protection are our current challenges. By documenting, analyzing, and preserving these cultural landscapes, we can better contemplate the relationship between the built and natural environment in order to enable us to design future development within the context of historic vernacular landscapes.

Our College of Architecture and Planning in the discipline of architecture, landscape architecture, and planning, offers a certificated program in historic preservation that aims to excel in the education of its students, in the research and creative endeavors of its faculty, and in service to the community. The goal is to apply our pilot program statewide to help counties conduct existing condition surveys and historic preservation; land conservation; to oversee the preservation of ranch properties; and to initiate research of the region's vernacular architecture and cultural landscapes.

Ranchers are interested in preserving their way of life. They believe that they must take care of the buildings and livestock entrusted in their care by way of ownership, so the lands and livestock can provide a sustainable existence for present and future families.

For those in rural areas it is a difficult and costly process to obtain the information needed to determine the viability of preserving their ranch lands. Connecting to communities and training students and academia in historic preservation and its importance are the primary goals of the pilot program. Connection to the community is a key component to the program's success. ♦

### COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC.

is planning for next year's historic preservation conference,

## SAVING PLACES 2004: THE BUSINESS OF PRESERVATION

Session Proposals Are Due June 15, 2003!

Please contact us, 303.893.4260 or [info@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:info@coloradopreservation.org)  
to receive a session proposal form.

## New Listings to National & State Registers

*by Chris Geddes, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation*

### NATIONAL REGISTER

#### EL PASO COUNTY (Site 6)

Built in 1889, the First Congregational Church in Colorado Springs is one of the best examples of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings, best known for its rock-faced masonry exterior. The church's high artistic values and skilled craftsmanship are reflected in its variety of stained glass windows, the immense stone columns with picked finish (a stone surface covered with small pits produced by a pick or chisel point striking the face perpendicularly), the interior trussed ceiling, and the ornate lantern-tower illuminated with trefoil-arched stained glass windows. One of only two known churches designed by Henry Rutgers Marshall, it is considered one of his most significant designs. It is his only existing building in Colorado.

#### LARIMER COUNTY (Site 7)

The Bee Farm is an agricultural property associated with pioneer settlement in the Boxelder Valley near Fort Collins. Existing buildings and structures represent eighty-seven years of construction and include a migrant worker house, horse barn, loafing shed, wagon shed, granary, chicken coop, and pump house. The variety of building types and materials reveal the extent to which the area's farmers utilized second-hand building materials and do-it-yourself techniques. The Bee Farm is a representative example of Larimer County's and northeastern Colorado's farming and ranching operations.

#### LA PLATA COUNTY (Site 8)

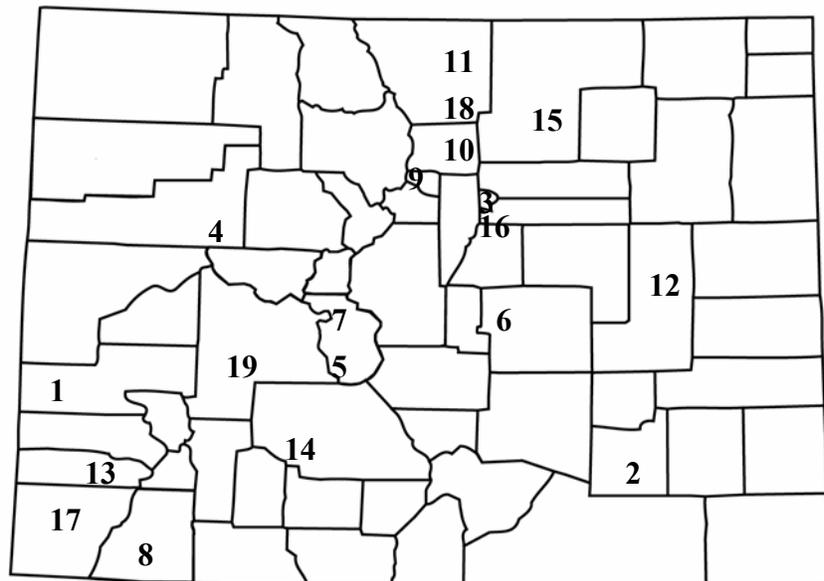
Built as Durango's first school dedicated solely to junior high classes, Smiley Junior High was the community's largest federally funded Depression-era project. The school is also the area's only public building constructed in the Mission Revival style. The curvilinear parapets, the arched entrance and niches, and the decorative grilles characterize this style, which is not well represented in Durango. Designed by prominent Colorado Springs architect Charles Thomas, it is the only example of his solo work in the city.

### STATE REGISTER

#### DENVER COUNTY (Site 3)

The Jonas Brothers Fur Building, constructed in 1923, is important for its long association with the commercial history of Denver. The Jonas brothers established a national reputation as taxidermists and furriers, listing President Teddy Roosevelt and the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary as some of their well-known clients. Coloman Jonas, the eldest brother and co-founder of the firm, served on the board of trustees for the Denver Zoological Foundation and the Denver Museum of Natural History for more than twenty-five years. The building is also significant for an extremely rare surviving example of a late 1920s rooftop neon advertising sign. The Jonas Brothers Furs sign is the oldest known surviving illuminated rooftop sign in downtown Denver and only one of a handful remaining in the Denver area.

### Site Map for Pages 3-12



#### GILPIN/BOULDER COUNTIES (Site 9)

The 1902 Lodge at Los Lagos Ranch is a rare example of a 2-story Rustic-style summer dwelling. While log cabins dotted the Colorado mountains, two-story log dwellings were unusual. With amenities such as electricity, a Tiffany & Co. stained glass chandelier, and diamond-paned windows, the main building retains nearly all of its original design and materials, both exterior and interior. There are multiple intact log outbuildings, such as a playhouse, a privy, and a barn.



## Around Our State

WITH COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC.

### BOULDER COUNTY (Site 10)

Boulder County Commissioners have renewed a grant program allowing up to \$10,000 in matching funds for landowners to preserve historic structures designated as local landmarks. For questions about the program, the process to landmark a building in an unincorporated area, or for an application, call Denise Grimm in the Boulder County Land Use Department at 303-441-3930. *(The Mountain-Ear)*

### BUENA VISTA (Site 11)

Grace Church is the only church structure in Buena Vista that retains its original usage on the site where it was constructed. The beautiful 113-year old building at 205 West Main Street recently received approval from the State Historical Fund for restoration. Expected to take as many as 18 months, the project will include total restoration of the exterior of the church, a completely new electrical system, and re-installment of the original elegant stained glass window over the altar. Upon completion of the project, a county-wide celebration will be held in which everyone in the area will be invited. *(Chaffee County Times)*

### HUGO (Site 12)

The East Central Colorado Resource Conservation & Development Council (RC&D) recently received word from the State Historical Fund that the council was awarded a Historic Structure Grant for the Hedlund House. The assessment will identify current and foreseeable repair, rehabilitation, maintenance, and functional improvement needs of the building. The Hedlund House, at 617 3rd Avenue, was one of the first houses built in Hugo in 1877. *(Eastern Colorado Plainsman)*

### RICO (Site 13)

The Rico Historical Society realized the fruition of hard work and patience when notified of the receipt of a State Historical Fund grant to stabilize and preserve the Rio Grande Southern water tank, the Atlantic Cable Head Frame, and the Van Winkle Head Frame. On the same day as this notification, Rico Renaissance signed a conservation easement on the three sites, making it possible to accept the grant. *(Dolores Star)*

### SOUTH FORK - CREEDE (Site 14)

The Creede Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (D&RG) winds twenty-three miles from South Fork to Creede. Originally constructed as a narrow gauge extension of the D&RG's route through Alamosa, the railroad provided access to the gold and silver mines of the Creede district. Although the complete rail line dates only to 1891, the portion to the tourist destination of Wagon Wheel gap quickly began operations in 1883. The company erected a beautiful two-story frame depot, which served as the end of the Valley Line for the next eight years. The "Gap" became a highly publicized destination for its "healing waters" and fine accommodations.

