



**United States Department of the Interior**  
ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/4/2022 THROUGH 4/8/2022  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240



September 2, 2022

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

**WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/26/2022 THROUGH 9/2/2022**

**KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name**

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY,  
Wranglers Roost,  
2500 West New River Rd.,  
Phoenix, SG100008046,  
LISTED, 8/31/2022

ARKANSAS, CHICOT COUNTY,  
Chicot County Training School,  
Jct. of Hazel and North School Sts.,  
Dermott, OT04000490,  
REMOVED, 9/1/2022

ARKANSAS, CLARK COUNTY,  
McNeely Creek Bridge,  
Cty. Rd. 12,  
Beirne, OT04000495,  
REMOVED, 9/1/2022  
(Historic Bridges of Arkansas MPS)

ARKANSAS, CRAIGHEAD COUNTY,  
Home Ice Company,  
700 Cate Ave.,  
Jonesboro, OT100001005,  
REMOVED, 9/1/2022

ARKANSAS, CROSS COUNTY,  
Deadrick, Capt. Isaac N., House,  
Northwest of jct. of US 64 and AR 163,  
Levesque, OT93000964,  
REMOVED, 9/1/2022

ARKANSAS, FULTON COUNTY,  
AR 289 Bridge Over English Creek,  
AR 289 over English Cr.,  
Mammoth Spring vicinity, OT08001338,  
REMOVED, 9/1/2022  
(Historic Bridges of Arkansas MPS)

ARKANSAS, MILLER COUNTY,

Foulke, Claude, House,  
501 Pecan St.,  
Texarkana, OT82002125,  
REMOVED, 9/2/2022

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY,  
Calvary Cemetery, Historic Section,  
Southwest corner of Charles Bussey Ave. (20th St.) and Woodrow St.,  
Little Rock, RS100007766,  
LISTED, 8/31/2022

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY,  
Amboy Overpass,  
AR 365 over Union-Pacific RR tracks, north of jct. of AR 365 and AR 176,  
North Little Rock, OT95000608,  
REMOVED, 9/1/2022  
(Historic Bridges of Arkansas MPS)

**COLORADO, FREMONT COUNTY,**

Florence High School,  
215 Maple Ave.,  
Florence, SG100008040,  
**LISTED, 9/1/2022**

GEORGIA, OGLETHORPE COUNTY,  
Maxeys Historic District,  
Area surrounding GA 77 (Main St. or Union Point Rd.),  
Maxeys, SG100008047,  
LISTED, 9/2/2022

IDAHO, ADA COUNTY,  
South Municipal Pool,  
921 South Shoshone St.,  
Boise, SG100008162,  
LISTED, 9/1/2022

IDAHO, ADA COUNTY,  
Lowell Municipal Pool,  
1601 North 28th St.,  
Boise, SG100008169,  
LISTED, 9/1/2022

LOUISIANA, CADDO PARISH,  
Caddo Parish Confederate Monument,  
23271 LA-175,  
Shreveport, MV13001124,  
MOVE COMPLETED, 9/1/2022

MASSACHUSETTS, BARNSTABLE COUNTY,  
South Chatham Village Historic District,  
Western portion of Main St., and northern portions of Deep Water Ln., Forest Beach Rd., and Pleasant St.,  
Chatham, SG100008033,  
LISTED, 8/29/2022

MICHIGAN, KENT COUNTY,  
Grand Rapids Cycle Company Factory,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Florence High School

Other names/site number: Fremont Middle School; 5FN.3046

Name of related multiple property listing:  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**2. Location**

Street & number: 215 Maple Avenue

City or town: Florence State: Colorado County: Fremont

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.


In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national       statewide       local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A       B       C       D

 _____ Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation officer	<u>July 18, 2022</u> _____ Date
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
_____	_____
<b>Title:</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
<u>1</u>	_____	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<b>Total</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Revivals; Classical Revival

Modern Movements

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Florence High School complex includes the primary school building, annex building/gymnasium/annex addition, and railroad memorial. The complex is bounded by West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street to the north, Maple Avenue to the east, West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street to the south, and State Highway (SH) 115 to the west. The complex is oriented east along Maple Avenue. A concrete sidewalk outlines the complex perimeter to the east, north, and south; mature trees are planted in the right of way strip between the sidewalk and the streets. Along Maple Street, trees are not planted mid-block in front of the primary entrance of the 1921 Florence High School building to preserve views of the school. Decorative juniper trees are planted in front of the primary and secondary entrances on the east side. The area behind (west of) the Florence High School building between that building and the connected 1931 annex building, 1952-1953 annex addition, and 1952 gymnasium is paved in asphalt. A paved asphalt parking lot fills in the open space between the annex addition and the 1931 hipped building in the northwestern corner of the complex. The southwest area of the complex is an open, grassy area. A concrete walkway leads along a diagonal from the 1952-1953 annex addition to the west fence line. A second concrete walkway leads along a diagonal from the midpoint of the West 2<sup>nd</sup> Street block to approximately the same location on the west fence line. A memorial is located south of the concrete walkways along the west property line facing SH 115. The memorial (Photo 28) is a rock-faced boulder mounted on an irregular, coursed rock-faced masonry base. The rock-faced boulder bears a plaque with the following inscription:

THIS MEMORIAL IS THE  
PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

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THE CITY OF FLORENCE  
AND FREMONT COUNTY, COLORADO, OWE  
MUCH OF THEIR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT  
TO THE BUILDING AND OPERATION OF THE  
FLORENCE AND CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD  
(MAY 10, 1893 – MAY 10, 1915)

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THIS TABLET MARKS THE APPROXIMATE  
LOCATION OF THE FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK  
ROUNDHOUSE, RAILROAD YARDS AND  
MAINLINE TRACKS. IN ITS DAY, THIS RAILROAD  
WAS ON OF THE BUSIEST NARROW GAUGE  
LINES, MILE FOR MILE, IN THE COLORFUL  
HISTORY OF THE WEST.

ERECTED BY  
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO  
AND  
THE PIONEER DAY ASSOCIATION OF FLORENCE  
1956

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## Narrative Description

### *Florence High School (1921)*

*Photos 1 – 5, 12 – 13*

The 1921 Florence High School building is an H-shaped, two-story, flat-roofed building constructed in the Classical Revival style. The building is constructed of blond brick in a stretcher bond pattern, including a course of stretcher-header-stretcher-header every seventh course. The brick for the school was provided by the Jewett Brick Company; the word JEWETT can be seen, in whole or in part, on exposed brick frogs at the rear of the building. The building faces east towards Maple Avenue, including a centrally positioned primary entrance and protruding wings to the north and south, which historically contained the gymnasium and auditorium, respectively. The building contains an unornamented brick parapet, separated from the wall plane by a light gray stone entablature and architrave course which surrounds the front (east) side of the building, gymnasium and auditorium wings. These features are not present on the central portion of the rear (west) side.

The east side displays symmetry of form and architectural details typical of the Classical Revival style; the side is symmetrically divided into three components including a main building block flanked by protruding wings. The centrally positioned entrance on the east side of the building is approached by a wide concrete walk leading from the sidewalk to a set of concrete steps accessing a portico in front of the entrance. The portico contains a classic, triangular, closed pediment over four, full-height, equally spaced, round, fluted Doric columns with simple, round capitals. The shafts of the columns are finished with concave terracotta tiles, creating the fluted appearance. The column capitals contain four terracotta roses, equally spaced around the capital. In the frieze between the pediment and the columns, "FLORENCE HIGH SCHOOL" is inscribed in limestone. The primary entrance contains paired modern doors with lever set door handles and long, rectangular single pane windows beneath an infilled transom. The entrance is surrounded by limestone block with a limestone hood supported by curved, fluted brackets. The entrance is flanked by a single window on either side and three windows on the upper story. The upper story window above the entrance contains three, vertically divided panes beneath an infilled transom. The remaining four windows are typical windows comprised of two vertically divided panes beneath an infilled transom: the first story window to the north of the entrance contains a louvered transom. Both windows to the north, on the upper and lower stories, and the lower story window south of the entrance, each contain a one-over-one double hung window replacing one of the single pane, vertical windows. The windows to the north on the upper and lower stories currently contain window-mounted air conditioning units within the replaced one-over-one window units.

Seven windows each in the upper and lower stories are located along the east side of the building on the main section to both the north and south of the porticoed entry. Windows are equally spaced, slightly recessed, and separated by brick mullions that extend from the raised foundation to the architrave course surrounding the building. Windows are typical windows, all with infilled transoms. Some transoms are louvered and some vertical windows currently contain a one-over-one double hung windows. The raised foundation is covered in concrete stucco, painted brown. All windows are replacement vinyl windows.



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### ***Auditorium Wing***

*Photos 6, 11*

The south side of the building contains the auditorium wing, which faces east towards Maple Avenue. The auditorium entrance is centrally located on the east side of the wing, approached by a concrete walk leading from the sidewalk along Maple Avenue to a set of concrete steps accessing the entrance. The entrance echoes the treatment of the primary entrance; the entrance contains a set of paired modern doors with lever set door handles and long, rectangular single pane windows beneath an infilled transom. The entrance is surrounded by limestone block with a limestone hood supported by curved, fluted brackets. In the frieze beneath the hood and above the door, the word "AUDITORIUM" is inscribed. Three rectangular, vertically oriented windows are located in the upper story above the entrance. The windows are replacements, with the upper transom area infilled. The outer windows are a single pane fixed window; the central window is wider than the outer two and contains a one-over-one double hung window. The entrance is flanked by four full-height brick pilasters, two on each side, running from the raised foundation to the architrave. Between the architrave and the entablature above the entrance and upper story windows, a limestone panel contains a decorative spiral pattern. The parapet above the entablature contains a limestone panel comprised of seven squares containing a star pattern. A single square panel containing a star pattern is located to the north and south of the central panel, separated by a space of plain brick.

The south side of the building is the south side of the auditorium wing. The architrave, entablature, and parapet continue from the front side to the south side. The side contains eight window openings separated by plain brick pilasters with simple capitols; two pilasters are located at each end of the set of windows. The windows are replacements from the 1978 remodel; the lower half of the openings have been infilled with plain panels and louvers at the bottom of each opening. The upper half contains replacement windows vertically divided into two fixed panes or one vertical fixed pane paired with one one-over-one sash window, two of which currently contain window mounted air conditioning units. An entrance containing a pair of plain metal personnel doors is located at the ground level under the first window from the west. The raised foundation continues along the south side; however, the ground line is higher, and this feature presents as a water table on the south side.

### ***Gymnasium Wing***

*Photos 7 – 8*

The north side of the building contains the gymnasium wing, which faces east towards Maple Avenue. The gymnasium entrance is centrally located on the east side of the wing, approached by a concrete walk leading from the sidewalk along Maple Avenue to a set of concrete steps accessing the entrance. The entrance echoes the treatment of the primary entrance; the entrance contains a set of paired modern doors with lever set door handles and long, rectangular single pane windows beneath an infilled transom. The entrance is surrounded by limestone block with a limestone hood supported by curved, fluted brackets. In the frieze beneath the hood and above the door, the word "GYMNASIUM" is inscribed. Three rectangular, vertically oriented windows are located in the upper story above the entrance. The windows are replacements, with the upper transom area infilled. The outer windows are a single pane fixed window; the central window is wider than the outer two. The entrance is flanked by four full-height brick pilasters, two on each side, running

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from the raised foundation to the architrave. Between the architrave and the entablature above the entrance and upper story windows, a limestone panel contains a decorative spiral pattern. The parapet above the entablature contains a limestone panel comprised of seven squares containing a star pattern. A single square panel containing a star pattern is located to the north and south of the central panel, separated by a space of plain brick.

The north side of the building is the north side of the gymnasium wing. The architrave, entablature, and parapet continue from the front side to the north side. The side contains eight window openings in the upper story separated by plain brick pilasters with simple capitals; two pilasters are located at each end of the set of windows. The windows were infilled in 1978 remodel using asbestos panels. The raised foundation continues along the north side. The basement level contains six square window openings at the ground line. These windows are currently infilled, and the fourth from the east has been converted to an entrance.

### ***Rear (West) Side***

*Photos 9 – 10*

The west side of the building is organized similarly to the front, containing three primary sections: center main block of the building flanked by two projecting wings. The architrave, entablature, and parapet continue from the north side of the gymnasium wing and south side of the auditorium wing around the west side and projection from the main section of the building but does not continue along the main central section of the building. The raised foundation continues across all three sections, but due to higher ground line to the south this feature presents more as a water table on the south section of the west side.

The center section contains seventeen equally spaced windows each in the first and second stories, each separated by a brick pilaster beginning at the water table/raised foundation and ending at the lintel of the second story windows. All windows have simple brick sills. The first story windows have plain brick lintels and the second story windows have corbelled brick lintels. All windows are vinyl replacements dating to the 1978 remodel, with plain or louvered infilled transoms. Windows are vertically divided into two fixed panes, or one vertical fixed pane paired with one one-over-one sash window.

