



LISTED IN THE



COLORADO STATE REGISTER
of **HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Updated Through December 31, 2007



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

New Address Effective April 2010

**1560 Broadway, Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202**



The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties is a program of the Colorado Historical Society. Founded in 1879, the Colorado Historical Society brings the unique character of Colorado's past to more than a million people each year through historical museums and highway markers, exhibitions, manuscript and photograph collections, popular and scholarly publications, historical and archaeological preservation services, and educational programs for children and adults. The Society collects, preserves, and interprets the history of Colorado for present and future generations. A nonprofit agency with its own membership, the Society is also a state institution located within Colorado's Department of Higher Education

The Colorado Historical Society operates twelve historic sites and museums at ten locations around the state, including the Colorado History Museum in Denver. Each has its own regional character and thematic focus—from the days of the fur trade along the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers to early Hispanic life and settlement in southern Colorado, the Ute Indians of the Western Slope, the Clear Creek gold rush, the Leadville silver boom, and the growth of Denver.

The Society's collections—protected, conserved, and held in trust for all of Colorado's people—contain more than 125,000 artifacts and eight million historical documents, including books, maps, photographs, diaries, and newspapers. From these historical treasures and tools of knowledge, we prepare exhibitions, publications, and educational programs—and we offer a full range of services for researchers through the Society's Stephen H. Hart Library. Historians, archaeologists, and preservationists of all kinds may also explore the vast database of Colorado's visible past—and link to other preservation resources—through the Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation. Whether for business or pleasure, many of the Society's statewide facilities offer excellent, history-rich settings for special events.

Front Cover Image

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. The campus is architecturally significant for its initial buildings, especially the administration building shown here. The campus was listed on the National Register in 2006. (Drawing courtesy of Clayton Foundation)

© 2007

Colorado Historical Society
1300 Broadway
Denver Colorado 80203

A Preservation Program of the



COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

University of Colorado at Denver graduate student Daniel Shosky compiled the first school directory in 2004. This newest edition builds on his previous work. The Preservation Planning Unit staff of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation regularly updates the directory as new listings of school buildings are made in the National Register of Historic Places or the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

The activity that is the subject of this material has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Historic Preservation Act, administered by the National Park Service, U.S Department of the Interior and for the Colorado Historical Society. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior or the Society, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute an endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior or the Society.

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service; Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally-assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This publication was partially funded by the State Historical Fund, a grants program the Colorado Historical Society.



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 (OAHP) within the Colorado Historical Society.

Included among the approximately 80,000 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 nearly 1,300 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.

Multiple Property Listings

Multiple property submissions group significant properties by related themes, trends, and patterns of history. Each property listed under a multiple property submission is related to the common theme. Many properties in this directory are associated with one or more of these National Register multiple property listings:

- ✓ *Rural School Buildings in Colorado*
- ✓ *Ornamental Concrete Block Buildings in Colorado*
- ✓ *Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County*

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 include 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.

Nearly 1,700 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.



COLORADO STATE REGISTER *of* HISTORIC PROPERTIES

DIRECTORY PROPERTY LISTING FORMAT

Format:

HISTORIC NAME/NAMES

(Current name)

Address or location

Designation Type, Date, Site Number

Significance statement

Example:

ALMA SCHOOL

59 E. Buckskin St., Alma

State Register 12/11/1996, 5PA.871

The 1925 Alma School, a rare local example of the Mission style, is significant as a symbol of the importance of education to the area's residents. The Depression era Public Works Administration funded the 1936 additions designed by Frank Frewen.

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. Most properties 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 by phone at 303-866-3392 or by email at oaahp@chs.state.co.us.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE STATE REGISTER

Educating each new generation of citizens is one of the most important functions of a democratic society. Historically, that educational activity has taken place in a variety of settings. With expanding Euro-American settlement in nineteenth century Colorado, communities most often built school buildings to meet local educational needs. In rural areas, the school generally took the form of a one or two-room building centrally located to serve surrounding farm and ranch families. Usually built of wood, the availability of other local building materials sometimes resulted in school buildings constructed of brick, stone, adobe or ornamental concrete block. These small rural schools included outhouses, occasionally a stable, and often a teacherage for the teacher's residence. Few school buildings with teacherages survive in Colorado, but nice examples include the Maysville School in Chaffee County, the Missouri Heights School in Carbondale, the Spencer School in Gunnison County, the Medlen School in Jefferson County, and the Daniels School in Milliken.

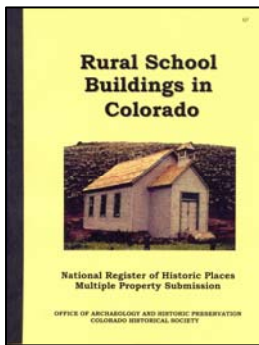
Urban and consolidated schools served larger enrollments and thus contained more classrooms. They often included additional educational amenities, such as gymnasiums, auditoriums, shop or agricultural facilities, and music rooms. Communities often fought school consolidation. Although a consolidated school might provide expanded educational programs, the closure of the local rural school could result in the loss of the one building giving the community its physical identity. The use of such school buildings for social and recreational activities spurred many communities to preserve the former school as a continuing center of community life.

Many school buildings grew over time to accommodate swelling populations. Particularly during the years of the Great Depression, public relief and economic stimulation programs often focused on improving local educational facilities. Federal programs such as the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration erected many gymnasiums and special purpose rooms, as well as entire schools and school complexes. Numerous Colorado colleges and local school boards took advantage of these programs to enhance their educational infrastructure.

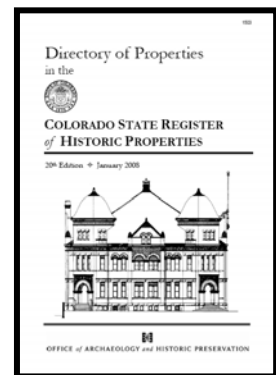
Most of the school buildings in this directory remain in the geographic place where they served their local communities. Occasionally, a district moved its school in order to better accommodate a shifting population. Such is the case with the Coates Creek Schoolhouse west of Glade Park. Some communities relocated school buildings after their closure to ensure the buildings' survival and to put them to new uses. Examples

include the Melvin School in Aurora, the Old Trail School in Wiggins, and the Second Central School in Flagler.

The school buildings in this directory are organized into two broad categories: Rural Schools and One- and Two-Room Schoolhouses; and Urban and Consolidated Schools. The line between rural and urban is always fuzzy and many schools could easily fall into either category. College and university buildings are excluded, as are historic school buildings in National Register or State Register districts that lack individual historic designation. These buildings will be included in a future edition of the directory.



A history of rural school buildings in Colorado is available on the OAHP website at: <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/publications/contexts.htm>.



For a complete list of State Register properties in Colorado, visit the OAHP website at: <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/directory.htm>.

A hard copy directory is also available.



Old Trail School, Wiggins

RURAL SCHOOLS AND ONE- AND TWO-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSES

ALMA SCHOOL

59 E. Buckskin St., Alma
State Register 12/11/1996, 5PA.871

The 1925 Alma School, a rare local example of the Mission Revival style, symbolizes the importance of education to the area's residents. The Depression era Public Works Administration funded the 1936 additions designed by Frank Frewen.

ALTA VISTA SCHOOL

8785 Road LL, Lamar vicinity
State Register 6/9/1999, 5PW.42

Constructed in 1917, the two-level red brick building remains a good local example of a rural school district's commitment to provide the space required to offer its students a broader educational program than found in the one-room building it replaced. The building has remained in continuous use as a public school since its construction and now houses the Alta Vista Charter School.