The managers of the railroad extended the line to Creede in 1891, to tap newfound mineral wealth. Twice daily, passenger trains arrived, crammed with the would-be rich. The depot site bristled with activity and freight cars were jammed into every siding throughout the San Luis Valley. The Silver Panic of 1893 brought an end to the boom times, although mining continued until 1985.

The D&RG converted the Creede Branch to standard gauge in 1902. The conversion eased movement of freight by eliminating the necessity of transferring loads from narrow gauge cars to standard gauge in Alamosa. The Creede Branch retains its 1902 alignment, railbed, and jointed rails, as well as contemporary bridges, two depots, a water tank, and related trackside setting.

The last operating standard gauge steam locomotive anywhere on the Rio Grande system brought two boxcar loads down from Creede to Alamosa on December 26, 1956. The next day the locomotive was retired, bringing the steam era to an end. The last passenger train left Creede in 1972, and the last freight train on the branch departed Wasson in 1985.

The Wagon Wheel Gap Depot achieved National Register status in 1976. The Creede Depot was listed on the State Register in 1994. The 1881 South Fork Water Tank joined the National Register in 2002. (See related article, page 11.)

*By Thaddeus Gearhart, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation*



*Section of the Creede Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.*



## COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC. Our Projects Around the State

See Map on Page 8

### DEARFIELD (Site 15)

The Black American West Museum & Heritage Center, in cooperation with Colorado Preservation Inc., has received a new grant from the State Historical Fund. This archaeological assessment grant will provide for an initial archaeological investigation of the site's potential to yield artifacts and knowledge of the town's layout and landscape features (see our Fall '02 issue for details on this site). The study is important, as one of the future development scenarios calls for the site to be developed as an archaeological park. Brad Noisat of Niwot Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Sterling developed the proposal and will be conducting the assessment.



Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library.

Pioneers of Dearfield Colony.

### SKERRITT HOUSE (Site 16)

On April 1, 2003, Colorado Preservation, Inc. purchased the Skerritt House in Englewood. The purchase of the 1864 home of the "Father of Englewood" was made possible with a grant from the Colorado Historical Society's State Historical Fund. Colorado Preservation, Inc. is currently investigating sources to provide for the complete renovation of the structure and plans to return it to private use as a residence or small business. The effort, a first for Colorado Preservation, Inc., will serve as a model for other communities who are looking to form public/private partnerships to save, rehabilitate, and reuse important historic structures. (See ad, page 13.)



To left: an artist's rendering of the Skerritt House in 1920. Courtesy of Denver Public Library. Below, a picture of the Skerritt House as it stands today. Photo by Mark Rodman.



### SKYLINE PARK (Site 3)

With the redesign of Denver's Skyline Park by Thomas Balsley Associates approved and demolition of much of Lawrence Halprin's 1974 design scheduled for Spring 2003, Colorado Preservation, Inc. initiated a plan to document the park for future generations. A grant from the State Historical Fund and contributions from other interested parties will provide for photographs, measured drawings, a written history, and video documentation of the Park following the guidelines of the National Park Service's Historic American Landscape Survey. While the loss of the Park is devastating to preservationists, Colorado Preservation, Inc. is excited to be given the opportunity to document it prior to its demise. If you are interested in being a partner in this process, please contact Colorado Preservation, Inc. at 303-893-4260 or [info@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:info@coloradopreservation.org).

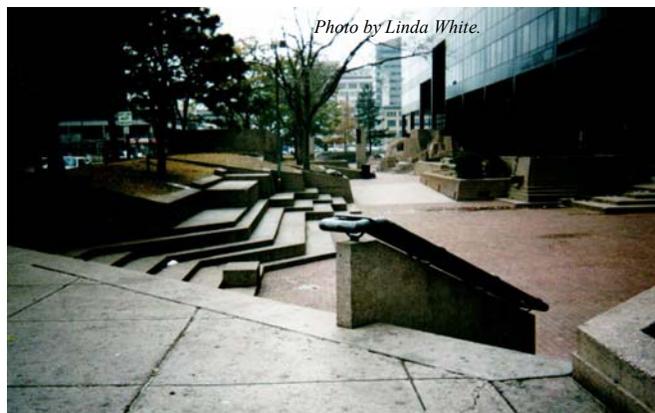


Photo by Linda White.

Skyline Park, Fall of 2002.

## This Goose Deserves a Gander

Jill Seyfarth, Cultural Resource Planner; Board Member, Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Dolores, Colorado boasts our state's "rattlingest" historical gem. Perched on its own siding next to Highway 145 is the rail bus "Galloping Goose #5." A singular surviving reminder of an incredible railroad legacy in the San Juan Mountains, the Goose once ferried passengers and freight along Otto Mears' Rio Grande Southern Railroad.

Built between 1889 and 1893, the three-foot-wide gauge Rio Grande Southern linked Ridgway, Telluride, Ophir, Rico, Dolores, Mancos, and Durango. Millions of dollars of precious ore traveled the treacherous 162-mile narrow gauge route, along with local livestock and lumber.

Many tiny settlements owe their survival to the Rio Grande Southern. Dolores, for instance, flourished as a supply center along the railroad. The largest sawmill in Colorado and the company town of McPhee set up shop just down the road to take advantage of the railroad transport. Ranchers shipped their products from Dolores, which had numerous mercantile and warehouse businesses. Life was good in Dolores.

No one was prepared for the impact of the automobile and the financial blows from the Depression that took its toll on mining and agriculture. In the 1930s, the Rio Grande Southern Railroad saw a bleak financial future.

To cut expenses, the Railroad came up with the concept of gasoline powered rail motorcar. The smaller units would require fewer employees and less fuel than the big coal powered engines and railroad cars. In 1931, the first of the "motors", as the railroad employees called them, was built in the Ridgway rail shop. Six more followed.

Most of the six rail buses incorporated a Pierce Arrow Limousine body retrofitted to the three-foot-wide railroad gauge. Various automobile engines, including a Ford V-8 averaging 5.5 miles to the gallon, powered the cars. These little dynamos were successful enough to inspire the Railroad officials to replace some of the Pierce Arrow bodies with Wayne Schoolbus bodies, in an effort to accommodate a bigger passenger load.