At the north and south ends of the center section, an entrance is positioned at the ground level to access the interior stairwells. The wall is recessed at the entrances from the ground level to the second story; the top of the recess is corbelled to match the upper story window lintels. The south entrance contains a metal personnel door with a square single pane fixed window and a full-height sidelight along the north side of the door. This entrance is sheltered by a simple shed-roofed awning with I-beam supports. The north entrance contains paired metal personnel doors each with a single, fixed pane rectangular window. A single pane transom is located above the doors. This entrance provides access to the basement level and north side stairwell. A set of concrete stairs step down from the ground level to access this entrance. The entrance is sheltered by a simple frame and corrugated metal shed roof awning. Above each entrance, a window in the second story provides light to the north and south stairwells. The windows are vinyl replacements dating to the 1978 remodel, with louvered infill in the transom on the north and a plain infilled transom on the

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south over two, vertically divided fixed windows. A third entrance is centrally located in the basement level, accessed by a concrete ramp. The door is a plain metal personnel door.

The west side of the gymnasium wing contains five equally spaced windows with replacement windows in the first story, and five pairs of equally spaced narrow, vertically oriented single pane replacement windows. The first story replacement windows demonstrate three different presentations. The center window contains a narrow louvered transom over two vertically divided infilled windows over two vertically divided single lite windows. The first and fourth windows from the north contain a louvered transom in the upper quarter of the window opening, infilled vertically divided windows in the next quarter, over two vertically divided single lite windows in the lower half of the opening. The second and fifth windows from the north include two vertically divided infilled windows in the upper half of the opening over two vertically divided single lite windows in the lower half of the opening. Slightly projecting brickwork surrounds the first story windows.

The west side of the auditorium wing contains four undetailed, plain window openings; two in each story located near the north and south corners of the side. The first story windows are one-over-one sash windows. The second story contains windows with a fixed vertical section occupying the upper two-thirds of the opening and a horizontally divided two-light window in the lower one-third; this section is occupied by a window mounted air conditioning unit on window near the north corner. A rectangular louvered vent is centrally located, beginning at the water table and extending to approximately the middle of the wall.

### ***Interior***

#### *Photos 14 – 18*

The building interior is organized around primary corridors with staircases at either end within the main block of the building, prior to accessing the auditorium and gymnasium wings. The corridors are characterized by a light cream and brown terrazzo floor and lined with rows of yellow school lockers. Classrooms are arranged on either side of the centrally located hallways on the first and second stories of the main section of the building. Historically, the library was located on the first story and laboratories for chemistry and biology were located on the second story.

The gymnasium wing is accessed through a door at the north end of the first story hallway and remains an open two-story space. Approximately one-quarter to one-third of the space at the back of the gymnasium has been divided from the gymnasium, which may be a historic condition allowing for locker rooms. The balcony on the second story of the gymnasium has been removed.

The historically open two-story space of the auditorium has been divided into two stories, currently accommodating separate office space. Open ceiling areas in the upper story offices demonstrate the historic sawn lath and plaster ceiling is extant in areas of the building, though the materials demonstrate deterioration. Historic wood roof trusses are also extant in second story offices.

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### ***High School Annex (1931)***

#### *Photos 19 – 22*

A brick annex building, approximately 62' by 36', was constructed behind (west) of the Florence High School. The date of construction is given as 1931 on the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map (revised 1949); a previous survey of the resource completed in 2019 offers 1927 as the date of construction but does not disclose a source supporting the earlier construction date. The building incorporates elements of the Prairie style and is a modest example. The building is constructed of buff brick with a hipped roof covered in composite shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The building has a raised foundation covered in concrete stucco painted brown. The building is organized into three bays on each side.

The building faces north towards West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. The east side contains a central entrance above the raised foundation, accessed by a series of concrete stairs flanked by solid concrete rails. The historic entrance doors and transom have been replaced with paired metal doors without glass and a fixed metal transom. The entrance is framed by a shallow brick arch, topped by a gabled dormer at the roofline. No windows are present in the first story; decorative brick in a diamond pattern occupies the bay to either side of the entrance where windows would typically be located. The brickwork is consistent with the brick color and composition of the wall surface and appears to be original, rather than infill. Two small, square, recessed windows are located in the basement level beneath each of the decorative brick panels.

The west side includes three window openings in the first story and in the basement level; all windows are slightly recessed, and the first story windows include simple brick sills. The center window in both the first story and basement level are infilled. The infill material is not clear but appears to be asbestos panels in the first story and wood or plywood in the basement level. Window openings in the north and south bays on the first story contain replacement windows, each occupied by three single lite fixed windows beneath an infilled transom. In the basement level, window openings in the north and south bay are divided into two fixed single lite windows, with a larger, horizontally oriented lite towards the center of the building and a smaller, vertically oriented pane towards the corners of the building. The east side contains the same arrangement of fenestration as the west side, with the exception of conversion of the center bay at the basement level to an entrance accessed by a long, enclosed gabled porch. The porch contains a concrete foundation and vertical wood siding painted brown, the gabled roof is covered in green standing seam metal and contains exposed rafters complimenting the main building. Based on aerial images, this access porch appears to be an addition dating to 2006 and given the slant of the foundation it likely includes an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant access ramp.

The south side of the building does not contain fenestration and connects to a brick hyphen connecting the annex building to the annex addition, added between 1952 and 1953, creating a connection to the 1952 gymnasium. The hyphen is constructed of brick similar to the annex building and appears as an existing feature on the blueprints for design of the gymnasium and annex addition, therefore, the hyphen was constructed as part of the 1931 annex and not as a later construction associated with the gymnasium. The hyphen contains an infilled window opening on both the east and west side.

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### ***Gymnasium (1952)***

*Photos 24 – 26, 30 – 34*

The gymnasium building was designed in 1951 by Charles Francis Pillsbury and constructed in 1952. The building is located at the back (west) center of the campus and oriented east-west, with the primary entrance on the east side of the building. The building is constructed of brick with a barrel roof containing exposed rafters. The roof is covered in rolled asphalt and contains four equally spaced metal vents on the ridgeline. The building expresses the Modern Movements style by exhibiting smooth wall surfaces with horizontally oriented windows located under the eaves on the south side.

The building faces east and is currently accessed on the east side through the annex addition. Above the annex addition, three plain brick pilasters are present on the east side. The south side contains five horizontally oriented window openings with simple brick sills. Window openings are located under the eaves separated by plain brick mullions; the windows have been infilled. The infill material was not determined. Blueprints for the building indicate historically each window opening contained two 12-lite windows separated by a plain mullion.

The west side contains three equally spaced simple brick pilasters with capitals created by a single course of brick headers. A single metal personnel door is located on either side of the center pilaster. Blueprints indicate these door openings are original. The north side of the building includes a flat roofed, full-width addition dating between 1954 – 1983. The buff brick addition contains a flat roof and four entrances, three located near the east corner and one at the west corner. All doors are metal and painted brown. The two easternmost doors are paired; the two westernmost doors are single personnel doors. Blueprints indicate the north side historically presented with the same fenestration as the south side prior to completion of the addition.

The primary interior space is the gymnasium itself, an open two-story space with highly polished hardwood floor, wood bleachers, and a spectacular barrel roof supported by six wood bowstring trusses with steel plates and bolts. Specifications in the blueprints indicate the wood species should be Douglas Fir. Plans for the trusses include the name of consulting engineers William D. Smith and Clyde E. Murray of Tacoma, Washington. The building includes classroom space and locker rooms for boys and girls in the north section of the building.

### ***Annex Addition (1952 – 1953)***

*Photos 23, 27, 29*

The annex addition was constructed between 1952–1953 to connect the annex and 1952 gymnasium and is constructed with an L-shaped footprint to connect the two buildings. The building does not exhibit a specific style but is inspired by Modern Movements through inclusion of horizontal emphasis expressed through a flat roof with overhanging eaves and long bands of ribbon windows. The annex appears on the blueprints for the gymnasium, and therefore was a planned addition to the gymnasium and was also designed by Charles Francis Pillsbury.

The building is constructed of buff brick and contains a first story and basement level. Entrances are located on the east side facing the Florence High School and two are located on the south side

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near the juncture with the 1952 gymnasium; each contains a pair of metal doors each with a narrow, elongated windowpane beneath a glass transom. On the south side, the westernmost entrance was historically a window opening containing two ten-lite windows separated by a plain mullion. The date of conversion to a door was not identified.

The south and east sides each contain two sets of ribbon windows divided by a narrow brick mullion. Each ribbon extends to the roofline under the overhanging eaves and contains six individual windows alternating between a fully infilled opening and a window containing two fixed, vertically oriented lites beneath an infilled transom. Each ribbon has a simple brick sill. Beneath each ribbon, five equally spaced window openings are located in the basement level. On the south side the windows are infilled, though the fourth window from the east corner contains a small, square louver. On the east side, the basement level windows contain two fixed, vertically oriented lites as seen in the ribbon windows. Windows on the annex addition are similar to those present on the high school building and therefore may date to the 1978 remodel. The blueprints indicate the ribbon windows historically contained ten-lite windows vertically arranged in two sets of five lites. The basement level windows contained six-lite windows vertically arranged in two sets of three.

The west side contains a ribbon of seven windows that extends to the roofline under the overhanging eaves and contains seven individual windows alternating between a fully infilled opening and a window containing two fixed, vertically oriented lites beneath an infilled transom. Each ribbon has a simple brick sill. Beneath the ribbon, five equally spaced window openings are located in the basement level, containing a single lite, fixed window. The west side steps back before connecting at a right angle to the north side, creating the L-shape plan. The recessed area of the west side contains a truncated ribbon of two windows each containing two fixed, vertically oriented lites beneath an infilled transom. The first transom from the south currently contains a window mounted air conditioning unit. A single, infilled window opening is located in the basement level.

The north side connects to the 1952 gymnasium and contains a ribbon of seven windows that extends to the roofline under the overhanging eaves and contains seven individual windows alternating between a fully infilled opening and a window containing two fixed, vertically oriented lites beneath an infilled transom. The ribbon window occupies most of the wall on the north side. Beneath the ribbon, five equally spaced window openings are located in the basement level, containing a single lite, fixed window; the first and third window from the east currently contain a window mounted air conditioning unit.

### ***Alterations***

The high school building was extensively remodeled on both the exterior and interior in 1978. The remodel was designed by the architecture firm of Laramie and Butts of Golden, Colorado, and constructed by Craftsman Management Services of Englewood, Colorado. Exterior masonry was repointed. All windows were replaced as well as the exterior doors, with the exception of four windows in the belvedere on the roof. Windows on the north side of the gymnasium were removed and infilled with asbestos panels. The decorative metal coping on the cornice above the entry pediment was removed. On the interior, older lockers were removed, and new, yellow lockers

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were added in the primary corridor on the first and second stories. Dropped ceilings with acoustic tiles were added to the interior. It appears this is the time at which the auditorium was divided into two stories and converted to classroom space. The balcony in the gymnasium was removed. Construction plans note that shelving in the first story library was to be reused. New handrails were installed in the stairwells.

### ***Integrity***

The high school complex associated with the Florence High School retains integrity of *location* as no buildings, objects, or features have been moved from their historic physical location. The resource also retains historic integrity of *setting*, occupying a full block within the City of Florence west of the downtown area. The city has maintained a relatively consistent population since construction of the high school building in 1920-1921, and limited redevelopment or expansion has been completed in the community. The resource is set within a residential area characterized by buildings typically one-and-a-half to two stories in height, generally dating to the early decades of the twentieth century, with emphasis on the 1920s. Residences constructed in the 1920s may have been induced development catalyzed by the location of the school.

Though integrity of *materials* and *workmanship* have been moderately impacted by the remodel, integrity of *design* remains. With the exception of the auditorium division, much of the historic floorplan remains intact. While interior features and finishes of the early-twentieth century were largely removed, elements remain including sections of plaster walls, wood trusses in the upper stories of the auditorium area, terrazzo floors, chimney stack, and areas of exposed brick. Removal of the historic windows and doors diminishes integrity on the building exterior; however, the building continues to communicate the Classical Revival style through its architectural symmetry, extant portico including columns and pediment, pilasters at the auditorium and gymnasium entrances, architrave and cornice details. Window infill and replacement windows are present on all buildings; the Florence High School, 1931 annex, 1952 gymnasium, and annex addition. While removal of historic windows diminishes integrity of materials, the size and placement of window openings remains to communicate integrity of design.

Non-historic additions are limited within the complex, namely the east side entry porch on the 1931 annex and the north side addition to the 1952 gymnasium. The 1931 annex entry porch is located on a non-primary side and discrete in size. Access utilizes an existing basement level window opening, which minimizes impact to integrity of *design*. The north side addition to the 1952 gymnasium is a full-width elevation obscuring integrity of *design* and *workmanship* on this side of the building; however, the addition was constructed with buff brick complimentary to the gymnasium and the overall school complex and has a lower roofline than the main building which minimizes the impact of the addition to the historic integrity of the building. The interior floorplan and finishes including the gymnasium floor, trusses over the gymnasium, lockers and tiles in the boy's and girl's locker rooms are intact.