BATLEMENT MESA SCHOOLHOUSE

7201 300 Rd., Battlement Mesa
National Register 4/21/1983, 5GF.135

Constructed in 1897, with a rear addition in 1907, this one-story stone rural schoolhouse replaced an earlier log structure. In addition to serving as a school until 1957, the building also functioned as the center of community life. The school hosted farmers' union meetings, church services, and weddings and funerals, as well as community dances, holiday celebrations, and potluck dinners. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

BLACK FOREST SCHOOL

6770 Shoup Rd., Colorado Springs vicinity
National Register 11/3/1992, 5EP.1753

Constructed in 1921, the building is a late example of a log rural schoolhouse. A controversial school consolidation decision closed the building in 1945. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

BUFORD SCHOOL

40905 County Road 17, Buford vicinity
State Register 2/24/2006, 5RB.4419

The 1902 Buford School long functioned as the educational center of the rural area near Buford. It served as the local school until consolidation in 1952. Its intact setting and associated privy helps to convey the rural school experience of many children in northwestern Colorado. For several generations, the building stood at the core of the White River Valley's daily life, and it continues to serve this rural community as a gathering and learning place. The Buford School is a



highly recognizable valley landmark. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings of Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

BUNCE SCHOOL

Colo. Hwy. 7, south of Allenspark

National Register 5/22/1986, 5BL.371

Constructed in 1888, the building was one of two log rural schoolhouses remaining in the county at the time of its listing in 1986.

CANYON CREEK SCHOOLHOUSE

Rd. 137, Glenwood Springs vicinity

National Register 1/6/2004, 5GF.372

Constructed in 1907, this one-room schoolhouse just west of Glenwood Springs is typical of rural educational facilities with its gabled roof, bell tower, narrow windows, and cloakroom. The property retains the boys' and girls' privies and original playground equipment. Located in its original creek-side setting, the school conveys its rural roots as a schoolhouse while now serving as the center of community life. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



CHERRY CREEK SCHOOLHOUSE

9300 E. Union Ave., Englewood

State Register 12/8/1993, 5AH.168

Constructed in 1874, this wood-frame rural schoolhouse served as a school until consolidation forced its closure in 1951. The relocated building is now on the campus of Cherry Creek High School where it is used for educational programs.



CHROMO SCHOOL

US Hwy. 84, Chromo

State Register 6/12/1996, 5AA.1907

The 1922 Chromo School served the area's children from 1922 to 1954 and continues to function as a community center. The concrete structure is a well-preserved example of a rural school complex that includes a teacherage and privy. Its design is reminiscent of local Hispanic architecture.



COALDALE SCHOOL

13607 County Rd. 6, Coaldale

State Register 9/8/2004, 5FN.1988

Constructed in 1923 as a replacement for a smaller wood-frame school destroyed in a flood, the Coaldale School met the educational needs of the community by serving as the only school until consolidation brought its closure in 1956. Like most rural schools, the building also served as a community center, hosting a wide variety of activities. In addition to school-related events, the building was used for community gatherings, including Grange meetings, "Sunday school and preaching services," dances, political caucus meetings, and as a polling place. After consolidation, the building continued as the community center and remains so today.

COALMONT SCHOOLHOUSE

1018 Jackson County Rd. 26, Coalmont
State Register 12/13/1995, 5JA.1264

The Coalmont Schoolhouse consists of two buildings—the circa 1915 Coalmont school and the circa 1905 Hebron schoolhouse that the community relocated and joined to the Coalmont facility around 1920. The facility served as the only school in Coalmont from 1915 until 1945 and formed the focal point for social and entertainment activities in this coal mining community.

COATES CREEK SCHOOLHOUSE

D S Rd., 16 miles west of Glade Park
National Register 2/3/1993, 5ME.6985

Built in 1919, the school stood so close to the Colorado-Utah border that children from Utah often attended. It is Mesa County's only surviving rural schoolhouse of log construction. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



COLONA SCHOOL

County Rd. No. 1, Colona
State Register 12/13/2000, 5OR.1173

Surrounded by agricultural fields, the two-story Colona School building can easily be seen from a distance, thereby serving as a local visual landmark. The building served the Colona area south of Montrose as its only high school from 1916 until 1928, and as the community's only grade school from 1916 until 1948. Since 1963, the building has been owned by the Colona Grange. The organization, which serves the social, political, and economic interests of its members, began meeting in the building in 1916. Like most rural schools, the building also hosted a wide variety of civic and social functions, and it continues to serve as the only active meeting place in the surrounding area.

COMO SCHOOL

Spruce St., Como
National Register 6/30/2000, 5PA.1223

Como School operated from the 1883 construction of the original, wood-frame grade school building through 1948, the last year of its use as a public educational facility. In addition to the hipped roof grade school, there is a small gabled roof building that was moved to the school grounds during the early 1930s to serve as a high school. The complex includes two outhouses and a small storage shed. After closing as a school, the Como Civic Association acquired the property and it remains in use as a community center. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



CRESTONE SCHOOL

Cottonwood St. & Carbonate Ave., Crestone
National Register 1/9/1986, 5SH.1014

Constructed during the 1880s, the district installed clapboards over the original board and batten siding in 1901. This rural schoolhouse continued to serve the area's children until 1949. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

CURTIS SCHOOL

2349 E. Orchard Rd., Greenwood Village
National Register 6/25/1992, 5AH.459

This 1914 brick schoolhouse served children in the Greenwood Village area until 1967. It became the focus of local community life and reflects the era before school district consolidation. The school retains its original brick walls, decorative wood shingles in the gable ends, and stone trim. It now houses a center for the arts. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



DANIELS SCHOOL

State Hwy. 60 & Weld County Rd. 25, Milliken
National Register 7/6/2005, 5WL.3168

The 1911 school building served the educational needs of the agricultural community near Milliken for almost fifty years. Its intact setting, associated teacherage, itself a rare survivor of rural education, and privy further enable the property to convey its rural heritage. The building exhibits typical elements of rural schools, such as the narrow windows, bell tower, and the entry vestibule. The one-room Daniels School is an unusual example of the Classical Revival style as applied to a rural school, with its pedimented porch, classical columns, and corner quoining. Daniels School is the last surviving rural brick schoolhouse in Weld County. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings of Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

DEBS SCHOOL

2673 McManus Rd., Pagosa Springs vicinity
National Register 4/28/2005, 5HN.642

The Debs School served from 1926 until consolidation in 1951 as the only school in the remote southeast region of Hinsdale County. As the only public building in the Upper Piedra region, the school was a community focal point, hosting a wide variety of activities. In its size, plan, roof shape, interior configuration, and placement of windows and doors, it displays the general characteristics typical of rural schoolhouses. Constructed in 1926 of rock-faced ornamental concrete block, it is one of only two ornamental concrete block rural schoolhouses identified in the state. It is Hinsdale County's sole surviving one-room schoolhouse. The property is associated with the *Ornamental Concrete Block Buildings in Colorado* and *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submissions.

DOYLEVILLE SCHOOLHOUSE

11 County Rd, 45, vicinity of Doyleville
State Register 6/14/1995, 5GN.1979

The Doyleville School filled the educational needs of the community from 1920 to 1962 and also was the focus of much of the area's social activity.



DUMONT SCHOOL

150 County Rd. 260, Dumont
State Register 3/8/1995, National Register 3/1/1996,
5CC.654

The local community built the school in 1909, and it served the educational needs of the area until 1959. The impressive brick building is an interesting local expression of the Italian Renaissance style. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL

2876 O Rd., Hotchkiss vicinity
State Register 3/12/1997, 5DT.1089

The circa 1900 building has a long association with the social history of the Redlands Mesa area. Its use as a school ended in 1947, but the building continues to serve the Redlands Mesa Community Club, a group organized in the 1920s. Although in deteriorating condition, two privies and a small shed remain on the site.