Named the Galloping Geese for their clattering and rattling gate along the track, the rail buses carried passengers, freight and mail over various segments of the Rio Grande

Southern Railroad. Local residents in the mountain towns relied on the Geese for transportation. Residents of Rico, for instance, could ride the Goose down to Ridgway where they could connect with another train to visit the dentist and go shopping in Montrose. Many old timers in southwest Colorado can still fondly recall their trips on the Geese.

The Rio Grande Southern struggled through the Depression and post war years until it closed down in 1952. Most of the buildings and rolling stock were sold or dismantled, and the Geese scattered. Three of the Galloping Geese are at the Colorado Railroad Museum in Golden. Goose #7 is used as a ride at Knott's Berry Farm in Anaheim California.

Goose #5 was fortunate enough to have been restored and kept in its original environs by a devoted group of Goose fans, who created The Galloping Goose Historical Society of Dolores. The Society has also built a replica of the old depot in Dolores, which now houses a museum of local railroad history. Out in front of the new depot sits the fully functioning Goose #5 on about 300 feet of track that was

installed by these avid railroad buffs. If you are lucky enough to arrive at the right time, you might be able to climb on board for a rattling, clattering trip (both backwards and forwards), where the engineer gets just enough speed to be able to change gears and remind you that this really is an automobile engine.

The ride leaves you wanting more, and so does the Galloping Goose Historical

Society. Their goal is to reestablish a part of the old railroad route. In 2000, the Society obtained 15 miles of rails, ties, and hardware. In a cooperative effort with the US Army, all 45 pieces of 33-foot rails, 220 ties and 10 barrels of hardware were transported to Dolores, where they sit waiting in a warehouse to become a narrow gauge railroad.

If you want more of the authentic Galloping Goose experience, check out the two local Railfests in southwest Colorado. The Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad hosts a celebration in August, when the good volunteers of the Galloping Goose Historical Society truck their bird over to the sister railroad and offer half-day trips. The Goose has also ridden the track of the Cumbres and Toltec Railroad, but this year's plans are not yet set. Prepare yourself for a bumpy and truly wonderful experience.



Photo courtesy of the Denver Public Library.

The Galloping Goose on September 1, 1940. See Site 17 on the map, page 10.





## Colorado Preservation, Inc. Hires Development Officer

By Traci Worm, Office Manager, Colorado Preservation, Inc.



Barbara in front a picture of Denver's welcome arch.

Colorado Preservation, Inc. is pleased to announce the hiring of Barbara Wilson to fill our new staff position of development officer. Starting March 24, 2003, Barbara brings her professional expertise to help us in our fundraising efforts as our organization grows. "We are excited to have Barbara join Colorado Preservation, Inc. in the new position of Development Officer," commented Mark Rodman, Executive Director. "Her experience and enthusiasm will help us create an effective development strategy."

Barbara successful efforts in non-profit work include direct involvement in resource development, relationship building, and cultivation of prospective members and sponsors.

## State Historical Fund Hires Public Relations Director

by Alyson McGee, State Historical Fund

The State Historical Fund (SHF) is pleased to introduce Jennifer Cook as their new public relations advisor. Jennifer, who filled SHF's newly created position on November 12, 2002, is in charge of media relations and coordinating public relations activities for SHF grant projects. "We are excited about having Jennifer on our team. Jennifer's creativity and enthusiasm have already been invaluable to SHF in a number of ways; from helping organize the very successful Governor's and Hart Awards event to assisting our grant recipients in promoting their projects," says Alyson McGee, who supervises SHF's applications and outreach staff. Jennifer's professional background includes a master's in journalism and several years of experience coordinating public relations efforts for non-profit organizations, such as Colorado Ballet and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Colorado Preservation:

In the last issue of your magazine there was an article by Ben Nighthorse Campbell about the Sand Creek Massacre. He stated that Chief Black Kettle was killed during that tragic encounter. In fact, Black Kettle survived only to be killed by the troops of General George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of the Washita four years later. It too was a travesty against peaceful Indians.

I was at the conference you had at the Denver Athletic Club. The sessions I attended were outstanding. Thanks.

William R. "Bill" Dubois, Cheyenne, WY



In our Autumn 2003, edition of Colorado Preservationist, a photo was labeled the Toltec Hotel, but is actually the First National Bank in Trinidad. The photo was taken from the roof of the Toltec Hotel, pictured to the right. Photo by Kara Cicchetti.

Dear Colorado Preservation, Inc.,

Being a theater professional as well as a historic preservationist, it was with much pleasure that I read Juliette Hidahl's article, "Opera Houses in the Gilded Age," which appeared in the Autumn 02 issue of the *Colorado Preservationist*.

I was surprised and disappointed, however, that in mentioning the Jaffa (or Trinidad) Opera House, Ms Hidahl's failed to mention the much larger and more elegant Fox/West Theater just down the street in Trinidad.

Built in 1906, the Fox/West is arguably Colorado's finest surviving opera/vaudeville/movie house. Virtually intact and unaltered, the Fox/West retains its original interior décor to include a magnificent two-story-high stained glass window facing Main Street. This two-balcony, half-domed theater possesses a full-rigged stage on which any sort of opera, musical, or drama might be performed ... The Fox/West is worthy of a story of its own in the *Colorado Preservationist*.

These days, the Fox/West is somewhat diminished in its glory, serving as a local movie house. But if the people of Trinidad and southern Colorado would seize the moment, the Fox/West could be transformed into a worthy rival of the Santa Fe Opera, ...

Is there anyone in Trinidad willing to lead the charge?

Michael A. Rowe, Boulder, CO

## 2003 Dana Crawford Awards Dinner Honors Joe Shoemaker

by Linda White, Board Member, Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Joe Shoemaker has led an active life of public service. As a Naval Academy graduate, Naval officer, State Senator, and attorney, he was well prepared for the difficult task of cleaning up Denver's polluted rivers and its environs. Asked by former Mayor Bill McNichols to chair the Platte River Development Committee and The Greenway Foundation, he surmounted the challenges of politics, public relations, and funding to accomplish this task. Joe's work helped to reconnect the South Platte to its city. Two cases in point: the Globeville Landing at the north end of the Greenway helped renew local pride in its adjacent bungalow neighborhoods and the Grant-Frontier Park at its south, led to a hands-on experience of panning for gold by students and other visitors.

For his dedication in restoring Denver area's natural waterways, which helped to make the preservation of

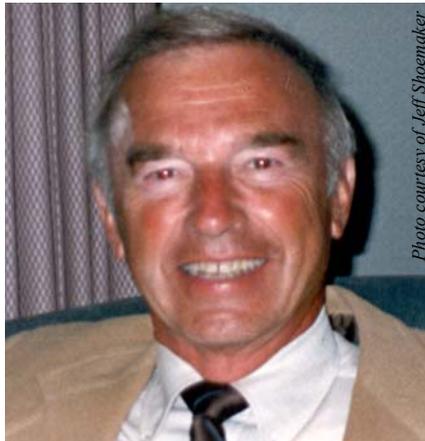


Photo courtesy of Jeff Shoemaker

Joe Shoemaker will be honored May 28, 2003.

nearby historic structures economically feasible, Colorado Preservation, Inc. is pleased to present Joe with our 2003 Dana Crawford Award for Excellence in Historic Preservation.