The resource maintains integrity of *feeling* and *association* as a school campus, communicated through the architectural integrity retained by individual buildings and the spatial arrangement of the complex including green lawn space and parking areas which supplement communication of the historic public function of the complex needed to communicate association with their historic

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function as a school and/or gymnasium. The primary buildings, the Florence High School and 1952 gymnasium, were purpose-built and architect designed. The buildings retain expression of form and detailing needed to communicate *association* with their historic function.



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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Period of Significance**

1921 – 1972 (Criterion A)

1921-1952 (Criterion C)

**Significant Dates**

1921

1931

1952

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Mountjoy and Frewen (Architect, High School, 1921)

A.S. Hall and Company (Builder, High School, 1921)

C. Francis Pillsbury (Architect, Gymnasium, 1952)

Laramie and Butts (Architect, High School Remodel, 1978)

Craftsman Construction Co, Inc. (Builder, High School Remodel, 1978)

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Florence High School is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Education and at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1921 with completion of construction of the Florence High School building and closes in 1972 to comply with the 50-year threshold prescribed by the National Register of Historic Places, though the building was still in use for its initial purpose. Significant dates include 1921 for the completion of the high school, 1931 for construction of the annex, and 1952 for completion of the new gymnasium.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

***Criterion A - Education***

The Florence High School is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education for its contribution to education in the City of Florence. The resource reflects significance under Criterion A in the area of education as a representation of an early-twentieth century high school that remained in service of its community for almost a full century first as a high school and later as a junior high school. Secondary education had a rising prominence in American communities in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Investment in an expanded campus and large, architect-designed facilities demonstrate the emphasis communities placed on public buildings and the education of their children. Including an auditorium and gymnasium reflected an attitude of holistic education which included physical and cultural education in addition to intellectual pursuits. These facilities also reflect the function of the school as a community center in addition to an educational institution.

***Criterion C - Architecture***

The resource reflects significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its representation of the Classical Revival style. Classical Revival, also referred to as Neo-Classical Revival, architecture was a common choice for public and institutional buildings in the early-twentieth century, inspired by the 1893 Chicago World's Fair/Columbian Exhibition and the City Beautiful Movement. The publication *Historic Architecture and Engineering Guide* (History Colorado, 2008) identifies Classical Revival as a state trend from approximately 1895 – 1920, corresponding to its national prevalence, and indicates typical characteristics of the style as “colossal porticos, large columns, pilasters, pedimented windows, and domes. The buildings are generally masonry structures of monumental proportions, using terra cotta, brick, and stone materials.”<sup>1</sup> The Florence High School incorporates the hallmark features of the style including symmetry, masonry construction, full-height entry portico with pediment, columns, pilasters, terra cotta and stone detailing.

The resource also reflects significance in the area of architecture for its representation of the Modern Movements in construction of the 1952 gymnasium. The gymnasium has a utilitarian exterior typical of its function; its defining space is the interior barrel-roofed, clear span gymnasium supported by wood trusses. The space evokes the feeling of Works Progress Administration (WPA) rustic construction. The building's architect Charles Francis Pillsbury practiced in the moderne style and produced several commissions for the WPA in the 1930s; the influence of both is seen in the construction of the 1952 gymnasium at the Florence High School campus.

The resource also reflects significance in the area of architecture as the work of a master through its representation of the work of the partnership of Mountjoy and Frewen (Florence High School)

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<sup>1</sup> History Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, “Field Guide to Colorado’s Historic Architecture & Engineering,” Colorado Historical Society, 2008.

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and Charles Francis Pillsbury (1952 Gymnasium). Architect Frank Frewen was a Colorado architect born in Denver in 1887 and educated at a Denver's Manual High School followed by architectural training at the University of Colorado. Initially part of the practice of Harry Manning, Frewen joined the practice of Frederick Mountjoy and Park M. French in 1916; French left the partnership in 1919. Mountjoy and Frewen had prolific careers in Colorado and Wyoming, including a number of public and institutional buildings including the Monte Vista Armory (Monte Vista, 1921; contributing to Monte Vista Downtown Historic District, NRIS.91001612, 5RN.484.6), State Soldiers and Sailors Home (Monte Vista, 1928; 5RN.441), St. Luke's Hospital Nurses' Residence [Demolished] (Denver, 1937), and Shepardson Building/Agriculture Building (Colorado State University, Fort Collins, 1939; 5LR.2093). School buildings appear to have been a specialty for the partnership of Frewen and Mountjoy, with emphasis on small city school commissions.

The partners' school building commissions tended to express revival styles, with emphasis on Mediterranean and Classical Revival, for commissions from the 1910s and 1920s. The Mediterranean Revival style was employed on commissions including the Vroman School (Rocky Ford, 1918; 5OT.557), designed by Mountjoy, French & Frewen, Cheyenne Wells Middle School (Cheyenne Wells, 1921; 5CH.127), and Limon Elementary School (Limon, 1923; 5LN.159). Mountjoy and Frewen designed the Del Norte High School (Del Norte, 1919; 5RN.1299), a contemporary to the Florence High School in date of construction but demonstrating more restrained architectural expression. The Del Norte High school is a brick building built on a rectangular footprint; it demonstrates the symmetry of Classical Revival, but its construction in red brick, heavy stone water table, and heavy stone and brick arched entry is more evocative of a Romanesque Revival. The Florence High School is among the larger school commissions completed by the partnership of Mountjoy and Frewen, and while Classical Revival was a well-established style for public buildings by the late 1910s, the Florence High School may be an early application of the style for the partners. A similar design was completed for the Central Platoon School (Brush, 1928; NRIS.01001194, 5MR.470), which was constructed on an H-Plan with wings similar to the footprint of the Florence High School. The building demonstrates symmetry and detailing of the Classical Revival style, though with more modest expression than the Florence High School.

Florence High School demonstrates advancements in the expression of the Classical Revival style by Mountjoy and Frewen in combination with expression of the relative affluence of Florence in comparison to other school design commissions completed by the partners. In the 1910s and 1920s, the partners completed several school commissions for small cities in Colorado; the Florence High School is among the largest buildings. The building communicates the Classical Revival style through its symmetrical presentation of form, fenestration, and detailing. The building incorporates brick masonry construction, details in terracotta, and key elements of the style including prominent portico on the primary entry, large columns, and pediment, and pilasters on the secondary entrances. The building demonstrates hallmarks of school planning for the period including separate auditorium and gymnasium.

The 1952 gymnasium was designed by Charles Francis Pillsbury, a Denver based architect whose work appears to have been most prevalent in Denver, with emphasis on the design of fire stations.

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Pillsbury's fire station commissions in the 1930s included Denver Fire Station #3 (1931; 5DV.5292), Fire Station #11 (1936), Fire Station #14 (1937; 5DV.9956), Fire Station #20 (date not identified).<sup>2</sup> Pillsbury's commissions tended to reflect the Art Moderne style, including design of the Denver Police Administration building (1938; 5DV.1767), later serving as the Denver Center for the Performing Arts (DCPA) Administration Building, together with architects George Meredith Musick and Earl Chester Morris,<sup>3</sup> and the Art Deco/Art Moderne Colorado Capitol Annex (1939; NRIS.91000824, 5DV.3844) also completed in partnership with Musick.<sup>4</sup> Pillsbury's fire station commissions were completed in revival styles, including Tudor Revival (Fire Station #14), and Art Deco (Fire Station #11). Other school commissions or gymnasium designs by Pillsbury were not identified. Many of his 1930s commissions were completed on behalf of the WPA, including the Capitol Annex, Fire Station #11, Fire Station #14, and the Denver Police Administration Building. His WPA commissions do not appear to embrace characteristics of the rustic style, which is suggested in the inclusion of heavy wood trusses in the gymnasium design at Florence. The Florence gymnasium design does express his practice of the Modern Movements through expression of smooth wall surfaces and horizontal emphasis created by the placement and orientation of the windows and is notable in his career as his own design rather than a collaboration.

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## ADDITIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

### *Development Of Florence*

The area currently occupied by the City of Florence in the upper Arkansas River Valley historically served as the seasonal hunting grounds for Native American tribes including Ute, Comanche, Arapaho, and Cheyenne.<sup>5</sup> The first settlement of Euro-Americans occurred at Adobe Creek, which originated as a fur-trapping outpost about 1830 and became a permanent settlement in about 1840.<sup>6</sup> The area was explored by Euro-Americans including John C. Fremont in 1845, for whom the county is named. Fremont's expedition was followed by an influx of settlers and a series of conflicts with the original Native American occupants of the area. Conflict exacerbated as settlers discovered natural resources of the area, including agricultural potential and extraction of gold, coal, and oil in the 1850s and 1860s, ultimately resulting in the forced removal of native occupants

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<sup>2</sup> R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons "Denver Neighborhood History Project, 1993-94: Five Points Neighborhood," Front Range Research Associates for the City and County of Denver, the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission, and the Office of Planning and Community Development, 1995; digital images, *Denver Public Library, Digital Collections*, accessed on December 20, 2021 via <https://digital.denverlibrary.org/digital/collection/p15330coll1/id/676/rec/1>.

<sup>3</sup> R. Laurie Simmons, Thomas H. Simmons, and C. McLaughlin, "Denver Inventory Form: 5DV.1767 DCPA Administration Building," (Colorado: Denver Landmark Preservation Commission, 1993).

<sup>4</sup> Rodd Wheaton, Michael Paglia, and Diane Wray, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: 91000824 Colorado State Capitol Annex Building and Boiler Plant," (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1991).

<sup>5</sup> Jamie Shapiro. "Downtown Florence Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> O.L. Baskin and Nelson Millett, *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado*, (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 1881).

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of today's Fremont County.<sup>7</sup> Fremont County became one of the original counties established in the Colorado Territory in 1861.<sup>8</sup>

Florence was platted in 1872 by James McCandless, along the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and already had a "large district schoolhouse."<sup>9</sup> The area was known as an agricultural area with emphasis on fruit cultivation. Growth was slow in the early years, accelerating through the combined effect of construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Pueblo in 1880 and discovery of oil in the area in 1881.<sup>10</sup> Oil extraction became a key industry in Florence in the latter decades of the nineteenth century, and population boomed. Oil companies in the area included the Arkansas Valley Oil Company, Arkansas Valley Land & Oil Company, United Oil Company, and Florence Oil & Refining Company.<sup>11</sup> In the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century, Florence and Boulder contained the most productive oil fields in the state.<sup>12</sup>

The extraction industry in Florence included a secondary emphasis on coal. Mines operated in the area in the 1870s and 1880s included the Canon City Coal Company, Grans Canon Coal Company, and Colorado Coal and Iron Company. The town of Coal Creek, approximately three miles southwest of Florence, was accessed by a spur of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 1874.<sup>13</sup> The rise of gold mining in Cripple Creek and Victor at the end of the nineteenth century drove the rise of the ore processing and smelting industry in Florence. The communities of Cripple Creek and Florence were connected by the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad in 1894. Ore processing plants using both chlorination and cyanide processes were constructed in Florence. Sites include the Metallic Extraction Co. mill built in 1895, which expanded to accommodate 170 tons of ore per day. By 1904, mills in Florence included the Dorcas Mill utilizing the cyanide process and the United States Reduction & Refining Co. utilizing the chlorination process but constructing a cyanide process annex in 1906. The same year, the Dorcas Mill was destroyed in a fire.<sup>14</sup>

In the early years of the twentieth century, other industry in the area included zinc, processed at the River Smelting & Refining Co. at Florence in the 1910s.<sup>15</sup> The building complex appears on the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map, with revisions from 1949. Notes added in 1949 indicate the complex had not operated since 1927 and a number of the buildings had been removed.<sup>16</sup> While early industries waned, cement brought new industry to the area. The Colorado Portland Cement

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<sup>7</sup> Shapiro, "Downtown Florence Historic District."

<sup>8</sup> Frank Hall, *History of the State of Colorado* (Chicago: The Blakely Printing Company, 1891).

<sup>9</sup> Baskin and Millett, *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado*, (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 1881).

<sup>10</sup> Lauren Cooper, "Florence High School," Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form OAHP1403 (Colorado Department of Transportation, 2019).

<sup>11</sup> Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*.

<sup>12</sup> Edward D. Foster and Howard D. Sullivan, *Yearbook of the State of Colorado 1922* (Denver, Colorado: Eames Brothers, State Printers, 1922).

<sup>13</sup> Shapiro, "Downtown Florence Historic District."

<sup>14</sup> Henderson, Charles W. *Mining in Colorado A History of Discovery, Development and Production*. United States Department of the Interior. Government Printing Office (Washington, 1926).