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. The property contains the original teacherage, the residence of the school's teacher. After the school closed in 1960, the local Grange purchased the building. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



FOIDEL CANYON SCHOOL

Northwest of Oak Creek
National Register 5/9/1983, 5RT.192

Built around 1923 during a period of rapid settlement in the area, the building is a late example of wood-frame rural schoolhouse construction. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

FRISCO SCHOOLHOUSE

120 Main St., Frisco
National Register 9/15/1983, 5ST.258

Built circa 1890, this wood-frame rural schoolhouse includes an elaborate bell tower and a stained glass window. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



GLEN GROVE SCHOOL

Off Perry Park Rd., north of Palmer Lake
National Register 11/5/1974, 5DA.214

This simple 1910 wood-frame rural schoolhouse was a third generation building and remained in operation into the early 1950s.

HAHN'S PEAK SCHOOL HOUSE

Main St., Hahn's Peak Village
National Register 2/15/1974, 5RT.72

Built in 1911, this simple wood-frame rural schoolhouse continued to house classes during the fall semester until the mid-1960s. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

HARTMAN GYMNASIUM

School Ave., Hartman
State Register 3/13/1996, 5PW.74

The circa 1938 gymnasium is associated with New Deal programs in Prowers County. The Works Progress Administration constructed the facility as an addition to the existing 1930s school. In the early 1980s, the town, then the owner of the building after its closure as a school, demolished the older classroom portion, leaving the gymnasium as a free-standing building. Its use as a community center continues to contribute to the social history of Hartman.

HOLLY GYMNASIUM

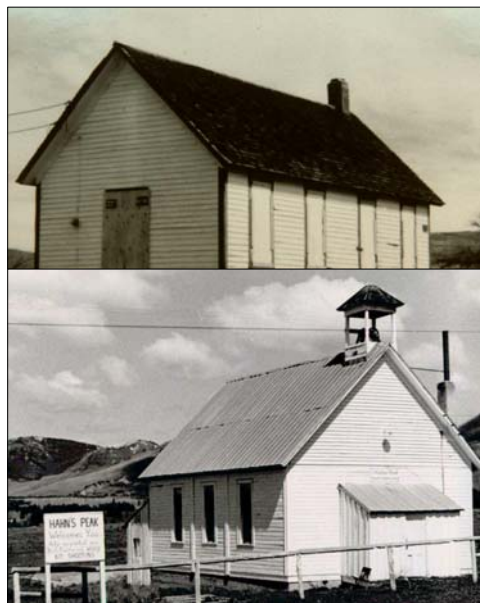
North Main Street, Holly
National Register 4/24/2007, 5PW.268

Built under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration, the building is associated with the federal relief programs administered in Eastern Colorado during the Great Depression. Providing employment and increased job skills for the area's unemployed, construction began on the Holly Gym in 1936 utilizing a locally quarried chalk-like stone—Niobrara. The WPA created an opportunity to provide the town with a more "progressive" educational facility. This was the first school gymnasium in Holly, which not only functioned for athletic education, but was also used for music classes and the hot lunch program. This building was the community's first modern recreational facility. The Holly Gym reflects the functional design and use of local materials that is characteristic of WPA buildings. Some of the largest examples of New Deal resources in eastern Colorado were the prominent auditorium/gymnasium buildings. The property is associated with the *New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains* Multiple Property Submission. (2006 photograph)

HOYT SCHOOL

3515 Road B, Hoyt
State Register 11/29/2007, 5MR.870

Built to replace a smaller schoolhouse in the same location, the Hoyt School building provides physical evidence about the conditions of rural education in Colorado in the early twentieth century. The schoolhouse served as the



educational center for this agricultural community from its construction in 1918 until consolidation forced its closure in 1946. During the Great Depression, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed an addition that included a stage at the head of the classroom and stairs leading to a new basement. The basement, a typical project for this New Deal federal relief program, contains a small kitchen used for the preparation of student hot lunches. The adjoining larger room served as a cafeteria where students ate what might have been their only complete and hot meal of the day. As the largest school building in the district, the Hoyt School also served as an important meeting place and social outlet for area residents by hosting dances, elections, local fairs, dinners and the Literary Society. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* and the *New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains Multiple Property Submissions*. (2007 photograph)



INDIAN PARK SCHOOL

1403 Colo. Hwy. 67, Sedalia
National Register 2/8/1978, 5DA.211

This simple, wood-frame rural schoolhouse operated from 1884 to 1959. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado Multiple Property Submission*.



KIM SCHOOLS

425 State St., Kim
National Register 4/24/2007, 5LA.1815

Three stone buildings, a gymnasium flanked by an elementary and a high school, represent the work of several New Deal relief programs administered in eastern Colorado. Constructed over an eight-year period, the buildings provided employment in Kim during much of the Great Depression. Construction on the gymnasium began in December 1933 as a Civil Works Administration project. It was completed in the spring of 1935 after being transferred to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and finished by a Works Progress Administration project. The school district submitted a successful WPA application for the 1937 elementary school. The WPA approved a third project in 1938 for the county high school building, which was dedicated in January 1941. These were the first substantial education buildings constructed in Kim. Built from locally quarried stone with framing materials salvaged from buildings demolished at Fort Lyon, they are excellent examples of New Deal Rustic design with craftsmanship, materials, and construction methods reflecting their origin as public works programs designed to provide employment. The three buildings remain the center of local education and community activities. The property is associated with the *New Deal Resources in Eastern Colorado Multiple Property Submission*. (Photographs of High School and Gymnasium, 2006)



LONE TREE SCHOOL

Colo. Hwy. 105, south of Larkspur
State Register 3/8/1995, 5DA.344

The 1922 school exemplifies rural educational methods as dominated by a pattern of small one-room schoolhouses.

MARSHALL SCHOOL

1595 S. Cherryvale Rd., Marshall
State Register 5/13/1992, 5BL.397

Constructed circa 1900, a recent owner converted this wood-frame, T-shaped plan, rural schoolhouse building into a residence.

MAYSVILLE SCHOOL

South of U.S. Hwy. 50, Maysville
National Register 4/29/1999, 5CF.333

A distinctive cross-gabled bell tower tops the roof of this wood-frame rural schoolhouse. The building's current one-story configuration dates from 1912. A single classroom filled the east end of the building, and the teacher's living quarters occupied the west end. The school continued in operation until 1939. The Salida Museum Association has owned the property since 1977. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



MEDLEN SCHOOL

South Turkey Creek Rd., Evergreen vicinity
State Register 3/8/1995, 5JF.946

The Medlen School began in 1886 as a log structure. Around 1900, the community covered the logs with clapboard siding and erected a small frame teacherage 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.



MELVIN SCHOOL

4950 S. Laredo St., Aurora
National Register 1/5/1984, 5AH.164

A frame schoolhouse built in 1922, Melvin now stands three miles from its original location. Its white clapboard exterior and square belfry reflect the school's time and purpose. The owners recreated the belfry using photo documentation. Most of the interior has also been authentically restored; one classroom demonstrates the furnishings of a 1920s rural schoolhouse, while a second is now a museum and library. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



MESA SCHOOLHOUSE

33985 South US Highway 40, Steamboat Springs vicinity
National Register 11/1/2007, 5RT.2389

The 1916 Mesa Schoolhouse, located south of Steamboat Springs, is an excellent local example of the early twentieth-century rural schoolhouse building type. Constructed as the Mesa District's permanent school, the building reflects the development of the Yampa Valley and its commitment to education. In the south Yampa Valley area, Germans,

French-Swiss, and Irish immigrants attended classes with children from older generation immigrant families. Like most rural schools, the Mesa Schoolhouse played a major role in the assimilation process. Although intended to provide a place for education for the children of the Mesa District, it also became the social center of the small agricultural community. School district consolidation closed the Mesa Schoolhouse in 1959. For the next 30 years the building served as a residential rental and the following decade as a “party place.” The City of Steamboat Springs and local non-profit *Historic Routt County!* acquired the building and the small parcel of land with the assistance of the State Historical Fund in 1998. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission. (2007 photograph)



MISSOURI HEIGHTS SCHOOL

County Rd. 102, Carbondale vicinity
State Register 8/11/1999, National Register 9/23/1999,
5GF.2735