### Reserve Your Seat Now!

Please join us in celebrating his work and the work of our State Honor Award winners on May 28<sup>th</sup> in Denver. This dinner event is one of our two annual major fundraisers. Colorado Preservation, Inc. relies on private donations to continue doing the valuable work of preserving our

state's most-interesting heritage. Your financial support will help put success to the passionate efforts of preservationists in communities statewide. ♦

For more information on our work and how we can help your project, please visit our Web site: [www.coloradopreservation.org](http://www.coloradopreservation.org).

## On the Road: Along the Creek

by Traci Worm, Office Manager, Colorado Preservation, Inc.



The bicycle tour begins at historic Four Mile House.

Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s annual heritage tour, "On the Road," will be held in the spring this year, along Cherry Creek in Denver. As Colorado's current drought clearly indicates, water is an important part of life in the West. As tours travel "Along the Creek," the history of Denver along this waterway will be explored.

The event, to be held on Thursday, May 29, will offer an option between two tours, followed by a reception at which the tours will meet.

The first of the tour options is to "Punt the Creek." See beautiful downtown Denver from a new perspective while gliding gently down scenic Cherry Creek in a specially designed punt, reminiscent of the famous gondolas of Venice. Your guide will point out famous landmarks and

relate the history of Colorado's capital city, from its roots as a small mining town to the vibrant metropolis of today. A unique and peaceful way to experience the sights and history of Denver. "Punt the Creek" is offered in partnership with the Greenway Foundation, dedicated to the preservation of Metro Denver's urban waterways since 1974. (See above article.)

The second option is to take a bicycle ride on Denver's urban trails to discover the history of the City from its beginnings to its recent revitalization efforts. Preservation successes and challenges come alive on this eight-mile excursion down the Cherry Creek and South Platte River trails.

The tours will join together for a reception at Confluence Park, where Cherry Creek meets the South Platte. ♦

Please watch the mail, or contact the offices of Colorado Preservation, Inc. for details: 303-893.4260 or [info@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:info@coloradopreservation.org).



Denver Tramway Company Powerhouse, 1912.

## The Fate of the Fund Redux

by Greg Romberg, Government Relations and Public Affairs, Romberg & Associates; Consultant, Colorado Preservation, Inc.

The Public Policy Committee's priority and only key issue during this session of the General Assembly has been to protect and preserve the State Historical Fund.

Because of the problems with the state budget, the legislature's Joint Budget Committee recommended taking the general fund appropriations that have been used to fund the operations of the Colorado Historical Society and replace them with money from the State Historical Fund. Colorado Preservation, Inc. reluctantly endorsed the concept, but insisted on legislative oversight to ensure funds were spend prudently and properly. The legislature passed SB 193 to implement the change.

On the heels of the adoption of that change, State Treasurer Mike Coffman announced a proposal, to be carried in the legislature by Representative Al White, R-Winter Park and Senator Ken Chlouber, R-Leadville, to amend the constitution to divert half the money from the State Historical Fund to tourism. With the funding change enacted through SB 193 and already committed funds to address life safety concerns at the State Capitol, the proposal would have eliminated all funds for an external grants program.

Colorado Preservation, Inc. members and other friends of

preservation answered our call to action. Legislators were inundated with calls, letters and e-mails asking legislators not to support the proposal. Many local governments, including the Town of Black Hawk, oppose the proposal and the Colorado Municipal League has taken a formal position opposing it.

Treasurer Coffman told Colorado Preservation, Inc. representatives in March that he no longer supported pursuing the initiative through the legislature, but instead wanted to consider pursuing a change through the initiative process.

However, there is still an effort to place the change on the ballot in 2004, by legislative action. When state funding for the arts were cut, the proposal was changed to include using some of the funds for the arts. Lobbyists who represent Ski County USA and the Isle of Capri Casino have continued to work on the issue and Representative White sent a letter to all members of the House, April 10, asking for their support of his proposal.

Colorado Preservation, Inc. will continue to fight for a viable grants program. The dynamics change regularly. Keep an eye on your e-mail for action alerts and check the Colorado Preservation, Inc. Web site regularly. Your active support of preservation is imperative if we are to preserve this important program. ♦

## "HANDS ON" HELP

### The Unintended Untended Thicket

By Elizabeth Wheeler, APR

Where do you start in caring for a garden that is a mass of tangled vegetation? Unruly branches and vines, dead tree boughs, and overgrown bushes do nothing to lift your spirit or enhance the curb appeal of your home.

Before you pull out all the plants and start over, get down on your knees and take a close look. Dig gently, because dead plant matter and debris can conceal little treasures. You may be surprised to find plants that are old and rare. Which makes their preservation an attractive option...

To recapture a garden, first identify the plants. The more that is known about the plants in the garden, the more likely the proper care can be given them. A helpful resource to help identify old specimens may be people who have lived in the neighborhood for many years.

Here are some general tips to reclaim your garden:

1. Remove all debris, including dead flowers and twigs.
2. Cut out dead branches from trees and bushes.
3. Pull weeds.
4. Large, old, spring flowering shrubs, such as forsythia, lilac, snowball, and bridal wreath (spirea), may have massive dead areas. Remove these areas. After the bush has flowered, trim it back to three or four feet.

5. Remove dead branches from rambling, climbing, and bush roses. If the plants are too big for the garden area, trim them. These hardy roses require little care and can be cut back. They do not need to be hilled, or mounded with dirt or mulch at the bases for the winter.
6. For tea roses, remove dead branches only the first year. The following April, trim the live ones to shape. In October, tea roses need to be hilled. Regular fertilizer feedings during the summer enhance their blooms
7. Begin a routine watering schedule. A good, thorough watering once a week is often enough to revive plants.

Once the garden has been reclaimed, flowers can be planted. Many varieties that are hardy in Colorado require little water and grow quickly. Cosmos, bachelor buttons, nasturtiums, morning glories, and hollyhocks are easy to grow from seed, often returning every year. These flowers have been grown in Colorado for over 120 years and are mainstays in bungalow and cottage gardens.

Mulching the garden with grass clippings will help keep the soil moist, provide nutrients, and discourage weeds from growing.

The journey from thicket to peaceful garden is only a Spring away! ♦

The following six pages contain excerpts from keynote speeches at *Saving Places 2003: Preserving Western Heritage*. The full text of these speeches is available on our Web site, [www.coloradopreservation.org](http://www.coloradopreservation.org), or by request from our office by calling 303.893.4260.

## Unlocking the Economic Engine of Historic Preservation

by John Nau III, President, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

“Senator Campbell, ladies and gentlemen ...

I am honored to join you today in Denver to help recognize Western Heritage and the challenges and opportunities inherent in preserving it. I commend Colorado Preservation, and particularly Ann Pritzlaff, for your thoughtful organization of this annual conference ...

The State of Colorado and many Colorado communities have already begun efforts to develop cultural resources as heritage tourism destinations—efforts that deserve our applause and support. Heritage tourism is a win-win opportunity. Cultural treasures are protected for future generations while communities benefit economically, culturally, socially, environmentally and educationally. And with the events of September 11, Americans have shown a greater need to connect with the places that tell the story of our collective heritage and signify American values. ...