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Florence, Fremont County, Colorado*. Sanborn Map Company, 1926, revised 1949.

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Company and the Portland Cement Company consolidated in 1901 to construct a new cement plant near Florence along the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The new plant would employ one hundred men.<sup>17</sup> The plant was expanded in 1924 and occupied a substantial complex located on a siding of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The United States Portland Cement Co. was constructed and/or expanded 1922 and closed in 1927; most buildings associated with the complex were removed by 1949.<sup>18</sup>

The rise of industry in Florence drove the population of the community to peak in 1900 over 3,700; population leveled between 2,600 and 2,900 for the remainder of the twentieth century. Population of the community increased minimally during the Depression years of the 1930s, from 2,475 in 1930 to 2,632 in 1940. The 1900 population peak was not surpassed until 2010.

*Florence Population Data*<sup>19</sup>

Year	Population
1890*	732
1900	3,728
1910	2,712
1920	2,629
1930	2,475
1940	2,632
1950	2,773
1960	2,821
1970	2,846
1980	2,987
1990	2,990
2000	3,653
2010	3,881
2020	3,822

\*Florence was incorporated in 1887, therefore population data is not available prior to the 1890 census.

***Establishing an Education System in Colorado***

Education has been a central priority for Americans with greater emphasis placed on a free, public education as the nineteenth century progressed, and no less for those who moved westward. One of the first actions of the first Colorado Territorial Legislative Assembly in 1861 was passage of a comprehensive school law providing for a Territorial Superintendent of Schools and election of a

<sup>17</sup> “Another Big Plant For Florence,” *The Florence Daily Tribune* Volume 8 Number 55 (Florence, Colorado), November 5, 1901. Accessed December 28, 2021.

<sup>18</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Florence, Fremont County, Colorado*. Sanborn Map Company, 1926, revised 1949.

<sup>19</sup> “Historical Census Data – Counties and Municipalities,” Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Accessed December 27, 2021. [https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/historical\\_census/](https://demography.dola.colorado.gov/population/data/historical_census/)

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County Superintendent in each county. In 1862, an additional law passed regarding school financing that taxed mining enterprises for the benefit of schools.<sup>20</sup>

By the first quarter of the twentieth century, the *Year Book of Colorado 1922* reports progress made by the state:

Colorado's public school system compares favorably with the best state public school systems in the country. It is being enlarged and expanded rather rapidly to meet the needs of a growing population, there being few states where the percentage of increase in school buildings and in teachers employed has been greater in the past decade. In recent years the number of schools has been decreasing rather than increasing, however, due to the establishment of large numbers of consolidated schools, which provide much better educational facilities than the smaller schools they replace could ever have provided. At present there are approximately 1,900 school districts in the state, according to the records of the state superintendent of schools, with approximately 2,976 schools, employing 8,192 teachers.<sup>21</sup>

### *Education in Florence/School District No. 2*

#### *Early Years*

Fremont County was divided into school districts in 1877, supervised by Superintendent O.W. Lucas. Florence and its immediate vicinity became School District No. 2.<sup>22</sup> By 1881 Florence School District No. 2 had 61 total students; Fremont County had a total of 1,103.<sup>23</sup> In 1895, school enrollment in Florence had risen to 343 students, and reached 928 in 1897.<sup>24</sup>

The McCandless Public School, serving as the secondary school in Florence, was constructed in 1895 on East 3<sup>rd</sup> Street between Midland and McCandless Avenues.<sup>25</sup> Florence was proud of its education system; numerous articles appear in the local newspapers from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries celebrating the state of education, teacher's conventions, the successes of sports teams, and local merchants ran advertisements for schools supplies and school clothing. By 1897, the town was exploring options for a new school building, anticipating construction on the west side of town. The existing school was becoming too small to serve the population, as stated in an 1897 newspaper article, "At present the accommodation is insufficient and many rooms are badly crowded, owing to the abnormal growth of the town."<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Suzanne Doggett and Holly Wilson, "Rural School Buildings in Colorado," Colorado Historical Society. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1999.

<sup>21</sup> *Yearbook of the State of Colorado 1922* (Denver, Colorado: Eames Brothers, State Printers, 1922).

<sup>22</sup> O.L. Baskin and Nelson Millett, *History of the Arkansas Valley, Colorado*, (Chicago: O.L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers, 1881).

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> Cooper, "Florence High School."

<sup>25</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Florence, Fremont County, Colorado*. Sanborn Map Company, 1926, revised 1949.

<sup>26</sup> "New Superintendent of The Florence Schools," *The Florence Daily Herald* Volume 2, Number 143 (Florence, Colorado), September 2, 1897. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org



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Community pride in their education system was clearly justified. In 1908, the Board of Inspectors of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools listed Florence High School among the accredited secondary schools and colleges in its region, consisting of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado. The community was proud of the recognition, stating in a newspaper article “It is an honor not only to our schools but also to our city and constitutes the very best advertisement of our community that could be devised.”<sup>27</sup> In 1908, the public schools in Florence, including Central, Emerson, and McCandless High School had a total enrollment of 702; 82 more than the previous year. The high school alone had an enrollment of 88 students.<sup>28</sup> School enrollment in Florence surged again, with approximately 1,300 students in 1911.<sup>29</sup>

### ***New High School***

On September 8, 1919, the school board of Florence determined to present the taxpayers of the community a \$100,000 bond issue for the construction of a new high school, anticipated to be “a modern school building, including a gymnasium.”<sup>30</sup> The *Florence Daily Citizen* included a rendering of the proposed new high school building on the front page of the newspaper on October 13, 1919. Eight days later, the town voted to pass the bond issue on October 21, 1919.<sup>31</sup>

In January 1920, the Florence School Board, School District No. 2, acquired two lots containing a frame house from S.K. Huber for \$2,300 and thirty lots from the Gumaer Estate company for the sum of \$3,000; in combination, these lots formed the building site for the new Florence High School. The school board intended to offer the Huber house for sale on the condition that the house be relocated from the site.<sup>32</sup> Construction of the new high school building began later that year, contractor A.S. Hall & Son submitted orders for building materials in April 1920 and brickwork was well underway by September 1920.<sup>33</sup> The building cost the community \$150,000 to construct, and an additional \$14,000 provided equipment for the physics, chemical, biological, and agricultural laboratories.<sup>34</sup> Contracts for installation of the electrical system wiring and electrical fixtures were awarded to the Canon City firms Electrical Supply Company and Billey Walker

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<sup>27</sup> “Florence High School Is Honored,” *The Florence Daily Tribune* Volume 23 Number 45 (Florence, Colorado), April 22, 1908. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

<sup>28</sup> “Good Attendance at Public Schools,” *The Florence Daily Tribune* Volume 23 Number 17 (Florence, Colorado), March 20, 1908. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

<sup>29</sup> Cooper, “Florence High School.”

<sup>30</sup> “\$100,000 Bond Issue for new Florence High School,” *The Canon City Record* Volume 40 Number 37 (Canon City, Colorado), September 11, 1919. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

<sup>31</sup> Cooper, “Florence High School.”

<sup>32</sup> “Florence Buys High School Site,” *The Canon City Record* Volume 41 Number 4 (Canon City, Colorado), January 22, 1920. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

<sup>33</sup> “Florence High School Construction Progressing,” *The Canon City Record* Volume 41 Number 39 (Canon City, Colorado), September 23, 1920. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

<sup>34</sup> “Visited The New Florence Hi Tuesday,” *The Canon City Record* Volume 41 Number 51 (Canon City, Colorado), December 23, 1920. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

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Company, respectively. The contract awarded to the Electrical Supply Company was valued at approximately \$3,000.<sup>35</sup> The building was heated by steam.<sup>36</sup>

The building was constructed to accommodate approximately 200 students. The auditorium was constructed with a capacity of 840 seats including a 150-seat gallery. The stage included a curtain and scenery at a cost of \$1,200. At the opposite side of the building, the gymnasium was constructed to be capable of seating 450 spectators with adjacent locker rooms with capacity for 200 students. The *Canon City Record* reported that “the ‘workable-ness’ of the interior of the building for school uses is no less pronounced than its outside beauty, and the two are admirably combined” and further states “the structure is a credit to the public-spiritedness of the people of Florence.”<sup>37</sup>

In the first year in the new building 1921-1922, courses offered included sciences, history, manual arts, English, household arts, mathematics, modern languages, music, Latin, and commerce. Interestingly for a secondary school, the faculty was predominantly female, with nine women teachers to three men. Superintendent of Florence City Schools was James Presley Eskridge.<sup>38</sup>

Sports and extracurricular activities were a key component of student life and education at the Florence High School. Yearbooks between 1922 and 1979 record a range of options including Art Club, Boy’s Cooking Club, Latin Club, Basketball, Band, Cheerleading, Majorettes, Baseball, and Student Council.

A school annex building was constructed west of the main building in 1931. Its specific purpose was not identified. A new gymnasium was constructed in 1952 complete with new locker rooms. The annex and gymnasium were connected by an addition constructed in 1952 -1953. An addition was constructed on the north side of the gymnasium between 1954 and 1983. A railroad memorial was added to the southwest corner of the campus in 1956, and is considered a contributing object to the resource.

The high school building was extensively remodeled on both the exterior and interior in 1978. The remodel was designed by the architecture firm of Laramey and Butts of Golden, Colorado, and constructed by Craftsman Management Services of Englewood, Colorado. Details are included in Section 7.

### ***Twenty-First Century Changes***

A new high school was constructed in 2006, and the 1921 building continued to serve as the Fremont Middle School until 2019. In 2020, the campus was acquired by Historic Florence High School LLC for operation as Emergent Campus, which “is envisioned as a ‘work, live, play’ style

<sup>35</sup> “Local Firms Get Contracts At Florence,” *The Canon City Record* Volume 41 Number 50 (Canon City, Colorado), December 16, 1920. Accessed December 26, 2021. coloradohistoricnewspapers.org

<sup>36</sup> *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Florence, Fremont County, Colorado*. Sanborn Map Company, 1926, revised 1949.

<sup>37</sup> “Visited The New Florence Hi Tuesday,” *The Canon City Record* Volume 41 Number 51 (Canon City, Colorado), December 23, 1920. Accessed December 26, 2021 via coloradohistoricnewspapers.org.

<sup>38</sup> Florence High School, *Blue and Gold: 1922* (Florence, Colorado: Citizen Publishing Company, 1922).

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business campus, with space for incubation, trainings, offices, events, and living quarters. For the near term, the campus will open with a pioneer group of local business tenants who share in the project goals.”<sup>39</sup> Emergent Campus is currently refitting former classrooms into office spaces occupied by a variety of tenants, including technology sectors and digital arts.

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<sup>39</sup> “Florence Campus,” Emergent Campus Colorado. Emergent, 2020.  
<https://emergentcampus.com/campus/florence-campus/>.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Florence Pioneer Museum and Research Center

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 5FN.3046

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 3.14

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 38.392136                      Longitude: -105.121017

Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_                      Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_                      Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_                      Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927      or       NAD 1983

1. Zone: 13                      Easting: 489397                      Northing: 4249345

2. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_                      Easting: \_\_\_\_\_                      Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_                      Easting: \_\_\_\_\_                      Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_                      Easting: \_\_\_\_\_                      Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic resource boundary follows the legal parcel limits associated with 215 Maple Avenue Florence, Colorado, with the exception of the northwest corner of the property where the boundary runs along the parking lot to exclude an unnamed ditch. The ditch is not associated with the development of the resource or its areas of significance. The boundary is defined by Maple Avenue to the east, West 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue to the south, Church Avenue/ Colorado State Highway 115 and the property parking lot to the west, and West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street to the north.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains extant features historically associated with the educational function of the resource.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Ashley L. Bushey (For Owner)

Organization: Pinyon Environmental, Inc.

Street & Number: 3222 South Vance Street Suite 200

City or town: Lakewood State: CO Zip Code: 80227

E-mail: Bushey@Pinyon-env.com

Telephone: 303.980.5200

Date: December 31, 2021

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Florence High School

City or Vicinity: Florence

County: Fremont

State: Colorado

Photographer: Ashley L. Bushey

Date Photographed: October 12, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 34, Front (east) side of Florence High School. Maple Avenue in foreground. View: Southwest. Date: October 12, 2021.

2 of 34, Front (east) side of Florence High School. Maple Avenue in foreground. View: Northwest. Date: October 12, 2021.

3 of 34, Portico over primary entrance, front (east) side of Florence High School. View: Northwest. Date: October 12, 2021.

4 of 34, Detail of front portico showing the upper portion of a column shaft and rose detail on the capital. View: Detail. Date: October 12, 2021.

5 of 34, Detail of a bracket under the decorative hood over the primary entrance of the Florence High School, east side. View: Detail. Date: October 12, 2021.

6 of 34, East Side, Auditorium Wing. View: Northwest. Date: October 12, 2021.

7 of 34, East Side, Gymnasium Wing. View: Northwest. Date: October 12, 2021.