Constructed in 1917, the school remained in operation into the 1956 school year. The facility also served as a community center. Located in a still rural setting, the collection of simple wood-frame buildings survives as a rare multi-component reminder of rural school education. In addition to the schoolhouse, a teacherage, coal shed, and two out-houses are on the site. The Missouri Heights Community League, a non-profit group of area ranchers and residents, has owned the property since 1963. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission



MORRISON SCHOOL HOUSE

226 Spring St., Morrison
National Register 9/4/1974, 5JF.194

The Morrison Stone, Lime and Town Company built this 1875 two-classroom school. It is an uncommon Colorado example of a two-story rural schoolhouse. Rehabilitated into a residence, the owners added a large addition to the building in 2006. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

MT. PLEASANT SCHOOL

Junction of County Rd. 3S and Rd. 103S, Alamosa vicinity
National Register 5/3/2006, 5AL.89

Located about eight miles west of Alamosa, it is the third school at this location. Built in 1911, the Mt. Pleasant School building served as the area’s only school until 1965 and the last former one-room school in the Alamosa vicinity. As the only public building on the rural landscape, it was not only a center of education, but also a focus of community life, hosting a variety of activities. In its size, scale, window placement, and interior configuration, the building epitomizes the rural schoolhouse. Its clustered windows and hipped roof reflect turn-of-the-century “innovations” in rural school design. The predominant architectural feature on this building is its corner belfry/entrance with an unusual concave roof

slope. This property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

OLD LADORE SCHOOL

Colo. Hwy. 318, by Green River, Brown's Park vicinity
National Register 2/24/1975, 5MF.1127

The circa 1911 wood-frame rural schoolhouse remained in use as a school until 1947. After its closure, it continued to function as a community center. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

OLD TRAIL SCHOOL

421 High St., Wiggins
National Register 4/20/2004, 5MR.707

The circa 1912 Old Trail School exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of a rural one-room schoolhouse. The school building was relocated twice during its period of historical use and again after being taken out of service. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

PIPE LINE SCHOOL

101 16.5 S Rd., Glade Park vicinity
State Register 5/14/1997, National Register 4/29/1999,
5ME.7362

Dating from 1922, Pipe Line School is Glade Park's only intact example of a wood-frame rural schoolhouse. The simple, hipped roof building reflects the commitment of early farming and ranching families to provide adequate educational facilities for their children. Inside, the original folding partitions used to create two classrooms remain in place. The school closed in 1951, but the building remains in use as a community hall. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



PITKIN SCHOOLHOUSE

800 Main St., Pitkin
State Register 6/14/1995, 5GN.2549

From 1924 until 1962, the wood-frame building was the only school serving Pitkin and the surrounding area.



PLEASANT PARK SCHOOL

22551 Pleasant Park Rd., Conifer vicinity
State Register 6/12/1996, 5JF.972

This 1894 school is important to the educational and social history of the Pleasant Park community. It served as the school for 55 years, and since 1907, has been in continuous use by Pleasant Park Grange #156. The building's architecture epitomizes the rural schoolhouse in its size, plan, roof shape, materials, and placement of doors and windows.



PLEASANT VALLEY SCHOOL

4042 N. County Road 25E, Bellvue vicinity
National Register 10/11/2003, 5LR.792

The 1879 Pleasant Valley School is a rare surviving example of a stone schoolhouse in Larimer County exhibiting the distinguishing characteristics of a rural one-room schoolhouse. The building also represents the educational history of the County between the years 1879 and 1913, when students of all ages traveled from area farms and ranches to a centrally located school for their early instruction. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

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. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

PROSPECT VALLEY SCHOOL

33318 Hwy. 52, Keenesburg
State Register 3/11/1998, 5WL.2562

The circa 1903 Prospect Valley School, with circa 1920 and 1940 additions, provided elementary education for several generations of students in the Prospect Valley area of southern Weld County. The additions to the school building reflect the growth of the community and the adaptation of the original school to meet increased enrollments.

RIMROCK SCHOOL

County Rd. 24, Sapinero vicinity
State Register 8/9/2000, National Register 10/12/2000,
5GN.1410

Rimrock School is located in a rural setting south of US Hwy. 50, near the Curecanti National Recreation Area and the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. The school ceased to function as an educational facility in May of 1946, but its secondary use as a community center continued for several years. In addition to the circa 1920 wood-frame schoolhouse, two outhouses remain on the approximately one acre site. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



ROCKVALE SCHOOL

156 Rockafellow St., Rockvale
State Register 9/13/1995, 5FN.1207

The Rockvale School represents the community's efforts to provide education for its children as well as the local coal company's concern for the education of its adult employees. The school also served as the center of community social and recreational activity. Architecturally, the circa 1883 building exhibits the defining characteristics of rural/small town schoolhouses.

SALINA SCHOOL

536 Gold Run Rd., Salina
National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.2676

This 1875 wood-frame rural schoolhouse is one of the oldest school buildings in the county. The property is associated with the *Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County* and the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submissions. (Photograph from *Boulder Carnegie Library*)



SARGENTS SCHOOLHOUSE

346 Hicks Ave., Sargents
State Register 12/13/1995, 5SH.1485

The 1924 Sargents Schoolhouse played an important role in the education and social activities of the residents of Sargents and nearby communities. Even after it ceased to function as a school in 1960, it continued to serve as a community center, with volunteers actively supporting its maintenance.

SECOND CENTRAL SCHOOL

404 Fourth St., Flagler
State Register 6/12/1996, 5KC.135

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



SPENCER SCHOOL

West of Colo. Hwy. 149, Spencer area
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.

SPRING VALLEY SCHOOL

Spring Valley & Lorraine Rds., Larkspur
National Register 12/18/1978, 5DA.219

Constructed circa 1874, this simple wood-frame rural schoolhouse has an enclosed entry. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

**SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLHOUSE /
SPRINGFIELD MASONIC TEMPLE**

281 W. 7th Ave., Springfield
National Register 10/5/1977, 5BA.313

The community built this 1889 rural schoolhouse with sandstone quarried east of town. It served as a school until 1920 when it became a Masonic Lodge. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

STOVE PRAIRIE SCHOOL

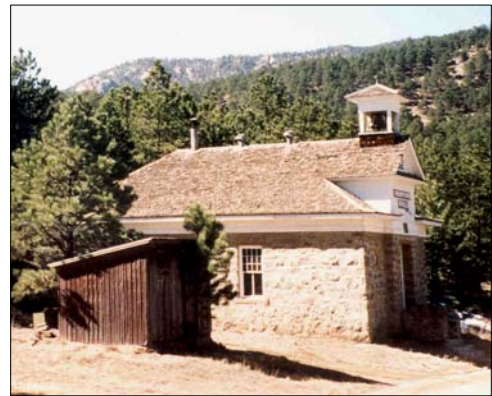
3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vicinity
State Register 3/11/1998, 5LR.848

The school began serving the educational and social needs of Rist Canyon families northwest of Fort Collins in 1896. The community demonstrated its commitment to the original school building by incorporating it into an increasingly larger complex to accommodate growing enrollments and the changing nature of elementary education.

SUNSHINE SCHOOL

355 County Rd. 83, Sunshine
National Register 8/3/1989, 5BL.2675

This well-built granite and sandstone 1900 rural schoolhouse reflects the prosperity of the town at that time. The property is associated with the *Metal Mining and Tourist Era Resources of Boulder County* and the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submissions.



TARRYALL SCHOOL

31000 County Rd. 77, Tarryall
National Register 5/16/1985, 5PA.407

This simple wood-frame rural schoolhouse served as a school from 1921 to 1949. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



VALLEY VIEW SCHOOL

County Road 140, Salida vicinity
State Register 9/10/2003, National Register 10/12/2003,
5CF.1598

Constructed in 1903, the Valley View School is a good representation of the common rural schoolhouses that once dotted the state. The simple school building served as the educational and community center for the local ranching families just west of Salida. The Valley View School is an intact example of a one-room schoolhouse complex, complete with a 1936 Works Progress Administration concrete block addition, the original boys & girls privies, and the original swing frame and flagpole. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.