... [T]he 3 elements of consumer marketing—product, consumer and delivery system—are key to the success of historic preservation.

First, product: we’ve got the product; our ancestors provided it. American history and all of its assets. ... Second, [t]he consumer: not only is it everyone, but we have a target consumer in the baby boomers; they have time on their hands and money in their pockets ... Third, delivery system: that is how we direct/encourage visitors to our sites.

... The impact of heritage tourism on rural communities is great ... Heritage tourism is a business that brings \$1.43 billion to Texas annually. Heritage travelers create more than 32,000 jobs for Texans every year and for every \$1 million spent by heritage travelers, 22 jobs are created and the Gross State Product increases by \$825,000.

... We know that travel and tourism are experiencing dynamic growth ... The World Tourism Organization ... reported that domestic travel has risen dramatically, especially in the United States, and that more people are avoiding airplanes and instead are traveling by automobile. These trends

explain why interest in heritage tourism will continue to increase and have greater impact on the overall tourism industry.

The preservation vision of today must be anchored in practical economic reality. And it must be about more than just simply saving quaint old buildings; it must be about preserving places and their stories, about preserving the cultures and traditions of regions of the country, and about helping people realize their dreams for a better and economically sustainable quality of life. I hope that such modern preservation tools as National Heritage Areas, Regional Heritage Corridors, Heritage Trails, Scenic Byways and the National Trust’s Main Street program can collectively help us achieve those goals.

Since becoming Chairman of the ACHP, we have begun to take on a more active role in promoting the public benefits of historic preservation, including heritage tourism, while continuing the critical role of administering the Section 106 historic preservation review process for federal and federally-assisted actions.

As the ACHP turns more of its attention to promoting preservation through federal policy, we are looking to capitalize on partnership opportunities ... As part of this effort, the ACHP is advocating a new Presidential Executive Order on preserving America’s heritage, emphasizing better care and use of federally-owned historic assets in partnership with others. Given the amount of federal land in the west, residents of Colorado will understand and appreciate this. I know my colleague here from the National Park Service does; some of the premier cultural resources in the National Park System—like Mesa Verde National Park, and the site that Senator Campbell has championed, Sand Creek Massacre NHS—are under Karen Wade’s supervision.

It is important to remember that while the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior are premier federal caretakers of our heritage treasures, all federal agencies share in this responsibility. On



John Nau III addresses the Saturday luncheon.

(Continued on page 21)

## The State of Preservation in Colorado

by Georgianna Contiguglia, President, Colorado Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Officer

"We are gathered at this conference because, in some capacity, we are all working to preserve western heritage. But, though in agreement that western heritage is worth preserving, are we also in agreement about what the term *western heritage* actually means? ...

Western heritage can refer to the built environment—urban commercial buildings as well as cultural landscapes that include ranches, buildings, and farms that are in danger of being replaced today by urban sprawl. It can refer to our scenic and historic byways—the trails traveled in centuries past by American Indian tribes or roads laid out for recreation and tourist travel. Or it can refer to Interstate 70, the multilane highway that has replaced, but still inhabits, the transportation corridor of those earlier paths. ...

Western heritage can refer to certain attitudes and behaviors that have grown up in the West as we have grappled with our environment and with boom-and-bust business cycles. We can talk about establishing western lifestyles in a semi-arid climate. That means that dams and reservoirs are as much a part of our western heritage as the old towns they may obliterate. It means that our historic parks, gardens, and parkways that require daily watering are as much a part of our heritage as the orchards and farms that require irrigation.

... Our role as preservationists is to make some sense out of the diverse interests and claims—all of them legitimate—to our western heritage and to provide some guidance and direction in this arena. ... The concept of western heritage, as well, is always changing as new groups settle in Colorado and enrich our communities. Anglo settlers impacted the land in the nineteenth century, Cornish and Italian miners changed our landscapes and cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Hmong and Vietnamese immigrants enriched our communities in the 1970s, and Russian and Asian Indian immigrants are enriching the texture of our communities today. Additionally, as time goes on, more sites become eligible for historic designation, and today we are designating Cold War sites and suburban planned communities.

To a large degree, the work of the Colorado Historical Society is to help our residents find a path through legitimate and often competing claims to heritage. It's work that we do with guidance and assistance from all our preservation partners.

In February 2001, the Society published *Colorado Preservation 2005*, a statewide preservation plan developed to comply with our federal National Park Service preservation grant. The plan was ... approved by the Society's Board of Directors and the National Park Service.



Georgianna Contiguglia speaks to gathered preservationists.

*Preservation 2005* is part of a larger effort to "preserve the full spectrum of Colorado's heritage," an effort that includes "protecting our physical, intellectual, emotional, and spiritual connections to the past." The plan is a voluntary one, created to provide guidance and leadership to groups and individuals throughout the state who wish to help preserve western heritage. The vision offered by this plan is that "over the next 25 years, Coloradans will increasingly appreciate, respect, and protect their heritage and will embrace their roles as its stewards." The plan has several goals, and I would like to focus on these and tell you how the Colorado Historical Society has worked toward their fulfillment.

- Goal: *Assume Responsibility: Local participation and decision making strengthens preservation....*

- Goal: *Participate in Preservation*
- Goal: *Educate People: Helping Coloradans understand the necessity of properly preserving important places from our past.*
- Goal: *Exchange Information: Cultural resource information is regularly gathered, maintained, and exchanged....*
- Goal: *Offer Financial Incentives: Expand grant programs and other financial incentives to encourage preservation...*
- Goal: *Preserve Places: Protect and preserve a more representative collection of important places ..*
- Goal: *Use Places Responsibly: Responsible heritage tourism offers a means of knowing, appreciating, and preserving important places...*

While the Society itself initiates and implements many preservation projects, we see ourselves as partners who work with friends throughout the state to preserve and interpret Colorado's past. Working together, we find that the number of our successes, collectively, is impressive. Still, we face many challenges. Rapid growth and change threaten our cultural landscapes, historic neighborhoods, historic byways, bridges, and buildings.

It is our challenge and responsibility to find a balance in these forces. We cannot allow our cities and counties to stagnate. We must find ways to accommodate technological changes in transportation and communications and meet the public's demand for convenience and efficiency in their homes and workplaces in ways that will still maintain the special qualities that give our communities their identities.

(Continued on page 21)

## Saving Our Historic Treasures Isn't Someone Else's Responsibility

By Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

"Thank you and good afternoon. Before I begin my formal remarks, I have a special presentation to make. It's particularly appropriate at this luncheon that focuses on historic places in danger.

Among the most challenging preservation issues to arise in recent years is the threat to Native American sacred sites ...

For centuries, Weatherman Draw in south-central Montana has been used by several tribes as a site for peace talks and religious ceremonies. It includes extensive archaeological remains and 1100-year-old pictographs that are unarguably among the most significant in the Northern Plains. Several months ago, Anschutz Exploration Corporation obtained leases to drill for oil and gas in Weatherman Draw. Native American groups and others – including the staff of the Trust's Legal Defense Fund and our Mountains/Plains Office here in Denver – quickly went to work to bring the importance of the site to Anschutz's attention. Once the company realized how significant this place is, their response was wonderfully farsighted.