8 of 34, North Side, Gymnasium Wing. Image shows window infill, which dates to the 1978 remodel. View: South. Date: October 12, 2021.

9 of 34, Rear (west) side of Florence High School. View: Northeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

10 of 34, Rear (west) side of Florence High School. Image shows replacement windows dating to the 1978 remodel. View: Northeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

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11 of 34, South Side, Auditorium Wing. View: North. Date: October 12, 2021.

12 of 34, Detail of brickwork and water table, taken from the southwest corner of the auditorium wing. View: East. Date: October 12, 2021.

13 of 34, Florence High School rear (west) side near the rear entrance, detail photograph showing exposed brick frogs with makers' names "JEWETT" and "TFBCO." View: Detail. Date: October 12, 2021.

14 of 34, Florence High School second story main corridor showing the lockers installed in 1978 and terrazzo floor. View: Northeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

15 of 34, Florence High School second story main corridor detail photograph showing the lockers installed in 1978 and terrazzo floor. View: Northeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

16 of 34, Florence High School interior stairwell at the end of the main corridor near the gymnasium wing. Photograph taken from the first story showing access from the rear entrance and stairs up to the second story. View: West. Date: October 12, 2021.

17 of 34, Florence High School interior stairwell at the end of the main corridor near the gymnasium wing. Photograph taken from the first story showing access from the rear entrance and stairs up to the second story. Detail view. View: West. Date: October 12, 2021.

18 of 34, Florence High School interior basement level, safe door. View: North. Date: October 12, 2021.

19 of 34, 1931 Annex, east side. View: West. Date: October 12, 2021.

20 of 34, 1931 Annex, north side. View: South. Date: October 12, 2021.

21 of 34, 1931 Annex, north and west sides. Florence High School in the background. View: Southeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

22 of 34, 1931 Annex, west side, showing the hyphen connection to the annex addition and roofline of the Florence High School in the background. View: East. Date: October 12, 2021.

23 of 34, Annex addition at left and center, addition to the 1952 gymnasium at right. View: South. Date: October 12, 2021.

24 of 34, 1952 gymnasium north and west sides. The north side contains the gymnasium addition. Parking lot in the foreground. View: Southeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

25 of 34, Context view of the lawn at the Southwest of the campus. 1952 gymnasium at left, rear of the Florence High School at center. View: Date: October 12, 2021.

26 of 34, 1952 gymnasium, south side, st left and annex addition at right. View: North. Date: October 12, 2021.

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27 of 34, Annex addition south side and rear (west) side of the Florence High School, showing the relationship between the two buildings. View: North. Date: October 12, 2021.

28 of 34, Memorial at the southwest corner of the campus. View: Northeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

29 of 34, Annex addition, east side. View: Southwest. Date: October 12, 2021

30 of 34, Interior 1952 gymnasium showing barrel roof trusses. View: West. Date: October 12, 2021.

31 of 34, Interior 1952 gymnasium showing barrel roof trusses. View: Southeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

32 of 34, Interior 1952 gymnasium showing detail of barrel roof trusses. View: Southeast. Date: October 12, 2021.

33 of 34, Interior 1952 gymnasium boy's locker room. View: South. Date: October 12, 2021.

34 of 34, Interior 1952 gymnasium girl's locker room. View: East. Date: October 12, 2021.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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## Log of Maps and Historic Figures

### *Maps*

Topographic Map

Location Map

Sketch Map

### *Historic Maps and Figures*

1 of 22 Elevation drawings, front (east) and rear (west). SOURCE: 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

2 of 22 Detail view of front elevation drawing, including the front portico. SOURCE: 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

3 of 22 Original first floor plans. SOURCE: 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

4 of 22 Original second floor plan. SOURCE: 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

5 of 22 Elevation drawings for the 1952 gymnasium. SOURCE: 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

6 of 22 Floorplan for the 1952 gymnasium. SOURCE: 1951 C. Francis Pillsbury Blueprints.

7 of 22 Detail design for the 1952 gymnasium roof trusses. SOURCE: 1951 C. Francis Pillsbury Blueprints.

8 of 22 Blueprints for the 1978 remodel, showing the proposed new windows and doors on the front of the Florence High School and removal of the decorative metal shell pattern along the cornice over the pediment. SOURCE: Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 5H.

9 of 22 Blueprints guiding the 1978 remodel indicating replacement of windows on the north side of the gymnasium wing with asbestos panels and replacement windows on the south side of the auditorium wing. SOURCE: Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 6H.

10 of 22 Shows the division of the auditorium (left) and gymnasium (right) wings. SOURCE: Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 3H.

11 of 22 Shows the division of the auditorium (left) and gymnasium (right) wings. SOURCE: Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 4H.

12 of 22 Footprint of the Florence High School and the annex building, which is indicated as constructed in 1931. SOURCE: Sanborn Map Company, Florence, Colorado, sheet 9, 1926 revised 1949.

13 of 22 New Florence High School, photograph included in the yearbook for the first graduating class from this building in 1922. SOURCE: Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

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14 of 22 Sophomore Class on the front steps of the Florence High School during school year 1921-1922. The class is assembled in front of the portico and primary entrance; the photograph demonstrates the original hopper windows, original entrance doors, and original multi-lite transom over the primary entrance. SOURCE: Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

15 of 22 Girls gym class photograph included with the first yearbook of the new Florence High School, school year 1921-1922. The photograph shows the original gymnasium interior including the raised track and windows in the north side, which are now infilled with brick. SOURCE: Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

16 of 22 Boys gym class photograph included with the first yearbook of the new Florence High School, school year 1921-1922. The photograph shows the original gymnasium interior including the raised track. The photograph includes gymnastics equipment. SOURCE: Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

17 of 22 Chemistry lab photograph included with the first yearbook of the new Florence High School, school year 1921-1922. SOURCE: Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

18 of 22 Florence High School Sophomore Class 1931 – 1932. The photograph was taken on the steps of either the auditorium or gymnasium, which is not specified. The photograph shows the original multi-lite doors and ten-lite transom characterizing the entrance. SOURCE: Florence High School yearbook “The Gusher” 1932.

19 of 22 The Florence High School Majorettes, 1955. The photograph offers a clear image of the primary entrance of the high school building, including the multi-lite doors and ten-lite transom, which were still intact. SOURCE: Florence High School yearbook “Labran” 1955.

20 of 22 Photograph showing the primary entrance portico, including the historic fenestration and a decorative metal shell pattern along the cornice above the pediment. SOURCE: Florence High School yearbook “Labran” 1956.

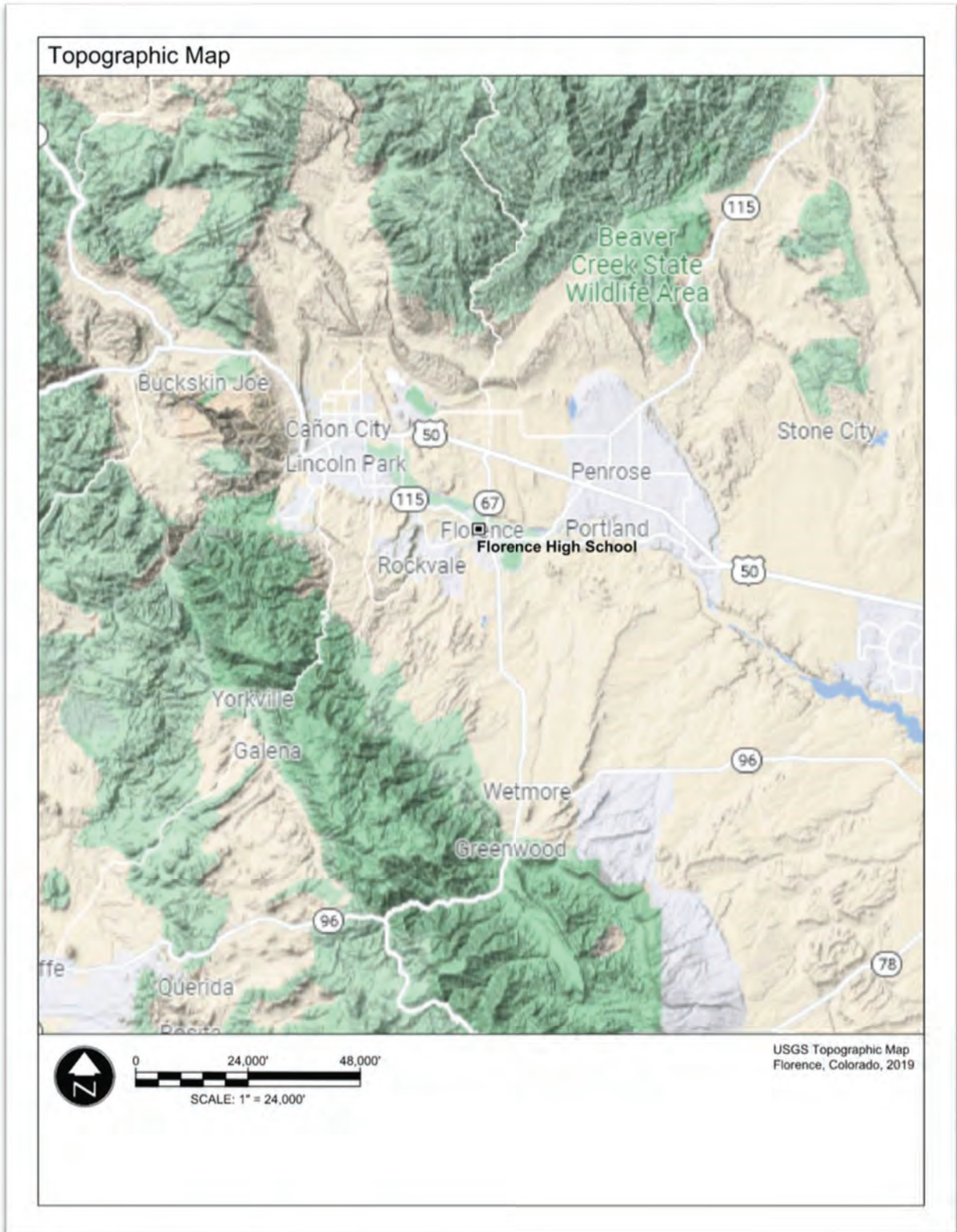
21 of 22 Front of the Florence High School, showing the replacement windows from 1978 and demonstrating the decorative shell pattern on the cornice over the pediment had been removed. SOURCE: Florence High School yearbook “Husky” 1979.

22 of 22 New lockers installed during the 1978 remodel. SOURCE: Florence High School yearbook “Husky” 1979.



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### Location Map



The labeled point indicated the location of the nominated resource, which has the following coordinates:

Latitude: 38.392136°

Longitude: -105.121017°

UTM: Zone13S 489397mE 4249345mN

Section 16, Township 19S, Range 69W, 6th Principal Meridian

Aerial Image Date: October 5, 2019



State Perspective:  
Florence High School

Florence High School  
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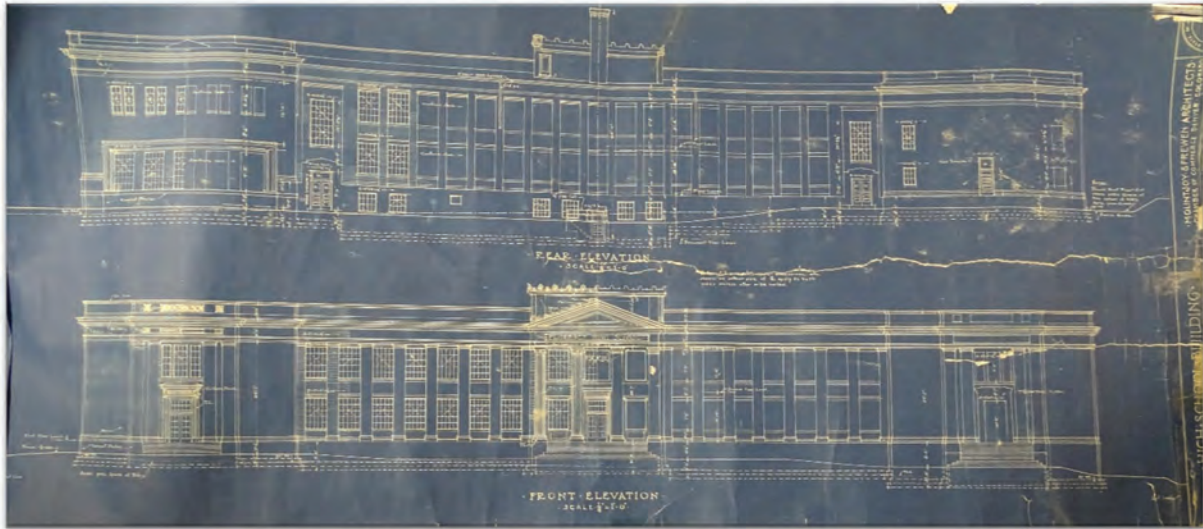
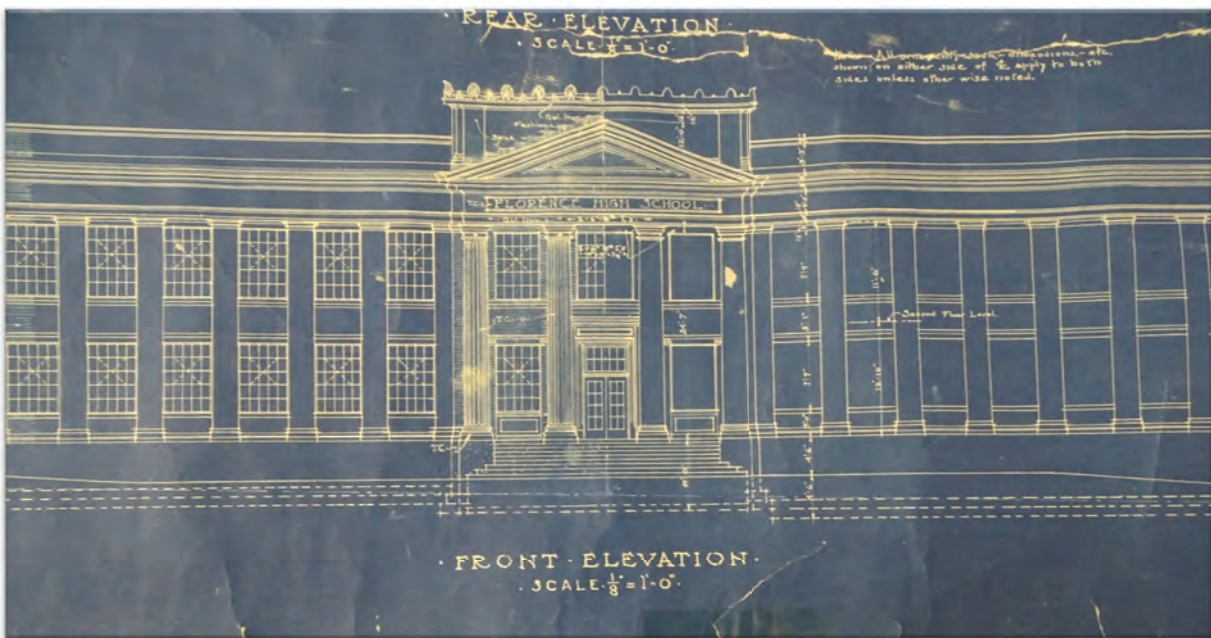


Figure Number: 1

Description: Elevation drawings, front (east) and rear (west). Source: 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

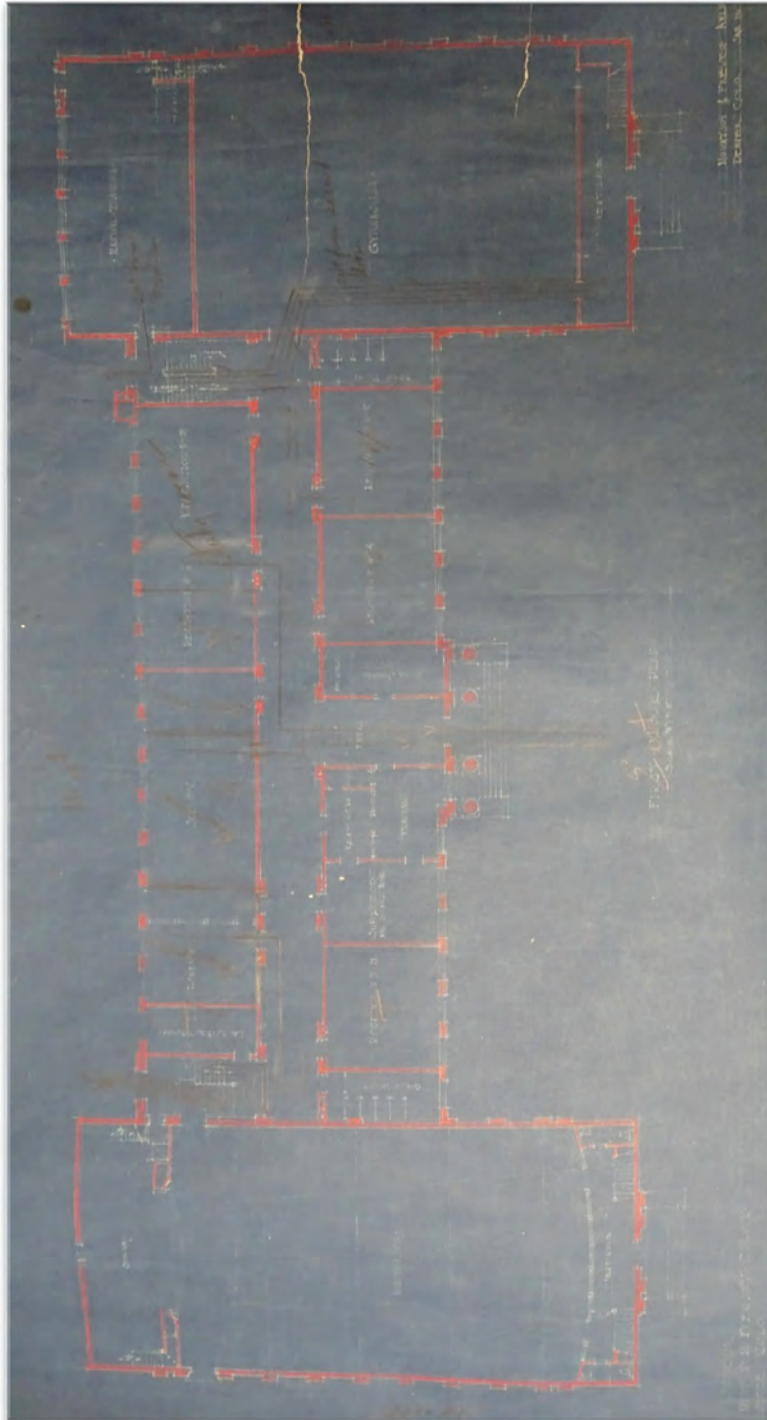


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**Figure Number: 2**

**Description:** Detail view of front elevation drawing, including the front portico. **Source:** 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