VERNON SCHOOL

25817 Colorado St., Vernon
State Register 8/9/2000, 5YM.172

Serving as Vernon's only high school from 1927 until 1959, Vernon School was the town's only grade school from 1939 until 1969. The school, with its 1949 gymnasium addition, represents a second stage of school construction for rural communities, one which involved building larger facilities that addressed the needs of high school students. The addition boasted one of the first gymnasiums in the area with a regulation-size basketball court. Since 1970, the building has served as a community center.

VROMAN SCHOOL

14519 W. Hwy. 50, Rocky Ford vicinity
State Register 12/11/1996, 5OT.557

This 1918 two-story brick school with a large auditorium, functioned well as a community center. Denver architects Mountjoy, French, and Frewen incorporated a passive solar heat circulation system into this well-executed example of the Mediterranean Revival style. [Editor's note: A fire seriously damaged the building in January 2005 and it remains unrestored.]

WESTCLIFF SCHOOL

304 Fourth St., Westcliffe
National Register 7/27/1989, 5CR.29

Built in 1891 of local fieldstone, this rural schoolhouse functioned as a school until 1953. The building has an unusual flat topped gable roof. The building is now in use as a community center and museum. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

WESTLAKE SCHOOL

13005 N. Lowell Blvd., Broomfield
State Register 11/9/1994, 5BF.1

Replacing a 1902 wood-frame building, the circa 1920 Westlake School served as an educational and social facility for rural portions of western Adams County through 1990. Primarily housing first through eighth graders, the one-story brick building, with a raised basement, provided space for five classrooms and a gym. After ceasing operation as an elementary school in the early 1970s, it served first as an alternative school and then a preschool from 1985 to 1990.

WILD HORSE SCHOOL

8513 US Hwy. 40/287, Wild Horse
State Register 12/11/1996, 5CH.122

The building was the only school in Wild Horse from 1912 until 1964 and also served for a number of years as the center of the community's social activities. The school possesses the distinctive characteristics of the rural schoolhouse, as evidenced by its utilitarian design, size, and window pattern.



WILLOWS SCHOOL

Willow Ln. between Muddy Ln. and Schoolfield Ln.,
Westcliffe vicinity, State Register 12/9/1992,
National Register 5/14/1993, 5CR.213

This simple 1889 wood-frame rural schoolhouse closed due to a school consolidation in 1948, but it continues to function as a community center. The property is associated with the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* Multiple Property Submission.

URBAN AND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

AULT HIGH SCHOOL

208 W. First St., Ault

State Register 12/8/1999, 5WL.2772

Built in 1921, Ault High School served as the community's only high school from 1921 until 1976, and then as a junior high school until 1992. The building is an important example of the work of prominent regional architect Sidney G. Frazier



BERKELEY SCHOOL

5025-5055 Lowell Blvd., Denver

National Register 11/1/1996, 5DV.4904

The Berkeley School is associated with the educational history in its namesake community from 1894 through 1976. The site provides a singular opportunity to view the architectural evolution of the school from the construction of the original building, through the erection of a larger building in 1906 and its 1923 addition.

BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL

830 E. Bridge St., Brighton

State Register 5/14/1997, National Register 1/23/1998,
5AM.580

The 1927 school served as a high school until 1955 and as North Junior High School from 1955 through 1984. Prominent Colorado architect Robert K. Fuller designed a dignified, elegant and functional building while keeping within the modest budget of a rural school district.

BRYANT-WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

3635 Quivas St., Denver

National Register 12/7/1995, 5DV.378

The 1931 Bryant-Webster School is an excellent example of Art Deco design. The building is the work of two prominent Denver architects, brothers G. Meredith and J. Roger Musick. The building remains an active school in the Denver Public Schools system.

CASTLE ROCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

3rd and Cantril Sts., Castle Rock

National Register 9/20/1984, 5DA.342

Completed in 1897, the two-story building includes a round arched entrance, bell cast roof, bracketed eaves, and tower. It was built of locally quarried rhyolite in colors ranging from pink and tan to gray. Despite several additions, it is the town's finest example of stone construction and the area's best illustration of the Italian Villa style.

CEDAREdge CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

360 N. Grand Mesa Dr., Cedaredge

State Register 9/9/1998, 5DT.118

The 1920 brick building is an early example of the consolidation of rural students within a school equipped to offer a varied educational program. Designed by the Denver

architectural firm of Mountjoy and Frewen, it is also important as a rare local example of the Mediterranean Revival style.

CENTRAL PLATOON SCHOOL

411 Clayton St., Brush

National Register 11/5/2001, 5MR.470

Constructed in 1928, the Central Platoon School was an early Colorado adapter of the platoon form of student organization. Remaining in service until 1997, the predominantly two-story Italian Renaissance style brick building, designed by noted architects Mountjoy and Frewen, reflects the design principles for an effective platoon school as set forth by Roscoe David Case in his 1931 book, *The Platoon School in America*. The system divided the elementary school population into two groups that rotated between teachers and classrooms for instruction in traditional and specialized subjects.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

431 E. Pitkin Ave., Pueblo

National Register 11/14/1979, 5PE.502

Built circa 1881 as a high school, after several years it became a grade school. The pink rhyolite "Stone Schoolhouse" remains a visual landmark in Pueblo.

CENTRAL SCHOOL AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM

612 First Ave., Monte Vista

National Register 3/14/1996, 5RN.521

A 1938 project supported by the school district, town leaders and a Works Progress Administration grant resulted in a building used for school and sports functions as well as an auditorium for public gatherings. It is the largest auditorium in the San Luis Valley that continues to serve in the same capacity for which it was built. It is a unique Monte Vista example of the work of prominent architect Charles E. Thomas incorporating Mission, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Romanesque elements.



GEORGE W. CLAYTON 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. From 1911 through 1957, over 600 boys received shelter, support, and an elementary and secondary education at Clayton College. The campus is architecturally significant for its initial buildings, especially the administration building, the four dormitories, and the power house. Designed by Denver architects Maurice Biscoe and Henry Hewitt, the buildings are good examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style and exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship in their sandstone masonry.

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

33 N. Institute St., Colorado Springs
State Register 3/11/1998, 5EP.2740

Established on this site in 1876, the facility is significant for being the only school in the state dedicated solely to the education of the deaf and the blind. Ten campus buildings, constructed between 1906 and 1952 of Castle Rock rhyolite, exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship and design reflecting an eclectic mix of architectural styles.

CRAWFORD SCHOOL

425 Colo. Hwy. 92, Crawford
State Register 11/9/1994, 5DT.502

The 1912 school replaced an earlier building destroyed by fire and served both the educational and social needs of Crawford.

CROWLEY CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL

200 Main St., Crowley
State Register 6/9/1999, 5CW.27

Constructed in 1920, the building represents a second stage of rural school construction, reflecting the development of facilities that addressed the needs of high school students. Its larger size, two-story brick construction and inverted T-shaped plan, which included a gymnasium at the rear, are typical of the type of building rural communities constructed for educational facilities that went beyond the eighth grade.

CROWLEY SCHOOL

301 Main St., Crowley, State Register 3/10/1993,
National Register 7/28/1999, 5CW.26

Constructed in 1914, the one-story, red brick building has a raised basement. Architectural details include trios of round arched windows and a large ornate wood shingled bell tower. It is the only known example of the Second Renaissance Revival style in the county. The school is also the oldest public building in Crowley County. Vacant for fifteen years, a restoration project that began in 1994 enabled it to reopen as a community center, municipal facility, and museum.