In short, Anschutz agreed to convey its leases to the National Trust. We returned them to the federal Bureau of Land Management, which will not re-issue them. BLM is now developing a management plan to ensure the future protection of the area. *[The award was presented to Bill Miller.]*

I appreciate your inviting me to be with you today, and I want to return the favor by inviting you to join some 2000 members of the National Trust at our 2003 National Preservation Conference here in Denver, September 30-October 5 ... The last time our conference was held in Denver – way back in 1969 – ... Larimer Square was brand-new. Thanks to the vision and determination of Dana Crawford, Denver could show off one of the first urban marketplaces of its kind – and our conference attendees loved it. Larimer Square gave them a message to take home: the message that downtowns could be safe and fun, and that historic buildings could be economic assets instead of liabilities.

I'm sure this year's conference will send out some equally compelling messages. Trust members ...[will] see that preservation in Denver is doing a lot of things right. That's one good reason for holding our conference here: Preservationists from all over the country can learn some valuable lessons from your success ... We're particularly proud that CPI will be a partner in the conference. Let me take that statement a bit farther: We're very proud that CPI is our partner in so many of our preservation efforts in Colorado...

Many of you know that the National Trust has been working for several years to strengthen statewide preservation organizations. CPI was one of the first statewide to utilize our challenge grant program to help build its organizational capacity. Since then, we've seen CPI become one of the most



Richard Moe speaks on preservation partnerships.

effective statewide in the country[, ... one] of the organizations we hold up as a model for others to emulate. Much of CPI's success can be attributed to the vision and hard work of leaders such as Mark Rodman, Ann Pritzlaff, and other members of the staff and board, and I'm glad to have this opportunity to salute them. But the success of this organization wouldn't be possible without generous, loyal members like all of you. Your dedication makes CPI work, just as your attendance here makes this conference the largest of its kind in the whole U.S. ...

... CPI's annual endangered places list is one of the highlights of this conference. I want to say a few words about the importance of these lists as a powerful preservation tool.

As most of you probably know, the National Trust has issued a list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places every year since 1988. ... [H]ere in Colorado, Mesa Verde National Park appeared on our list in 1998,

because chronically inadequate funding was preventing the National Park Service from stabilizing and maintaining scores of significant sites in the park. A year after the list was announced, Mesa Verde was named an official project of Save America's Treasures. Congress appropriated funds to help meet the backlog of critical needs at the park, and private donors provided generous gifts to match the federal dollars. Mesa Verde isn't "saved" – not by a long shot – but the threat to the park's precious historic resources has at least been given more visibility, and some steps in the right direction have been taken.

As the ongoing need at Mesa Verde points out, listing a site as "endangered" doesn't guarantee a dramatic victory. I'm sure you've heard about the landowner in Ouray County who recently demolished several historic structures in the Red Mountain Mining District, which had appeared on both the National Trust's and CPI's endangered places lists. That hurts, especially when it happens for no good reason. In every aspect of life, you win some and you lose some – but what makes a preservation defeat particularly tragic is the fact that when we lose a historic place, it's gone forever.

Disappointments such as those we've experienced in the Red Mountain Mining District serve to remind us that our job is far from done ... Lighthouses and battlefields, ancient ruins and roadside drive-ins, presidential estates and miners' shacks – they all tell part of America's story ... I don't know who said this, but it's absolutely right: *"In the end, we will conserve only what we love, we will love only what we understand, and we will understand only what we are taught."* I do know who said this, because it's part of a Public Service Announcement campaign that the Trust is about to launch: *"History is in our hands."*

With those two statements in mind, ... we must keep leading people to understand that saving our historic treasures isn't someone else's responsibility. For the National Trust and CPI, that's our job for now. And maybe someday, if we do the job well, we won't need to announce a "most endangered places" list ever again."

## Remarks of Karen Wade

by Karen Wade, Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service

“The National Park Service is proud to once again act as a sponsor for this event.

Congratulations to all of you who have contributed to a huge success.

I recently experienced a time when I knew with absolute clarity why we care so very much about what we do. My mother passed away on November 20, at 84 years of age in Cortez, Colorado. In going through her effects in the days following her death, I became totally immersed in her memories contained largely on scraps of paper, in clippings, and carefully stored mementos ...

I learned for the first time that my grandparents came to Durango in a covered wagon in 1890. Her grandfather, the first school superintendent in Cortez, gave land to the little town of Arriola for a cemetery where we laid her to rest beside her parents and grandparents and a brother, (a WWI veteran, a small town boy who went off to serve his country but came back a broken man). Now, forever, my mother will rest next to her mom who died when she was two months old, the mother of 5 children under the age of 8 ... These are only some of the threads that weave the cloth of my heritage on my mother's side ....

We gather here today in an area where people have gathered for some 10,000 years. The same things that attracted my grandparents here in 1890, have enticed people since Folsom hunters ranged along the foothills and into the mountains: the rivers and streams winding through the tall grass: animal herds of the plains; the heavy forests, clear lakes and open meadows; and all the wonders and mysteries that [their] spaces encompass. And importantly, our cultural richness, which led my mother's cousins to build Ismay Training Post and serve the Navajo people for generations ... As I piece together what I know I yearn for more, knowing that some of the story will forever be lost with the passing of my mother.

This is not unlike the fate of the ancestral Puebloans. Despite the tens of thousands of artifacts left by the complex civilizations that grew up and then disappeared near my hometown a thousand years ago, we have yet to determine what caused these people to abandon the work of centuries and generations.

We are right to be alarmed by how many clues to our ancient, as well as recent, past disappear every moment as we take our “fateful leap into modernity.”

... People and places are the keyholes we peep through to get a glimpse of what was once here. Remnants across the landscape remind us of the stories that give meaning to who we are as a people. And that is why we are all here today. To keep those

keyholes open, to preserve the remnants and stories of a remarkable past ...

When I was raising my children I had to constantly remind them “watch where you are going” as they ran headlong through the house in their enthusiasm ... Our job, as we survey the headlong enthusiasm of growth is to repeatedly remind ourselves to “watch where we are going.”

The struggle to retain our past and preserve our heritage is real, and Colorado Preservation, Inc. has been at the front of that fight. You are aggressive, innovative, and adroit. This conference draws attention to the critical issues we all face; each year you provide exceptional training on historical preservation; and you are champions for endangered spaces ...

One of the most powerful tools available to the National Park Service as we work with you on historic preservation [is the] National Heritage Area [program] ... They are areas grounded in a community's pride in its history and traditions and designated by the U.S. Congress. The idea is that in these places, natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape ... There are currently 23 of these areas nationwide with two now in Intermountain Region and another three on the drawing board. The one most familiar to those here is the Cache la Poudre National Heritage Area near Ft. Collins and Greeley ...

Finally, I want to talk a bit about how we build interest in our work of preservation.

We in the National Park Service are working hard to improve how we conduct our education mission ... We could not do what we do in preservation without the help of partners like CPI and the National Trust ...