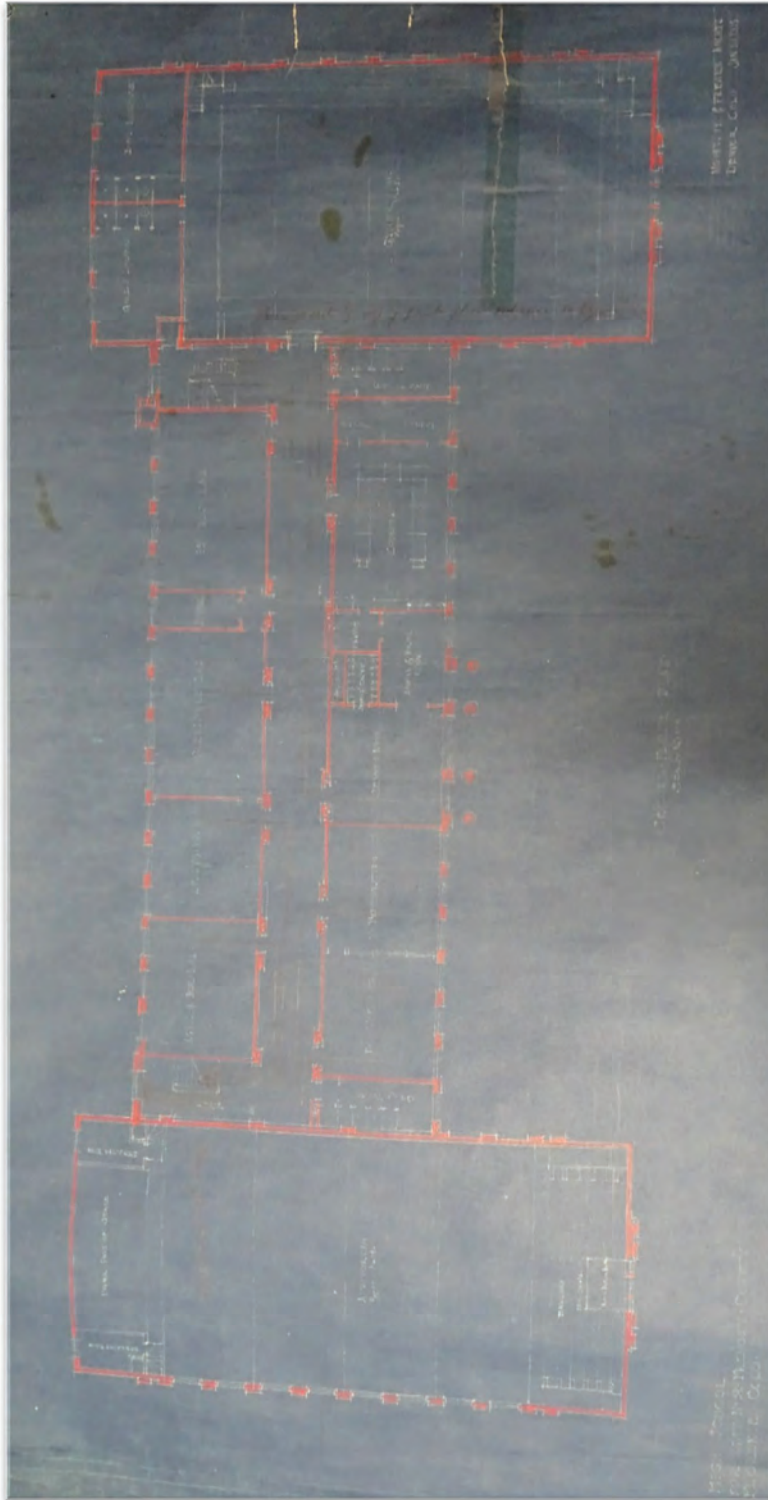


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**Figure Number: 3**

**Description:** Original first floor plans. **Source:** 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

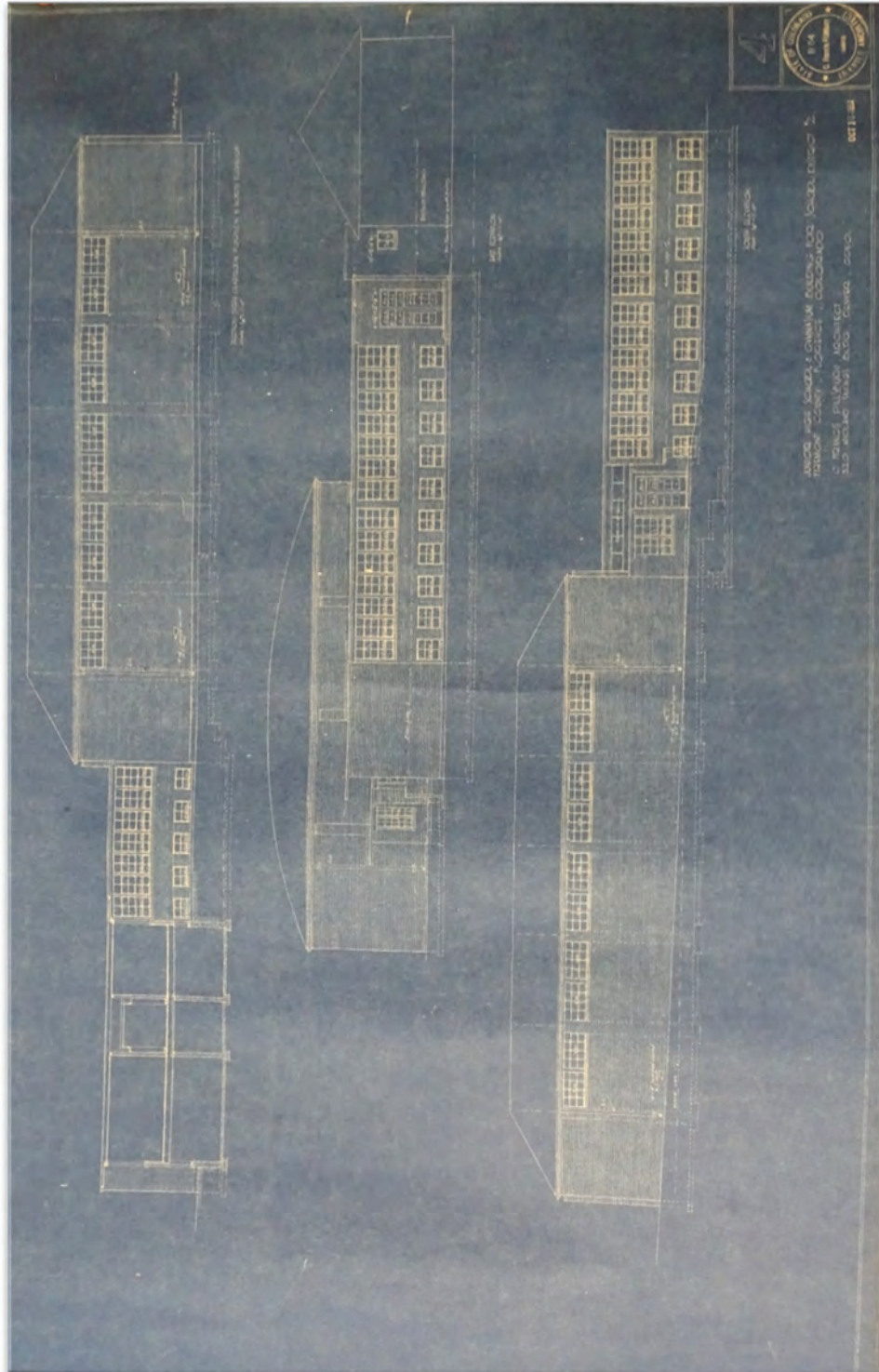


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**Figure Number: 4**

**Description:** Original second floor plan. **Source:** 1919 Mountjoy & Frewen Blueprints.

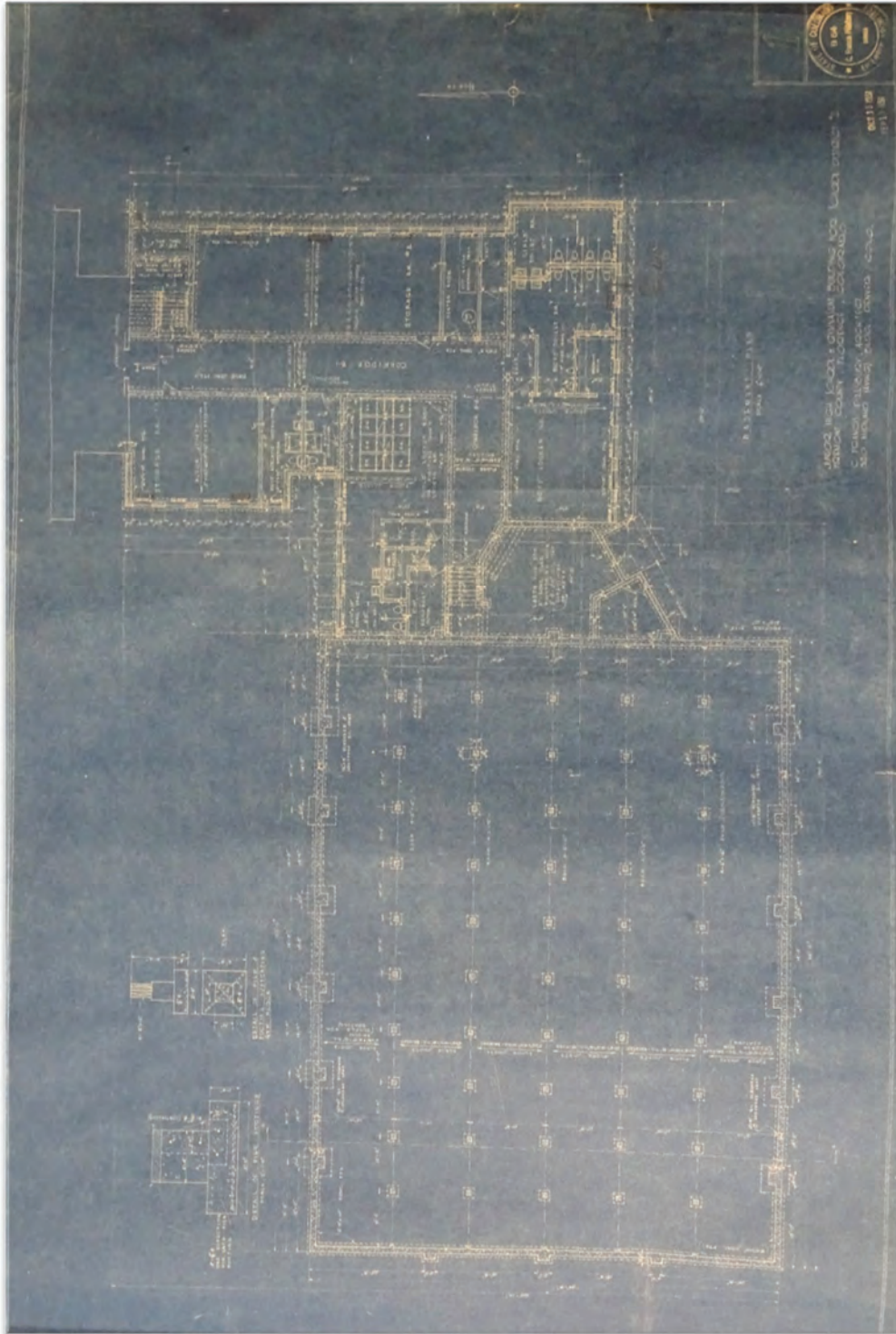


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**Figure Number: 5**

**Description:** Elevation drawings for the 1952 gymnasium. **Source:** 1951 C. Francis Pillsbury Blueprints.



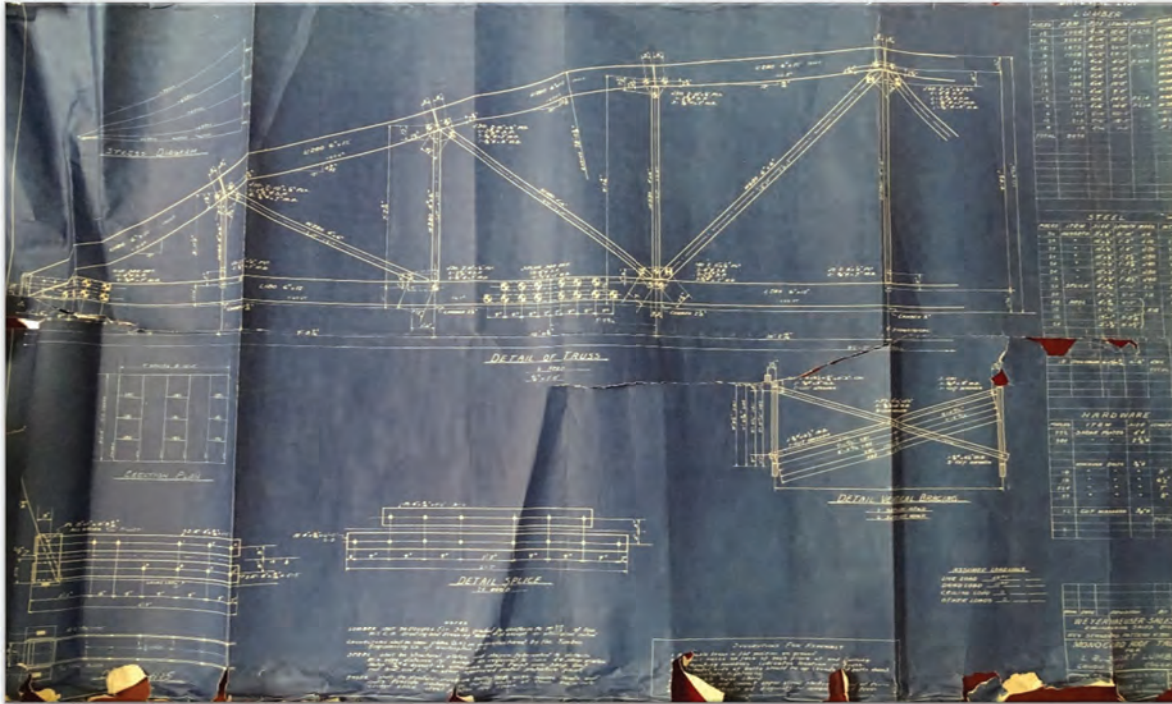


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**Figure Number: 6**

**Description:** Floorplan for the 1952 gymnasium. **Source:** 1951 C. Francis Pillsbury Blueprints.



**Figure Number: 7**

**Description:** Detail design for the 1952 gymnasium roof trusses. **Source:** 1951 C. Francis Pillsbury Blueprints.

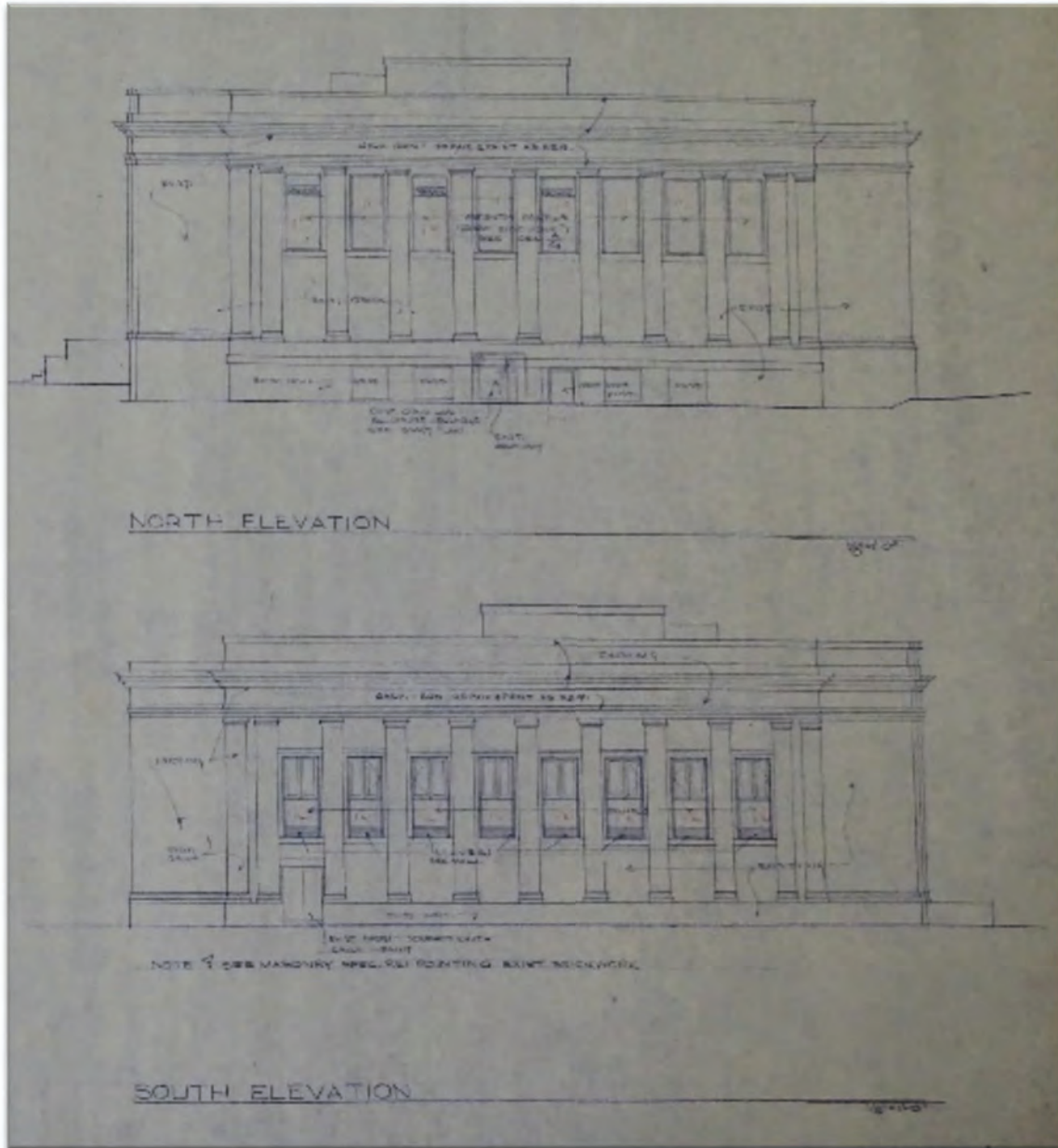


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**Figure Number: 8**

**Description:** Blueprints for the 1978 remodel, showing the proposed new windows and doors on the front of the Florence High School and removal of the decorative metal shell pattern along the cornice over the pediment. **Source:** Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 5H.