DURANGO HIGH SCHOOL

201 E. 12th St., Durango, State Register 8/8/2001,
National Register 10/20/2001, 5LP.3443

Extensively ornamented with terra cotta, high artistic values are embodied in this three-story, buff brick building. Constructed in 1917, it served as the city's only high school until 1976. Designed by the Colorado Springs architectural firm of Thomas MacLaren and Charles Thomas, the Classical Revival style building is the only collaborative effort in Durango by these two important architects.



EAST HIGH SCHOOL

1545 Detroit St., Denver

National Register 7/27/2006, 5DV.2091

In keeping with the City Beautiful movement, East High School opened in 1925 as an important part of a city-wide campaign to modernize, beautify, and promote aesthetic planning and design in schools and other public buildings. In its revivalist design and careful siting, East High School epitomizes the City Beautiful ethic. The building is a finely executed example of English Jacobean Revival or Jacobethan Revival style architecture as designed by the important Denver architect, George Williamson. He chose the accessible and open Jacobean style in part due to its ability to accommodate large scale window treatments considered essential to state-of-the-art educational buildings. The library interior retains a mural painted in 1934 by Hugh Weller as part of the Depression-era Public Works Art Project program.

East High is important for its role in the education of Denver's youth during the period of 1925 to 1975, a period when East High School evolved from serving primarily well-to-do Anglo students to a school at the vanguard of race relations and school integration, prior to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court desegregation case involving Denver Public Schools. The school stood as a leader and model among Denver schools in establishing formal and informal avenues for exploring and furthering the understanding of issues related to racial and ethnic diversity. *(2005 photograph)*



EATON HIGH SCHOOL

114 Park Ave., Eaton

State Register 9/11/1996, 5WL.890

The 1929 Eaton High School is important for its association with the history of local education. It is also architecturally significant as a good example of the Collegiate Gothic style and the work of an important Colorado architect, Robert Kenneth Fuller.

EDISON SCHOOL

900 W. Mesa, Pueblo

National Register 6/19/1985, 5PE.4215

A multi-purpose central building and two single classroom "unit school houses" were constructed in 1909. Two more "units" and a four classroom building were added in 1923. Edison School is noted for its experimental design that incorporated windows located near the ceiling on three sides of the classrooms in an attempt to provide uniform, diffused light and improved ventilation. Dr. R.W. Corwin, originator of the design, served on the local school board for 44 years.

EMERSON SCHOOL

1420 Ogden St., Denver

National Register 9/26/1997, 5DV.1495

The 1885 Emerson School is the oldest surviving school designed by one of Colorado's most important architects, Robert S. Roeschlaub. Roeschlaub began his architectural career in Denver in 1873 and continued to design buildings until 1912. While his work spans the full spectrum of

commercial, civic, and residential architecture, he achieved particular prominence for his school buildings.

EVANS SCHOOL

1115 Acoma St., Denver

National Register 10/3/1980, 5DV.155

Denver architect David Dryden designed the 1904 Evans School, utilizing Classical Revival and Colonial Revival style elements. The red brick, three-story building features a formal facade portico and a large copper-clad cupola. Dryden held the position of supervising architect for School District No. 1 from 1901 until 1912. Evans School served as an elementary school for 69 years, briefly containing junior high classes in 1917. For many years the school was the only one in the area that served deaf, blind, or physically handicapped students. The school was retired and closed in the early 1970s and sat empty for three decades.

FAIRPLAY SCHOOL

639 Hathaway St., Fairplay

State Register 12/8/1999, 5PA.58

The building represents, both physically and intellectually, the growth and evolution of public education in the South Park area of Park County. The original Italianate style portion was constructed in 1881, and it has remained in use as a public educational facility ever since. The 1934 Moderne style gymnasium/classroom addition, partially funded by the Public Works Administration, was designed by prominent Denver architect Frank Frewen Jr. Subsequent additions were constructed in 1947 and 1985.



FRUITA ELEMENTARY

325 E. Aspen St., FrUITa

State Register 3/10/1993, 5ME.4600

Built in 1912 to replace an 1887 structure, the Works Progress Administration constructed two wings in 1936. The building functioned as a site for community meetings and events, but served primarily as an elementary school and junior high school annex until the early 1980s. Vacant for a time, this rare local example of the Classical Revival style now serves as a community center.



GOLDEN HIGH SCHOOL

(American Mountaineering Center)

710 10th St., Golden

National Register 3/14/1997, 5JF.653

The 1924 building, designed by noted architect Eugene G. Groves, is significant as a rare and well-executed local example of the Beaux Arts style. In spite of additions to the school during the 1950s and 1960s the building retains a high degree of integrity.

GREELEY HIGH SCHOOL (Greeley Central)

1515 14th Ave., Greeley, State Register 3/10/1999,

National Register 4/15/1999, 5WL.2916

Denver architect William N. Bowman, in conjunction with Greeley architect Sidney G. Frazier, designed the 1927 three-story Late Gothic Revival style brick building. The exte-

rior remains virtually as constructed, and the building remains in use as part of the Greeley Central High School complex.

GREELEY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

811 Fifteenth St., Greeley

National Register 10/11/2003, 5WL.2572

The 1938 Greeley Junior High School is the oldest surviving junior high school in the community. The Depression-era Public Works Administration, part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs, partially funded the school's construction. The building is the only known example of the Art Deco style Greeley. The school is distinguished by its high standards of construction craft and its extensive use of terra cotta ornamentation. The building is the work of Sidney G. Frazier, Greeley's most significant historic architect.

GREELEY SCHOOL / CENTRAL PLATOON SCHOOL

1015 8th St., Greeley

National Register 7/23/1981, 5WL.315

The school is a combination of two building periods—1895, when the high school was constructed, and 1902, when the grade school building was added. The 1895 building, constructed on a stone and red sandstone foundation, has pressed brick walls set in red mortar, with red sandstone trimmings. Harlan Thomas of Denver designed the building in a variation of the Romanesque style. The 1902 addition is similar, yet subordinate to, the high school. Very little ornamentation appears in the overall design, following a conservative “no frills” guideline. The building is significant in that it reflects the response to educational needs of a growing community in economically difficult times.

HARRIS PARK SCHOOL

7200 Lowell Blvd., Westminster

National Register 8/30/1990, 5AM.442

Built between 1892 and 1899, this school signifies the early beginnings of education in Westminster and continues to serve schoolchildren today. Originally Romanesque Revival in style, the brick building was remodeled in the 1920s to incorporate elements of the Craftsman style. Many interior features, such as original oak flooring and red brick, are visible.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL

885 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder

National Register 12/18/1978, 5BL.364

Completed in 1891, the school is eclectic in design, combining Gothic and Romanesque elements as executed by the architectural firm of Varian and Sterner. The 2½-story building of brick and stone has an irregular plan.

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH AND SCHOOL

4664, 4670, & 4690 Pearl St., Denver

State Register 3/10/1999, 5DV.349

Located in Denver's ethnically diverse Globeville neighborhood, the church and school played an important role in the social and educational activities of the Slovenian and Croa-

tian families of the parish. The complex of three brick buildings is also important architecturally. The 1928 Mission Revival style school is the only known Denver building credited to the prolific Colorado Springs architect Thomas MacLaren.

HUERFANO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

415 Walsen Ave., Walsenburg, State Register 9/14/2005, National Register 11/2/2005, 5HF.2183

The 1920 building (also known as Walsenburg Middle School) served the community for over 80 years as the center of middle and upper-level public school education. The building is the work of the noted Colorado architectural firm of Isaac Hamilton Rapp and William Mason Rapp. It is one of the few surviving public schools designed by the Rapp brothers. The high school is one of only two of the firm's numerous southern Colorado projects to employ the Collegiate Gothic style. Although Walsenburg has six other buildings designed by this prolific firm, this is the town's only example of the Collegiate Gothic style.

INEZ JOHNSON LEWIS SCHOOL

146 Jefferson St., Monument
National Register 11/3/1988, 5EP.1106

The original 1920 portion of this two-story brick Mission style building was designed by Colorado Springs architects MacLaren and Hetherington. It was one of the first schools constructed in the region for the purpose of consolidating the student population.