To help us do this, a new partner has emerged: the National Park Society. The National Park Society is a not-for-profit organization of private citizens whose purpose is to share the experiences and lessons of our national parks with people beyond park boundaries and to support the parks through volunteer programs and activities ... The Society was conceived by two professors from the University of Denver Daniels College of Business [:] Dr. Bruce Hutton and Dr. LaRue Boyd ...

The long and the short of it is that we need leadership. You are all leaders or you would not be here today ... There is much to do, and much to be proud of in what you have already done. I am honored to be among you.

Thank you.”



*Karen Wade makes a personal appeal for preservation.*

**Unlocking the Economic Engine of Historic Preservation, continued**

*(Continued from page 17)*

February 21<sup>st</sup>, the ACHP will honor the Federal Aviation Administration for three historic preservation projects located in New Jersey, California, and Alaska when the Council meets in San Diego. Last November, we recognized the efforts of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the General Services Administration in historic preservation. ... We must also recognize that preservation is a requirement for ALL federal agencies and offices, and many that are not ordinarily perceived as agents of preservation, in fact, have contributed greatly to their local and our national communities.

Partnerships are the key to successful historic preservation efforts ... You've just heard from the National Park Service. Remember that the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration and many other agencies are all great potential partners for historic preservation projects.

When undertaking any historic preservation project, consider utilizing Federal transportation funds. I know Colorado has an active and effective scenic byways program. In Texas, we have successfully expanded the definition of what qualifies for TEA-21 funding. These funds can not only be used to improve highway infrastructure, but also for things like creating heritage driving trails that move people and stimulate the economy.

In closing, let me remind you that historic preservation is the key to unlocking the economic engine of heritage tourism—yet we know historic preservation alone is not enough—we must reach the public with the story of our treasures. With your work, and that of caring citizens throughout the country, coupled with enthusiastic visitors, we will.

Thank you.” ♦

**The State of Preservation in Colorado, continued**

*(Continued from page 18)*

This will take creativity, cooperation, and flexibility, and it will be a process that will never end. Preservation will never be ‘done.’

We must find ways to better understand and appreciate each other’s histories, customs, and traditions so that the broad spectrum of our heritage is preserved. Where our traditions come into conflict, we must find ways to resolve those conflicts and give each other “space and place” to preserve diverse ideas.

*Western heritage* really defies definition. But it is the job of each of us to work at finding and giving this term meaning. We must educate ourselves and the public about the broad themes of history and culture so that we might better appreciate our differences as well as our commonalities. This is hard work that requires creativity, flexibility, courage, commitment, and patience—because defining western heritage is a process, not a destination. Our work has many rewards, both great and small, and it results in a state that provides a wonderful and desirable lifestyle that values the contributions and accomplishments of all its people.” ♦

**Conference Comments from High School Students**

The City of Cripple Creek offered three scholarships to high school students to attend our *Saving Places 2003: Preserving Western Heritage* conference. Following are excerpts from the winning students’ essays.

I, **Jessica Bradley**, am interested in going on this trip to learn about our historical preservations, because we the children of today, are tomorrow’s future. What fun would it be to learn about history, if you could not see it to help you better understand why it is so important? I believe in saving things that are important, and that serve a purpose. Historical sites and buildings should all have the respect of holding the responsibility of teaching others about itself...These sites, heritage, and buildings should be able to be preserved for the entire world, and its future to see. How are people going to remember the past, if it is destroyed?

I am interested in historic preservation because it just makes sense. Cripple Creek is such a historic city, it isn’t right for any of that history to be taken from it... In this city, we have tried so hard to keep it as it began in the 1800s. Our city hall is in a very historic building, we still have the original train depot, and there is even a building from the red light district still standing in use. That is historic preservation in action, and that is why I think it is important. If you can take a culture from the turn of the century and have it noticed today, it is what I would call a major triumph, and I would love to be involved. **Casey Hilton**.

Ever since I moved to Cripple Creek when I was nine years old I have noticed all of the historical buildings. Even growing up our school has really taught us about the history of our city, which is pretty unique. Most schools don’t get the opportunity to learn about the founding of their city and how it got to be the way it is... I have a lot of pride in our town and I am always putting my time into it to make it a better place... I agree with the ordinance of keeping any historical buildings historical. Also the making of any new buildings having to have a historical look is a good idea. **Ashley Perran**.

## PRESERVATION CALENDAR

**May 2003, Statewide.** Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month.

**May 6-7, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "Integrating Cultural Resources in NEPA Compliance."  
Learn about environmental assessment, cultural resource management, and historic preservation responsibilities. Call 703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**May 8-10, Miami, Oklahoma.** Preservation Oklahoma, "15th Annual Statewide Preservation Conference."  
Oklahoma's statewide preservation conference includes keynote speaker Carol Shull. Call 405-522-4484 for details.

**May 10, Durango / Silverton.** "Silverton Salutations," Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad.  
Celebrate the first day of summer service, departing Durango at 8:15 a.m., arriving in Silverton at 11:45 a.m. Ride or wave to the trains upon departure or arrival. Victorian dress encouraged. Call 970-247-2733 for details or tickets.

**May 13-14, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "Planning, Design, and Interpretation for Historic and Cultural Landscapes."  
Discuss practical applications for historic and cultural landscapes. Call 703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**May 15, Palmer Lake.** Palmer Lake Historical Society, "Dr. Colorado," Lucretia Vaile Museum.  
Tom Noel, "Dr. Colorado," columnist and university professor. Call 719-481-2323 for details. 7:30 p.m.

**May 17, Denver.** Stiles African American Heritage Center, Inc., "Madam C.J. Walker Park Grand Celebration," 30th & High Sts.  
Celebrate the completion of the first park in Denver to be named after an African American woman. 2 p.m.

**May 17-18, Denver.** Colorado Arts & Crafts Society, "Bungalow Workshop, Show, and Sale," 1770 Sherman Event Center.  
12 seminars concerning the care of bungalows; trade show of craftsmen. \$5 for members, \$7 for non-members. Call 303-526-1390 for details.

**May 18-21, Cincinnati, Ohio.** National Main Street Center, "National Town Meeting on Main Street."  
Visit [www.mainstreet.org](http://www.mainstreet.org) for details.

**May 18-21, Albuquerque, New Mexico.** Federal Highway Administration, "National Scenic Byways Conference."  
Visit [www.byways.com](http://www.byways.com) for details.

**May 23 - June 1, Mesa Verde National Park.** "3rd Annual Mesa Verde Country Indians Arts and Western Culture Festival."  
Visit [www.nps.gov/meve/](http://www.nps.gov/meve/) for more information.

**May 28, Denver.** Colorado Preservation, Inc. "Dana Crawford Awards," Denver Center for the Performing Arts.  
Join us in honoring Joe Shoemaker, recipient of the Dana Crawford Award, and State Honor Award recipients. See p. 15 for details.