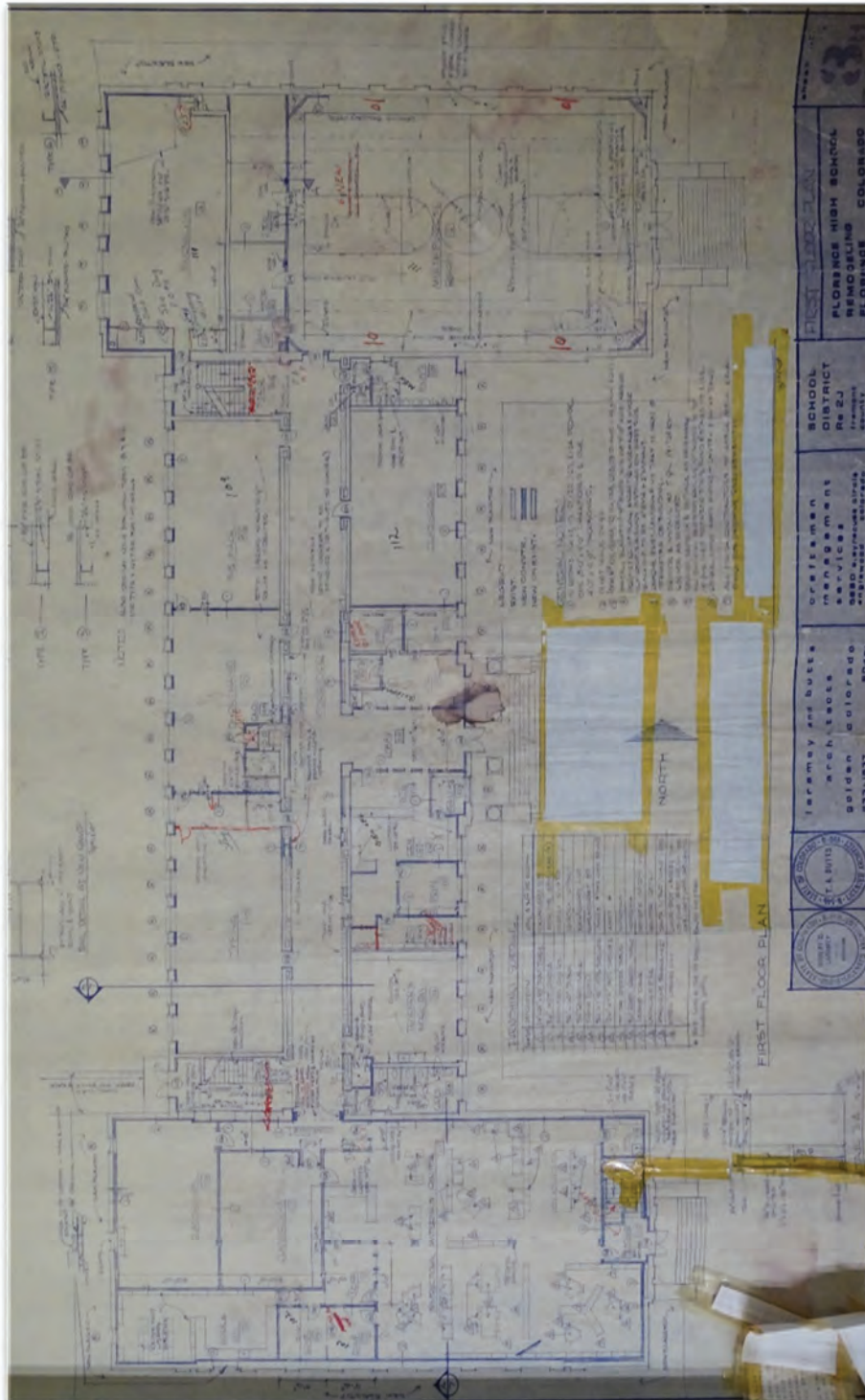


**Figure Number: 9**

**Description:** Blueprints guiding the 1978 remodel indicating replacement of windows on the north side of the gymnasium wing with asbestos panels and replacement windows on the south side of the auditorium wing. **Source:** Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 6H.

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**Figure Number:** 10  
**Description:** Shows the division of the auditorium (left) and gymnasium (right) wings. **Source:** Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 3H

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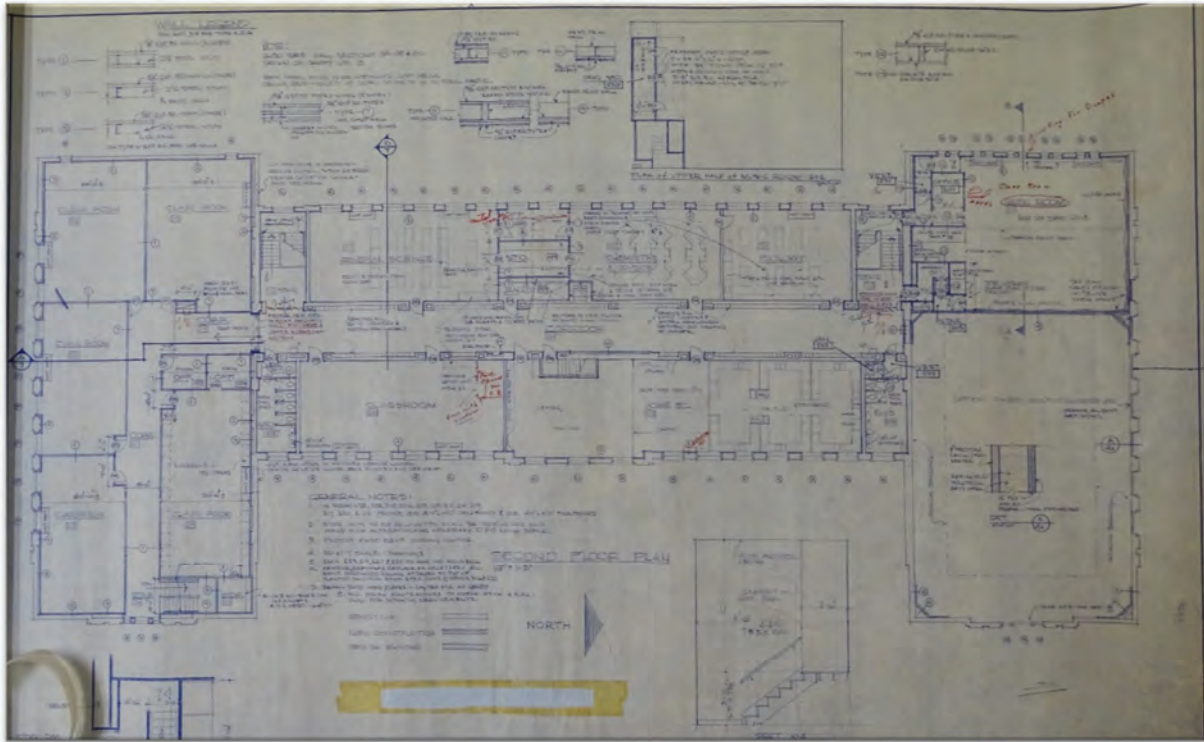


Figure Number: 11

Description: Shows the division of the auditorium (left) and gymnasium (right) wings. Source: Laramey and Butts Architects, Florence High School Remodeling, Florence Colorado, 1977, Sheet 4H.

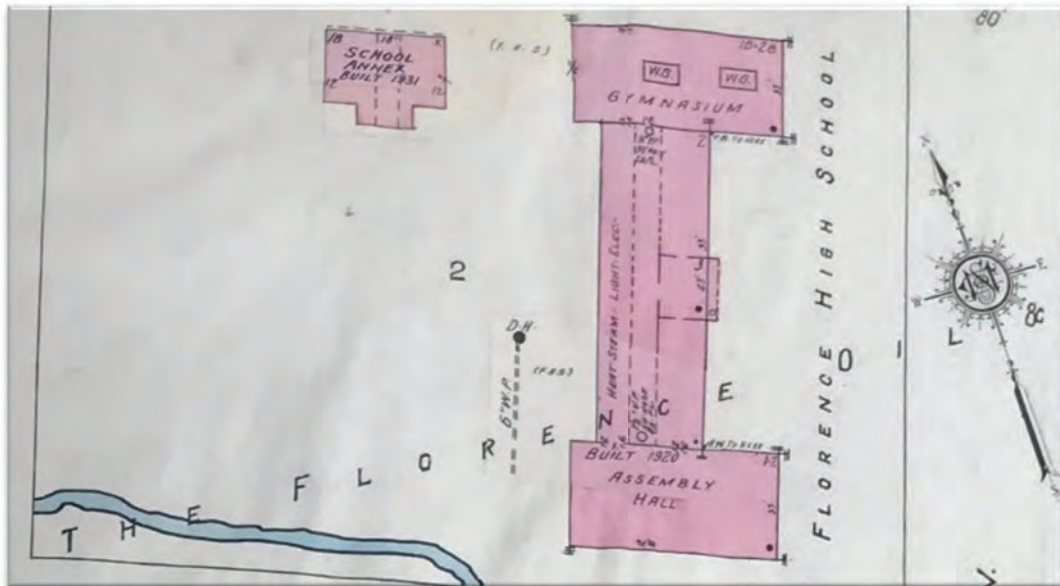


Figure Number: 12

Description: Footprint of the Florence High School and the annex building, which is indicated as constructed in 1931. Source: Sanborn Map Company, Florence, Colorado, sheet 9, 1926 revised 1949.

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**Figure Number:** 13

**Description:** New Florence High School, photograph included in the yearbook for the first graduating class from this building in 1922. **Source:** Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.



**Figure Number:** 14

**Description:** Sophomore Class on the front steps of the Florence High School during school year 1921-1922. The class is assembled in front of the portico and primary entrance; the photograph demonstrates the original hopper windows, original entrance doors, and original multi-lite transom over the primary entrance. **Source:** Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

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**Figure Number:** 15

**Description:** Girls gym class photograph included with the first yearbook of the new Florence High School, school year 1921-1922. The photograph shows the original gymnasium interior including the raised track and windows in the north side, which are now infilled with brick. **Source:** Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

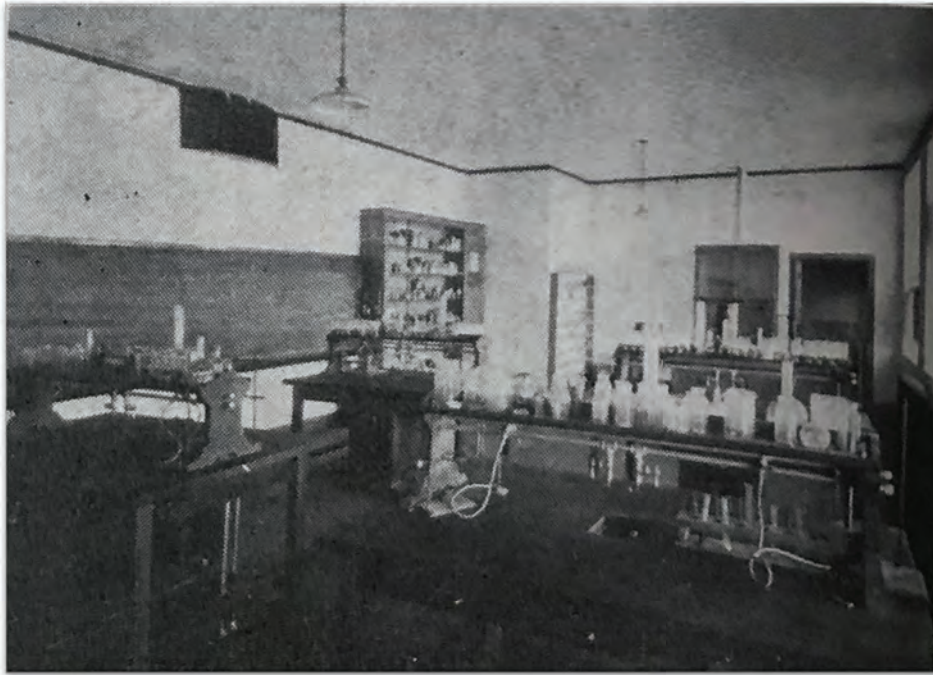


**Figure Number:** 16

**Description:** Boy's gym class photograph included with the first yearbook of the new Florence High School, school year 1921-1922. The photograph shows the original gymnasium interior including the raised track. The photograph includes gymnastics equipment. **Source:** Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.

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**Figure Number:** 17

**Description:** Chemistry lab photograph included with the first yearbook of the new Florence High School, school year 1921-1922. **Source:** Blue and Gold Yearbook, Florence High School, 1922.



**Figure Number:** 18

**Description:** Florence High School Sophomore Class 1931 – 1932. The photograph was taken on the steps of either the auditorium or gymnasium, which is not specified. The photograph shows the original multi-lite doors and ten-lite transom characterizing the entrance. **Source:** Florence High School yearbook "The Gusher" 1932.

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**Figure Number:** 19

**Description:** The Florence High School Majorettes, 1955. The photograph offers a clear image of the primary entrance of the high school building, including the multi-lite doors and ten-lite transom, which were still intact. **Source:** Florence High School yearbook "Labran" 1955.



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**Figure Number:** 20

**Description:** Photograph showing the primary entrance portico, including the historic fenestration and a decorative metal shell pattern along the cornice above the pediment. **Source:** Florence High School yearbook "Labran" 1956.

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**Figure Number:** 21

**Description:** Front of the Florence High School, showing the replacement windows from 1978 and demonstrating the decorative shell pattern on the cornice over the pediment had been removed. **Source:** Florence High School yearbook "Husky" 1979.

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**Figure Number:** 22

**Description:** New lockers installed during the 1978 remodel. **Source:** Florence High School yearbook "Husky" 1979.