KESNER MEMORIAL BUILDING

Ninth and D streets, Salida
State Register 9/10/2003, 5CF.1507

The Kesner Memorial Building, designed by architects Leo A. Desjardins and Francis W. Cooper, is the most intact historic educational building in the city of Salida. Constructed in 1922-23, this building has served as an academic facility for generations of Salida residents and serves as a reminder of the community's longstanding commitment to public education.

KNEARL SCHOOL

(Brush Area Museum and Cultural Center)

314 S. Clayton St., Brush
National Register 1/31/1997, 5MR.627

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



LINCOLN SCHOOL

300 block W. 3rd St., La Junta

National Register 9/13/1978, 5OT.95

Pueblo architects Walter DeMordaunt and John Gray designed the 1937 Lincoln School annex to complement the existing 1883 and 1903 Lincoln School buildings. The irregular plan and roof lines, the roughly patterned brick work on the exterior and interior, and the warm colors of the brick and tile contributed to this modern interpretation of Spanish and Mediterranean architecture.

LINCOLN SCHOOL

(Erie Town Hall)

645 Holbrook, Erie

National Register 7/22/1981, 5WL.216

This two-story brick building was constructed in 1906 and continued to operate as a school until 1966. It has a hip roof with flared eaves, and the entry is topped by a bell tower.

LOWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

831 S. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs

State Register 3/8/1995, 5EP.3958

The result of an ambitious ten-year community school building program, this impressive 1891 structure, with its 1902 addition, employs an unusual expression of the Romanesque Revival style. The Denver architectural firm of Theodore Boal and Herbert Lee designed the building. By 1910 the school had over 1,000 pupils, making it the largest in the city. The school board closed the school in 1982 and soon after sold the building.

MADISON SCHOOL

Corner of E. Douglas and S. 2nd St., Cañon City

State Register 3/13/1996, 5FN.1233

Constructed in 1924, the school is important to the history of education in Cañon City. It is one of two schools constructed after the consolidation of the South Cañon and Cañon City school districts and is the city's oldest intact school building.



MANCOS HIGH SCHOOL

350 Grand Ave., Mancos

National Register 12/23/1991, 5MT.11432

The 1909 two-story sandstone building was the first high school constructed in Montezuma County. The building was not only an important educational facility. It was also used as a community meeting place after the 1920 construction of the gymnasium/auditorium. The building is noted for its distinctive design and the fine workmanship of the locally quarried stone.

MARBLE HIGH SCHOOL

(Marble History Museum)

412 Main St., Marble

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

The 1910 building features many Craftsman-style elements, including its overhanging eaves, "elephantine" porch piers of marble, and nine-over-one windows. The school was built in response to a population increase related to the founding of

the Colorado Yule Marble Company. After 1917, the company cut operations, and the population of Marble dwindled considerably. By the 1920s, both elementary and high school classes were taught in the building, and the school closed in 1941. For a time, the Marble Historical Society owned the building and used it to house a museum. During the 1990s, it was reopened as the Marble Charter School. The property is associated with the *Historic Resources of Marble, Colorado and Vicinity* Multiple Property Submission.

DORA MOORE SCHOOL / CORONA 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-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, the school's principal for thirty-five years.



MOUNT ST. GERTRUDE ACADEMY

970 Aurora St., Boulder

National Register 11/3/1994, 5BL.1471

The academy is associated with the early development of education in Colorado and with the development of Boulder's University Hill neighborhood. The main building is important architecturally for its Richardsonian Romanesque style and fine workmanship. Alexander Cazin and Luther Hixon designed the original 1892 building and George H. Williamson designed the 1919 addition.

NORTH LA JUNTA SCHOOL

(North School)

Colo. Hwy. 109 & 194 (Main & Trail), La Junta

National Register 6/25/1992, 5OT.276

Completed in 1914, the school served the educational needs of North La Junta families and also provided a social meeting place for the community. The design of the school, attributed to Walter Dubree, is representative of school buildings constructed in the area during the early part of the twentieth century.

OVID HIGH SCHOOL

(Revers High School)

300 Morgan St., Ovid

State Register 8/9/2000, 5SW.78

Noted Denver architect Temple Buell designed the 1928 Art Deco style building. The two-story brick facility pre-dates his 1931 Art Deco style Horace Mann Junior High School in Denver and 1936 Morgan School in Montrose. In spite of the replacement of the original windows during the 1970s the building continues to be a good local example of Buell's work

and the Art Deco style. Although other buildings have been added to the campus, the 1928 building has been in continuous use as a high school facility since its completion.

PONCHA SPRINGS SCHOOLHOUSE

(Poncha Springs Town Hall)

330 Burnett St., Poncha Springs

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

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



RIO BLANCO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

555 Garfield St., Meeker

State Register 3/10/1993, 5RB.2667

The 1924 two-story building of rough-cut thinly coursed local sandstone includes a gymnasium wing extending from the rear of the rectangular classroom portion. The floor plan is typical of secondary educational facilities built during the period. Designed by noted architect Robert K. Fuller, the building served as the county's only high school facility from 1924 until 1951.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL

2830 Lawrence St., Denver

State Register 3/8/2000, 5DV.997

Constructed in 1890, the Romanesque Revival style building is a good example of a late nineteenth century urban educational facility. Classrooms were located so as to optimize ventilation and natural lighting, and the building's solid brick construction and elaborate detailing reflected the perceived importance of education. High school classes met in the building until 1939, and it continued to serve the elementary student population until 1979. The Catholic school was noted for its performing arts program, and the open, centrally-located auditorium/gymnasium was often utilized by the community.

SAGUACHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

605 Christy Ave., Saguache

State Register 8/11/1993, 5SH.1393

The architectural firm of Manning & Frewen designed this two-story H-shaped brick building constructed in 1915. The building is a good example of the Mediterranean Revival style, as evidenced by its tile roof, restrained ornamentation, and round arched windows and entrance.

SAGUACHE SCHOOL & JAIL BUILDINGS

(Saguache County Museum)

US Hwy. 285 & San Juan Ave., Saguache

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

One of the oldest buildings in Saguache, the adobe school was constructed in 1874. The adjoining jail was built in 1908.

The buildings have served as the Saguache County Museum since 1959.

SECOND MIDLAND SCHOOL / OLD MIDLAND SCHOOL

815 S. 25th St., Colorado Springs
National Register 9/12/1980, 5EP.201

The 1902 three-story building, of red sandstone and brick, reflects the height, massing, and classical architectural elements typical of turn of the century urban schools.

SMILEY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

1309 E. 3rd Ave., Durango
National Register 11/27/2002, 5LP.1411.56

As Durango's first educational facility dedicated solely to junior high classes, the building served as the city's only junior high school from its construction in 1937 until a second junior high opened in 1961. Designed by prominent Colorado Springs architect Charles Thomas, this rare local example of the Mission Revival style was the community's largest federally funded project during the Great Depression. The style is reflected in the brick building's curvilinear parapets, arched entrance and niches, and decorative grilles.

SOUTH CAÑON HIGH SCHOOL / WILSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

1020 Park Ave., Cañon City
National Register 10/24/2005, 5FN.1564

The 1914 school epitomizes the rivalry between North Cañon and South Cañon and their respective school districts, which fostered a strong sense of identity and the desire for autonomy within the South Cañon community. After the 1920 consolidation of the two school districts ended the rivalry, the building became Wilson Junior High School with the distinction of serving as the only junior high school in Cañon City for 41 years.