**May 28, Denver.** Congress Park Neighbors, Inc. "No More Band Aids: Creating a Comprehensive Restoration Plan," Heitler Hall, National Jewish Hospital, 1400 Jackson Street.  
Chris Koziol, President of Colorado Preservation, Inc. and Director of Colorado State University's Architectural Preservation Institute, will tell us how to think through a home restoration. Visit [www.congressparkneighbors.org](http://www.congressparkneighbors.org) for details. 7 p.m.

**May 29, Denver.** Colorado Preservation, Inc. "On the Road."  
Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s annual heritage tour will be held in the spring this year. See p. 15 for details.

**June 7-11, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.** Alliance of National Heritage Areas, "First International Heritage Development Conference," The Westin Convention Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.  
See a whole new side of heritage development, including strategies for establishing local, regional, national, and international partnerships. Visit [www.nationalheritageareas.com](http://www.nationalheritageareas.com) for details.

**June 9-11, Steamboat Springs.** Colorado Counties, Inc., "Summer Conference."  
Visit [www.ccionline.org](http://www.ccionline.org) for details.

**June 15, Statewide.** Colorado Preservation, Inc. Session Proposal Deadline for *Saving Places 2004: The Business of Preservation*.  
Call 303-893-4260 for a proposal form, or visit [www.coloradopreservation.org](http://www.coloradopreservation.org).

**June 17-21, Pueblo.** Colorado Municipal League, "Annual Conference."  
Visit [www.cml.org](http://www.cml.org) for details.

**August 1, Statewide.** Colorado Preservation, Inc. "Deadline for *Colorado's Most Endangered Places List 2004* Nominations."  
Nomination forms available on our web site, [www.coloradopreservation.org](http://www.coloradopreservation.org), or by calling 303-893-4260. Will be mailed soon!

**September 9-10, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "Section 106: A Review for Experienced Practitioners." Review regulations, standards, guidelines, and related laws. Call 703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**September 11-12, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places." For managers, tribal leaders, preservationists, environmentalists, community planners. Call 703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**September 18-19, Montrose.** Colorado Community Revitalizations Association, "Annual Statewide Community Revitalization Conference." Designed to provide information and resources to business and community leaders to rebuild and invigorate downtowns and urban neighborhood districts. Call 303-282-0625 or visit [www.ccraonline.org](http://www.ccraonline.org) for details.

**September 29, Denver.** Colorado Preservation, Inc., "Annual Meeting of the Members," Grant-Humphries Mansion. Call 303-893-4260 or email [info@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:info@coloradopreservation.org) for details.

**September 29-30, Denver.** Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "Introduction to Section 106 Review." Visit [www.ACHP.org](http://www.ACHP.org) for details.

**September 30-October 5, Denver.** National Trust for Historic Preservation, "National Preservation Conference: New Frontiers in Preservation." Call 800-944-6847 or visit [www.nthpconference.org](http://www.nthpconference.org) for details.

**October 3, Denver.** Preservation Action, "Preservation Action Annual Auction." Colorado Preservation, Inc. and Preservation Action invite you to a fun-filled evening to benefit the efforts of the national historic preservation lobby. Visit [www.preservationaction.org](http://www.preservationaction.org) for details.

**October 16, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "NEPA and NHPA Compliance for Telecommunications and Broadcast Facilities." Review FCC rules for complying with National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106. Call 1-703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**November 11, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "Historic Structure Reports: A Management Tool for Historic Properties." Explore historic structures reports. Call 703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**November 12-13, Denver.** National Preservation Institute, "Preservation Maintenance: Understanding and Preserving Historic Buildings." Discuss the nature of building materials, how they age, and how they fail. Call 1-703-765-0100 or visit [www.npi.org](http://www.npi.org) for details.

**December 1-3, Colorado Springs.** Colorado Counties, Inc. "Winter Conference."

**Submissions are welcome.**

Submit to Colorado Preservation, Inc.  
1900 Wazee Street, Suite 360, Denver CO 80202  
or [info@coloradopreservation.org](mailto:info@coloradopreservation.org)

Purchase your ad by calling	Full Page	\$100
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303.893.4260	1/4-Page	\$60
Spring '03 deadline: March 1, 2003	Business Card	\$25

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**COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC.**

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promote and advance  
historic preservation  
statewide.*

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# COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC.

honors

## Joe Shoemaker & our State Honor Award Recipients at our Dana Crawford Awards Dinner

Please join us!

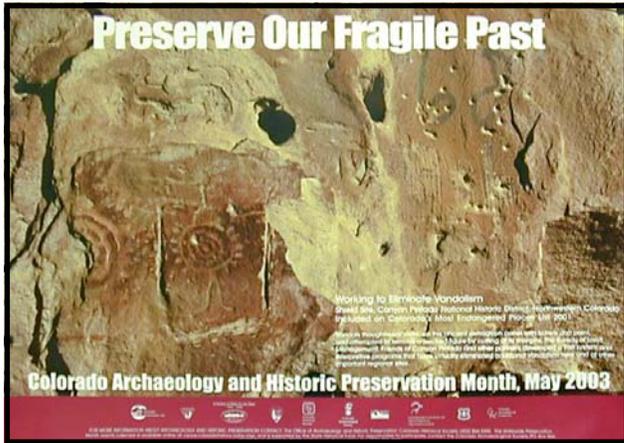
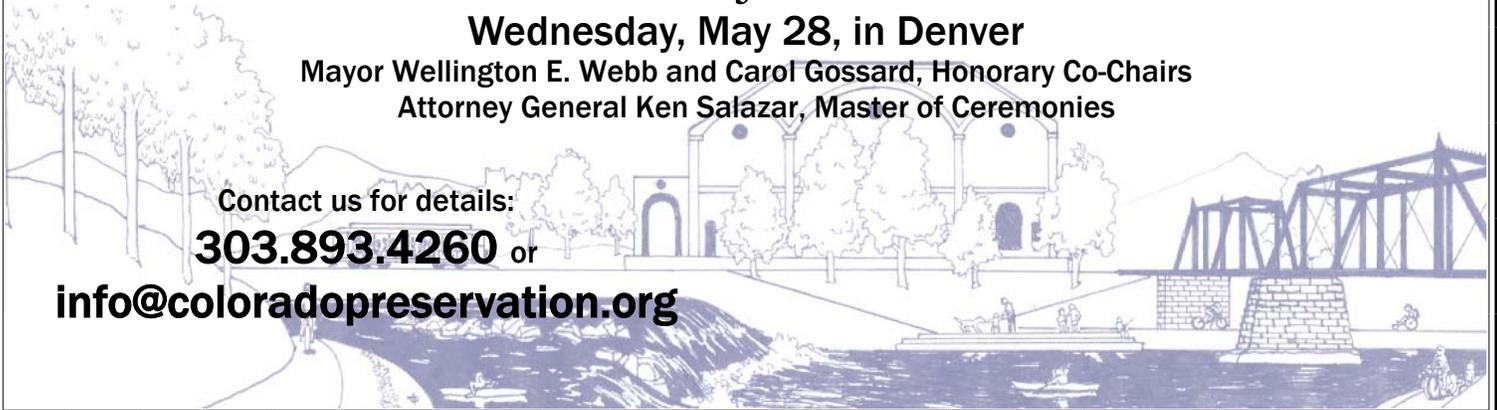
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