ST. MARY SCHOOL, CONVENT, RECTORY AND CHURCH

121 and 201 E. 7th St. and 726 Russell St., Walsenburg
State Register 9/10/2003, 5HF.2162

The school, convent and rectory possess the distinctive characteristics of Mission Revival, a style not well represented in Walsenburg. These three buildings form a collection of the best-preserved examples of the style in town. The complex, which includes the extensively altered church, contributed to the social history of Walsenburg.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL

3455 W. 72nd Ave., Westminster
National Register 1/14/2000, 5AM.895

Constructed in 1929, the two-story, blond brick Union High School served as the first high school for the Westminster community. It functioned in that capacity from 1929 until 1949. In 1939, the school district constructed the gymnasium and classroom addition by taking advantage of Public Works Administration funding. The building is now used as an alternative education center.



WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SCHOOL

6375 W. First Ave., Lakewood

State Register 7/13/1994, 5JF.324

This 1898 school expanded twice to accommodate the growing community and closed in 1968 as the oldest continuously operating school in Lakewood.

WILEY ROCK SCHOOLHOUSE

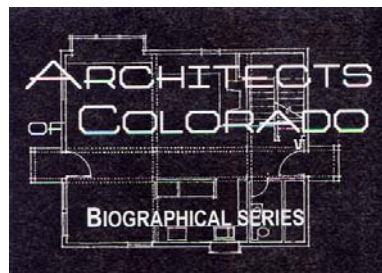
603 Main St., Wiley

National Register 2/20/2004, 5PW.196

The 1938 building served as an annex to the adjacent high school and provided space for classes in agriculture, a blacksmith shop for manual training, and a sound-proof music room for the band and orchestra. While successfully serving these purposes, the building went on to provide other educational opportunities. The Depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) undertook the construction of the school district sponsored project. The school typifies the WPA's use of local labor and local materials. The simple stone building exhibits creative masonry technique and quality craftsmanship.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTS

A school constituted one of the most important buildings in a community. The size and expense often called for the skills of an experienced architect. Many of the state's architects counted school buildings among their commissions. The following architects designed one or more buildings recognized in the State Register. Biographical sketches may be found for many of these architects in the Architects of Colorado series on the OAHF website at <http://www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/guides/guidesindex.htm>.



- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Maurice Biscoe | (with Henry Hewitt)
GEORGE W. CLAYTON COLLEGE
3801 Martin Luther King Blvd., Denver
National Register 5/2/2006 |
| Theodore Boal | (with Herbert Lee)
LOWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
831 S. Nevada Ave. Colorado Springs
State Register 3/8/1995 |
| Temple Buell | OVID HIGH SCHOOL
300 Morgan St., Ovid
State Register 8/9/2000 |
| Alexander Cazin | (with Luther Hixon)
MOUNT ST. GERTRUDE ACADEMY
970 Aurora St., Boulder
National Register 11/3/1994 |
| Francis W. Cooper | (with Leo A. Desjardins)
KESNER MEMORIAL BUILDING
Ninth and D streets, Salida
State Register 9/10/2003 |
| Walter DeMordaunt | (with John Gray)
LINCOLN SCHOOL
300 block W. 3rd St., La Junta
National Register 9/13/1978 |
| Leo A. Desjardins | (with Francis W. Cooper)
KESNER MEMORIAL BUILDING
Ninth and D streets, Salida
State Register 9/10/2003 |
| David Dryden | EVANS SCHOOL
1115 Acoma St., Denver
National Register 10/3/1980 |

Walter Dubree **NORTH LA JUNTA SCHOOL (North School)**
 Colo. Hwy. 109 & 194
 (Main & Trail), La Junta
 National Register 6/25/1992

Sidney G. Frazier **AULT HIGH SCHOOL**
 208 W. First St., Ault
 State Register 12/8/1999

GREELEY HIGH SCHOOL
(Greeley Central)
 1515 14th Ave., Greeley
 State Register 3/10/1999, National Register 4/15/1999

GREELEY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
 811 Fifteenth St., Greeley
 National Register 10/11/2003

Frank W. Frewen Jr. **FAIRPLAY SCHOOL**
 639 Hathaway St., Fairplay
 State Register 12/8/1999

 (with Harry Manning)
SAGUACHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 605 Christy Ave., Saguache
 State Register 8/11/1993

 (with Frederick Mountjoy)
CEDAREdge CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL
 360 N. Grand Mesa Dr., Cedaredge
 State Register 9/9/1998

 (with Frederick Mountjoy)
CENTRAL PLATOON SCHOOL
 411 Clayton St., Brush
 National Register 11/5/2001

Robert K. Fuller **BRIGHTON HIGH SCHOOL**
 830 E. Bridge St., Brighton
 State Register 5/14/1997, National Register 1/23/1998

EATON HIGH SCHOOL
 114 Park Ave., Eaton
 State Register 9/11/1996

RIO BLANCO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
 555 Garfield St., Meeker
 State Register 3/10/1993

John Gray (with Walter DeMordaunt)
LINCOLN SCHOOL
 300 block W. 3rd St., La Junta
 National Register 9/13/1978

Eugene G. Groves **GOLDEN HIGH SCHOOL**
 710 10th St., Golden
 National Register 3/14/1997

T. Duncan Hetherington	(with Thomas MacLaren) INEZ JOHNSON LEWIS SCHOOL 146 Jefferson St., Monument National Register 11/3/1988
Henry Hewitt	(with Maurice Biscoe) GEORGE W. CLAYTON COLLEGE 3801 Martin Luther King Blvd. Denver National Register 5/2/2006
Luther Hixon	(with Alexander Cazin) MOUNT ST. GERTRUDE ACADEMY 970 Aurora St., Boulder National Register 11/3/1994
Herbert Lee	with Theodore Boal) LOWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 831 S. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs State Register 3/8/1995
Thomas MacLaren	HOLY ROSARY SCHOOL 4690 Pearl St., Denver State Register 3/10/1999 (with Charles E. Thomas) DURANGO HIGH SCHOOL 201 E. 12th St., Durango State Register 8/8/2001, National Register 10/20/2001 (with T. Duncan Hetherington) INEZ JOHNSON LEWIS SCHOOL 146 Jefferson St., Monument National Register 11/3/1988
Harry Manning	(with Frank W. Frewen, Jr.) SAGUACHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 605 Christy Ave., Saguache State Register 8/11/1993
Frederick Mountjoy	(with Frank W. Frewen, Jr.) CEDAREdge CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL 360 N. Grand Mesa Dr., Cedaredge State Register 9/9/1998 (with Frank W. Frewen, Jr.) CENTRAL PLATOON SCHOOL 411 Clayton St., Brush National Register 11/5/2001
G. Meredith Musik J. Roger Musick	BRYANT-WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 3635 Quivas St., Denver National Register 12/7/1995
Isaac Hamilton Rapp William Mason Rapp	HUERFANO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL 415 Walsen Ave., Walsenburg State Register 9/14/2005, National Register 11/2/2005

Robert S. Roeschlaub **EMERSON SCHOOL**
1420 Ogden St., Denver
National Register 9/26/1997

CORONA SCHOOL / DORA MOORE SCHOOL
E. 9th Ave. at Corona St., Denver
National Register 6/9/1978

Frederick J. Sterner (with Ernest P. Varian)
HIGHLAND SCHOOL
885 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder
National Register 12/18/1978

Charles E. Thomas **CENTRAL SCHOOL AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM**
612 First Ave., Monte Vista
National Register 3/14/1996

DURANGO HIGH SCHOOL
201 E. 12th St., Durango
State Register 8/8/2001, National Register 10/20/2001

(with Thomas MacLaren)
SMILEY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
1309 E. 3rd Ave., Durango
National Register 11/27/2002

Harlan Thomas **GREELEY SCHOOL / CENTRAL PLATOON SCHOOL**
1015 8th St., Greeley
National Register 7/23/1981

Ernest P. Varian (with Frederick J. Sterner)
HIGHLAND SCHOOL
885 Arapahoe Ave., Boulder
National Register 12/18/1978

George H. Williamson **EAST HIGH SCHOOL**
1545 Detroit St., Denver
National Register 7/27/2006

MOUNT ST. GERTRUDE ACADEMY (Addition)
970 Aurora St., Boulder
National Register 11/3/1994